WILMINGTON, N. C., FEBRUARY 15, 1866

"There is Something Rotten in Denmark." Our readers have no doubt been as much astonished as ourselves, at the exhibition of such wonderful love for the "inevitable nigger," as is manifested by the radicals in and out of Congress. One would suppose, from reading their speeches and resolutions, that the negro was the dominant race on this continent; that the government of right belongs to him, and that he has been defrauded of his birthright by white interlopers. They seem to think that all the virtues, natural or acquired, that should dignify human nature, find their proper lodgment beneath the black skin of the Ethiopian; that high-toned morality, chivalric honor, and delicate refinement, are only to be looked for among those who can neither read nor write; who have no regard for the sacred obligation of the marriage tie, or the solemnity of an oath, but whose sole claim to notice is the color of their skin. We have been at a loss to understand, and unable to account for, this marvellous infatuation. It cannot be that the whites at the North are really willing to admit the equality of the races; that they are really in earnest, when they say that the negro is as good as a white man. Do they fully comprehend the meaning of that expression, so frequently and flippantly used, "as good as a white man?" In the name of heaven, in what single respect is there the faintest shadow of an approach to equality? We will not insult the intelligence of our readers by argument on this point, but we may be allowed to offer some reflections upon what we think would be the natural results of such an equality. And first, the right of suffrage. Will any one pretend to say, that the negro, as a class, is capable of appreciating that inestimable privilege of freemen? Is he morally fit to be trusted with it? Do we not all know that, as a class, they are totally devoid of moral principle, and can be swayed at will by the arts of army at large, instead of confining the appoint- to industry of the same character in foreign councustom-house officials and made to pay duties. the designing and the unprincipled? Perhaps it is this very fact-this peculiarity of their organization-which may account for the determined effort of the radicals to give them the elective franchise. They want their votes for their party, and it may be their wish or intention, to neutralize a portion of the foreign vote by theirs. The Dutch and Germans, in the Northern and Northwestern States, generally vote the republican ticket, under the lead of Carl Shurz, but the Irish almost invariably vote with the democrats. And they are a power which is generally felt in the election .-To overcome this power, is doubtless the wish of the dominant party, and the means by which they expect to do it is, as usual, the "inevitable nigger." Hence their great desire to invest him with men die with them, and after death comes his- sion that peace would, at any moment, throw us the rights of a freeman, to make him a power in the State. They argue that as the negro is in- lant Southern people will be engrafted upon and during its continuance, involve the same stimulus, them we would inform him that not more than al disease, furnish some of the laws which govern prove more efficacious. debted to them for his freedom, ordinary gratitude become a part of your history, the pages of which by high prices, to the substitution that has goue from five hundred took hand in their popagation. These, and many others which would induce him to follow their instructions and you are now acting; and the prayer of this peti- on for the last four years of our cotton industry, the work of pillage. Only a few-very few. be guided by their counsels. He probably might be governed by them, but not from any feelings of those pages. In this paper I have stood strictly causes that have thus endangered our control of gratitude, for in our humble judgment no people upon legal defenses; but should those barriers be the cotton markets of the world; and if even one that ever breathed, either before or since the deluge, ever exhibited such a total want of the above-mentioned virtue, as this same negro race

It remains to be seen whether our ideas are coraction of the radicals, as to universal suffrage. If correct, then, the "milk in the cocoanut" is readily accounted for, and it is not so much the love for the negro as the accomplishment of their own party purposes, the maintenance of the republican party in favor for all time to come. the right of suffrage is granted, it follows that the right to testify in our courts must also be allowed. and as a natural consequence, there must be no social distinctions, for is it not the cardinal principle of the party in power that all men are equal. and that "the negro is as good as a white man." Having given this declaration to the world, with what show of consistency can they close their doors to any application for admittance by members of that "heroic race," as they delight to call them? Can any one conceive of a greater degradation than the enforced commingling of the two races on terms of social equality? and are there any, North of the Potomac, who, in reality, desire or would consent to such an amalgamation? We cannot believe it; the bare idea is too abhorent and revolting to any civilized community. Every instinct of our nature revolts from such obscene alliance; from the contaminating contact with such a seething and festering mass of moral putrefaction. We will have none of it: better be

itude and affection.

"Where the extinguished Spartans still are free, "In their proud charnel of Thermopylæ,"

than consent to such a hideous degradation. It our day and generation it can never be; and while we are willing to concede to them certain privileges, yet "so far may they go, and no farther."-The hand of God has stamped the distinction between the races, mentally, morally and physically. in language too plain to be misunderstood. Art cannot improve nature,-"the leopard cannot change his spots, the Ethiopian his skin," or a negro become the equal of a white man.

# Mr. Jones' Report.

In publishing the report of the joint select committee on Banks and Banking, submitted a few days since by Mr. Jones, of Columbus, in the Senour rights. We cannot assent to the proposition that our country has passed under the centralized States, and with President Johnson, we hold that the Union will be as effectually destroyed by the desired by some, if the President in the exercise

and all the mu; iments of title throughout the land. should have the sanction of any Southron; it of democratic institutions or a constitutional hopes, save in the importation of white labor:

At another time we will show the fallacy of its objectionable propositions, and how illusory are come in to mulct it of an eighth of the gross re the hopes of gain to the State to be derived from sults of its industry; and they place an effectual their adoption.

# Negro Testimony.

A letter from Gov. Graham, dated Hillsboro', Feb. 6th, addressed to Messrs. J. Holderby and Courts of Justice, appears in this mornings Journal. This letter coming from the source it does. will receive, as it deserves, the thoughtful consideration of all reflecting minds.

When Mr. Bates, as Attorney General of Mr. Lincoln, delivered an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the suspension of the writ of hatributes to his sagacity as a constitutional lawyer, and his profundity as a statesman.

on the test oath, which contains among other expes-

"Test oaths, odious, oppressive and cowardly always, are always the result of desperate parties who (as violent as timidity can make them) seize upon this method to weaken their adversaries, whom they are afraid to meet in fair and open controversy. It was of frequent occurrence during the French Revolution; and of its experience in that period the philosphic historian writes: This formality of an oath, so frequently employed by parties, never could be considered as a guarantee; it has never been anything but an annoyance of the conquerors, who have taken delight in forcing the conquered to perjure themselves."

#### The Council of Generals.

We learn from the Richmond Examiner, that the council of Generals recently held in Washing ton City, has finished the business for which it assembled. The report of their proceedings will be submitted to Congress in a day or two. It is said they will make the following recom

mendations in regard to the Senate army bill They approve the number of men for which the bill provides and the proportion to be taken from then, though all that remained on hand since the One thing, however, is certain, the course which for its exclusion. each arm of the service. They also recommend that, in addition to the Major and Brigadier Gen-Generals now in the regular army, five Major Generals, ten Brigadiers, and a number of Adjutant Generals be appointed from the volunteer forces. these offices to cease with the death or resignation of the first incumbent. The only recommendation of importance in regard to the militia bill is financiering, been borne by any industy in any The negroes cross boxes of champaign and that the commander of the army shall have power to country. order inspections. They also report in favor of taking the Superintendent of West Point from the ment to the corps of engineers.

The New York News thus speaks of the letter addressed on the 15th of January, by Admiral

Semmes to the President. Frank, fearless and able as is this letter in all it parts, it is the concluding paragraph which impresses us most deeply, and which will linger long- of the market, so much as their cheapness. est in the thoughts of most men. Right bravely and worthily does the proud old Amiral, speaking statement that staples equal to the cest American Brownsvillee, having been, and saw, and done tance. as an American citizen to the Chief Magistrate of their production in these parts cannot be maintheir production in these parts cannot be mainthe American Republic say :

men, unfortunately, are but too prone to take expansion of the culture in foreign countries; but ing of Bagdad. Those few he is going to have counsel of their passions; but passions die, and that result was checked by the constant apprehen-arrested. tion is, that you will not permit the honor of the by the fosterage of cotton industry in Egypt, India, American names to be tarnished by a perfidy on et cetera. A tax of five cents is a continuance of the beaten down, conscious of the rectitude of my year of its operation do not produce such a result, conduct throughout a checkered and eventful will certainly transfer that control permanently to career, when the commerce of half a world was at foreign rivals. my mercy, and when the passions of men, North They do not know the meaning of the words grat- and South, were tossed into a whirlwind by the current events of the most bloody and terrific war that the human race had ever seen, I shall hope to justify and defend myself against any and all American name and character.

> WE FIND upon our table the Richmond Medica Journal for February, being No. 2 of Vol. 1. W don't know that we could do Drs. Gaillard McChesney better service than to allow them t introduce themselves to the public in their own

This Journal is published as a Monthly octavo of eighty A respectable number of the best writers in this country names is avoided,) and as the Editors effer to pay, at the asks highest journal rates, for articles, essays, correspondence and reviews of recent works, it is hoped that the original The pages of the JOURNAL will be devoted to original

articles, foreign and domestic correspondence, a retrospect of Medicine and Surgery during the late war, an clinical lectures; reviews and bibliographical notices, medical news, editorials, miscellaneous matter, etc. Without making special promises, the Editors will en

# The Tax on Cotton

what we think quite a sensible editorial on the subject of levying a tax of five cents per pound on all cotton raised in the South. We say Southfor cotton is not raised elsewhere on this continent. commend it to the attention of our members in Congress, but we have not that privilege, We to do. But how do the Unionists propose to get have no representation in that body.

# [From the New York News.]

The Commissioners appointed by the Congress of last year to consider the question of taxation, have included among their recommendations on the subject, that of a tax of five cents per pound on raw cotton. The gentlemen who have made that report appear to have been actuated by a bitter spirit of hostility to the prosperity of the South; the Greek Communion. The editor says: that taxation has an enconomical limit. That cotton, the great source of Southern wealth, should in their tendency and so completely subversive of the Commissioners were actuated by feelings of dominion of a conqueror. The Constitution is the gross value of the production-leads to the still the supreme law of the United States and the conclusion which we have stated above, that the cannot carry an indefinite load of taxation.

Statesmanship would have suggested to the tax destruction as by the secession of a State. We are firmly laying the foundation of monarchy, so much foster those interests which are placed under explaint the section contains "offices for the several transfer of the section contains to the several transfer of the section contains to the several transfer of the section contains to the sect destruction as by the secession of a State. We are commission inquiry, that public policy should ceptional suffering. The cotton culture of the South is, this moment, pining for want of capital; of his sovereign power can, with a conqueror's and languishes at less than half its usual energy, might, destroy the legal existence of corporations for want of seed, tools, buildings, stock. And besides these heavy discouragements, it is bowed It is much to be regretted that such a document down by political uncertainties, and almost crushed by the derangement of its system of labor. With its fences gone, its fields overgrown with certainly cannot have the approval of any believer weeds, social necessities leave it but doubtful and to meet a condition of things so discouraging, its pockets are empty! And at this point the fos-tering hand of the Federal Government, is told to

> Five cents per pound on raw cotton! Ordinarily | it?' the market price of that staple has been but about ten cents! And when in those days of hard cur-

fell off. It had ceased to be profitable. Corn or hogs took its place. Does it occur to the Commissioners, whose report we object to here, that there is a net profit at which cotton industry may eas the responsibility of a war between Maximilian still cease to pay, and at which it will, therefore, and the United states on the latter country: carry some such price for a greater or less length days after the pillaging commenced, he croosed its appearance. of time to come. But flour, pork, beef, are double into Bagdad a force of three hundred men, with My present object will be, not to attempt a sys-Are they equally pleased with his recent opinion now what they were before the war; coffee, sugar, the object, we are told, of protecting the lives of tematic treatise on the subject, but to present such such channels. clothing, and other elements entering into the net the non-combatant population. But, remarkable salient points, and discuss such general principles, cost of cotton production, cost, compared with to relate, did not restore Imperial authority, but as will lead to practical results. these happy days, treble. So far as these items of instead, recognizes the anthority of a pack of

the staple must be set still higher. ly in its growth cost him nothing, whereas now that from whom his soldiers took it, he virtually turns scious of power, it winged its course over contiinterest, which amounts to a tax on every pound government responsible for the whole affair. he grows. And the labor now at his disposal, may deduced from the price of the necessaries of labor, hostilities by the government. there is, at least, some doubt whether, under the present circumstances around it, the cotton indusmuch below that which it actually bears. What wise expect next year, shall sink under the load of

its present rates to be even twenty cents on the some extracts: pound, the proposed tax is actually one of twentyfive per cent. on income! A rate of taxation so high has never yet, in the experience of public ding.

to that proposed on raw cotton. As a protection same work, they are picked up by the Federal tries, the five cents proposed to be levied on our cotton is, neither more nor less, than a protective gutted completely. Some firms in this c.tv inform as an illustration of the obscurity which attends of muck per acre, which had been somewhat enduty in France and England in favor of the culti- us of their receiving houses and branches have the subject. Whilst the essence of the poison may rinched by the manure of swine. This would form vation of that staple in Algeria, Egypt, Brazil and been robbed of every article worth carrying off, never be determined, we can vet reach a reasonal a coating less than half an inch thick, if spread profit on the labor of the ryot who toils in his cot- Texas side and blown open. ter known among gentlemen who understand the and has sent a force over to this side to keep or-

### The Proposed Union of Churches.

The overtures for a union between the Anglican and Greek Churches, and between these and the rect in regard to the motive which prompt the charges affecting the honor and reputation of a Church of Rome, though earnestly pressed by the man and a soldier. Whatever else may be said of High Church of the Anglican Establishment, are, me. I have at least, brought no discredit upon the as might be expected, meeting with violent opposition from the Evangelical party and their outside allies-the Dissenters. The question is no longer and lucrative employment, and are protected in restricted to religious controversialists, but is come to be handled with freedom by the secular press. The Manchester Guardian of the 10th, we observe. is out in an editorial leader in opposition. The editor warns Dr. Pusey and his Oxford friends "they may go too far," and stir up even within the bosom of the Establishment another reformahave promised their support, (an ostentations display of tion before they are aware of it. The Guardian

"Can Dr. Pusey be so sanguine as to imagine department of the Journal will be entitled to respect and that in the prospect of a union with the Anglican Church, the Pope would surrender the spiritual authority which he actually exercises over the Roman communion in this country, or does he flatter Eclectic Department, (which will be a chief feature of the himself that Parliament will abolish the coronation JOURNAL,) reports of societies, associations, hospitals and oath and the oath of supremacy? For one of these alternatives is an indispensible preliminary to a union with the churches. Ei her the English Rodeavor to make this Journal acceptable to its support-ers.

manists, with the sanction of the Pope, must come within the pale of the English Establishment, then recognized by the Pontiff as a sister Church, or the Anglican Church, released by act of Parlia-The New York News of the 2d inst., contains ment from the Royal supremacy, must pass under submission to the see of Rome. Can Dr. Pusev really think for a moment that either of these al ternatives is within the bounds of possibility? By a process of casuistry, some people may, we suppose, succeed in convincing themselves that there The following is the article alluded to. We would is no absolutely irreconcilable divergence between the canons of Trent and the Thirty-nine Articles. With that part of the controversy we have nothing over our acts of Parliament? The Sovereign of England swears to maintain the Protestant reformed religion as established by law, and every. clergyman of the Church acknowledges the supremacy on oath and renounces the spiritual authority of any foreign potentate whatever." Per contra, the New York Church Journal, as if

speaking for the High Church branch of the Episcopalians in the United States, is earnestly advocating measures looking to union, especially with

we have othing to demand of the Oriental have been selected for so enormous a tax, while The only question is as to what they shall demand ate, we must, with due deference to the committee, enter our protest against doctrines so demoralizing in their tendency and so completely subversive of the Commissioners were actuated by feelings of taxation of us on their part. And in this view, the Rev. Dr. Craik, the President of our House of Clerical the Commissioners were actuated by feelings of bitter sectionalism. That the tax proposed should the New Birth,' entirely coincides with the addibook just issued by him, 'The Divine Life and branch of agricultural industry—an annual tax on that shall be found the sole obstacle in the way of intercommunion."

gentlemen are ignorant of the fact that industry delphia—an organ of the Low Churchmen—fires a shot at what it calls Romanizing tendencies of a certain community of clerical gentlemen who have en canonical hours, litanies and other devotions."

The Recorder asks: "Have we then a community of monks of our communion? If we have, where is it? Do any of our Bishops know of its existence and sanction it? \* \* We regard the publication as a Jesuit device, to put into the hands of our Romanizing ritualists a formula of devotion which shall foster and feed the taste for Liturgies and Litanies which are the productions of a secondary inspiration. and which cannot be satisfied with our confessedly uninspired Book of Common Prayer."

The Sack of Bagdad Demolition, Pillage and

Outlawry. The Matamoras Ranchero, of the 9th, thus fast-

its cost enable us to judge, cotton cannot be held to highway robbers, who received the place from his with that of most other great epidemics. Like the be more than ordinarily profitable now at the rate of soldiers, and who went into it from the Texas comet, it has its cycle, and encircles the earth. about twenty-five cents per pound. But special side. Thus he recognizes the right of his soldiers very much in the same track, once every sixteen circumstances of its cultivation at present, suggest to take and sack a town of the Mexican Empire or eighteen years. Like some monstrous bird of least not deserving of the name. The efficacy of that to reach its ordinary profitabless, the price of and after they had enjoyed two days pillage, he prey, it nestled for years about the mouths of spreading manure finely and evenly on the surface sends into it a force and commands the peace, but the Ganges, pluming its wings, and testing their The capital which the planter had sunk former- instead of putting the place in the hands of those strength, by occasional flights, until at last, conwhich he employs burdens him with an enormous it over to Liberal robbers and makes himself and nents and oceans, when, its circuit completed, it useful in winter than when delayed till spring.—

His soldiers attack and take a city from the series of years, and again prepare for its mission be fairly held to be less steady, less active, and, hands of the Imperial Government of Mexico; his of Death. Traversing great rivers, overtopping washing down into the soil of the enriching parts. therefore, very seriously less productive in its yield. soldiers capture the Imperial garrison; assassinate the highest mountains, and crossing the widest If the work is done early more time is allowed for His heavy taxes to the Federal Government and Imperial citizens; shoot Imperial soldiers; sack oceans, it everywhere defied and scorned the fee- the full completion of this process by the whole his probably equally heavy taxes for restoration of the city, and turn all over to fillibusters and so- ble efforts of man to stay its progress. In every rains of autumn, winter and spring. Another reathe reck of public things in his State and coun- called Liberals, who enter the place from the soil region of country traversed by the shadow of its son is the protection afforded to the grass plants ty, constitute other items of special burden which of the United States. Such, even, is the picture wings, it left the fatal marks of its passage, and from cold and sweeping winds by the covering represent, in effect, a certain rate per pound on his we are called upon to contemplate; and such is wherever, enticed by the abundance of food, precotton. All these taken into consideration as ad- not only a declaration of war on the part of the ditions to the rate of twenty-five cents per pound United States, but the commencement of actual carnival of death was speedily inaugurated enriching together, and the tendency of the top-

Whether the Federal authorities have committed this awful crime wilfully, or whether they are ing the storm, its course was still onward; breaktry of this country can be maintained at a price guilty of the higher crime, inertia, stupidity, ig- ing through all barriers and penetrating every dressed portion conspicuous from the rest when norance, we leave it for the public to determine. stronghold, designed by the ingenuity of man. time of slave labor may have borne very well the the Federal commander has taken, fastens, irrevoburden of two cents, if that which we might other- cably fastens, the entire responsibility of the ignoble affair upon his government.

The Ranchero of the 10th gives further particu-But, assuming the profit on cotton culture at lars of the sacking of Bagdad, from which we take The pillage of Bagdad contains, but on a small scale in comparison to the first few days procee-

other wines and liquors, besides packages of mer-The general objection to the exceptional policy chandise without molestation from Federal offiof taxes upon exports, applies with unusual force cials, but when the whites attempt to carry on the All the principal houses of Bagdad have been

ton field in the East. Now, there is nothing bet- The federal commander has been at Clarksville, nected with its history.

The federal commander arrived up yesterday tained at the American prices. The world's depre- from below, and has ascertained that very few We live in times of high party excitement, when ciation of our fibers during the war, led to a large of his soldiers had a hand in the taking and sack-

affecting that market. The number killed and wounded at Bagdad, is so variously estimated that without something more reliable it would not be worth while to make

General Sherman on the Condition of the South. In response to a resolution of the Senate, the President, on Friday last, transmitted to that body a letter of General Sherman, giving a report of the condition of things in the Southwest, and more particularly in Arkansas, his observations having been taken during a recent tour in that section .-

The General says: The negroes in Arkansas can all find profitable all their rights and property by the civil authorities. I met no one, citizen or soldier, who questioned or doubted that their freedom was as well assured in Arkansas as in Ohio. Governor Murphy told me that negroes could acquire title to real estate, or any kind of property, and that the courts, both Federal and State, could and would

There was an universal expression of confidence in the present condition of affairs, except on the part of some former rebels, who thought the present test oath prescribed for them was too stringent proceedings were in Congress during our visit .--On our entrance to the hall, the president addressed us in language as loyal and earnest as possible, and asked our advice. I responded, and gave them the best advice I knew how, amounting substantially as follows: That political matters since the conclusion of hostilities had progressed, and and the time for the decline of the cruption, and were still progressing, as fast as they could expect; that I doubted if any action on their part, as a convention of the State, would be garded as the act of Arkansas, but that any respectful representation of facts from them in their individual Reynolds, to President Johnson, or the national longress, would doubtless receive every possible tention to the poverty of their country, and how of his patients. much better it would be for them to give their personal attention each to their own affairs, rather than bother themselves with general matters of erty of propagating themselves through the atmos-

After leaving Little Rock I learned that the conrention had adjourned, so that I hopethings there will remain as quiet as before. Indeed, so far as my observation goes, there is perfect satisfaction felt by all classes of the people, except on the part spread gradually from some centre, and affect of a very few who are looking to future combina- equally the most of those exposed to the conta-

I found, everywhere in the South, a large number of our officers and soldiers looking out for land and employment, and I doubt not that during the sequent attack. Those who have the pits of smallnext year all the land which is cleared will be under cultivation, a large part of it under the direction of energetic young men, and that all branches ease. of business in Arkansas will be stimulated by the fore existed in that State.

spect, your obedient servant.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General Commanding.

tions made chiefly in Europe. These, he says, with whom the preventive effects of vaccination before it asserted its empire over the world. Durlast a long lifetime, it is safest for all persons to be ing these years, the ordinary channels of trade of a Chinese Emperor, presented by that Celestial revaccinated whenever the disease prevails in their were unrestricted, and the same facilities existed to a Rothschild. A sofa in this said room is covneighborhood. If the system retains the effects of for propagating the disease by contagion, that ered by Oriental embroidery bearing the Imperial the system was liable to small-pox in some form. thrown off this character, it did not spread gradu- Boucher. The walls of the smoking room are en-Records of the Prussian army show that, out of ally in every direction, but taking a northwesterly tirely covered with Russia leather, exactly the tint about forty thousand soldiers revaccinated, it took course, it affected thousands of persons, almost at of a cigar, and on this costly material Eugene IT CURED HIM.—The following story is told of in about one-third of the cases; amongst Russian the same time, in every city and country through Laury has painted exquisite frescoes. The family barrier between it and the last hope of its restora- the Rev. Dr. Morse: At an association dinner a soldiers revaccinated, the number on which it had which it passed. In this general course it contin- dining room is decorated by sporting subjects, tion to activity—capital! The government which debate arose as to the use of the rod in bringing up effect a second time was about eighteen per cent., ued to go until it encircled the whole earth. Some ecuted by Phillippe Rousseau. It opens on a spall would sustain such a policy, can certainly claim no longer to be paternal; but, on the contrary, length of the chief opponent was a young minister, whose no longer to be paternal; but, on the contrary, length of the chief opponent was a young minister, whose length of the chief proves itself destructive of the best interests of its reputation for veracity was not high. He main- in which revaccination at periods as early as eighcitizens. If any great branch of the industry of tained that parents often do harm to their children teen months and three years after the first opera- line of march. this country should be dealt with at this moment by unjust punishment, from not knowing the facts tion took perfectly. Some persons, however, can But it has been stated, as an argument in favor whether negroes shall be allowed to testify before long balanced our accounts with Europe—cotton. retorted the Doctor, it cured you of it, didn't modifying an attack of small-pox at any stage of between different points of the same country.—

have been as great as in original attacks.

[From the Richmond Medical Journal.] Cholera.

Cholera, once more, attracts the attention, and excites fears of the civilized world. The approach

The history of cholera corresponds very closely returned to its nest in the East, there to rest for a There is no more than one reason for this differpared for its sustenance, it tarried for a season, a is scattered early in autumn the protection and Whether assisted by favorable, or opposed by adverse winds, whether resting in sunshine or breast-

In considering the history of such a disease, the gives them an additional covering against the cold first important questions which present themselves are, first, What is its cause? and second. How is this cause propagated?

In answer to the first question, various hypotheses have been offered, but no one of them is ren- mere mulching-the covering of the surface for dered even probable, much less certain by any the purpose of protection, and for giving depth weight of testimony or any demonstrable facts. - and strength to the roots, has accomplished im-They are all alike unsatisfactory; and it is to be portant results. A. B. Dickinson's mode of spreadfeared that the mystery of its essential cause can ing a finely pulverized stratum of earth over his never be revealed. Some have attributed it to meadows, by irrigating with muddy water, is well animalculæ, others to different species of fungi, known-by which he has obtained three tons of whilst others have imagined it to be caused by the hay and upwards per acre from his large meadows. absence of ozone from the atmosphere. These A striking experiment is mentioned in the Country different hypotheses are mentioned, not for the Gentleman, by a correspondent at Pepperell, Mass. purpose of refuting any one of them, but merely He spread at the rate of about a thousand bushels India. It places a bonus of five cents additional including their safes, which had been taken to the ble conclusion as to its mode of propagation, by perfectly even. The result of this top dressing carefully observing and analyzing the facts con- was two crops of grass in the same season, both

And first, is cholera a contagious disease? This subject, than the climate and the soil are not the der, and was holding the place in conjunction with question has divided the profession, and very pro- are the application of various substances to the reasons which have given American fibers control outlaws and filibusters. He has done nothing to- perly elicited many facts, and much able discus- surface of meadows, in order to observe the variward restoring the place to those from whom his sion on both sides, as upon its determination de- ous results. These substances must be capable of All the companies in England concur in the soldersi took it. He left yesterday morning for pend many points of the first practical impor- fine pulverization-for if thrown down in lumps

erned by different laws, in different diseases. In is abundant in some places, may be spread with ly local development of specific inflamation, con- would probably render it less valuable than stitutes the general rule. In syphilis and glan- an equal coating of strong soil. It is, however, We do not understand that he computes the ders, intimate contact, followed by absorption of well worthy of experiment. Fine peat or muck, tory. In the future, Mr. President when America again into the competition, The export tax, for number of his soldiers who took part in that helshall have a history, my record and that of the gal- such it virtually is, of five cents per pound, will, lish affair. Lest he should arrest too many of giving rise to local manifestations of constitution- with nearly as much facility, and would doubtless may conform to the same general laws, constitute a inferior to manure and compost, is alluvion, or We were told that goods taken at Bagdad con- class of purely and exclusively contagious diseases. the washings of strong, fertile soil. Being free tinue to arrive in Brownsville, and are already No one would contend that cholera belongs to this from stone, and of a fine, even, uniform texture,

There is another family of contagious diseases, governed by certain uniform laws, to which must questionably, is to adopt the Dickinson mode of be accorded a wide latitude. In this are included carrying it over the surface by streams of water. small-pox, measles, scarlatina, and some others. Of this class Watson, in his Practice of Medicine, says: "Like different human faces, all the complaints belonging to this group, have the same set of coarse sand or dry quick-sand. the separate lineaments differ so much, in their character and relative circumstances, as to give to which left at every flood a thin coating of fine sedeach disease its distinctive aspect." It will be iment. This sediment did not contain any unuorder to determine whether cholera presents them,

First.—The diseases of this class are capable, a all times of being extended by individual contact or proximity. The distance at which the poison thrown off from one body, will affect another, no doubt varies with varying circumstances. In smallpox, the most contagious of the class, with a cool, pure atmosphere, it is ascertained to be very limi-

Second.—The poison of these diseases has the property of reproduction within the living system. They are called by authors, emphatically, blood-disand severe. A convention of them, convened I eases, and as such, have well-defined periods of incuknow not how, was in session at Little Rock botton. The shortest time allotted to this period, when I was there. A committee from it waited on after exposure, is seven, and the longest fifteen General Reynolds and myself, inviting us to at- days. If disease be developed either before or aftend. We agreed to go, provided no debate or ter these periods, it is deemed safer to infer an error in the date of exposure than to shorten or lengthen the period of incubation.

Third.—These diseases, when not fatal, pass through regular stages, in definite periods of time, to a steady convalescence. We have the chill, the three days's fever, the time for the maturation, finally the throwing off of the effete poison, and the heirs of Fouche, Duke of Otantro, for the sum

the end of the disease. Fourth.—All diseases of this class pass through these stages, in despite of any effort made to cut them short, by the resources of our art. So uniapacities, in the nature of a petition to General versally is this law recognized by the profession, that any physician, who should attempt to cut short any one of them by the use of heroic remeconsideration; at the same time I called their at- dies, would be considered as trifling with the lives Fifth.—Added to the property of reproduction

within the blood, these poisons have also the propohere, under certain unknown conditions, and of thus becoming epidemic. This would seem to constitute them a connecting link between the exclusively epidemic diseases. Sixth.—When not epidemic, these diseases

tions involving the local and unimportant State gion, unless they enjoy the protection of some prophylaxis. Seventh. - With but few exceptions, in diseases of this class, one furnishes immunity from any subpox reflected from their mirrors, seldom fear to

become nurses to persons laboring under the dis-

Eighth.—Complete isolation of the sick effectupresence of a class of men which has not hereto- ally prevents the extension of these diseases, whilst the neglect of this precaution insures their indefi-Single individuals now travel unarmed from one | nite propation. By successive individual exposures. part of the State to another, and General Rev- a dozen subjects may extend the disease through nolds is rarely called upon to afford military pro- more than a hundred days. Immunity is not setection to any one, white or black. I am, with re- cured by change of atmosphere, varying seasons constitution.

These are some of the prominent and uniform OBSERVATIONS ON THE SMALL-Pox. -In the Mo- family of poisons. It remains to discuss the quesbile (Ala.) Tribune, of a recent date, Dr. E. P. tion, whether cholera, tried by these rules, will Gaines gives some interesting results of observa- stand the test of a contagious disease.

As was before stated, cholera lingered, for a ters, almost fatigue the spectator by their repeated "go to show that, though there are some persons number of years, about the mouths of the Ganges, claims for admiration." The most comfortable a prior vaccination, a new one will not take, if it were found at a subsequent period, and yet it Dragon. The baron's private study is furnished does take a second or third time, this is proof that maintained its endemic character. Having once with Gobelin tapestry worked from designs by

J. W. Burton, Commoners from the county of Caswell, expressing his opinon upon the question of the golden yield which has so father whipped me was for telling the truth. 'Well,' ation once perfectly performed has the effect of of communication between different countries, and life. And it is contended that even after small-pox This fact, which is admitted to be true, proves life of virtue and died of the chelera morbus, caushas commenced vaccination will modify the dis- nothing in favor of contagion; it only adds color ed by eating green fruit in the full hope of a bless-When that ship load of Massachusetts women ease. Second attacks of small-pox are referred to, to the view of its propagation through an atmost ed immortality, at the early age of 21 years, 7

rivers, navigated by steamboats, and the oceans and inland seas navigated by vessels of large size. To say nothing of such rivers passing through the richest and most densely populated portion of each of a disease so fatal should arouse all the talent country, thus generating an impure state of atbeas corpus, the Black Republican partisans were decline or disappear? That commodity is, it is The Federal commander, upon being apprized and energy of our profession, to prevent its aclose if possible, and if not to moderate its extennarily the receptacles of dirt, and the abodes of a mitigate of mitigate and energy of our profession, to prevent its aclose and unstinted in their true, quoted in the market at from forty to fifty of the unholy and hellish pillage of Bagdad by his cent-per pound; and will, we grant, continue to own soldiers, left Brownsville for that place. Two sion and mitigate its severity, when it does make crowded and filthy population. Nothing is more natural than that a disease, propagated by atmospheric infection, should be found to travel along

#### Top-Dressing Meadows.

We need more experiments in top-dressing grass lands. We must, however, remark at the outset, that scattering straw in bunches, manure in lumps, and compost in clods, is not top-dressing, or at is well known. If done early in autumn it is found to be more efficient than when performed at the beginning or during winter; and it is more ence. One, a well known one, is the solution and spread above the roots. When the top-dressing dressing to preserve moisture on the surface causes immediately a rank growth of green grass ; and this rank, green growth will often render the seen a long distance. This increased growth not only renders the plants stronger at the root, but

So far, but little has been done in the way of top-dressing with other substances than fertilizers. A few experiments have, however, proved that the amounting to five tons per acre. The expreriments which we need in relation to this subject or heaps, so as to be several inches thick in one The propagation of animal poisons, universally place and entirely absent in another, they cannot acknowledged to be contagious, seem to be govgonorrheea actual and intimate contact, with pure- great facility, but its light and porous nature

Lastly, and much the best of the three, and only it may be spread evenly, when dry enough, without difficulty. The best way of spreading it, unafter excessive rains. There is another material which may be used for this purpose, the value of which experiment only can prove-namely, fine or

features, and therefore a mutual resemblance; while The writer once owned a meadow, a part of which was annually inundated by a turbulent creek, necessary to describe some of these features, in sual amount of fetilizing matter, for it was merely the washings from the country above. But the reand consequently whetehr it is to be included in the sult was an annual and certain crop of at least three tons of hay per acre; while the remainder of the meadow above high water mark, although possessing apparently as fertile a soil naturally, vielded a varying return of a ton to a ton and a half. There may be many instances in which farmers could imitate this top-dressing by applying the different substances already mentioned to their meadow lands, during the comparatively leisure season of winter. - Country Gentleman.

#### The Home of a Rothschild. A correspondent of the London Telegraph thus

describes Ferrieres, the home of Baron James de

"When the Compiegne festivities are over those of Ferrieres commence. Baron James de Rothschild selects the month of December as his special season for receiving his guests, because it is the season wherein he can best enjoy his favorite pastime of hunting, shooting, &c. As at Compiegne, the Baron's guests are invited in four series; and if it were possible to exceed the magnificence of imperial Compiegne, the Baron would certainly outrival Napoleon III. The estate of La Ferriere was purchased thirty years ago by Rothschild from of 2,600,000f. It has since been considerably increased, and it now consists of 37,000 English acres. Like the great Frederick, who vainly tried to purchase the mill at Sans Souci which came twixt the wind and his nobility, the baron has vainly endeavored to buy a farm of fifteen acres which happens to be in the centre of his vast domain. The gold of the Rothschilds will not tempt the obdurate payson to part with his beloved heritage. Curious to say, the adjoining estates belong to the mighty Pereires, the only name in France which in point of financial power can rival that of

Rothschild. "The Emperor's visit in 1865 to La Ferriere will be remembered. Every hour which his Majesty breathed in this superb mansion cost the host a million. Till that time no artist had been allowed to sketch the chateau; and it being a hideous amalgamation of incorrect style, such as would give Mr. Ruskin a shiver even to contemplate in a photograph, I think the baron evinced his good sense in not permitting his house to be seen in prints. Imagine a huge building, partly old English and partly Chinese in its decoration, surrounded by exquisite grounds, in the designs of which Paxton had no inconsiderable part, immense tanks well stocked with fish, and an indescribable air of artificial ornament pervading the whole, which conveys to one the idea that one of the sumptuous palaces in the Champs Elysees has been transported to the flat plains of La Brie.

"The interior arrangements, however, are faultless-a double staircase leads to the hall, which of the year, different periods of life, or strength of by a dome of glass, illuminated at night by 1,150 gas-burners. The gallery separates this vast hall from the dwelling-room, each of which would laws, known to regulate the propagation of this supply in itself enough treasures for a very respectable exhibition. Byzantine armchairs, pictures by Velasgez, Joseph Vernet, Guido, Vandyke, and I know not how many more great maschair in the salon de famille was once the throne on Bernard de Palissy china and plate chissled by Goattieres."

The following is the conclusion of an epitaph on a tombstone in East Tennessee :- She lived in a rency, and cheap food and low tariffs, and nom- reaches Oregon, it is proposed to found a city and but the mortality in such cases does not appear to pheric medium. Until the introduction of rail- months and 16 days. Reader, go thou and do likeroads, the great lines of communication were the wise."