

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XIV.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., JUNE 26, 1852.

NO. 684.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY SWAIN AND SHERWOOD.

Price \$2.50 a year:
OR THREE DOLLARS, IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH
AFTER THE DATE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE PATRIOT

The Chinese in California.

The last arrival from California brings intelligence of difficulties between the Americans and Chinamen—the former having driven a company of the latter from the mines. The Chinese packed up and retired peaceably. The Governor has written a communication to the Legislature in relation to the Chinese. The latter have replied.

In his message, Governor Bigler expresses his conviction that, in order to enhance the prosperity, and to preserve the tranquillity of the State, measures must be adopted to check this tide of Asiatic emigration, and to prevent the exportation by them of the precious metal, which they dig up from our soil without charge, and without assuming any of the obligations imposed upon citizens. He then proceeds to urge that they cannot be safely admitted to citizenship; but that even if they could, not one of them has ever applied to become naturalized. These Asiatics, whom the Governor styles "coolies," he says, are brought to California under a contract to work in the mines for a given period, at the expiration of which they return to their native country. In another place, he says, that their habits are migratory, and that, having come to acquire a certain amount of gold, they return as soon as they obtain it. He urges the Legislature to "such an exercise of the taxing power as will check the present system of indiscriminate and unlimited Asiatic immigration," and also to demand of Congress the prompt passage of an act prohibiting coolies shipped to California under contract, from labouring in the mines. In reply, the Chinamen say, that some of their number having been educated in American schools, and learned our language, have read and expounded it to their countrymen. They explain to him that "coolies" means simply labourers, and urge that the Irish labourers are as much "coolies" as the Chinese. They state, that it is not a Chinese word. They explain further, that some of their countrymen labour in the mines, and are coolies; but most of them are not, being tradesmen, gentry, schoolmasters, &c. They add, that "none are coolies, if by that word is meant bound men, or contract slaves.—One ship, which the Governor had said brought over 500 coolies, brought not one, all being Chinamen, who came to work for themselves." The statement of the Governor as to their low wages, they contradict as unreasonable and untrue, because they say, the strong affection they have for their native country would prevent them from leaving it for wages so little, if any, better than those received at home. They plead the uniform good character which they bear in California, and state a noteworthy fact, that there are no Chinese criminals, drunkards, madmen, nor paupers seen in the streets or public institutions of California. They admit that many of them come to California poor, and under obligations to repay to persons money borrowed to take them there; but they urge that the loans thus incurred give the lender no power over the borrower. They enlighten the Governor as to the extent of the trade this emigration brings to California. In San Francisco alone there are twenty stores kept by Chinamen, who own the lots and erected the buildings themselves. One of the subscribers to the letter is a clerk in an American store, where he sells for his employers sometimes \$10,000 a day in Chinese goods.—Others are extensive importing merchants. They say "the gold we have been allowed to dig in your mines is what has made the China trade grow up so fast, like every thing else in this country." They state that a Chinaman now resides in San Francisco who is naturalized, has an American wife, wears the American dress, and that if the privileges of our laws are open to them, others will take advantage of the opportunities afforded them.

Two Emperors at a Review.

The following description of the Imperial review at Vienna is from a late letter of THURLOW WOOD to the Albany Evening Journal.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

Well, we have seen one of the great military pageants of the earth. We have looked upon two live Emperors—Nicholas I. of Russia, and Joseph II. of Austria—at the head of "an army with banners."

It was understood that the review was fixed for ten o'clock. Knowing that the Russian Emperor was prompt in his movements, we drove out to the "Glacis Josephstadt" at that hour.—The troops were "in line," and at ten minutes past ten the Emperors, with a magnificently dressed staff of Aids, Arch-Dukes, Princes, Marshals, Generals, &c., dashed, with their high-blooded and proud steeds, upon the ground. A bright sun gave the fullest effect to all this gorgeous and glittering paraphernalia of war. The Emperors were dressed in the uniform of the Polish Lancers, their Aids in crimson and gold, the others of the staff in the uniforms of their respective corps.

There were upwards of thirty thousand troops in the field, of which twenty thousand were infantry and rifle, and ten thousand cavalry and artillery. Of the mounted men three thousand were lancers, and streaming from each lance was a black and yellow flag.

The Emperor of Russia, with one side-camp, a few yards in advance of the Emperor, of Austria and staff, rode in front of the line, or rather of the three lines, stopping at the head of each battalion, and addressing a few words to the officers. This occupied nearly an hour. He then, with his staff, which consisted of more than three hundred splendidly mounted officers, took a position in front of the centre of the line, which immediately passed him in review. The different corps, whether by battalion, regiment, or brigade, formed in sections of three files, fifty feet deep, giving one hundred and fifty feet to each section or company. There was a marching distance of about six rods between each section. The band of each division, as they reached the Emperor, moved out to the left, and, playing until their corps had passed, was succeeded by the next. "The line was two hours in passing. After this there was a review of a regiment of lancers, whose horses were put to the top of their speed. The effect was thrilling. And this closed the day. The Emperors returned to the palace, and the troops to their quarters. There were a large number of Court ladies in Court carriages upon the field. Among these was the mother of the Emperor of Austria, a woman whose influence is supposed to be as potent with the son as it was with her husband, the ex-Emperor, who lives very quietly at Prague.

Kerr and Reid in Bladen.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, dating at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, June 10, gives some notes of the debate between the candidates for Governor at that place:

The Homestead Bill and the Public Lands.—Upon this point Mr. Kerr was explicit. He was directly opposed to this giving away of the public land—he put himself upon the Platform erected by the State Convention,—there he took his stand. He was for a distribution of the public lands and an equal share for North Carolina. Gov. Reid was for depositing the proceeds of the sales in the Public Treasury to defray the expenses, &c., &c., yet upon being questioned by Mr. Kerr, he admitted that the expenses had exceeded the profits. [Loud laughter by Mr. Kerr's friends.]

Upon the Homestead Bill above alluded to, Mr. Kerr came out fully, and called upon Gov. Reid for his views. The Governor did not know which side to take. He tried to drop the question. He did not consider himself called on to give his views upon any measure that was not fully before the people, and he did not see the necessity of doing so now—the Bill had not yet become a law.

Mr. Kerr was for "coming to the point." The Governor dodged and talked a while to "Buncombe," but was no use—he was obliged to "come to the point," and he took ground finally in his favor! No doubt his Excellency aimed to take the most popular ground; but, so far as I can learn, his views upon the Homestead Bill do not meet with the approval of a majority of his party in Bladen. I have heard them denounce it, both before he came among them and since he went away, and how they will act now to be consistent, I leave to His Right Honorable Excellency to suggest. (His Excellency had better consult the Sublyline Books—they are to be found in Washington.)

Mr. Kerr paid a high tribute to Mr. Fillmore. His opinion on this question is so well known as to render it unnecessary for me to enlarge.

Free Suffrage.—Upon this question Mr. Kerr put himself upon the platform of the Convention. He said that he was satisfied with the Constitution, as it is, and so had been the people of North Carolina up to 1848, when his Excellency, actuated no doubt by the political string-pullers at Washington, (the great central powers of Democracy,) disturbed it. It had been sufficient from 1835 up to the nomination of Gov. Reid, to answer all the ends of government; but the Governor disturbed it, and the question must be decided. He (Mr. K.) planted himself upon the Republican platform that all power is vested in the people. He was for submitting this and all other questions to the people. He desired the voice of the people upon this question. If a majority was for it, then the proper functionaries should provide for the execution of the will of such majority. He was not afraid to trust the people—his competitor seemed to be, for he was for carrying the measure through by legislative enactment.

Mr. Kerr called upon Gov. Reid to say "why it was that he was not in favor of abolishing property qualifications for officers, and why he did not propose the question of Free Suffrage when he was for so many years a Senator in the State Legislature?"

Gov. Reid. "Why did you not propose to abolish the property qualification?" (Tremendous applause for Mr. Kerr.) Gov. Reid also said that "with the same propriety that Mr. Kerr asked me why I did not propose the amendment to the Constitution in the State Legislature, I might ask Mr. K. why he did not propose them? The reason why I did not (said the Governor) propose Free Suffrage while I was in the Legislature, was, that I was not in the right place."

Mr. Kerr. "Then, Governor, if you were not in the proper place while in the Legislature to propose it, the Legislature cannot be now the proper place to effect the amendment! How do you reconcile that? At one time you say that the only mode of changing the Constitution is through the Legislature, and in the next place you say that you were not in the proper place, while a member of the Legislature, to propose these amendments! Please explain yourself to the people—they are anxious to know."

Gov. Reid. "I wished to do so when I came before the people."

Mr. Kerr. "And so you have come back to my proposition that this question should be submitted to the people?" (Tremendous applause.)

Upon the Tariff, Mr. Reid in the course of his remarks said, "Democrats had ever held the property of raising a revenue upon ad valorem principles," and were always in favor of a "rigid construction of the Constitution."

Mr. Kerr. "Now, Governor, I want you to be candid and tell these people (as I know you will) whether Congress has the power to pass a Protective Tariff."

Gov. Reid. (Excited.) "Congress does ma-

ny things injudiciously—such an act would be pernicious."

Mr. Kerr. "But that is not to the point. I have asked you, Gov., in plain terms, whether such an act would be constitutional? These people wish to know. Let us be candid!"

Gov. Reid. "I believe such an act would be constitutional, but it would be iniquitous!"— [Great applause, at which his Excellency looked pale.]

Free Suffrage Condemned by the "Standard"

The "Standard" publishes the speech of Mr. Shepard in the Senate of 1850-'51 on the Bill "to ascertain the sense of the People on calling a Convention," with the following comment:

"We cannot too strongly commend to the attention of our readers the Speech which we publish to day, of the Hon. William B. Shepard, delivered in the Senate at the last session of the Assembly on the subject of a Convention, in favor of amendments to the Constitution through the Legislature, and also in favor of the basis as it is. This speech presents facts and arguments, which we defy the free Convention presses and the advocates of the unconstitutional majority principle, to answer. It occupies the whole ground; and while it does justice to the West, it sets forth the rights of the East, and the principles of justice on which those rights are based, in the most masterly and conclusive manner.

Read it, friends, and circulate it. It must and will tell with powerful effect on the public mind."

The "Standard" then endorses this speech out and out. Now, hear what Mr. Shepard says:

"I do not believe, Sir, that the wit of man could devise a more perfect scheme for the security of the persons and property of an extended commonwealth, organized upon republican principles, than the present basis of representation, as contained in our present Constitution. The House of Commons represents persons, for although the basis is a federal one, slaves being in the eye of our law both persons and property of an extended commonwealth, organized upon republican principles, than the present basis of representation, as contained in our present Constitution. The House of Commons represents persons, for although the basis is a federal one, slaves being in the eye of our law both persons and property, still the House of Commons may be said with truth purely to represent the white population of the country, as that population has a vast numerical majority, and alone speaks through the ballot-box, and controls without an effort and without dispute, the proceedings of that House. The Senate is based upon taxation, and is intended to secure the property of the different sections from invasion, or from being used for purposes alien to that property, or in which it could have and feel no interest. It is based upon the plain and obvious truth, that those persons who pay for the support of government, should have some voice in appropriating its revenues. Mr. Madison said in the debates on the federal constitution, that "wherever there is a danger of attack, there ought to be a constitutional power of defence." This was the opinion of one of our greatest men, before the discovery was made, that perfect wisdom resided in bare majorities, whether that majority had any interest in the subject or not.

Now I would ask the gentleman from Buncombe how long would the tax-payers of the large tax-paying counties of Bertie, Halifax, Warren and New Hanover, have any control over their property, if it were not for the protection afforded them in the Senate against mad schemes of internal improvement, and other prodigal waste of public money?"

This is the position assumed in the Speech which the "Standard" commends, as "occupying the whole ground" and as "setting forth the rights of all sections in a most masterly and conclusive manner." Stick a pin here!

Mr. Shepard insists that as things now stand, the House of Commons "with truth represents purely the white population, which population has a vast numerical majority and controls the proceedings of that House," and he further declares that the Senate "being based on taxation secures the property of the different sections from invasion."

Now we would ask those who are urging Free Suffrage whether the adoption of that measure, by itself and of itself, would not inevitably destroy that very "security" which the Senate affords to property in the different sections? Will not the same voters elect both Senators and Commoners? If, as Mr. Shepard says, the House of Commons "represents the white population of the Country," will not the Senate, when Free Suffrage is adopted, represent, to all intents and purposes, the same population? Will it not pass any measure which the House of Commons passes? Where will be the check against taxing the property holders for "mad schemes of internal improvement" and other prodigal waste of the public money? Take any one of the large tax paying, and slaveholding Counties of the State, Wake for instance, and see how it will operate. This County gives about 2500 Commoners votes and about 1000 Senatorial votes. If Free Suffrage is adopted, the twenty-five hundred voters will elect both the Senator and Commoners. If they send A. to the Senate, and B. C. and D. to the lower House, will the former dare take ground against any measure which may be sustained by the latter? If he does, will he not be defeated at the next election by some one who favors the views of the Commoners? Must assuredly this will be the result. Where then is the check? Is this not virtually, if not in so many words, changing or rather breaking down, destroying the present basis of representation in the Senate?"

If, as Mr. Shepard says, the House of Commons at present "in truth represents purely the white population" and that "population" has "a vast numerical majority" in the counties, it is absurd to expect, when you give that "vast numerical majority" the right to elect Senators, that the Senate will any longer be a representative of the taxation interest against the majority interest, or that it will stand any more than the House of Commons now is, "a security to property."

Yet the Standard endorses and "commends" this speech. Such an endorsement is the strongest condemnation of "Free Suffrage," per se, as a blow aimed at the basis of representation! Will the people of the State suffer themselves to be lugged any longer by the Locofoco aspirants for office? Will they not resolve to take their Constitution in their own hands?—Raleigh Register.

"What are you looking after, my dear!" said an affectionate mother to her only daughter.—The daughter, turning round, replied—"Looking after a son-in-law for father."

The Democratic Platform.

The manifesto of principles put forth by the recent Democratic Convention in this city reiterates those negative dogmas so often announced by that party. Opposition to the protective policy, to internal improvements by the General Government, to a national bank, to the distribution of the proceeds of the public land sales among the States—these and similar quotations from the records of former political contests are re-produced, as though democratic doctrines had their only permanent characteristic in a systematic denial of the power to the Government.

A resolution sanctioning the Compromise measures was indeed something to the point, and showed that the Convention was not altogether given to retrospection but cognizant to some extent at least of existing issues in which the feelings and interests of the people are deeply concerned.

The resolutions of '98 and '99 must of course receive confirmation anew at the hands of the Convention; and we find mention made of them accordingly, although it is so seldom that they are published now a days, that many who take them as cardinal articles of faith have no very accurate knowledge of their terms or purport.

The generalized style of expression which characterizes the Convention's manifesto gives a latitude which no doubt it was designed to give, to various interpretations in different quarters. We find Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN declaring his adhesion to it, and it seems to be acceptable to the ultraists of South Carolina, as they understand it. How the extremes of sections and parties so antagonistic as the Barnburners and the Nullifiers can find a common ground on this platform it is difficult to discover. But fraternity is the order of the day, and a common prize in view may be sufficient to convert positions hitherto at variance into a common field of action. Some of the Barnburner journals, such as the New York Evening Post, get over all difficulties in the manifesto by pronouncing it a nullity. They declare that it was hurried through a dispersing Convention at the breaking of its session, when such confusion prevailed that an understanding vote and full vote could not be had upon it. We have yet to see how far an actual union between the discordant extremes of the party can be made practicable upon this unsubstantial basis.

Bear in Mind.

That General Saunders, Gov. Reid's voluntary ally, protector and defender; who professes to be so violently opposed to submitting the question of Convention or no Convention to the people; and who denies the right of a majority of the people to amend the Constitution; VOTED in the last Legislature for a bill introduced by Mr. McLean, of Surry, "to ascertain the will of the freemen of North Carolina as to the call of a Convention." He voted for it on its three readings in the House of Commons, and is included in the following list of Democrats, one-fifth of the whole House, who voted the same way:

"Messrs: Avery, Cokerham, Durham, Flynn, Gordon, Harrison, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Marshall, McLean, N. McNeill, Montgomery, Patterson, Pegram, S. Perron, Reinhardt, R. M. SAUNDERS, Sheek, Sherrill, Waugh, J. Williams and Winstead—24."

We have not been able to find the bill for which this great man and distinguished Democrat—the Minister to "unfortunate" Spain VOTED. It was not ordered to be printed. It was passed in such hot haste, two readings on the first day, for which Gen. S. voted, and the third reading on the second day—why, such a bill was so pressing, and important, there was no chance to examine it.

Gen. Saunders, therefore, went it blind; and now, he changes his vote, entirely, and thinks he does God's service when he repudiates the democratic vote he gave, and denies to the people the right of altering the Democratic Republican law of North Carolina for themselves.

Raleigh Times.

What Franklin Pierce has done for North Carolina.

As we say elsewhere Mr. Pierce has done no great good nor harm to the Country. So far as what little he has done, however, affects the interests of North Carolina, we find by a reference to the History of the River and Harbor bill, the following record: Circulate it. This bill was passed by the United States Senate in 1836; it was passed by Congress and was approved by GENERAL JACKSON! It contained a great number of appropriations for important improvements in Rivers and Harbors in several of the Southern States—amongst the rest there was "an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at Ocracoke Inlet, N. C. \$9,000

Also an appropriation for the improvement of Cape Fear River, N. C. \$20,000

Mr. Pierce was at that time a member of the House of Representatives. We find he voted against these appropriations for the benefit of North Carolina. Pass him round. *Newbernian.*

New Hampshire Great Men.

The nomination of Gen. Pierce (says the Boston Journal) has put into circulation some erroneous statements in regard to the birth-place of some of our first men. As we have also fallen into an error in relation to this matter, we have taken some pains to ascertain the following facts: Gen. Lewis Cass was born in the town of Exeter, New Hampshire. Daniel Webster was born in the town now called Franklin, formerly Salisbury, in Merrimack county, New Hampshire. D. S. Dickinson, of New York, was born in Merrimack county, as well as John A. Dix. Gen. Franklin Pierce is a native of Hillsboro', Hillsboro' county, and is a lineal descendant of the family of Percys and the Duke of Northumberland, the title being now extinct. Judge Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, was also born in New Hampshire, but shortly after his birth his father moved to Vermont, where, as is well known, the representative of "Young America" learned the cabinet maker's trade. New Hampshire is a great State to emigrate from: it will be a great State to live in when a more liberal policy is adopted in the administration of its affairs.

Democratic Programme.

A Committee of Mr. Pierce's friends met in Washington, on Monday, at the National Hotel, to prepare the way for the coming campaign. Biographies are to be written, addresses prepared, speeches made, pamphlets printed, and all the paraphernalia of war arranged. The Convention just adjourned, elected a National Committee, and these, in turn, have selected a sub-committee, and it is arranged, we are told, that there shall be a Congressional and District Committee. Congress must, therefore, put its mill to work and grind out speeches as corn is ground from the hopper. The Presidential bore will, therefore, soon be heard with more vehemence than ever; and those who expect Congress to do anything beyond paying members their mileage and per diem, and acting upon just so much public business as will keep the Government from starvation, will find themselves woefully disappointed.—New York Express.

The Stick of Candy.

Gen. Pierce was first spoken of in connexion with the Presidency at the Loco State Convention in New Hampshire, some time last winter, and that body adopted a resolution requesting their delegates to bring him forward as a candidate. Governor Steele, in addressing the convention, expressed his gratification at the selection, and related the following anecdote to "exhibit the character of the man." We give it in the Governor's own words:

"Sir," said Gov. Steele, "I have known the whole career of Gen. Pierce from the day he first took his seat in this hall. I have admired his exploits in Congress and in Mexico. But I have an incident in my mind which I will relate, which, in my humble judgment, exhibits the character of the man in a more illustrious light than all his efforts in the forum or the field:

"It was something more than twenty years ago (Gen. Pierce was then somewhat younger than he is now) he was travelling through one of the western towns of this State, and as he entered the principal village he beheld three boys eating candy. At a brief distance he beheld another boy sitting alone, and that boy was not eating, but he was crying. Gen. Pierce feeling interested in so strange a circumstance, inquired into the case, and ascertained that he was crying because he had no money to buy candy. No sooner had he learned the facts in the case, than, with that noble generosity which has ever distinguished Pierce through his whole life, he put his hand in his pocket, drew forth a cent, bought a stick of candy, and gave it to the boy. ALTHOUGH THE BOY WAS A TOTAL STRANGER TO GEN. PIERCE!"

His nomination for the Presidency, taken in connexion with such a remarkable instance of benevolence and unbounded liberality towards an entire stranger, must be another illustration of the proverb that "good actions meet with their reward."—Conn. Cour.

If any of our Whig friends ask "Who is Frank Pierce?" we simply reply by saying he is the man selected by Providence first, and by the Democracy next, to administer this Government for four years, from the fourth of March next. National Democrat.

If the above be true, says the Commercial Advertiser, leaving out of view its irreverence, we can only say that the Democratic Convention was a long while in resolving to concur with "Providence" in the arrangement. They tried every other man before they took up "the man" whom "Providence" had already determined upon and really spent four days in laboring to nominate somebody else; and yet it is now admitted that a superior power had already determined that "Frank Pierce," and no one else should be "the man." If they knew this then, why did they spend four days in foolish rebellion? If they did not know it then, how do they know it now? We suspect their knowledge in both cases is about equal. Moreover our contemporary may learn, in November next, not to speak so lightly on such subjects; and we think he will.

John Van Buren, who has given in his adhesion to the Democratic nominees, is reported in the New York Herald as saying:

"He would say that he most unqualifiedly approved of that platform for this election. He was prepared to stand with them on the adoption of all the laws of Congress, including even the Fugitive Slave Law. He was perfectly willing everybody should obey that law who would, and everybody sustain it who could. For the present, at all events, these laws were to stand and be unimpaird."

This is frank in John. He submits for this election. He knows Pierce—his father knows him. They understand one another. They are all Northern men with Southern feelings, until the election is over!—They have all tasted the flesh-pots, and know the savor thereof.—Register.

The truth is, the doctrine of Mr. Kerr, that a bare majority of the people at the polls have a right to force a two-thirds vote in the Assembly, is worse than Dorriam, &c.—Standard.

The "Standard" continues to pervert Mr. Kerr's position. That gentleman holds that the voice of a majority of the sovereign people at the Polls ought to be respected and carried out by the Legislature; but has nowhere spoken of that body being forced to do so.

"Worse than Dorriam."! How is this?—A few years back, the "Standard" spoke of Thomas V. Dorr as an injured Patriot and his cause as sacred and just!—Register.

Robert E. Scott, of Virginia, has proved as dead a marksman as his renowned relative, Capt. Martin Scott of glorious memory. At the first crack of his rifle, the thirteen candidates for President who answered affirmatively his demand for a pledge to veto any serious modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, have dropped dead at his feet. The Baltimore Convention has spent a week in burying their lifeless and odorous remains. The Presidential nomination has fallen on one of the two (Pierce and Butler) from whom he received no answer—at least, none in season to publish them prior to the nomination. Let the fate of the victimized baker's dozen serve as a warning!—Tribune.

Exploration.—About a twelve-month since Lieut. Herndon of the United States Navy was deputed to make an exploration of the great river Amazon from its sources in the mountains of Peru to its junction with the Atlantic at Para, Brazil. This duty has since been performed, Lieut. Herndon having reached Para, and joined there the United States brig Dolphin. He made the voyage down the Amazon in a bark canoe, and almost entirely alone. A large collection of specimens, gathered during the exploration, has already reached New York. The result of his researches, to be given to the world in a forthcoming volume, will be looked for with much interest.

Sir John Franklin.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Hong Kong, March 28—"There have been no less than thirty-seven whalers from the arctic seas. It may interest you to know that they almost all believe that Sir John Franklin is safe, and has got through the ice barrier into inner waters, where he will not be reached until a mild season arrives, which they say the present will be. Most of them have now departed. They say Franklin will not suffer for want of food. They give strange accounts of the Esquimaux vibrating from the Asiatic to the American continent and back again, carrying their boats, made of skins and whalebone, over the ice, and launching them when they meet with open water."

A new Idea in Agriculture.—The steward on board a United States steamer in the Gulf, it is stated, has produced several crops of excellent potatoes, by filling a crockery crate with alternate layers of straw and the eyes of the potato, commencing at the bottom with a layer of about six inches in depth of straw, and then a layer of the eyes—the eyes being placed about two inches apart, over the surface of the straw—then another layer of straw on the top. He kept the straw always moist, and in about two months had about \$14 worth of sound, good potatoes, of the "first water."

Chinese in place of Slaves.—The New Orleans Delta, noticing the extensive emigration of the Chinese to California thus significantly closes its article:—"We are perfectly satisfied that, before long, the attention of the Louisiana planter will be coerced to the consideration of new and improved plans of management; and among them, and in the very first rank, we expect to find this one of Chinese labour, which, in almost every respect, economy inclusive, is superior to that now given by the African. At all events, we think an admixture of the two will be found worth a trial, as an experiment, involving no dangerous consequences."

Sale of the Holy Land.—A Paris letter to the New York Evangelist mentions a report that Syria has been sold to Rothschild for 500,000,000 francs; that he proposes to re-build Jerusalem and Solomon's Temple, to allow chapels for all religions, to establish railways and steamers, and to appeal to the Jewish nation to return to the land of their fathers. A similar rumour was circulated several years ago. It is scarcely likely to be true, though in these days money is all-powerful, and may accomplish even greater things than this.

The Value of the Magnetic Telegraph to the People and the Press.—The value of the magnetic telegraph, and its wonderful capacity for usefulness, was strikingly exhibited during the sitting of the Baltimore Convention. Every ballot cast was known almost as soon as read to the Convention, over hundreds of miles, and the nomination was spread over a great part of the Union in less than an hour after it was effected.

Longevity.—The Lower Canada papers record the death of a man in some respects extraordinary. His name was Charles Boncher, the place of his residence, Berthier, District of Montreal. He reached the rare age of 106 years, and was the father of sixty children, by three wives. Of his children, forty-three survive; his grandchildren number sixty-six, and his great-grandchildren, thirteen. We challenge all America to beat this piece of human fecundity.

Kossuth.—On Monday afternoon, 7th inst., Kossuth and suite arrived in New York from Albany, and took rooms at the Irving House. A part of Kossuth's suite will sail for England on the 16th inst. The Governor will remain later in the United States. He expects that during this week his mother and sisters, who are now on their voyage to the United States, will meet him. They will settle in America. It is Kossuth's design that they shall establish a school in Cincinnati, Ohio.

One of the Dark Places of the Earth.—Mr. Hunt, a Wesleyan missionary among the Fejees, who are cannibals of the worst description, recently stated that five hundred persons had been eaten in five years, within fifteen miles of his residence. Some of them eat raw human flesh, and chew it as sailors do tobacco. They sometimes eat their best friends. When parents grew old, they were killed by their children. Sometimes they were buried alive or thrown in the sharks. Women, on the death of their husbands, were killed.

Chinese Emigration to California.—Since the 1st of January, 1852, twenty-nine vessels, conveying 7537 Chinese emigrants, have been despatched from Hong Kong, Macao, and Whampoa. On the 27th March, the vessels yet to sail numbered thirty-one, to convey 9270 passengers! This makes a total of gone and going of 16,807, and, taking the average passage-money at \$40 per head, amounts to \$672,280.

A Novelty.—An "Almanac for 10,000 years, from the beginning of the world, or from the commencement of the Christian era—the order and arrangement of Time being the same in both," has been published in New York. The "Time table is scarcely larger than a man's hand, yet it comprises the chronological phenomena of a hundred centuries.