

We do not now mean to enter into any controversy with the Herald in regard to the distribution and deposit questions. For that there will be abundant time, and our course has shown a willingness at all proper times to go into a fair discussion of such matters, or any others involving principles which appear to us Democratic and essentially Democratic. We will neither evade nor slur them over, and as an evidence of this we can point to our article of Monday to which the Herald of yesterday refers. Our position, at least, is placed beyond doubt so far as it is in our power to do it, and it cannot be placed in doubt by any construction or inference to be drawn from the isolated act or acts of others, however they may agree with those others upon general issues.

We mean now incidentally to notice a few remarks in the Herald's article. In the first instance we do not agree with the Herald that Cass, Douglas & Co. are distributionists, still less that Reid, Biggs & Co. are. The Democratic Senate did not pass Campbell's bill. Secondly, we insist that every cent collected by the General Government for any other purposes than those connected with the necessary and legitimate objects for which that government was instituted is improperly collected, and that neither distribution nor deposit is an object for which the General Government was instituted. It was not intended that it should become the collector or almshouse of the States.

Thirdly, the Tariff of 1846 was intended to collect just so much revenue as would be necessary for the purposes of the government, and no more; and the opponents of the Democratic party loudly proclaimed that it would not collect enough. Ever since Mr. Fillmore went out and Mr. Pierce came in, a Democratic President and Secretary have urged the reduction of the revenue to a point at which the accumulation of a surplus would cease, so that they were not responsible for the continued accumulation of such surplus,—the greater portion of which has been applied to the legitimate purpose of discharging the public debt, and paying off the public debt. More of it ought to have been applied to the increase of the Navy, and to affording an adequate compensation to the officers. We want more light-draught steamers, as the position of things in the Chinese seas shows.

Fourthly, by the proper course of ceasing to collect too much, the people will be relieved of oppressive burdens upon what goods they use, not simply in the way of money paid to the revenue, but also of five times as much paid to Northern manufacturers, under the operation of that delightfully partial embargo known as protection. If the lately adopted tariff does not effect that, another should be passed that would do that. This revenue protection it is that builds up and has built up the North at the expense of the South, and any system of distribution or deposit that, by palliating, tends to prolong or perpetuate this undue protection is taking five dollars out of the Southern people's pockets where it professes to donate to them one dollar of their own money.

Fifthly—We don't think Messrs. Winslow, Craig, Ruffin, or Branch, are distributionists. We say so because we believe they mean what they say, and they say they are not. If they were, it would not make us so. We adhere to the principles of the Democratic party.

Sixthly—it would be demagoguery for the opposition to introduce this deposit question into the next canvass, because the question of a surplus has already been disposed of by the tariff reduction of the last Congress. It no longer rests on a plausible basis.

It is a matter of history that the year formerly consisted of several seasons, among them an obnoxious one known as Spring, when the earth was covered with verdure, and the trees with blossoms, and leaves and all that sort of thing. We find some evidences of the existence of such a season in the old files of the Journal. The editor, an enthusiastic person, we presume, indulged in some romantic and grandiloquent stuff, from which it is plainly to be understood that he too, participated in the verdant glories of the year.

The traditions, still lingering among us, indicate that the season to which we have just alluded, was upon the whole, rather pleasant than otherwise, and some very old people, who have come down to us from the earlier days of the Republic, when Springs were, talk of that genial season with tears in their eyes.

It may be that it is their own Spring, rather than that of the year, that they turn to with such emotions of melancholy pleasure. Even while there were such phenomena as Springs, we all found that they grew colder and less genial, as we ourselves lost the buoyancy of spirit with which we started on the journey of life.

There used also to be roses and other flowers about at this time of the year, but that is done away with in a great measure, if not wholly. As for early vegetables, it is out of the question to talk of them. There have been puffs in the Charleston papers over new peas. They must have been grown in a hot-house, for surely no peas would be green enough to come out in the open air.

The last Clinton Independent, advocates the construction of a branch road from some point on the Wilmington & Weldon Road to Fayetteville, and thinks there is capital along the line that could be obtained and men to do the work.

We have, at different times advocated the construction of some such road, and join with the Independent in hoping that the day is not far distant when all parties concerned will assay themselves to the propriety and advantage of doing the work.

We acknowledge with pleasure, the receipt of an invitation to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, at Charlotte, on the 20th of May. The people of Mecklenburg intend to celebrate this anniversary in a manner worthy of its glorious associations.—Rev. Dr. Hawks is to deliver the oration. Many years ago, we had the pleasure of hearing the present Judge Ellis deliver a most excellent address upon a similar occasion.

The story of John Dean, who married the daughter of Boker's Bitter, has been set to music and married to immortal verse. A song in the style, and to the tune of "Willikins and his Dinah," has been gotten up, and is sold by the newsboys in New York for one cent, said song narrating the adventures of John and "his own Mary Ann." Fame is a great thing.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a private letter has been received here, giving the painful news of another explosion having taken place at the Egypt Mines in Chatham county, about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., resulting in the death of six persons, among them Mr. Robert Dunn, one of the most useful and efficient men at the works. No particulars are given.

The Charter election which took place in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th inst., resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket by 210 majority.

Something of a Myrtle. The Stock brokers in Wall Street have among them a class of Stocks known as "Fancies," with which they play a sort of "shuttlecock," one crowd known as the "bulls," hitting their biggest licks to keep them up, and another crowd known as the "bears," hitting their biggest licks to knock them down and keep them so. It is a mere gambling game. Neither of these crowds of operators are bona fide holders of these fancy stocks which they pretend to buy and sell.

Walker's prospects in Nicaragua have got to be a sort of a fancy stock with the news-mongers, and the tales are so contradictory and so evidently gotten up for effect, that really one is led to question very much whether there is a word of truth in any of them, or whether in fact Walker himself is not a myrtle, a mere bog to frighten the copper-heads of the isthmus withal.

Last week the steamer brought news of the desperate situation of Walker and his cause. Without reinforcements, his course was run. Scarcely had this news been fairly circulated, before the Texas comes in with glowing accounts of Walker's carrying everything before him. Both accounts could not have been correct. Which is to be believed? Who knows? Is either? Candidly, we think it very doubtful.

We are compelled to the conclusion that if Walker did not succeed at the first burst, or having succeeded, failed to maintain himself, there is now little chance after the enthusiasm of his volunteer forces has subsided, and his enemies have had time to rally from their first confusion. The thing may go on for months. Some miracle may give Walker final and permanent success, but little short of a miracle can do so.

Increase of the Rates of Transportation of Passengers on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. We are informed that the Board of Directors, on the 20th ult., ordered the rates of fare to be slightly increased—viz: to three and a half cents per mile,—this being the lowest rate charged, and we are informed, by any Southern Rail Road, on their local travel.

If this be so, we can see no reasonable cause of complaint against this company; certainly when every other supply that a Rail Road Company requires has increased 25 per cent. during the last two or three years, and when all experience has shown 34 cents per mile to be the lowest remunerative rate. We can see no reasonable cause of complaint on the part of the community.

That the fare on this Road has been extremely low no one can doubt; and if the Company finds its Roadway and Machinery wearing in such a ratio, (a natural one,) that the rates heretofore paid will not renew it and pay a reasonable profit on the stock, why should there be complaint? Surely, those who complain, would not invest their capital to serve the public, without a fair and certain remuneration.

We are in possession of the rates charged on several Southern Rail Roads, and we append a list by which it will be seen that the fare on this Road is as low as any one in the South, and lower than several in this State, Virginia, and Georgia:

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROADS.	
Wilmington & Weldon, Fare 3 cents per mile.	
Rail & Gaston, " " " "	
Sea Board & Roanoke, " " " "	
N. Carolina (or Central), " " " "	
VIRGINIA RAIL ROADS.	
Petersburg & Weldon, Fare 5 cents per mile.	
Petersburg & Richmond, " " " "	
Most others in the State, " " " "	
GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROADS.	
South Carolina, Fare 4 cents per mile.	
Georgia Rail Road, " " " "	
Except one Road which is " " " "	

There is no Rail Road that we can find South, whose local fare is less than 34 cents per mile, and they generally exceed that figure.

INQUEST.—Coroner Wood held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Austin, a slave, who died on Sunday last at a mill above the railroad. It was positively reported at the time that he had died from the effects of a blow from a slung-shot in the hands of another negro, with whom he had a fight. The Coroner's Jury, upon investigation, found no confirmation of this fact, and returned a verdict that he died from determination of blood to the heart. Dr. John Swann, we believe, conducted the post mortem examination.—Daily Journal of the 7th inst.

The Baltimore American of yesterday, makes a fool of itself. The Wilmington Journal wants no fools on its exchange list, and is, therefore, happy to anticipate the American in ceasing to exchange with that paper. Those who are silly enough to take offence at a perfectly harmless list of April story can stay so. We would not have them otherwise. Had we, like a New York paper, published anything that could hurt anybody, or shock anybody's feelings, there might have been ground for such nonsense.

The character of the Journal can be hurt by no such soft-headed affectation of superior virtue on the part of those who have none except what they are.

We have received by slow course of mail, the first number of a new weekly paper called the Beaufort Journal, published at Beaufort in this State by John Nichols, Editor and Proprietor. Terms \$2 per annum, invariably in advance.

Mr. Nichols avows his object to be the establishment of a Commercial paper worthy of the destinies, which, in his opinion, are in store for Beaufort, and to the realization of which he looks forward to at an early period.

The Journal is independent in politics, is generally well got up, and gives evidence of present tact and industry, and promise of future usefulness. We wish it all success.

Cement for Glass and China-Ware. Mr. J. H. Williams, of Baltimore, exhibited to us this morning some specimens of the above variety mixed with "Newton's Fire and Water-proof Liquid Enamel," and also, in our presence, put together the broken fragments of a china cup, making out of them a complete and strong article, equal to new, so far as we could see. The process was simple in the extreme, and easily done by anybody. The enamel is clear and colorless, not affected by heat, water, alcohol or acids, is free from any acid quality and is perfectly innocent on the tongue. In fact, it appears to be really and truly all that is claimed for it, and a very valuable article. Mr. W. can be found at Mr. L. Mallet's until to-morrow afternoon, when he leaves for Baltimore.

It would appear probable that the Democrats have gained one member of Congress in Connecticut, and also secured the majority against them on the popular vote, although the coalition has succeeded in carrying the Legislature, and electing its State ticket.

"GIN A BODY MEET A BODY."—The following appeared in the Frontier Post last week:— "A gentleman accustomed to sit with a recently deceased relative, who was many years an invalid, is desirous of a similar occupation. References most unexceptionable. Address, &c."

The sitting with a relative, recently deceased, is, of course, one of those acts of attention which, though they may be founded on a somewhat Jewish psychology, are not to be derided. But why this gentleman should advertise that he wishes to sit with another defunct relative, demands explanation. Is he at enmity with his family? Are his relations rich? The advertisement is suggestive; so much so, indeed, that we have cut off the address, and shall take counsel's opinion as to sending it to the Liverpool police.

Important News from Nicaragua. New York, April 10.—The steamer Texas, from San Juan on the 20th, and A-puall on the 23rd, arrived here last night. She conveyed a dispatch with the Ozeira, on the Pacific side, but brings no thing later from California.

The intelligence from Nicaragua is interesting, comprising news from Ri as, Walker's headquarters, to 13th ult. The purser reports that Ri as, with 400 men, attacked the allies at San George, gained the plaza, burned an important part of the town, and then retreated to Ri as, which, in the mean time, Chomoro had attacked at the head of 1,200 men, but had been repulsed and driven back with great slaughter by Gen. Henningens. Walker met them retreating; they were consequently placed between two fires, and becoming completely paralyzed, suffered immensely. The allies are said, by their account, to have lost 327 killed and over 300 wounded, while Walker estimates their loss at 600 killed and wounded. He also states his loss to be 200 killed and twenty-one wounded. Walker had the bodies of the dead burned.

It was reported that Canas, commander-in-chief of the allies, was under great fear for his safety, owing to the fact that he was not in the hands of Walker. This is not improbable, as it has been known (by private letters from the Minister of Hacienda of Nicaragua) that overtures had heretofore been made, although their nature was not indicated. It is also reported that Gen. Chillon, who has hitherto been friendly to Walker,—and only awaits a favorable opportunity to show his preference—had raised a body of men in Leon, and was about to join Walker. It was rumored that President Ri as had been assassinated, which rumor is said to have been confirmed.

The ship-of-war St. Mary's was still at San Juan del Sur. Col. Lockridge, on the San Juan river, had been reinforced by the detachment of 200 Texans, who went from New Orleans in the Texas, together with a large quantity of ammunition and provisions. His command is now at San Carlos, and is engaged in operations with Costa Rica, viz: 210 men at the mouth of Serapuca river, and 180 on the San Carlos river. The remaining 152 were in advance of these points with Lockridge, near the Masuca rapids.—Col. Lockridge is said to have secured some documents showing that Costa Rica had opened an interoceanic transit to the British government. The Costa Rican forces at San Carlos were small, and Lockridge was confident of being able to take it. It was reported that the allies defeated by Walker had retreated to Massaya.

FROM THE ISTHMIAN. The royal mail steamer New Granada had been boarded by the Peruvian steamer "Lao," in the interior of Vivanco, and plundered of \$32,000 in specie, as well as arms, stores, and provisions. The ship-of-war Saratoga had left San Juan for Havana.

We find the following dispatch in the Baltimore Sun of the 6th inst. The Success of Walker—Confirmation of the Victory—Great Slaughter of the Costa Ricans—Letter to the Editor. New York, April 5.—Private letters have been received in this city from Gen. Henningens, in his own hand writing, addressed to persons in this city, dated Ri as, March 19th, confirming every essential fact brought by the steamer Texas, in relation to the recent victory of Walker's troops over the Costa Ricans and their allies. General H. states that four hundred of the allies were killed and about fifty of his own men.

The battle lasted ten hours and was desperately fought on both sides. It ended in the utter defeat and route of the enemy.

Gen. Henningens writes further that he is confident that in a few weeks Walker will entirely clear the country of the Costa Ricans, who are greatly discomfited and depressed by their defeat.

This intelligence was brought by express from Ri as via the steamer Panama to New York. Several other letters and dispatches addressed to persons in this city have been stolen or abstracted during the passage, either on land or at sea. A clue has been discovered as to the depredators and the police are on the track of the perpetrators.

Arrival of the Black Warrior. NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The Black Warrior arrived to-day, bringing Havana dates to the 3d. The Mexican question is still the general topic of conversation. Nothing further has been received, but official dispatches from Spain are lately expected. The stock of sugar at Havana and Matanzas is two hundred and thirty thousand boxes. Prices continue firm at all quotations.

Two Dutch ships with seven hundred coolies have arrived. Copious rains have fallen throughout the Island.

Municipal Elections. DETROIT, April 6.—This city gives 200 Democratic majority for judges of the Supreme Court, with two wards to be it from. The returns from the interior wards are not yet ascertained, and show that a small vote has been polled.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The whole American ticket was elected 4 hours to-day. The American vote also elected their district judges. The Democratic candidate for the associate supreme judge is probably elected.

PORTLAND, April 7.—The municipal election held to-day has resulted in the election of the republican candidate for mayor by 400 majority. The republicans have also carried the city council.

CLEVELAND, April 7.—The charter election which took place here yesterday resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket by 200 majority.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—N. W. Thomas, the citizens' candidate for mayor, was elected at the municipal election held here yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—W. Mer, the emancipation candidate for mayor, has been elected by 1,500 majority. The other candidates on the same ticket are also elected.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.—Speaking of the celebration of St. Patrick's day by the Hibernian Society of Savannah, the News remarks that a noticeable feature of the occasion was the presence on the table of the old pitcher and tumbler which were procured for the society and used at their meeting on St. Patrick's day in 1822, and at every anniversary since. There were originally four large pitchers and six dozen tumblers; and now, after a lapse of thirty-five years, all the pitchers are in use, and thirty-four of the tumblers. This fact speaks well for the temperate moderation of this society, for notwithstanding the fact that at each succeeding anniversary the tumblers have been filled with the "mountain dew," there are now but eight missing for thirty-five years. The pitchers bear the harp and other emblems; the tumblers have the harp and shamrock intertwined, with the motto "Erin-go-Bragh."

BROTHER JONATHAN.—The next time you send us over any canvas back ducks, please have the kindness to send an American cover over with them, because our stupid English cooks are not as yet sufficiently advanced in culinary civilization as to know how to dress them, and the consequence is that those far famed delicacies are invariably spoiled, much to the loss of the appetites and tempers of the guests assembled.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—The Union states that Mr. Graves, who owns a small farm on the Seventh street road, some five or six miles from Washington, has entered extensively into the culture of the Chinese sugar cane this season, with the intention of manufacturing sugar and syrup therefrom.

W. WARNING TO "FAST" YOUNG MEN.—John M. Jones, of the "Fast" Young Men, died at Indianapolis on Friday night. The Journal gives a brief biography of his sad case. He was born in Dayton, Ohio,—was left an orphan with a large estate, and to his own guidance—became a "fast young man," and rapidly spent a fortune which was counted by tens of thousands. He kept a circle of dashing young fellows about him until his money was gone, who then deserted and left him. He sought Indianapolis for a home, and there, in some mental caprice, lived for a time and died in a strange carrel, friendless and alone.

A FEMALE BRIGAND.—A few weeks since the Greek troops on the frontier of Thessaly, wounded and captured a young robber of remarkably feminine appearance. On being taken to the hospital, she proved to be a Christian girl, who two years before had been carried off from her family by the Turks. The unfortunate girl, who was armed with pistol, gun, and yataghan, had, during the two years of her captivity, been obliged to share in all the professional enterprises of the robbers.

From the Journal of Commerce. American Industry North and South.

Having shown in a previous article many important over-estimates of the productive industry of Massachusetts, and to some extent of other Northern States, I now invite attention to the fact that neither cotton, tobacco, sugar nor rice, the great staples of the South, is thus over-estimated. Unlike grass, hay, coarse grains, potato, and other products of northern agriculture, which are repeatedly estimated in the census account of northern tillage and husbandry, in the form of meat, dairy products, wool, and live stock, southern cotton is never counted but once, and then at the price it sells at, and no more. The same is true of tobacco, rice and sugar.

If the planting labor of the South were no more remunerative than the farming and manufacturing industry of the North, it is inconceivable how planters could afford to pay, as they now do, from \$1,200 to \$1,500 for common field hands to raise cotton.—Were such an industrial instrument necessary to the profits of our agriculture, manufacturing and commerce, it could not fail to reduce very materially the profits and extent of Northern enterprise; and yet so entirely different are the circumstances which surround Southern enterprise, and urge forward its development, but this drawback is more than compensated by advantages which are little seen, and less understood by persons residing out of the planting States.

The State of New York has unequalled commercial advantages in its command of the trade of the great Lakes, and facilities for importing and distributing all useful foreign goods. Its soil is better, on an average, than that of Georgia; and it has been much longer settled by Europeans, and is therefore in possession of capital that has the accumulations of two centuries. The last United States census, the real and personal estate of the people of New York, was returned at \$1,080,309,216. Its population at 3,907,394. Divide the sum of their wealth equally, and each will have \$348.78. At the same census the people of Georgia, who were capable of holding property, including free negroes, numbered 524,303. Their aggregate wealth was returned at the low price of \$1,100,000, and amounted to \$35,425,714. Divide this sum equally between them, and each will have \$69.48.

If the purchase of laborers in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and elsewhere, and the production of cotton for all who consume it, are not more profitable than New York industry, how did it happen that the citizens of Georgia were worth, in 1850, nearly twice as much per capita as those of New York? The census of the 8th January 1851, if I mistake not, contained a brief abstract of the most recent estimates of the real and personal property of the several States, emanating from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. According to that document, the State of New York has about \$400 to each inhabitant; and Georgia \$1,085 to each person capable by law of holding property.

The large share of the capital yearly collected by Georgia, by the labor of Georgia, is not included in the purchase of negroes out of the State, it would be absurd to divide the wealth of its citizens among these or other slaves held as property, in any estimate of State wealth. Neither the right nor the wrong of slavery is in any way involved in this purely economical question of dollars and cents. Property holders in both States use their money as they please in all lawful ways; and the result is that the industrial enterprise of Georgia has more money, and laid out about 150 per cent. more capital than the people of New York. The property holders of South Carolina have twice the wealth per capita possessed by the people of Massachusetts; and should the demand for Southern staples, particularly cotton, rice and sugar, continue at remunerating figures, as it doubtless will, there are natural advantages in favor of the South which will constantly and constantly add to her wealth faster than it can be expended at the North with equal capital. It is true there has been, and still is, a great lack of capital at the South to develop wisely her almost unlimited agricultural resources, but her intelligent citizens do the best they can to remedy this serious defect, as their unequalled industry in producing capital, and economy in saving it, bear witness.

Their remarkable success is also in no small degree due to the fact that the South has, in addition to choice planting lands by the hundred million acres, which have literally cost them nothing,—in Southern agriculture were not peculiarly blessed in reference to climate, no matter how fertile the soil, how extensive the planting area, nor how high the price of cotton, compared in other quarters of the world, that the cost of labor would soon render every-thing equally unprofitable and undesirable. Every intelligent reader will admit that slaveholding has been more prosperous in the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States than in any other part of the world; and that it is destined to continue so there cannot be a reasonable doubt. If property were entailed, and slaves not transferable from one estate to another, it might be otherwise. But so long as the South is favored with a free market for her cotton, which at once keeps out European laborers, and gives her labor to its highest productiveness, negro labor as now employed will be more profitable than any other. If our writers were relatively as warm as those of England and Ireland, or the same they are in some parts of Mexico and Central America, such would be their relaxing depressing influence on planters, as to render our annual harvest of cotton no larger than that returned by the Southern States in Asia and the West Indies. If Georgia's success is admirably adapted to the growth of cotton, Georgia winners are equally favorable to the development of man's highest physical and intellectual energies. Without these advantages combined, her industry would not, I apprehend, be more productive than that of New York or Massachusetts. The temperature here is as high and prolonged as it can be, and not slow to return to the normal temperature, as a means of subsistence, but to accommodate property. Cold, when not too intense, nor too protracted, is nature's universal stimulus to industry, invention, and studious acquisition. The people of the North happily illustrate the soundness of this theory; but as it takes the heat of two summers to mature a crop of wheat, and one of corn on the same land, in succession, and as the wheat of one summer suffices in Georgia, it is plain that labor in the South has greatly the advantage.

Any given amount of money and muscular toil yields more return in the Southern than in the Northern States, because vegetable vitality in the seeds of agricultural plants operates some months longer, and therefore more effectively in the warmer climate, for the benefit of both tillage and husbandry. Wherever there is sufficient industry and knowledge to turn all the multiplying forces in plants and animals to a profitable account, in a Southern climate, consumption being reduced to its minimum, and the soil so fertile that the wealth of plants and animals may be rapidly accumulated. I am far from saying that the self-multiplying power of the cotton plant, or any other, is fully developed in Georgia; it is, however, cultivated with much greater skill and economy than is generally credited.—Hitherto land has been too cheap and abundant to be treated with that care, and attention to enduring fertility, which are observed in more densely populated countries. Time and agriculture, if nothing else, cure this defect in Southern agriculture.

The growing demand for negro labor in the warmest part of the South for the production of cotton, sugar and rice, where white men work with dexterity and reluctantly, is sure to withdraw all slaves from those States, like Missouri and Virginia, where whites labor in the field without inconvenience. Unprotected by climate, the black man is just sufficient inferior to the white to be driven out of all employment but that of a guard and instructor. He needs no other guardianship and instructor than free men receive in this, or any other country; and to secure to him these humanizing advantages, Providence seems to order that civilized man shall consume largely of cotton fabrics, and thus give consequence and needful protection to negroes, and their productive industry. If Europeans could perform their planting labors as well, or better than they do, the African race would soon be as much disregarded as the Indian; and adopted by most of the tribes into barbarism would be inevitable. CATO.

ATHENS, GA., Feb. 1857.

PROFITABLE GARDENING.—One little "garden patch" of ours has been very profitable this season. The snails ate up the cucumber—the chickens ate up the snails—the neighbors' cats ate up the chickens—and we are now in search of something that will eat up the cats! Can any of our agricultural friends aid us?—Budget.

AN UNPROMISING LABOR.—Our ingenious neighbor, the National Intelligencer, has undertaken to convince Virginia that a portion of our national revenues ought to be distributed among the several States. It has devoted several columns to prove the necessity and propriety of dividing among the States all money derived from the sales of the public lands. It uses the old refuted arguments with reference to the constitutional power as well as expediency; but, apparently doubting the effect of them, it resorts to a new mode of demonstration. Virginia is told that, if the Intelligencer's policy had been adopted, she would have received sundry millions of dollars from the national treasury, and might have accomplished sundry purposes with the same. Not feeling confident of the effect of this statement, it presents laborious columns of figures to show what each county might have received if the State had drawn from the national treasury what it alleges would be Virginia's share. It apparently expects to arouse the selfishness and cupidity of counties by directing their attention to what each could have received. The Intelligencer seeks to make Virginia abandoned upon the plunder basis. It desires her to ignore the principles she has ever maintained in relation to the tariff, and adopt those based upon the theory of giving away our revenue derived from one source to create the necessity of obtaining the whole from another. This would lay the foundation for an enormously high tariff. With an ingenuity displayed, we think only of which will find the laborer long cherished principles, an unprofitable labor. It will require an argument of more force than is presented in a tempting array of figures, to induce her to abandon her fixed faith, and adopt that of her political enemies. Her judgment must be convinced before she will change her political action upon this or any other subject. Her political principles are as firm and durable as her mountains, and are not to be shaken by the most specious motives of cupidity.—Washington Union.

All Fools Day. The greatest "self" we use the word in the broad sense that has ever excited our risibles, occurred in the city of "magnificent distances" on Wednesday last, April 1. A gentleman who has just returned from Washington, and who reluctantly admitted himself a victim, gives us the particulars. It seems an enterprising bookseller of the Federal Metropolis, some few years ago, over-estimating the popularity of John W. Forney, ordered an immense edition of some great speech of that gentleman which at the time created quite a sensation. Somewhat to the bookseller's surprise as well as loss, the speech went off slowly, and for the last three or four years he has been appropriating it as wrapping paper and for other trifling purposes. This enterprising bookseller, however, is a wide-awake man, never losing an opportunity to turn over an honest penny when he can. He has, at every period of his life, been not unappreciated at every period of his life, it is a good reason, that such should be always the case; and he knew, moreover, that John W. Forney, in 1857, occupied a much more prominent position before the American people, than he did in 1852.

With this knowledge in his possession, he determined to repair his losses, so on Wednesday last he supplied a score or more of newshyws with his long neglected speech, and at an early hour the streets of Washington resounded with the name of "Forney's Great Speech for sale!" Citizens, office-seekers, and everybody else, were all eager to catch a glimpse at this last great effort of the bold Pennsylvania, and very rapidly transferred their dimes to the hands of these industrious little newshyws. None took the precaution to examine before purchasing, none dreaming that it was an old affair, and the consequence was that purchasers found out when they were home, that the matter, that they had been incontinently "sold"—and among the number we regret to include the young gentleman from Petersburg, who furnishes the item.—Petersburg Express.

Early Trade of California. We copy the following interesting reminiscence of the early trade of California from the Pacific Sentinel:

From 1820 to 1835, or dating from the beginning of the country, a cautious trade was carried on from Monterey in the shells of the Aulone. The traders in Monterey, or those who resorted to the Aulone, were ships, used to carry the shells and take them down to the Sandwich Islands for sale to the merchants there. They were then shipped to Oregon, Vancouver, and Russian America, to exchange for peltries, and articles with the coast Indians. The Indians would give one or two sea otter's tail for an eagle shell. These tail-wests sold in China from \$7 to \$10.

Higher up north in Russian America, the Indians would give one or two sea otter's tail for three otter shells. These otter shells, which are very large, and preserved by the Indians with smoke, would sell to the coast people, still further to the north, for one or two sea otter's tail of the largest kind, worth, in China, from \$100 to \$150. Almost the entirety of the trade was on Boston and Salem accounts, and immense fortunes were made by the down-east merchants who were known to purchase in the trade in furs and peltries by their own capturing, or by exchanging gawwags or rum with the simple savages of the coast from Cape San Lucas to Behring's Straits.

Prior to 1830, these coasts and the neighboring islands teemed with the sea otter, the skins of which, since 1776, had borne an immense price in China.—In the early part of 1800, a simple cargo of purchased furs and Oregon furs, would amount to a valuable cargo of tea, worth three hundred thousand or more dollars. This coast's fur trade has foundered some of the richest mercantile houses of N. York and Boston. Of late years it has nearly died out, from the scarcity of the otter and the more limited demand for their skins. Some time between 1808 and 1816, the Russians kept vessels of war ranging on the northwest coast to prevent the Boston ships from trading with the Indians, and according to an animated character was carried on between Washington and St. Petersburg to prevent it.

Some of the Russian American Indians were and are still a bright, smart, active people, and often made voyages as sailors in the Boston ships. One of these men, of the Clygany tribe, called by the traders Boston Jack, had made a trip to the New England ports in an American vessel, and returned to his own people again, where he lived, built a stone house, and was as friendly to the American traders as he was hostile to the Russians. One of the Boston captains presented him with a full military suit after he had become the chief of a petty clan of his nation strongly in the interests of the Americans. Jack had a boat, and used to do a great deal of smuggling, and was very cunning and vigilant in eluding the Russian *Guarda Costa*, for he was an excellent sailor, and a blunder-hunting whaler.

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND POLITICIANS.—Secretary Cobb, in a letter to a gentleman holding a high office under Government, declared that the first duty of any gentleman holding a public office under the government is to the government and to the people, and not to the party to which he may happen to belong.—He adds:— "Holding, as you do, an office of great personal responsibility, and one requiring your constant personal attention, I cannot sanction the propriety of your absence from your post for the purpose of an active engagement in the approaching election of your State. No one regards with more interest than I do the success of the national Democratic party at this important period in our history. But that success must not be purchased at the expense of the public interest, which might be the case if those holding high and important offices should absent themselves from their posts to conduct the canvass."

A gentleman wanting a pair of boots made, went to a German friend in that line of business, and was measured. He called in a few days for his boots; but the shoemaker said his wife was very sick and he must wait a little longer. Again he called, but the poor fellow's wife had just been buried, and his overbearing grief had just been renewed by making boots that were "wait a little longer." Finally, about two weeks after the poor shoemaker's bereavement, the gentleman called again, thinking that his boots must certainly be done by that time. "Well, my good friend, are my boots done yet?" "No, they are not done; my wife is, and I have not continued her, brightening up. I beg you to be married to-morrow night—den de fire ting mak I make iter boots."

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.—The deposits at the Philadelphia mint during March amounted to \$1,607,480, included \$1,408,950 in gold, and \$198,530 in silver. The mint coined and issued \$1,374,212 pieces of the value of \$2,174,490, all in gold except \$375,000 of silver; of the latter there were 2,320,000 half dimes, 300,000 dimes, and 916,000 quarters. The gold coins were all double, half and quarter eagles. There are now on hand at the mint \$697,975 80 in gold coins, and \$595,170 33 in silver coins of various denominations.

From the Savannah Georgian. The New Tariff.

The most important question which has engaged the attention of Congress during the past session, has been the reduction of the Tariff. There can be found no man bold enough to assert that the necessity for such a step was not imminent. Numbers, however, appeared as its antagonists, where it was found to conflict with various interests. In the New England States, where the cotton and woolen manufactures are principally carried on, it met with fierce opposition, although the reduction of duties proposed were trifling, with the additional inducement of dye stuffs free or with unimportant duties, and raw wool at 8 per cent. The iron interest of Pennsylvania did violent battle, as it slightly infringed upon the protection granted it. The South was also out upon the measure, as any reduction of the tariff is her cardinal doctrine of politics, and an article which with but one of her interests, to wit: that of sugar, is not even the paramount interest of the State in which it is raised.

As the bill came from the House of Representatives to the Senate, it could never have passed that body. Mr. Hunter of Virginia, however, offered a substitute, which in its principle is right, and sustained it by a most able speech on the 28th of February. It is a clear elucidation of the policy to be pursued for the continued reduction of the Tariff.

We are by no means ourselves satisfied with the Bill, for the simple reason that, while the free list is extended to an extraordinary extent, the duties on manufactured cotton and woolen goods, iron, &c., of which the South is a large consumer, are not cut down to the revenue standard. It is, however, a step in the right direction, and we hail it as the harbinger of future progress in the same direction, and the ultimate triumph of free trade.

The only problem connected with the matter is whether or not it will succeed in reducing the revenue. Experience has taught us, both in England and this country, where the protective system has prevailed, that a moderate reduction of the Tariff has increased the revenue of the country. Increased consumption more than supplies the deficit.

Mr. Hunter so strongly and plainly lays bare the reasons for the measure, that we must give them to our readers. "They are so obvious that they must be remarked even by the most casual observer. We already see that this overflowing treasury is affording temptations for the wildest and most extravagant schemes of expenditure, and none so wild but that it may find some advocates here and in the other House. We already hear of plans for distributing the