KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1858. The special committee on the admission of Kanwas held their second meeting this evening, all the members present. The Chairman stated he had not yet obtained from the State Department the official record called for at the last meeting. A string of resolutions were then presented by the black republicans. The first was that it was necessary to examine into the census of Kansas. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, considered it important to ascertain if there was a sufficient population for a State. Mr. Steph-ans, of Georgia, objected on the ground that the in-quiry was not called for by the resolution of the House, and that, however important it might have been under other circumstances to ascertain that there was a population equal to the apportionment of at least one member, all that had been waived in the case of Kansas long since. The resolution was

The second resolution was to inquire into the apportionment and registration of votes. This was also tabled as unnecessary, as the official facts would be procured from the State Department.

Another resolution in effect called for an inquiry into the legality of the returns of election of each member of the Legislature which formed the law authorizing the election of delegates to the Convention. This was opposed by the majority on the ground of its absurdity. What, for instance, would be thought of an inquiry into the election of each member of a Legislature which elected a Senator? A resolution to inquire whether or not a rebellion existed in Kansas was also tabled.

A more detailed report of the meeting may, however, prove interesting. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, submitted the following resolutions, and stated that he and his friends considered it a test vote as to the action of the committee in allowing the witnesses to be supcened and testimony taken:

Resolved, That in order to comply with the order of the House under which this committee was organized, which required that we should inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said Lecempton constitution, and the laws under which the same was originated, and also whether the same is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas, the chairman be authorized to have summoned to appear before the committee the following named persons, viz: Governor Robert J. Walker, General John Calhoun, Hon, F. P. Stanton, and John D. Henderson, to testify to all such facts as they have knowledge of, and to produce all such documents, papers, votes and returns as have any relation to the election of delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, or to any election subsequently held in the Territory of Kansas.

Mr. Winsolw, of North Carolina, wished it distinctly understood that his vote on the above resolution, is not to be considered a test vote as to whether he will endorse the sentiments of said resolution. He wished first to have the documentary evidence that can be procured here before he takes action relative to sending for witnesses.

This was concurred in by Mr. Stephens of Georgia. Mr. Stephens moved the postponement of the vote on the resolution, to the next meeting of the committee. This was carried by a vote of eight to seven. Mr. Adrian, of New Jersey, then submitted the following resolutions:-

1. Resolved, That the census of Kansas, taken under the act of the Territorial Legislature of Feburary 10,1857, is a fact connected with the formation of the Lecompton constitution into which this committee, by resolution of their appointment, are directed to inquire, and that they will therefore inquire into the same.

Mr. Winslow moved to lay the resolution on the table. This was agreed to by a vote of eight to

2. Resolved, That the apportionment of the deleentes to the Convention at Lecompton, and whether the same is in conformity with law, are facts connected with the formation of the Lecon.pton constitution embraced in the resolution of appointment of the committee directed to inquire, and that they will therefore inquire into the same.

This was carried unanimously. 3. Resolved, That the legality of the election of the delegates to the Convention which formed the Lecempton constitution is a fact connected with the formation of the Lecompton constitution, into which this committee' by the resolution of their appointment, are directed to make inqury, and that they will therefore inqure into the same.

This was laid on the table-eight to seven. 4. Resolved, That the names of the delegates elected to the Lecompton constitution and the number of votes cast for each are facts connected with the formation of said constitution into which this committee by the resolution appointing it, are directed to inquire, and this committee will therefore inquire

This was laid on the table-eight to seven: 5. Resolved, That it is an important fact having relation to the propriety of the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, whether or not a large part of the people of Kansas have been in rebellion against the government, and such a fact as this committee are required by the resolution of the House directing said committee to inquire into, and the committee will therefore inquire into the alledged fact.

Laid on the table-eight to seven. The committee adjourned till Wednesday next .-It is proper to state that this was done to accommodate several members of the committee who desire to be absent on the 22nd inst. The object of the black republicans and their ex-democratic allies is evidently to delay all action, and, by opening of the whole question in all its bearings, complicate a settlement. This the majority of the committee will resist. The inquiry will be limited to an examination of the official papers, and the friends of the administration will maintain that the election of the 21st of December closed the record. The ground taken by the Herald on the subject is endorsed by every national man, and the question will be settled upon the constitutional and legal basis which the President has presented in his message. The majority of the committee are harmonious and united.

A COMMON FAULT REBUKED .- How annoying it is when seated alone in your office to have some one open the door, look all round the room to be satisfied that you are its only occupant, and then ask "Mr. (your partner, perhaps) is not in, is he?" The custom is as common as it is ridiculous and annoying. The Buffalo Express instances a case in that city, where one of these askers of needless questions was effectually taken down. A member of a law firm in that city is sitting at his desk, busily engaged in important business, when the door opens, Mr. Auger walks in, takes his seat, and says, in a drawling tone, "Mr. - isn't in, is he?" The question was useless, of course, as there was no one else in the room but the two; but the counsellor arose, and with great urbanity replied, "I will see, sir." He looked under his chair, behind the stove, into the pigeon holes, of his desk, and saying. "I don't see him" sat down and went to writing. "Hold on squire," said the visitor, "you have taught me a lesson, sir, and I'll send you a peck of apples," and departed .-

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—We have a farmer friend fine sheep to die a few days since, under circumstances that excited his curiosity to find out the cause of its death. A post mortem examination resulted in the discovery of five good sized quartz pebbles in the stomach, ranging in size from a marble to nearly double the size of a partridge egg, and weighing in the aggregate two and a half ounces.— These stones were evidently the cause of the death of the sheep. How got they into its stomach? is the question. Our friend, who has been in the habit of salting his sheep upon rocky land, thinks it probably swallowed the pebbles to which salt had adhered. If so, says the Charlottesville Advocate, it would be well for our farmers to be particular where they salt their sheep.

GEN. HARNEY'S OPINION ON KANSAS APPAIRS,-Gen, Harney and Col. Sumner arrived in Washington, Saturday night, their business having reference to the arrangements for the spring and summer campaign against the Mormons. Gen. Harney reports everything quiet in Kansas, and says he apprehends no further difficulties, provided Congress will give the inhabitants a government of their own; admit them under the Lecompton Constitution, and in ninety days all trouble will cease.

A WARNING TO THE SOUTH .- As a class, the leaders of the Black Republican party exhibit very little sagacity in the practical administration of affairs. For the most, part they are either shallow demagogues, intent only upon petty schemes of individual ambition; or crazy fanatics, without a definite purpose or a system of operations. Among the few exceptions to the rule, Senator Seward stands conspicuous for fertility of resource, wisdom in counsel, and prudence in action. He looks beyond the exigencies of the passing moment, and he has the magnanimity to sacrifice an immediate advantage to secure a prospective success of more pregnant consequence. Especially does he never hazard the fortures of his party upon an untenable issue. His aim is rather the possession of ultimate and permanent power, than the enjoyment of a partial and evanescent triumph. In short, he is a statesman, and if the South would be forewarned of the most dangerous designs of the Abolitionists, she has only to watch the movements of the "lean and hungry" Senator from New York.

In this sense we interpret the alacrity with which Senator Seward avowed himself for an increase of the

The purblind and impetuous Hale was at a loss o understand the meaning of the movement, but the far-seeing Senator from New York exposed its significance in a brief but suggestive speech. Hear

"I am very sorry that the faith of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire is less than my own. -He apprehends continual disaster. He wants this battle continued and fought by skirmishes, and to deprive the enemy of every kind of supplies. Sir I regard this battle as already fought; it is over. All the mistake is that the honorable Senator and others do not know it. We are fighting for a majority of free States. There are already sixteen to fifteen; and whatever the Administration may do-whatever anybody may do-before one year from this time we shall be nineteen to fifteen."

That is the secret. The New York statesman understands that the sceptre has already departed from the South. The admission of California turned the scale against slavery, and time will consolidate the triumph of the Abolitionists. "O ye of little faith," exclaims the Senator from New York, "that you cannot see our work is done. Have we not a majority in the House of Representatives ?- Is not our ascendency in the Senate secure ?-And what but the accident of a Democratic Administration intercepts the realization of all our prophecies? Yet a little while, and we will grasp the Executive powers of the Government. The blow has been struck; slavery staggers to an irreparable fall; let us then patiently await the development of events. A year is but a span in the life-time of parties, and 'masterly inactivity' for a single year will place us in an impregnable position. Meanwhile, let us not impose limitations on the aggressive powers of the Government; we should rather strengthen the arm which is soon to be wielded by the impulse of our will and for the destruction of our foes."-That is the substance of Seward's speech in favor of an increase of the Federal forces. And we demand if, after so frank an exposition of the spirit and purposes of the Abolitionists, any representative of the South is prepared to add another musket to the military resources of the Federal Government? It is the usage of armies to blow up a fortress when they are compelled to abandon it to the enemy. We advise no such expedient in the present emergency, but we submit that the interests of the South forbid any augmentation of Federal power .-- South.

REMARKABLE DEATH .- Our readers will remember, says the Norwich (Ct.) Courier, the fact stated in these columns a few weeks ago of a number of cattle and a horse belonging to James H. Hyde, having been bitten by a mad-dog. There is a sad sequel to that matter, the principal circumstances of which have been related to us as follows: Not long after the cattle of Mr. Hyde were bitten, Griswold Randall went to Mr. Hyde and bought or bartered with him for one of the cattle-a cow-which had been bitten. He took her home and put her in the stable. A few days since she was attacked with all the symptoms of hydrophobia. Mrs. Ann Randall, widow of Calvin Randall, (a brother of Griswold Randall,) who kept house for Griswold Randall, was induced by curiosity to offer water to the cow to see whether she would drink it. The froth and saliva from the cow's mouth got into the water, and afterwards Mrs. R. thoughtlessly put her hand into the water to rinse out the pail. On one of the fingers of the hand thus introduced into the water, was a slight abrasion of the skin. In a few days after this-Thursday morning last, we believe-Mrs. R. was attacked with hydrophobia, and after three days of horrible agony, died last Saturday night, and was buried on Sunday.

SENTIMENTAL SYMPATHY. - Bayard Taylor, in his last letter to the Tribune, says: I know an American author who was once bored fot a long time by a female acquaintance for sympathy and tender appreciation of her ideas of " spiritual duty." "Mr. Plutarch," she would say, "is there a more serene and sublime satisfaction in life than that of discovering your spiritual duty, and then conscientiously performing it? Have you not often, in your own soul, felt this tranquil bliss?" The author bore this for a time, but human patience has its limits.

"No," he answered, at last, "I hate to do my spirtual duty. If I know what it is, I won't do it; but, madam, there is one thing which does fill me with a serene and sublime satisfaction, and reconciles me to the hollowness of life." "Pray, pray, what is it?" she asked eagerly. "Madam, it is a pig's nose, boiled with cabbage," was his quiet answer. He was never forgiven.

PROFITS OF TOBACCO.-There are fifty-six manufacturers of the staple in Richmond, whose united capital amounts to four or five millions of dollars. More tobacco is raised in Virginia, and opened, inspected and sold in this city, than perhaps in any one place in the United States. It is here that the choicest specimens of the weed assume the shape which commends it to the regard of devoted chewers everywhere. Tobacco is put up in as many different ways almost as there are chewers. There is as much difference between the ideas of the Yankee and Southerner on this question of taste, as there is on any other matter. The former likes his 'pig-tail" plentifully sweetened and liquoriced to degree; the latter, the less sweetening you put in, the better the tobacco. Buyers congregrate here, who purchase for all parts of the globe. Foreign governments are supplied by agents who reside here for that purpose, With many citizens the road to wealth has been via tobacco.—Richmond South.

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR THE SICK .- The Editor of the Kittanning Free Press, says: "After one of the best Physicians in this place had failed, Boerhave's Holland Bitters cured me of the worst form of Dyspepsia."

Francis Felix, only manufacturer of the original Extract of Coffe," says: "I know that your Holand Bitters is one of the best medicines in the world for disordered stomach or liver."

Dr. Ludwig, Editor of the 'Fackel,' Baltimore, pronounces it a medicine deserving the confidence of the public. Dr. Ehrhart, the leading German Physician of Pennsylvania, has prescribed it frequently during

the last three years, with marked success, in debilitated states of the digestive organs, of the system The Manager of Ballou's Vinegar Factory, says: I used it myself, and was therefore induced to try its effect upon my wife, (troubled with the debility common to all of a consumptive habit,) and really it

is doing her more good than anything she has ever

We see it stated in Northern papers that there are so many domestics out of employment at the present time, in all the large cities, that the value of their labor has fallen off nearly fifty per cent. from the scale of prices that obtained a year ago. It is said that servants, both male and female, are so plenly in New York that many are willing and anxious to work for their board. Three dollars a month is the highest wages that the women are able to secure.— Wages are now lower than they have been for fifty

LOAN BILL OF MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota Legisature has passed a bill anthorizing the Governor to contract a loan of \$350,000, at 8 per cent. per annum, to enable the Territory to satisfy the claims of its creditors.

Mr. Byens A large or this taxour.

How IT HAPPENED .- We have had so many different versions of the recent Congressional melee that it is impossible to get at the right end of the story. As it is, we are reminded of the amusing account of the "three black crows," in Smollett's history of the adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom. A gentleman entering a coffee house in London, was warmly greeted by a friend, who expressed infinite gratification and delight at seeing him looking so well after the terrible affliction which had befallen him. "What affliction?" exclaimed our astonished hero. "Why," replied the other, "there is a report all over the city that you yesterday vomited three black crows?" The gentleman flew into a violent rage, and immediately set about to discover what wag had been playing off at his expense. Upon inquiry, it turned out in this wise :-His physician had casually remarked to a mutual acquaintance that upon one occasion his patient vomited "something as black as a crow." This person told his next door neighbor that the poor gentleman must be in a very bad way, having "vomited a black crow !" and, thus all who told it added something new, until the number of crows increased from one to three.

One Black Republican paper, tells us Mr. Keitt called Mr. Grow "a Black Republican puppy;" another, "a d-d Black Republican puppy;" a third, "a d-d infernal Black Republican puppy;" and so on through the entire catalogue of maledictions. No two accounts of the affair agree in any important particular. The Washington Union vouches for the

correctness of the following statement: "Some time about two o'clock on Saturday morning, during the night session on the reference of the Kansas message, Gen'l Quitman proposed a resolution to withdraw the dilatory motions and to adjourn to Monday, with the understanding that on that day at one o'clock a vote should be taken on the main question. While he was addressing the Chair, Mr. Grow who was on the democratic side of the House, and near Mr. Keitt's seat, objected to the reception of the resolution. Mr. Keitt told him, if he wished to object, to go to his own side of the House. His reply being considered by Mr. Keitt offensive, the latter seized him by the collar, but immediately relinquished his hold and was about resuming his seat, when an offensive remark of Mr. Grow induced Mr. Keitt to seize him by the throat. A struggle ensued, when Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, interfered to separate the parties, and pressing Mr. Keitt back, the foot of the latter became entangled in a chair and he partially fell. At this time Mr. Grow struck at him, but is supposed not to have reached him. Several persons now rushed to the scene of conflict, some with the view of separating the combatants and restoring order, and others, perhaps, to protect their friends--Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (who happened to be sitting hear the point where the difficulty occurred,) among the first, undoubtedly, as his conduct in the commencement shows, with the intention of separating the parties. In making these efforts he received from some person a blow, and finding himself attacked, he turned upon his assailants and dealt back some hard blows. In a few moments the Sergeant-at-Arms and a large number of members interfered, separated the compatants, and order was

"WEAR AND WASTE OF GOLD."-In an article in the Post of Saturday last, it is said that the entire amount of gold in circulation in the world is estimated at about \$240,000,000, of which the wear waste, is stated to be 31 per cent. annually.

There seems to be some mistake in these figures. The amount of gold in circulation in England alone is more than \$150,000,000, and the whole amount in America and Europe, according to most reliable estimates, in some \$2,400,000,000; besides all that is in circulation in the rest of the world! In regard to the wear of gold, or the loss by abrasion from use as coin, Mr. Page, an officer of the Bank of England, and a writer of distinction ascertained from the official reports of the mints of Great Britain and the United States, that the loss was actually but 4,61 per cent. in a century! That is, of every \$100 coined at a given time, \$95,39 would be in existence at the end of 100 years; making the loss less than a twentieth of one per cent. per

Mr. McCullock, who is great authority on such subjects, estimated the entire annual loss of a gold currency by abrasion, &c., at half of one per cent., and that estimate is undoubtedly a liberal one, covering the entire loss.

The truth of the matter undoubtedly is, that the loss by wear and waste of a paper currency is greater than that of a gold currency, cheap as the cost of making the former is. One hundred dollars of paper money could not be kept in circulation for a century for \$4.61.

There are two popular mistakes that need to be corrected -one is that a paper currency is cheaper than a gold one; and the other that there is not enough gold in existence to serve as a currency for the world. In regard to the last it is satisfactorily ascertained that there is always more than twice as much as could be advantageously used for currency if there was not a dollar of paper money in circulation. - Bostan Post.

THE SUBSTANTIAL ISSUE .- Nothing goes further to confirm our impression of the fact that the real issue before Congress in the Kansas imbroglio, as it now stands, is simply whether another slaveholding State shall be admitted into the Confederacy under any circumstances whatever, than the conversational comments of persons around us sympathizing with one wing or the other of the opposition to the Demecracy, who seem unanimiously to hold that a considerable difference in the vote of both Houses upon the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution will be made, by the fact that the slaveholding or non-slaveholding party may have carried the Legislature on the 4th ult, as may be. The plain English of such anticipations is, simply, that some of the pseudo popular sovereignty Democrats and Republicans who now oppose the Lecompton Constitution, will cease to oppose it if satisfied that the power and influence of the new Kansas Legislature will be found to be in the hands of the Topekaites. Or, in other words, it means that such gentlemen will vote to admit no more slaveholding States in the Union under any circumstances whatever. So long as this position was occupied only by the comparatively few members of Congress who formerly avowed it as theirs, the danger to the permanency of the Union involved in it was afar off. Now, however, when it has come to be occupied by almost, if not quite, half the House of Representatives of the United States, it cannot fail to awaken the lethargic South to the necessity of guarding her material rights and interests at once and effectually. We reject all professions of opposing the Lecompton Constitution on the part of nominal Democrats as so much "soft sawder" designed only to blind the eyes of the South to the fact that they now shape their votes on questions affeeting vital Southern rights and interests, wholly to propitiate the sentiment of fanatical abolitionism.-On their part, the tergiversation is simply a proclamation of entire fealty hereafter to the behests of abolitionism to the extent of deliberately ignoring the fact that the Southern section of the Confederacy has any pretence of rights whatever remaining under the compact of union. - Washington Star.

Ex-President Fillmore's marriage took place quite privately in Albany, only his son, Judge Hall, and a few other friends being present. The bride is the widow of the late Ezekiel C. McIntosh, and she has for some time occupied the "Schuyler Mansion," formerly the residence of Alexander Hamilton. (where he married his wife,) and subsequently occupied by the celebrated Col. Schuyler. The bride

will accompany her husband to Buffalo to reside. DIRECT FOREIGN TRADE.—The Norfolk Argus makes the important and gratifying announcement that the mission of the Hon Wm. Ballard Preston, in behalf of the Virginia and Western Railroads, has been successful.

Mr. Preston has succeeded in making arrangements with the Paris & Orleans Railroad Company to run four steamers between the ports of Orleans, France, and Norfolk, Va.

DR. HAWKS' LECTURE.-Rev. Dr. Hawks repeated in Niblo's Theatre, last evening, by request, his lecture recently delivered in the lecture-room of the Historical Society, entitled "Old America's Message to Young America." It was listened to by a large audience, who manifested their satisfaction by continued applause. The lecture assumed for its theme Washington's Farewell Address, and was, it is needless to say, instructive, brilliant and eloquent. It occcupied two hours and a quarter .- New York Times popular vegeta a abate Capacid E ald

Conventional Interest.—The following, upon rates of interest, is from the able pen of Freeman Hunt, Editor of the Merchant's Magazine :

"There are few propositions respecting which mercantile men are more unaumously agreed than that which affirms the inexpediency and folly of what are called the usury laws; and the tenacity with which our different legislatures adhere to their interdict of the freedom of trade in the article of money, is a striking instance of the propensity of cour legislators to trammel trade with laws which it must either violate or sink under.

"The argument against the propriety of legisla-tive interference to regulate the rate of interest appears to us so conclusive and unanswerable, and has been so repeatedly and clearly set forth, not by money-lenders so much as by money-borrowers, who may be presumed to have understood what the interests of trade demand, that we are amazed that the whole system of usury laws has not long since been blotted from the statute books of every State in the Union.

"It has been justly urged, that it is plainly in no respect more desirable to limit the rate of interest than it would be to limit the rate of insurance, or the prices of commodities. And though it were desirable, it cannot be accomplished. The real effect of all legislative enactments having such an object in view, is to increase, not diminish, the rate of interest. When the rate fixed by law is less than the customary or market rate, lenders and borrowers are obliged to resort to circuitous devices to evade the laws; and as these devices are always attended with more or less trouble and risk, the rate of inter-

est is proportionably enhanced. "Fixed rates of interest are absurd, because the value of money is constantly varying, being subject to the same law that regulates other articles .-Everybody who notices the daily newspaper reports can see for himself that no market is more fluctuating than the money market. At one period and in one State of things money is worth twice as much as at another time and in another state of things .-Unless the legislature can stay all the fluctuations of trade, it is idle to think of singling out the article of money, and insisting that that shall command

"Other considerations enter into the contract between the borrower and the lender affecting the just premium for the use of money. The rate will of course depend, in a measure, upon the security given. In proportion as that is doubtful, should the premium rise. The lender must be compensated for the risk he concurs, as well as for the use of his funds, and it is right and reasonable that he should be.

"In short, the laws to which we are objecting are destitute of all sound basis. They are unreasonable, impracticable, oppressive to those whom they profess to protect, embarrassing to legitimate trade, and an nnwarrantable restriction upon every man's freedom. For these and other reasons they ought to be

A NINE DAYS' BATTLE BETWEEN CANNIBALS .-The Honolulu Advertiser of a late date says:

Hanaveve valley, which lies oposite the bay, does not resemble our Hawawiian valleys. It is not a gentle slope between two hills, but a ravane with steep sides, apparently split out from the mountains. It is, however, one of the largest, most beautiful, and productive, of the many glens of Fatuhiva. This valley has recently been the scene of a protracted war between the neighboring tribes. One of these contests lasted nine days, at the close of which the bodies of the captured dead were eaten. This cannibal custom prevails throughout this group.

They do not have a great feast over these human bodies, as is generally supposed to be the case, but the body is cut to pieces on the battlefield, and each warrior takes his piece-an arm, a joint, a rib, according to his merit-raises it on his gun over his shoulder, and macrhes home. There he calls his relations together, and they devour the flesh-some cooking it in slices like pork, but most eat it raw .-The motive which induces them to eat the bodies of their enemies is revenge; they feel that their revenge is not satisfied until they have tasted of their blood and flesh. When their hatred, anger, and ravenge, are at the highest point, and their enemy lies dead before them, then it culminates in the fiendish act of eating human flesh, and we may easily imagine that the quivering heart that cringes and grates between their bloody teeth, is the sweetest morsel that a heathen warrior ean taste. This cannibalism is confined mostly to the older natives. The younger people appear to be ashamed of the practice, and it is probable that before many years it will be extinct

among the Marquesas. This famous battle of Hanaveve, Keketa tells us, lasted nine days. It consisted rather of skirmishing, though shots enough were fired to have killed a regiment. It is quite likely that these simple warriors did their firing with their eyes shut, as during the entire contest but one or two persons were killed .-The beaten party in this terrible scene entered into compact with their conquerors, in which hostages were exchanged, but those of the vanquished ran away (from lear of being devoured, perhaps,) and returned to their tribe, who immediately, in the most secret manner, took "bag and baggage" from the soil of their ancestors, and made a hasty retreat to the island of Tahuaka. The victors having gained more than they anticipated, but just what they desirea, took possession and divided the spoil. This contest was no ancient feud. There were but two points of approach to the valey, one by the mountain pass and one by sea. Never before had the enemy been able to force this narrow passage-a fastness of nature. They had been forced to steal through an aperture worn by the waves through the northern point of the island, from whence they discharged their fire-arms upon their enemies and retreated .-It is now said that the exiles are home-sick; that they desire to return, and that there are those of the conquerors who would welcome them back.

COMONFORT'S FALL.

The downfall of Comonfort seems to have been the result of his unpopularity with the Mexican clergy. We suppose the astonishing vitality and power of recuperation which was exhibited by Santa Anna during his career was the result of the support he derived from the clerical order and of his popularity with the church.

However firmly a public man in Mexico may plant himself in the affections of the people, it seems to avail nothing if he has to encounter in his career the hostility of the clerical estate. Indeed, the wealth of the country has been so absorbed by the church, and the control exercised by the church over its parishimers is so absolute, that it may be doubtful whether there be such a thing as popularity in Mexico with the people in antagonism to the hostility of

The origin of President Comonfort was not calculated to inspire the favor of the clerical classes. His father is said to have been an Englishman, who was a cotton manufacturer at Puebla, and who married Spanish lady. Comonfort was born in Puebla, received a liberal education, and has travelled extensively in the United States and Europe. He was not many years ago a visitor in New York city, where he formed a number of acquaintances. He is said not to resemble a Spaniard in appearance, having a fair complexion, blue eyes, and light hairmarks of the Anglo-Saxon blood inherited from his

He is one of the most remarkable men Mexico has yet produced as a political ruler; and, but for the hostility of the church, would probably have proved himself a regenerator, in some degree, of that dis-tracted and decaying country. He is said to be strongly republican in sentiment.

When about to appear in public and swear to the constitution some time ago, a friend is said to have suggested to him that he had better cast the constitution under his feet, and declare himself dictator at once, as he could not long maintain the constitution against the powerful odds arrayed against him. He replied, it is said, that he had rather "wear the sackcloth of a Washington than the robes of an Em-

More recently, when it became apparent that Santa Anna or himself, one or the other, would have to be dictator, he determined to forestall his rival by be coming absolute himself. Santa Anna's return to the Mexican dictation is supposed to be supported by the clergy of Mexico and by the Catholic monarchical influence of Spain. But this surmise remains to be verified .- Union.

MINISTERIAL CALL.-We learn that Rev. Theodore J. Knapp, of Portsmouth, Va., has received and accepted a call to the Baptist Church, at Edenton,

Democratic Meeting in Caldwell. At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of the county of Caldwell, held at the Court House in Lenoir, on Tuesday the 9th February, 1868; on motion, Gen. C. W. Clarke was appointed Chairman

and B. M. Tuttle requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman, when the following resolutions were offered by Thomas J. Dula, Esq., viz:

Resolved. That we approve the proposition to hold Convention in Charlotte on the 14th of April next, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor at the ensuing election; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty Delegates to represent Caldwell county in said Convention.

Resolved, That his ability, patriotism and devotion to the best interests of the State, eminently qualify W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke county, to be the standard bearer of the Democracy in the next Gubernatorial contest, and that we respectfully urge his nomination upon the Convention.

Resolved, That Gov. Bragg is entitled to the thanks of the people of North Carolina for the able and faithful discharge of the duties of his high office, and upon retiring will receive the plaudit of well done good and fathful servant."

Resolved, That the Administration of Jas. Buchanan, thus far, has been such as challenges the approval of national men of all parties everywhere. Resolved, That we adhere to the principles of the Democratic party, as laid down in its State and National platforms;-that it is the duty of Democrats every where to perfect their organization, and stand shoulder to shoulder to resist the torrents of Black Republicanism, Abolitionism, and all the other isms that threaten to sweep over our country and destroy its institutions.

Resolved. That we have no use for those men who call themselves Democrats, but at the same time are seeking to disorganize and embarrass the party by advocating "Distribution" and other hobbies.

Dr. John A. Dickson being present, was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a speech of some length and much force, touching the matters embraced in the resolutions.

S. C. W. Tate and A. M. Erwin, Esq'rs addressed the meeting in appropriate speeches, when the question on the resolutions was taken, and they were adopted unanimously.

Under the first resolution the Chairman appointed the following Delegates; J. N. Horshaw, T. J. Dula, John Puett, S. Webb, J. T Stuart, L. C. Estes, David Moore, Jesse Moore, J. Moore, R. Estes, Rufus B. Clarke, C. McD. Dickson, James Dickson, Azor Shell, N. A. Powell, J. S. Powell, J. C. Steele, Allen Laxton, W. R. Saunders, G. Russel, Edwin Brown, Franklin Brown, W. F. Deal, James Downs, W. L. Payne, John T. Shell, Alva Brown, John W. Dula, S. P. Dula, Julius G. Conley, John Curtis, Reaben Harrison, Jos. Corpening, A. J. Corpening, D. W. Presnell, Anthony Page, A. A Lootz, James Sparke, Dr. J. A. Ballew, Alfred Dula, J. M. Cottrell, Wm. Cottrell, A. J. Taylor, E. Hedrick, H. H. Settlemoir. E. H. Dobbins, S. Hartley, T. Livingston, A. Smith, W. Deal, J. P. Stansy.

On motion, it was further Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of Delegates.

It was further, on motion, Resolved, That if it should turn out that none of the Delegates appointed find it convenient to attend the Convention, the Chairman of this meeting

authorized to appoint proxies. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville News, and that the N. C. Standard, Republican Banner, and Charlotte Democrat be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. C. W. CLARKE, Ch'n. B. M. TUTTLE, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting in Moore.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Moore County, held in the Court House in Carthage, on the 6th of February, 1858. On motion of Col. Jno. Morrison. Robert W. Goldston, Esq, was called to the Chair, and W. P. Martin and Samuel E. Johnson, were requested to act as Secretaries. After the object of the meeting was explained by Col. Morrison, the

chairman appointed the following persons, viz: Dr. John Shaw, W. D. Harrington, A. B. Wadsworth, John J. McIntosh, Arch' Ray, Angus Currie and Neill R. Currie, as a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, who having retired for a short time, reported through their chairman, Dr. John Shaw, the following resolutions. which being read were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party of Moore county desire to be represented in the State Convention to he held in Charlotte, on the 14th of April next, to nominate some suitable person as a candidate for Governor, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent us in said Conven-Resolved, That our confidence in the principles of

the Democratic party as embodied in the Baltimore and Cincinnati platforms, continues unabated, and that we heartily approve and cordially endorse President Buchanan's administration. Resolved, That we are in favor of an economical

administration of the General and State Governments, and hold all tariffs and taxations for protection unconstitutional, and that the public revenue of the United States ought to be applied to its constitutional objects, and not expended in extravagant schemes of internal improvements, enriching one portion of the Union at the expense of the other.

Resolvedd, That we fully approve of the adminis-tration of the Government of the State by his Excellency, Thomas Bragg, and that he is entitled to the gratitude of the people of the State for the faith-ful manner in which he has discharged the duties of Resolved, That the Hon. Sam'l J. Person, of New

Hanover county, by his talents, patriotism and fidelity, to the best interest of the State, merits the nomination of the convention, and we respectfully suggest his name to their consideration for the office of Governor of this State; yet, while expressing this preference, we pledge our hearty support to the nominee of the Convention. In obedience to the first resolution the Chairman

appointed the following delegates, to wit: Col. John Morrison, Dr. H. Turner, John J. Alstone, Samnel Barrett, W. D. Harrington, Angus Currie, Jr., Thos. D. Williams, Clement Dowd, Wm. B. Fry, Dr. Wm. Arnold, James Riddle, Dr. John McNeill, Daniel McDonald, Adam R. Wadsworth. Geo. W. Fooshee, Neill K. McNeill, George Wilcox, William Barrett, D. B. Currie, Hugh Black, Alex. McIver, Dr. John Shaw, Wm. M. Person, J. L. Bryant, Daniel M. McIntosh, Dr. Daniel Johnson, John B. Cole, Thos. Harrington, Arch'd. A. Harrington, James Lett, Alford Oliver, Daniel Douglas, Duncan Buie, Col. A. A. F. Seawe'l, Arch'd Ray, John B. Graham, Thos. B. Shaw, Arch'd Buchan, Hugh Mc-Donald, Esq., Maj. Neill McLauchlin, Alex. A. Leach, Duncan M. Kennedy, Francis Monroe, K. Matheson, Esq., John P. Leach, Geo. Morgan, Eli Smith, Esq., Robert Melton, Matthew Davis, W. D. McNeill, Capt. N. R. Brady, E. S. Ceagle, Matthew G. Campbell, Isham Wallis.

On motion the Chairman and Secretaries were On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the North Carolinian, and other De

cratic papers are requested to copy. On motion the meeting adjourned.
ROBERT W. GOLDSTON, Ch'n. W. P. MARTIN, Sec'ys.

Democratic Meeting in Iredell. In pursuance of previous notice, a portion of the Democracy of Iredell County, met in the Court House, in Statesville, on Tuesday the 16th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on the 14th April

next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for On motion of J. F. A. Mellen, W. F. Cowan was called to the Chair, and Otho Gillespie, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed D. M. Armfield, Otho Gillespie, and J. F. A. Mellon, a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meet-

Messrs. Mellon and Fleming explained the object of the meeting in brief, but able and eloquent speech-

Whereupon, the committee through their chairman, reported the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 25 delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the wise and faithful administration of Gov. Bragg, entitles him to the gratitude of his fellow citizens of all parties, and that he will carry with him, into his retirement, our best wishes. Resolved, That we freely and heartily endorse the policy of the administration of James Buchanan, as

set forth in his inaugural and annual messages, Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the sound democratic principles of the Hon. John W. Ellis, of Rowan county, and that our delegates be instructed to use their best exertions to have him

nominated by said convention. In compliance with the first resolution, the chairman appointed the folk wing delegates:

A. Clarke, J. Clarke, C. Clarke, R. P. Campbell, W. Eliason, N. McCauley, J. B. McCauly, R. C. McCalla, J. L. Donaldson, Dr. Smith, B. F. Sumner, A. Riley, J. Kerr, J. Cornelius, Dr. Tatum, A. Byers, T. By. ers, J. F. A. Mellon, M. D. Armfield, B. Clegg, Jacob Fraley, B. Airy, F. Morton, J. Click, Dr. Y. S. Dean, On motion of Mr. Mellon, the names of the chair. man and secretary were added to the list of dele-

On motion of Mr. Mellon, it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Salisbury Banner and Iredell Express, and that other papers be requested te publish the same.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned. W. F. COWAN, Ch'n,

O. GILLESPIE, Sec'y

The Love Knot.

BY NORA PERRY. Tying her bonnet under her chin, She tied her raven ringlets in. But not alone in the silken snare Did she catch her lovely floating hair, For tying her bonnet under her chin, She tied a young man's heart within.

They were strolling together up the hill, Where the wind comes blowing merry and chill; And it blew the curls a frolicsome race, All over the happy peach-colored face, Till, scolding and laughing, she tied them in, Under her beautiful, dimpled chin.

And it blew a color, bright as the bloom Of the pinkest fuschia's tossing plume. All over the cheeks of the prettiest girl That ever imprisoned a romping curl, Or, in tying her bonnet under her chin, Tied a young man's heart within.

Steeper and steeper grew the hill-Madder, merrier, chillier still The western wind blew down and played The wildest tricks with the little maid, As, tying her bonnet under her chin, She tied a young man's heart within.

Oh, western wind, do you think it was fair To play such tricks with her floating hair? To gladly, gleefully do your best To blow her against the young man's breast, Where he has gladly folded her in, And kissed her mouth and dimpled chin?

Oh, Ellery Vane, you little thought An hour ago when you besought This country lass to walk with you, After the sun had dried the dew, What perilous danger you'd be in, As she tied her bonnet under her chin.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE. PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES. WOLFE'S CELEBRATED

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS. A Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diurectic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a sure pre-

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder, of travellers, or new residents, and all persons unan customed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all out great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing Gravel. Calculi, and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of a vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable putrescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The Aronatic SCHIEDAN SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons travelling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known, on account of its various

other remedial properties. In all cases of dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxisms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic

of grown persons. Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities. Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and fac simile of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer, 22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. The word Schiedam Schnapps, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE. December 4, 1857.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—In Equity.—Joseph M. Mangum, Adm'r of Duncan S Cannady, and in right of his said intestate, as assignee of H. C. Ray and wife Cynthia, Wille J. Estes and wife Angeline, Ezckiel Laws and wife Sarah, Thaddeus Cannady and others as. Nat. E. Cannady, Adm'r. de bonus non, with the will annexed of Dorris Cannady and Elias

Cannady.
Whereas, Joseph Mangum, one of the Plaintiffs in the above entitled cause, has made oath before me, the under-signed, that Elias Cannady, one of the Defendants in said cause, is a non-resident of the State of North-Carolina, this therefore is to notify the said Elias Cannady, wherever he may be, to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Equity for Wake County, to be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of in Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, filed against him by Joseph M. Mangum, in right of his intestate, Duncan S. Cannady, and as assigned of H. C. Ray and wife Cynthia and others as aforesaid, and to obtain the share of said Elias as legatee under the will of Dorris Cannady; or the said Bill will be taken proconfesso as to him, and set down for rearing ex parts.

Given under my hand, at office, this 11th Februrry, 1857.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. M. E.

January 12, 1858.

January 12, 1858. DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE NOTICE THAT a meeting af the Democrats of Granville County will be held in Oxford on Tuesday of the ensuing March Court, being the 2d day of the month, to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held in Charlotte on the 14th April. A full meeting is earnestly desired.

GARDEN SEEDS---(Crop of 1857.) E ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A VERY LARGE supply of the most approved kinds of Garden Seeds selected with care from reliable Seedsmen, which we war-A liberal discount to dealers in the surrounding country WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

Wholesale and Retal Druggists.

Feb. 19, 1858.