

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]
 HONG KONG, June 23.

We want a peaceful country to trade with and a strong government to treat with—Yet every success short of actual occupation of the city only weakens the authority without breaking the obstinacy of the rulers. The rumors that reach us from the interior all say that the rebels are making head again, and that some common course of action has been established between bodies which had before acted independently of each other. I place no absolute faith in any statement of fact made by a Chinese about his own country. The merchants here have the most important pecuniary interests in obtaining information as to the movements of the rebels. Whether certain roads are open, and whether the product of certain provinces can come down, are questions of money import. To them knowledge is dollars. But I have been told by the heads of the most enterprising houses that this information cannot be bought. They send out their spies, and the spies, having passed their time at the nearest spot out of sight in drinking *samsan*, and sleeping in the shade, come back with most precise information—perhaps for this has happened, with a document purporting to be a copy of the last memorial addressed by Yeh to the Emperor. Time, however, shows that all this is falsehood and forgery. It is falsehood and it is forgery, not because the spy could not get real information for money, but because he can invent it for nothing.

I put no faith, therefore, in specific news from the interior. When I am told that envoys from the rebels have held interviews with the elders of all the villages and towns on their western line of march, and that a compact has been entered into that their advance shall be unresisted, that private property shall be spared, and that none but mandarins shall be massacred, I do not receive it, although coming from the best available authority, as reliable intelligence. But these rumors are so consistent with the natural sequence of effect from cause that I believe they have some foundation in fact. The rebellion was quenched for a time in the blood of the 100,000 human creatures who in the years 1855 and 1856 were put to death in the execution ground of Canton. Subsequently more favored criminals were turned into levels built expressly for that purpose, and found there a knife, a fatal dose of opium, and a rope, and were told to spare their families the ignominy of a public execution by a voluntary death. But the West has again risen to protect the fugitives who come among them with dollars in their pockets, and the East has found new proselytes to legitimacy and plunder. Meanwhile scarcity presses more and less heavily upon the whole population. In Canton the rich are flying, and the poor are starving. Even in Peking (I speak on the authority of a memorial which the authorities allow to appear in the Gazette) a man's labor will hardly suffice to procure rice for his own belly, whereas formerly it would feed him and his family. While physical distress thus swells the ranks of the insurgents, Yeh remains impassable as ever. During the bombardment of Canton he was accustomed to retire within a grove made of English cotton bales and smoke his pipe calmly while the shells were falling. How can he be and states the necessity for yielding; Yeh stares at him and says nothing; Howqua retires and some days after comes back with other Chinese merchants to beg that the trade may at least be opened with Cacao, so that the tea may go down and be exchanged for rice. Yeh still answers only by a silent stare. The Chinese now remember or invent a romantic history for their proconsul. They say that Yeh's first wife and all her kin were murdered by the Cantonese, and that in long past days he vowed to be revenged by the destruction of their city—a fiction by no means improbable so far as the murder is concerned, for the Cantonese would murder any one, but somewhat incompatible with the notorious fact that by his vigorous measures he preserved the city from being sacked by the rebels.

This state of things cannot long continue. One man, with a few hundreds of pirates and robbers connected with soldiers, cannot keep down a flourishing population of a million of people, especially when every one of that million has seen the fires and heard the explosions that told the destruction of the Imperial fleet. If we delay to take Canton, it is to be feared that the rebels will anticipate us. If this should happen, what are we to do? If we are not much better affected to the "outer barbarians" than the mandarins are, we shall then have no one to fight with and no one to treat with. In driving out the rebels we shall only be doing the work of the Emperor, and our claims to compensation would be presented to an exhausted Treasury. On the other hand, we ought to know more of Chinese politics than the best informed among us yet know, before we undertake to guarantee the Tartar dynasty in return for commercial advantages.

Some doubt was expressed as to whether we really had the great Wang himself for an adversary at Fatsan. This is now abundantly cleared up, for among the documents brought to the admiral some papers after the battle, was an ornamental paper carefully encased in a double pewter envelope. Upon being spread before the all-experiencing Mr. Wade, he at once read it off as Wang's commission.

Poor Wang! all our officers pity him as a foeman worthy of their steel. He once went into action against some pirates on the paddle-box of an English steamer, and then wrote a letter to say that he had received some aid from the barbarians. He is lurking somewhere in close concealment. Our sailors are just like big schoolboys. The Chinese to ribands round their cannon and Jack, when he boarded the junks, usually until this ornament and transferred it to his own gun in the bows of his boom boat.

FAMINE IN AFRICA.

Information has been received at the Methodist Episcopal Mission Rooms in this city, that there are apprehensions of a general failure in Liberia; that already several of the poorer people have died of starvation; that some of the missionaries on the country stations are without any other food than green plums, and that around some of the settlements the natives are cutting down the palm trees, for the sake of the palm cabbage to sustain life.—One of the missionaries there remarks that this state of things has been coming upon them for years, and attributes it mainly to three causes, first, the great number of idle and worthless persons in the community, who will not work and who live by begging; second, that this class of persons is certainly increased by the immigration from the United States, numbers of immigrants consuming a great deal and producing nothing; and third, to the failure of the native rice crops several years ago, owing in part to a bad season, but mainly to the natives' general attendance upon the Devil Bush when they should have been upon their farms. They have never been able to recover themselves. What rice has been gathered for a year or two past has not been enough for food, so they have saved none for sowing."

This is a gloomy prospect, and the missionary who gives the information—the Rev. J. W. Hone—predicts a yet worse condition of things, and that "the end of all things out there is at hand." The distress does not seem to be confined to the natives, for he commences his account in the words:—"We in the republic have been and are in a fearful condition for want of food, at some points worse than at others.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser."

WHY PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN DEAR.

The Pennsylvanian has compiled some statistics which serve in part to explain the extraordinary high prices of all kinds of provisions which have ruled the past year or two.

In 1840, for instance, the United States produced—

- 81,200,000 bushels of wheat.
- 108,000,000 bushels of Irish and sweet potatoes.
- 14,970,000 head of cattle.

Had agriculture remained simply stationary—considering the increase of population—it ought to have produced in 1850—

- 115,240,000 bushels of wheat.
- 146,000,000 bushels of potatoes.
- 20,349,000 head of cattle.

Instead of which it only yielded—

- 100,480,000 bushels of wheat.
- 104,000,000 bushels of potatoes.
- 18,378,000 head of cattle.

Thus the diminution of these articles during the period of ten years amount to about;—

- 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is a falling off of 1-7.
- 41,000,000 bushels of potatoes, which is a falling off of 1-7.
- 2,000,000 head of cattle, which is a falling off of 1-10 of the production in 1840—duly taking into calculation the increase of population.

Here, then, we have one reason for the advance of provisions.

While agriculture thus proved unable to keep pace with the growth of the population, the exportation of breadstuffs increased prodigiously; which, of course reacted upon the home market.

The value of breadstuffs and provisions exported averaged per annum for the period from 1830 to 1840, \$12,000,000.

- From 1840 to 1850 \$27,000,000.
- From 1850 to 1856, \$41,000,000.

Thus the exportation more than doubled in ten years, and nearly doubled in the last seven years.

These facts, taken in connection with the dispersion of laborers over the wild and non-producing lands of the West by the railroads, will go far to explain why the provisions for a family cost more than twice what it cost ten, or even five years ago.—There has been an immense temptation drawing the laboring classes to the West. Before they left they used to produce more than they consumed. Now—that is for the first year or two after their emigration—they consume more than they produce, or what they produce is not within the reach of customers. It will not always nor long be so, we hope.

MR BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

Below we publish the reply of the President to the abolition Ministers and Professors in Connecticut, who have undertaken to lecture him for taking a stand in favor of the rights of all the States. In the South, Mr Buchanan is accused by the enemies of democracy with favoring free-soilism; in the North, he is slandered and persecuted as a friend of the slave driver. We allude to this letter last week, and now publish it that all may have an opportunity of reading it:

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 15, 1857.

Gentlemen: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and I through Gov. Walker, have employed an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And, as a corollary from this, you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particulars the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union."

These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and, if well founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion.—Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of 30th May, 1854, and the government in all its branches was in full operation. A governor, secretary of the Territory, chief justice, two associate justices, a marshal, and district attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial legislature; and the judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of members of the Territorial legislature and of the laws passed by them, but at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized this legislature in different forms and different enactments.—The delegates elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed their term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory.

Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain the government? to protect it from the violence of lawless men, who were determined to either rule or ruin? To prevent it from being overturned by force?—in the language of the Constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed?" It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, to act as a *posse comitatus* in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution.

The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the marshal and other officers of like character impotent to execute the process and judgments of courts of justice established by Congress or by the Territorial Legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States?" and for which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath. I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would, indeed, have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my administration.

I must cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending the military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust the ballot-box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent government for themselves.—Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing government, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut

to undertake to establish a separate government within its chartered limits for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs, which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act (the act organizing the Territory) not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common constitution. But when the people—the *bona fide* residents of such Territory—proceed to frame a State constitution, then it is their right to decide the question for themselves whether they will continue, modify, or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign influence.

In the opinion of the Territorial legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on "every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory," and, for the preventing fraud, and the intrusion of citizens of near and distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever sides they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot box on the question of slavery. But a number of lawless men still continued to resist the regular Territorial government. They refused either to be registered or to vote; and the members of the convention were elected, legally and properly, without their intervention.—The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States should this become necessary, in defending the Convention against violence whilst framing the Constitution, and in protecting the "bona fide inhabitants" qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker, that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression or in the execution of the laws; and thus not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka convention, will not be disturbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the constitution and the laws. In that event, they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the government. In performing this duty, I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence."—You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which, if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work of genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station without the continued support of Divine Providence;—yet placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, D. D., Rev. Henry D. Wolcott, D. D., J. L. D., Hon. Henry Dutton, Rev. David Smith, D. D., Rev. J. Hayes, D. D., and others.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

A British Review, on the authority of Judge Halliburton, of Nova Scotia, accuses the Congress of the United States of having sent an agent to inspect the fortifications of Canada, ascertain the character and numbers of the militia, and examine into the condition of the arsenals of the province. A secret plot to annex the Canadas is boldly asserted. It is gravely declared that the United States have their covetous regards fixed upon both Canadas and Cuba, and are only waiting a favorable opportunity to devour them both bodily.

It is scarcely possible to conceive that such a charge can be seriously believed by any one outside of Bedlam. If Judge Halliburton has made the statements attributed to him, he must have known them to be without foundation. Such extraordinary allegations surely demanded some semblance of proof, and we should like to see the proceedings of Congress, which can be produced, in support of the astounding assertion. The past action of Congress is always with open doors and in full view of the world. If it ever ordered an agent to Canada, for the purposes indicated by Judge Halliburton, for any other purpose it must have been known to the whole world, and the people and press of the United States would be quite as likely to know all about it as Judge Halliburton.

Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil.
 THE ELECTRIC OIL—Electric Cure—Pain is the promoter of death, relieve the pain and you check the disease. The Electric Oil is the result of the age, for the following, (not every cure):

- Cures Rheumatism often in a day;
- Cures Neuralgia, Toothache two minutes;
- Cures Cramp in Stomach, five minutes;
- Cures Burns, Wounds, Bruises, one to three days;
- Cures Headache, fifteen minutes;
- Cures Earache, Stiff Neck, Aque, one night;
- Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days;
- Cures Felons, Broken Breasts, Salt Rheum, two to three days;
- Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six to ten days;
- Cures Frosted Feet and Chills, one to three days;
- Cures Ague and Fever, one to two days, and all nervous and nervous affections;
- Cures Deafness in one to four days;
- Cures All Pains in the Back, Breast, &c., in two days.

As an example of the estimation in which it is held by one of the ablest writers on law &c., in this country, we will give a letter received by Prof. DeGrath from John Livingston, Esq., Editor of the well known Monthly Law Magazine, 157 Broadway, New York, a word of which testimony is of more weight among the best states of the country, than volumes from unknown sources:

GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, May 7, 1856.

Prof. Charles DeGrath.—I freely give it as my opinion that your "Electric Oil" is among the most wonderful remedies of modern times. At the earnest request of a lady who alleged she had been relieved of a most painful affection by its use, I was induced to try a bottle, though at the time of purchasing, I fully believed it to be a quack medicine, a catch penny humbug. But a trial convinced me that it does possess a magic power, and it will prove a blessing to a suffering humanity.

I recently took a cold from sleeping in damp sheets, and my neck became so much swollen and painful, that I could not turn my head.

After using, without success, everything recommended by my physician, I last evening tried your Electric Oil. This morning I feel well, the relief having been as complete as it was instantaneous.

Yours very truly,
 JOHN LIVINGSTON.
 Ed. Monthly Law Magazine.

CAUTION.—There are numerous imitations springing up on the reputation that my article has acquired. The public must beware. They are worthless.

For sale in Charlotte by Dr. H. M. PHITCHEARD, Druggist, sole Agent, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in the United States.
 Sept. 15. 2m.

CLOTHING AT COST.

A chance is now offered to the community to obtain rare bargains out of our varied Stock of

CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods,
 AT NEW YORK COST.

It is entirely unnecessary to tell you how we have obtained the goods we are selling off at cost! We don't do it because it is fashionable, but because we have connected ourselves with a large Manufacturing House at the North, to take effect the 1st Jan., 1857; and we don't want any of our money, or our credit, to be expended on one and all, but our goods at COST, pay the CASH, and help us on in our honest designs.

SPRINGS & HEATH.
 Sept. 1st. 72-11

HEAD-QUARTERS,
 CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 28, 1857.
 GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

Commissioned and non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 62d and 68th Regiments of the 11th Brigade of N. C. Militia.

ATTENTION!

FOR the purpose of a more complete Military organization of the 62d, 68th and 69th Regiments of the 11th Brigade and the 98th Regiment of the N. C. Militia, you are hereby ordered to appear before me, at your respective places of Residence as follows, viz:

- The Officers and rank and file of the 62d Regiment to appear at the Court House in the town of Charlotte, N. C., on the 27th of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; and the Officers and rank and file of the 68th Regiment to appear at the Court House in the town of Concord, N. C., on the 27th of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to elect Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors to fill the vacancies in the respective offices aforesaid in said Regiments.

SAMUEL H. WALKUP,
 Brigadier General.
 Commanding 11th Brigade N. C. Militia.

State of North Carolina,
 CLEVELAND COUNTY.

Whereas, Whitman Hinton and wife Phoebe, B. W. Davis, H. H. Davis, J. E. Davis, C. E. Davis, J. G. Davis, J. H. Davis, G. H. Davis, and Elizabeth Davis, Sarah Davis, Benj. Davis, and Adeline Davis, infants, by their next friend B. P. Davis, and N. D. Davis, do hereby give notice, that said Whitman Hinton, and wife Phoebe, and said B. P. Davis, and N. D. Davis, have filed in the office of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Cleveland county, a Bill of Complaint against Joseph Bridges, of the State of South Carolina, Moses Bridges, of the State of Mississippi, and Sarah Yarborough, Lewis Yarborough, Lindsay Jenkins and wife Delphia, Edward Jenkins and wife Frances, and Elizabeth Davis, of Cleveland county, N. C.; and the said Whitman Hinton, and wife Phoebe, and said B. P. Davis, and N. D. Davis, are desirous that said Joseph Bridges, and said Sarah Yarborough, Lindsay Jenkins and wife Delphia, Edward Jenkins and wife Frances, and said Elizabeth Davis, of Cleveland county, N. C., should be held at the Court House in Shelby, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and there to plead answer or demur to Complaints' Bill, or the case will be set for hearing ex parte as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Thos. Williams, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, for the county of Cleveland and State of North Carolina, at office in Shelby, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1857.

THOS. WILLIAMS, C. M. E.
 Shelby, Aug. 24, 1857. 72-61

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
 CLEVELAND COUNTY.

H. F. Schenck et al. vs. O. B. Injunction.

John Cline.

Whereas H. F. Schenck, J. G. Williamson and John H. Peeler, have filed in the office of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Cleveland county, N. C., a Bill of Complaint against John Cline, of the State of Texas, praying, among other things, that the said John Cline may be enjoined and restrained from removing from the State of North Carolina certain Negro slaves in and about the person acting as his agent, that they are enjoined and restrained from removing the slaves mentioned in the Bill, or any one or more of them, from this State, and that the said John Cline be held at the Court House in Shelby, on the 11th Monday in March, A. D., 1857, to plead answer or demur to said Bill, or the case will be set for hearing ex parte as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Thos. Williams, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, for the county of Cleveland, N. C., at Office in Shelby, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1857.

THOS. WILLIAMS, C. M. E.
 Shelby, N. C., Aug. 17, 1857. 71-61

DR. B. CHEARS
 Having located at MONROE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the Town and surrounding country, and respectfully solicits their patronage.

Office at J. Bickett's,
 April 25. 43-3m

Dissolution.
 The firm of MILLER & ORR was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th of July, 1857. Debts to the late firm will please make immediate payment to—

H. S. MILLER,
 D. A. ORR.

Aug. 4, 1857.

Remedy Not in the Books.—An epicurean dyspeptic applying to a physician for advice, was told to steal a horse. He would be put in the penitentiary, the diet and exercise of which would restore him.

"Paddy" says a joker, "why don't you have your ears cropped—they are entirely too long for a man!"
 "And yours," replied Pat, "ought to be lengthened—they are too short for an ass."

The Boston Post perpetrates the following: It is said of Eugene Sue that "though a professed Socialist, he lived like a prince." In the same way some of our people, though professed Christians, they live like the devil.