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CHARLOTTE;

FRIDAY MORNING, June 22, 1855.

W. S. LAWTON & CO., (South Atlantic Wharf) are our authorized agents in Charleston, S. C., and are duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the rates required by us, and grant receipts.

FOR PRESIDENT, HON. HENRY A. WISE, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR CONGRESS, HON. BURTON CRAIG, OF ROWAN.

Election 2d Day of August.

CHARLOTTE MARKET. CHARLOTTE, June 22, 1855.

Cotton—Coming in slowly—old crop nearly exhausted; extremes 10 a 12 cents, with a firm market.

Flour—Coming in freely; dull sale—prospects of a good new crop has caused a decline. We quote 8 a 8 1/2.

Wheat—1.25 a \$1.50—not much new wheat offered yet.

Corn—1.10 a \$1.15. Meal—\$1.25. Bacon—hog round, 10c. Lard—10c.

Chickens—15 to 20c. Butter—15 to 18c. Beef—8 a 10 cents.

The Know Nothing Pow Wow. We have at last seen something of what the Know Nothing pow wow did at Philadelphia during their recent session.

It will not be denied that the strength of the Know Nothing Order lay at the North; that in that region of isms it had its birth, that there it grew with fungus rapidity and there it triumphed.

—that in its first attempt to take root on Southern soil, the blighting frost of defeat withered its young hopes, and sent it howling back to its native Massachusetts, there among its unitarian and abolition friends to seek consolation and concoct new schemes of operation.

No one has ever, to our knowledge, been so stupid as to charge the Southern Know Nothings with entertaining views antagonistic to the institutions of their section—but they did co-operate, and in some degree fraternize with the abolition leaders.

Well, delegates from all parts of this broad Union met in secret conclave in the city of Philadelphia, and after feasting, specifying, wire pulling and divers other things, they adopted a good Southern Resolution on the subject of slavery.

But what was its effect?—Why it broke, as any one conversant with that heterogeneous body would have known, the order into two wings—destroyed its nationality and stripped Messrs. Rayner and other aspirants of the last vestige of hope for the attainment of the spoils.

The majority of delegates voted for the platform, whereupon 53 out of 84 northern members withdrew forthwith, organized another meeting, and sent forth a number of Resolutions suitable to their antecedents. Thus the last hope of the Know Nothings to form a National Party vanished, though the leaders will be the last to tell the people so. The case stands thus: in every State where the Know Nothings were in the ascendant their delegates withdrew, and it was only those who had no constituents, so far as the Presidential election is concerned, voted for the majority report, which is the adopted platform.

The order then is sectionalized, as was the Whig party—the Northern and Southern wings can never unite—and never can there be any prospect of uniting the South until it is disbanded. No man who knows what Democratic principles are, or who respects the Constitution, can ever co-operate with an order whose cardinal principle deprives man of his franchise on account of his birth-place, and creates a religious test as a qualification for office. To the Democratic party must the country look for the preservation of the Union, and the protection of the rights of all sections.—The present Administration has proved its conservatism, its nationality, and its regard for the great doctrine of States Rights. Our present Chief Magistrate by the wise exercise of the veto power has stayed the squandering of the public lands; protected the Treasury from Galphimism; and by the firm enforcement of the laws of Congress has demonstrated even to federal Massachusetts, in spite of her abolition howlings, that the Fugitive Slave Law should be executed, even at the hazard of burning the city of Boston.

And this is the man whom Southern gentlemen denounce—and for what? Because he will not lend himself to the vile purposes of building up a secret party; which, if successful, would sap the liberties of the people and overthrow the fairest fabric of Government ever devised by the wit of man.

It is useless to warn Southern Democrats against it. The Order will have no accessions from that quarter—and those who have been deceived into it are leaving the sinking ship with all possible speed.

We return our thanks to some unknown friend for a copy of Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of Erskine College. We are glad to see that the Institution is in so flourishing a condition. We notice the names of several students from Mecklenburg.

Mr. Caldwell's Letter.

We publish to-day the very satisfactory letter of J. A. CALDWELL, Esq., of Lincoln, late Whig candidate for Congress in this District. The letter is an open, well written and very sensible production, and needs no comments from us. We hope every reader of our paper will scan it well. Col. Spoke it will be remembered stated in his speech here that he accepted, without finishing the sentence, and his Editors have said for him that he accepted the nomination of the American party.

It was news to us that the Know Nothings had ever held a Convention, and until Mr. Caldwell's letter, which throws light upon the subject, was equally so to most of our readers.

Then Col. Stowe is the candidate not of the people of any party, but of the midnight council that held its secret session in the suburbs of this town in the "wee small hours of the night." How many constituted their meeting? Who were they? Were there any Democrats present? Come, let us have light. Was not the big Whigs there pulling the wires; and is it not a little strange to see the name of the Know Nothing candidate floating at the head of every Whig paper, so far as we have seen, in the District, and the old leaders of that shifting party battling for him?

How, with these things known to the people, can Col. Stowe proclaim himself a Democrat? Not by words, but by actions, should you judge a man.

What is Col. Stowe's position? He is brought out by that party which denounces the Administration, and wars against Democratic men and measures whenever the opportunity is offered. He is canvassing against the Hon. B. Craige whose great efforts saved this District from the embraces of Whiggery—who has served one session in Congress with the utmost acceptability, and is the unanimous choice of the Democracy for re-election.

Who are Col. Stowe's friends in this canvass? Why the big Whigs, who are using him to distract, divide and beat the Democracy. What are his principles?—They are those which defeated and overthrew the Federal Administration of the elder Adams. In the eloquent language of Judge Longstreet—"What are they? Most desperate and dangerous agitation—churches rending asunder—pastors and flocks at variance—Christians losing all confidence in each other—Saints and sinners in close embrace—preachers of the same church getting but half congregations and half support—one looking on approvingly, while another is abused—teachers tottering—their pupils in midnight cliques—friendships severing—rage taking the place of love—father against son—brother against brother—These things now are, and they proclaim, trumpet-tongued, what is coming, if the monster be not crushed at once. And all for what? In honest truth, to get in the outs and get out the ins. This is the true object of the order. Well, it make take its course till reason resumes her seat.

Nations, like men, run mad at times, and nothing but time and blood-letting can cure them. Still while there is hope, all good men should strive to relieve them. My course is taken—carefully, thoughtfully taken. I am no Catholic. Put Romanism and Methodism on the field of fair argument, and I will stake my all upon the issue; but I am not such a coward as to flee the field of honorable warfare, for savage, ambush fighting; or such a fool as to believe that a man's religion is to be reformed by harrassing his person."

The Yorkville Citizen stated in its last issue that Col. Stowe come very near being mobbed in Gaston, on the evening of the Saturday that he and Mr. Craige addressed the people of that County. Is Know Nothingism so odious over there that the candidate, in his own County, runs a personal risk? While the people of Gaston are determined in their opposition to this new or higher-law doctrine, they are civil, courteous and would be the last in the world to be guilty of so great an impropriety as to mob a public speaker—particularly so clever a man as the Colonel. We have no doubt they listened to him with some little impatience—that was natural. The Colonel was raised amongst them—they had honored him with their confidence, and now he had deserted them in this crisis. They had fought hard to establish the supremacy of Democratic doctrines in this District, and just after they had been successful one from their own ranks had been seduced by the wiles of the enemy, to lend his aid to roll back the tide of victory—they heard him more in sorrow than in anger, and while very few will vote for him none desired to mob him.

C. F. College. J. H. Walsh, Esq., will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty, and Students of the Carolina Female College.

This College, under the control and management of the Methodist denomination, which has ever been foremost in founding institutions of learning, and rearing Churches—is, we are glad to see from the Catalogue, in a very flourishing condition. There were 100 students in attendance during the session just closed; and from the number and ability of the Faculty, and the course of study pursued, we should say that the standard of scholarship was as high as that of any similar institution in the land.

The College is located in a highly moral and refined neighborhood, near one of the best Mineral Springs in the cis-mountain region, convenient to access—has large and handsomely constructed Buildings, and a spacious lawn studded with native oaks, under whose umbrage the "lovely dears" can disport themselves during the hours of recreation.

This institution combines so many advantages of a thorough and accomplished Education—and yet there are Southern parents who will pass it by, and send their daughters North, to breathe the atmosphere of moral taint, and return with impressions prejudicial to their own institutions, habits and customs. We go for patronizing home institutions, home talent, home mechanics, and home papers.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 15. A very curious story has been circulated to-day, within a narrow circle, and I give it to you for what it is worth. The rumor is, that, during the late session of the late Congress, Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, Kayner, Flournoy, and other gentlemen of the South, met in this city in secret conclave; the result of which conference was a promise of nearly all of the Whig Congressmen from the slave States to cast their lot with the Know Nothings, Stephens, Toombs, Kerr, and a few others declined, and are now actively engaged in fighting that order; while the others, at least some of them, are as fiercely engaged fighting on the other side.

It is further said that Bell, of Tennessee, was spoken of for the Presidency. He had voted against the Kansas Nebraska bill, and this, it was thought would make him acceptable to the North, while being a Southern man, he would not be damaged in that section of the country.

Know-Nothing National Council. We have no further exciting reports to chronicle respecting the proceedings of this body. The secession of the delegates of the Northern and Western States appears to have produced harmony in its deliberations. If rumor may be credited, the Convention, since its disruption, has been principally occupied in efforts to liberalize its ritual. A proposition to admit American Catholics to Membership was rejected, it is said, by a large majority.

The majority report on the slavery question was adopted by the following vote: Ycas.—New York, South Carolina, Missouri, Delaware, Florida, Arkansas, Dist. of Columbia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia, Texas, Kentucky, North Carolina, Alabama, California, Georgia, Mississippi, Maryland.

Nays.—New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Michigan, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Vermont, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa.

The minority report had been previously rejected. As it is brief, we here reprint it, in connection with the vote upon it:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction on the pledged faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which the institution was excluded by that compromise.

Before retiring from the Convention, some of the seceding delegates presented protests to be recorded upon its journal. We insert two of them:

PROTEST OF PENNSYLVANIA, &c.—The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and residents of the States set opposite their names, solemnly protest against the introduction of any question connected with slavery into the platform of principles of the American party, being convinced that no such issues were intended to be embraced within its purposes and objects.

That we believe in and shall defend the right of freedom of opinion and discussion on that and every other subject not intended to be embraced within the design of our organization.

That if the question of slavery is to be passed upon and made a part of our national creed, then in that event we cannot conscientiously act, with fidelity to our principles and former professions, with any national organization whose action on the question of slavery will result in endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska act, and which refuses its sanction to the principles of the Missouri compromise act of 1820.

That we believe that time-honored compact was an honorable and fair adjustment of the question of slavery.

We desire to place this protest upon the journals of the Council, that in no future time the undersigned may be charged with infraction of expressed or implied faith to their fellow-members in failing to support the majority resolutions.

W. F. Johnston, Penn. R. M. Guilford, Vt. J. Bowman Bell, Penn. Evelyn Peirpont, Vt. D. E. Small, Penn. George D. Hatch, Vt. R. Coulter, Penn. Richard Clements, Del. John A. Pritchett, Ill. E. S. McClanahan, N. J. A. S. Livingston, N. J. W. D. Danenhower, Ill. Joseph H. Barrett, Vt. David B. Booth, Conn. Horace Kinsley, Vt.

PROTEST OF INDIANA.—The undersigned Delegates, representing the Council of the State of Indiana, respectfully protest against the platform adopted by the National Council at its present session, and beg leave to say that, in regard to the measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill, those within the Council of the State of Indiana, nor the people, have awaited the action of the National Council in order to form their opinions. Their opinions have been formed and avowed.—An issue has been made with their political antagonists, and the soundness of those opinions tested in public debate and tried at the ballot-box.

The edicts of the National Council, however canonical they may be, will be powerless to change our opinions or to reverse the action of the people of Indiana. Always mindful of the compromises of the Constitution of the United States; ardently devoted to the American Union, they will see with regret the promulgation of a platform by this body which can have no other effect than to increase the fury of the configuration which the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill has lighted up.

The undersigned respectfully express their deliberate conviction, that immediately upon the publication of the platform adopted, the order in the State of Indiana will cease to acknowledge the authority of the National Council, and they respectfully ask that this protest may be received as a termination of their duties as delegates from that State.

James R. M. Bryant, Godlove S. Orth, J. S. Harvey, T. C. Slaughter, T. D. Allen, Schuyler Colfax, Will. Cumback.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Havana, under date of June 4th, says: In relation to the rumor that propositions had been authorized to be made, on the part of the Creoles of Cuba, for the manumission of their slaves to the Abolitionists of England, and asking the protection of Great Britain in certain relations of a political character, which may be combined therewith, I have reason to believe from investigation of the past few days, that it has good foundation. This will involve new matters for the sober and serious consideration of your statesmen—of the truth of which they will soon have evidence, beyond the premonitory shadowings of "irresponsible" news writers.

FORGERY.—The New Orleans Delta states that an extended system of fraud and forgery has been successfully carried out in Texas and Louisiana, in the fabrication of fictitious Texan land warrants, and that a large number of these warrants are now in circulation, which, upon presentation, have proved to be forgeries.

The Americans of Fredericksburg are speaking of a grand ratification meeting there on the 4th of July.

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.

We learn from one in authority, that the Board of Directors of the Charlotte Railroad, at their last monthly meeting, held on the 13th instant, declared a dividend of three dollars per share on the earnings of the road for the past six months, payable on the first of July next, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually.

The road is now in most excellent order, and in a most prosperous condition.

We understand that the company have still a pretty considerable reserve fund from the earnings of the Road for the purpose of paying interests due on their bonds, increasing the number of their locomotives, and adding to the number of their box cars—the number being quite insufficient to do the business of the road.

The business of the road for the past five months exceeds that of the corresponding five months of 1850, by about twenty-seven thousand dollars—showing a very rapid increase.

We predict that, under its able direction, in a short time it will pay at least 8 per cent. per annum to its stockholders, which will be equal to any in the State.

The stock of the road is rising rapidly. Before the result of the business of the last six months, it was down to sixty-eight dollars on the shape; now seventy-three is freely offered for it in large quantities, and refused.

Winnsboro' Register.

England's Danger.

The London Times is furious against the apathy, coupled with duplicity, which British Ministers are manifesting in the present crisis in England and its history. With great truth it says that neither Louis Napoleon nor British Ministers can afford to withdraw their forces from the Crimea short of victory.

England cannot afford this downfall, nor can the Emperor of the French. His throne rests on opinion. He represents his people. He is of their election; he is their idol, their voice; and, so long as he prospers, their pride. Should his legions return with nothing to show for their campaigns but an enormous bill of costs and list of killed and wounded, he will have to fight a harder battle at home than his generals have been doing in the Crimea.

But there is not even safety for a nation such as ours when she once begins to recede, for when our tide no longer flows it will begin to ebb. The battle we are now fighting at Sebastopol we shall, before long, have to fight nearer home, and even at home, if we confess our incapacity for war.—One place is much the same as another in these days, and to be beaten in the Crimea is the same thing as to be beaten all over the world. There is no such thing as a geographical reputation, and a man may as well expect to enjoy a character for probity in one place, which he does not in another, as to have a military reputation restricted to certain longitudes. We have to secure not only the fear of an enemy that is distant, but the respect of an ally that is very near, and of neighbors that are also within reach. Even now, when we press Austria to take the side of honor and advantage, she taunts us with the smallness of our contributions to the war, and tells us that we are not in a condition to ask the aid of others while we do so little ourselves. This, at least, shows the spirit we have to deal with, and it is a spirit that will be ready enough to assume the aggressive should the occasion ever occur. We have to teach not only Russia, but the whole of Europe, and the whole world, to respect us—not for our numbers, not for our home-territory, not even for the number of men we can bring into the field, but for our evident determination to fight out, at every hazard and cost, the cause we have once embraced.

A Gallant Kentuckian.

We observe in our Washington exchanges, a letter from the Hon. Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, declining the anti-Know-Nothing nomination for Congress in the Louisville district, the gist of which we extract as follows:

"The old Whig party by which I was elected is disbanded. A new organization, which proposes to introduce questions of religious belief as criteria for office, and to repeal the naturalization laws under which we have lived from the beginning of our Government, with the single exception of the federal interregnum under Adams, when they were extended to fourteen years, has arrayed itself in the field of politics. In addition, we find that the new party maintains an ominous silence in relation to the rights of the Southern States, which should fill every patriotic heart with fear. I have ever been, and yet am, inflexibly opposed to such principles.

"The regularly nominated Democratic ticket is the only opponent in the field against this new party. It is clear that it cannot achieve success unless, as in Virginia, by the aid of honest and fearless Southern Whigs, who will not be absorbed in secret fraternities, and who desire no ambiguous alliance with Northern Know Nothings. Their aid has given the first check to this new party and annihilated its prestige of victory. * As between the democracy and itself my choice is quickly made; but I feel that I best consult my own dignity and relieve myself from all suspicions of unworthy motives, if, at the same time that I frankly avow my determination to support the principles of the party, I decline its honors. All that I ask is the privilege to sustain by my vote the wise, great, and nobly liberal principles upon which I know the republic is founded, and by the faithful observance of which I am profoundly conscious the social repose and political prosperity of the nation can alone be secured.

"Permit me to return my heart-felt thanks to those friends, both Whigs and Democrats, who so generously offered to give me their warm support. I remain, with respect,

"W. PRESTON."

MISSOURI EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—A Whitefield (Kansas) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes:

They may fret, and scheme, and rant as they please: We shall continue to pursue the even tenor of our way. The God of our fathers are with us, and we feel secure in our sovereignty. We invade the rights of none, and none shall invade our rights. We invite our brethren of every State—New York, Massachusetts, and all others—to come and settle amongst us, if our institutions suit them, and their feelings are fraternal; but we want no fanatics, no disorganizers, no disturbers of our quiet. We came here first; we moved from Missouri, and brought our institutions with us. In doing so, we wronged no man, we invaded the rights of none. Why, then, do they wish to invade our rights? It is wrong. They should not do it. They shall not do it. We stand upon the defensive.

Missourians are still coming in. Trains upon trains of six and eight ox teams are arriving daily. Antislavery, enterprising, and hardy population are filling up the country, and will render all the efforts of Aid Societies to produce fanatical revolutions utterly abortive. The masses of the East should know this fact, and not suffer themselves to be imposed upon any longer.

A Mistake about Printers.

The public have a funny notion about printers. They think it costs nothing to puff, advertise, &c. And thus, one and another will sponge an extra paper, a puff or a benevolent advertisement.—They forget a high price is paid for every type set. They forget that it is this business that makes their business known to the world. They forget that it is the printer's ink that makes millions of these immense fortunes. They forget that it takes money to pay compositors—to buy paper, ink and type—and lastly, they forget even to thank you for working for nothing, but gratuitously puffing their business.

Thus writes a California exchange, and we commend his remarks to the particular attention of all concerned.

There seems to be an idea prevalent in this country that editors and publishers are a set of philanthropists with plenty of money, time and labor to throw away, who consider themselves under particular obligations to any one who affords them an opportunity to exercise their constitutional benevolence. This, strange as it may appear, is all a mistake. Editors, God help them, are as much better than the rest of mankind, and rarely acquire that sublime indifference to meat and bread which their friends, the poets, often express, but never exhibit. They are, moreover, so reasonable as to imagine that when they work they ought to be paid for it by something like an equivalent. These, we know, are novel ideas in a large portion of the public, but they are no less truths.

The Court of Claims.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says: I learned to-day, to my surprise, that the Court of Claims is open for the filing of petitions, and has been so ever since the promulgation of the rules, some three or four weeks since. The Union stated, when it published the rules, that the court would not be open for business until July. That was corrected the following day in a paragraph which, however, does not appear to have attracted much, if any, attention, as, notwithstanding the pressure of business waiting for the organization of the court, but seven petitions had been filed up to yesterday. The complaints which have been occasionally made in the papers about the delay of the court in getting to work, are doubtless attributable to the prevalent misunderstanding upon this subject. The judges would have had nothing to do if they had stayed in Washington and held court every day until July, for the simple reason that there would have been no cases at issue and ready for hearing before that time.

The petition, in each case, has to be drawn, printed and served upon the solicitor; he has to examine it to see if it is sufficient, or whether he will demur to it; then the proofs have to be taken, briefs served, and both parties to signify that they are ready before the case goes upon the docket for a hearing. The judges selected the earliest day for their next meeting, at which they could expect to find work enough ready to keep them employed.

The length and times for holding their terms have not yet been determined upon. The law organizing the court seems to contemplate their remaining in session during the entire session of Congress, as they are required to report to that body monthly.

The court will hold its first sitting in the United States Supreme Court room; by the time that court meets again, a room will probably be ready for the new court in one of the new wings of the Capitol.

What is a Politician?

Such remarks are frequently made as these: "I cannot bear politicians." Politicians are a curse to the country." Almost every one will have heard remarks of this kind. It is well they should be considered. Are they true? Before we can determine the answer to this question, we must first determine what a "politician" is. The term must be defined. Ask the man who declares that he does not believe that there can be an honest politician, to explain himself, and he will find himself at a loss.

Does he mean that all men who concern themselves about the election of those who are elected to make laws or to enforce them are politicians, and therefore dishonest? If so, then is our country on the verge of ruin, when in a government of law only rascals interest themselves in the selection of public agents, who are to make our laws or see that they are executed? This cannot therefore be his meaning. What then does he intend by politicians? He may reply that those are politicians who seek for office for selfish ends, and who will resort to dishonest means and corrupting influences to attain those ends. In this view the conclusion would be the sheer truism that dishonest men are not honest. This would be equally applicable to the public and to private life. For unprincipled men will act out their true character no matter where they may be placed. But to conclude that, in a government which makes us what we are as a people, all who participate to any considerable extent in the agencies necessary for sustaining and carrying on that government, inevitably become lost to virtue and correct principle, must be contrary to reason and to truth.

The Marshall family is flourishing, like a great bay tree, in Kentucky. In the seventh, or Louisville Congressional district, Humphrey Marshall, one of the opponents of General Scott in the Presidential campaign of 1852, has received the Know-Nothing nomination for Congress. The Hon. W. Preston, a supporter of General Scott in the same canvass, was the representative of that district in the last Congress, and he is now the Anti-Know-Nothing candidate. In the 8th district, A. K. Marshall is the Know-Nothing candidate for Congress, and his brother, the famous Thomas F. Marshall, is out as a candidate against him.

THE BEST PARTNERS.—For what, the cleverest and the most indulgent; for dancing, the handsomest, and the most amusing; for business, the steadiest, the wealthiest, and the most attentive; and for marriage—one who combines the qualities of all the three.

TO MAKE PRIME VINEGAR.—A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator vouches for the merit of the following recipe for making vinegar:—Take and mix one quart of molasses, three gallons of rain water, and one pint of yeast. Let it ferment and stand for four weeks, and you will have the best vinegar.

CONTEMPLATED VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO VIRGINIA.—WASHINGTON, June 18.—It is said that the President intended leaving the capital this morning, on a visit of several days to a personal friend in Virginia, but he has been prevented by the illness of his wife.

DEATHS.

Died, on the 8th inst., JOHN IRWIN, infant son of E. P. Jones, Esq., aged 4 weeks.

Died, on the 16th of June, JOHN I. OSBORNE, son of James W. Osborne, Esq., in the 9th year of his age.

The Order in Maryland.

The Washington correspondent of the New York