

THE PASSMORE WILLIAMSON CASE.

Judge Black, in his opinion referring to the late Passmore Williamson, says:

But the counsel of the petitioner goes behind the proceeding in which he was convicted, and argues that the sentence for contempt is void because the court had no jurisdiction of a certain other matter, which it was investigating, or attempting to investigate, when the contempt was committed. We find a judgment against him in our case; and he complains about it, in which there is no jurisdiction. He is suffering for an offence against the United States; and he says he is innocent of any wrong to a particular individual. He is conclusively adjudged guilty of contempt; and he tells us that the court had no jurisdiction to restore Mr. Wheeler's slaves.

It must be remembered that contempt of court is a specific criminal offence. It is punished sometimes by imprisonment, and sometimes in a summary proceeding, as in this case. In either mode of trial, the adjudication against the offender is a conviction, and the commitment to consequence is a punishment. (7 Wheat, 38.) This is well settled, and I believe has never been doubted. Certainly the learned counsel for the petitioner have not denied it. The contempt may be connected with some particular cause, or it may consist in behavior, which has a tendency to obstruct the administration of justice generally. When it is committed to a proceeding by law, it is not entitled to a proceeding by law. It is not entitled to the same proceeding, but on the criminal side. (Wheat, 134.)

The record of a conviction for contempt is a distinct from the matter under investigation when it was committed, as an indictment for perjury is from the cause in which the false oath was taken. A person convicted of perjury, is not to be delivered from the penitentiary, on showing that the oath, on which the perjury was assigned, was taken in a cause of which the court had no jurisdiction. Would any Judge in the Commonwealth listen to such a reason for treating the sentence as void? If, instead of swearing falsely, he refused to testify at all, and he is convicted of perjury, but of contempt, the same rule applies, and with a force precisely equal. If it is really true that contempt can be committed against a court which is exercising jurisdiction in a matter beyond its jurisdiction, and if the fact was in this case then the petitioner had a good defence, and he ought to have made it on his trial. To make it here is to produce it before the wrong tribunal.

Every judgment must be conclusive until reversed. Such is the character, nature and essence of judgments. It is not to be concluded it is not a judgment. A court must either have power to settle a given question, finally and forever, so as to preclude all further inquiry upon it, or it has no power to make any decision at all. To say that a court may determine a matter, and that another court may regard the same matter afterwards as open and undetermined, is an absurdity in terms.

It is most especially necessary that convictions for contempt in our court should be final, conclusive and free from re-examination by other courts on habeas corpus. If the law would, so, our judicial system would break to pieces in a month. Courts totally unconnected with each other would be coming in constant collision. The inferior courts would reverse all the decisions of the judges placed over and above them. A party unwilling to be tried in this court need only to defy our authority, and if we commit him, he can go to any habeas corpus before an associate judge of his own choosing, and if that judge is of opinion that we ought not to try him, there is an end to the case.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

San Juan del Norte, August 21.

Col. Kinney has just completed the purchase for \$90,000 of all Messrs. Shepard's and Hayley's right, title and interest in the lands granted to them in 1839, by the late Mosquito King. These lands embrace about thirty millions of acres, bounded on the north by Great river; south by a line extending west from King's River, near Boca del Toro; west by the Spanish Mountains, the international line between the East and American seas; and lying on the east a length of sea coast extending three hundred and fifty miles. The tract of country thus included, may be considered the most productive of any extent upon the globe. Every variety of agricultural produce belonging to the temperate or torrid zone may be cultivated with success upon the soil, and the sea coast, or the elevated heights, presents a fine view of the mountains. Besides the substantial staples of grain and cattle, there is no limit to the amount of coffee, cocoa, cochineal, indigo, cotton, sugar and tobacco that may be raised on its fertile soil. Rosewood, mahogany, and other costly woods cover a large tract, and the mineral wealth, including gold, silver, coal and copper, although of unquestionable existence, has been hitherto undeveloped by the improvident hands of man.

This extensive tract—large enough for a principality—has been purchased by Col. Kinney, in addition to his own million seven hundred thousand in the grazing and mineral tract of Charlotte, which is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Nicaragua. He has now made arrangements for the establishment of colonies in all parts of his domain, and for that purpose has procured a statement of the resources of the territory, and a full and complete return of the same. Amongst other things, which are of great value, he has procured a full and complete return of the same. Amongst other things, which are of great value, he has procured a full and complete return of the same.

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TRUE HEROISM.

A friend informs us that he was deeply impressed at Weldon, on Friday last, at seeing four going alone in the cars to tender their services as nurses in Norfolk and Portsmouth. There were three females and a man, all of them from Charleston. Three of them had never had the yellow fever, though all of them had been in the midst of its ravages, acting as nurses. Some of them, certainly, probably all, were going right into the embrace of death. This is true courage. No warlike sound—no clashing of swords—no roar of artillery—no spirit-stirring strains of martial music animated them in this mission of peril, of privation, and of death; and should they fall, no monument of brass or of marble will transmit their names or their deeds to other times. But they, and others, their associates in this noble work, will live in the hearts of the sad and suffering, and stricken ones to whose relief they have gone; and in the memories of the good everywhere, while their own names, already written in heaven, will be as bright as the stars when the monuments of conquerors and statesmen shall have passed to oblivion. "For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me." "Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The newspapers are teeming with praises of those noble spirits—men and women—physicians, citizens, nurses—persons of all classes and conditions, who are devoting themselves to this work of humanity and mercy. The Petersburg Express, referring to Miss Andrews, says:— "The St. Louis Evening News, referring to the noble conduct of Miss Andrews, in devoting herself to the sick and suffering at Norfolk and Portsmouth, takes occasion to exult over this illustration of their kind feelings for their Southern brethren, and the New York Tribune publishes the paragraph with a satisfaction the more hearty, because the writer sneers at Virginia for not having manifested a proper degree of sympathy for her own afflicted children." Now, the St. Louis Evening News is at least singularly unfortunate in citing the case of Miss Andrews in proof of Northern disinterestedness, since that lady comes originally from Louisiana, and still more so in its reference to Boston as among the cities which have contributed to their abundance to the relief of the sufferers, when not one cent has been forwarded to our knowledge, from that opulent capital. But supposing all its facts to be true, it is never the part of true charity, to boast of its performances; it saunters not itself in puffing up; and never says to others, "look you, how much better I am than thou!"

Victoria at Paris.—Vic and Albert have been over to take tea with Louis Napoleon and Eugenie. The papers teem with interesting accounts. The Queens had on their best laces and neckers; and Louis and Albert respired in regimentals. Louis had the impudence to kiss Vic on both cheeks; but, Albert should have been the gainer by this transaction, by reciprocating with Eugenie, who is unquestionably the better looking. The people, good, say, shouted "God save the Queen," and "vive l'Empereur," until they were hoarse, and then went to their beds and cradles, while the big clocks, glancing with brilliant retards within the palace.

How times change! This Louis who straddles Victoria Regina so lustily, a few short years ago, was one of her town guards, you may say, as much below her notice as any other insignificant post creature. He is the same man then, as now, with this qualification, that he has managed to gain power and place since, and of course he is now "a marvellous proper man." A great world this!—W. H. Herald.

Practice on the Louisville Democrat.—The editor of the Democrat suggests that we stick our heads "in the sand as the ostrich does." We cannot conscientiously give him the same advice. His head is not worth protecting, and his late adventure among his Irish friends, shows that it isn't the part of him most in need of protection.

Practice of the Journal, has got his neighbor of the Democrat in a tight place. The said Democrat, while peacefully passing along the street in a buggy, with a friend, received several shots from the window of an Irish house, and one of the shots found lodgement in some ornamental part of the editor's body. But notwithstanding this assault, he has been laboring incessantly to prove that the natives were altogether to blame—and the poor, harmless Irish greatly outraged. When investigations were being made, the editor kept mum, and never would acknowledge the bullet, lest it might expose his cause and do injury to his Irish allies.—Baltimore Clippings.

Abbott, was brought before the Mayor of Richmond last week, looking very badly, his nose presenting a swollen appearance, as if it had come in contact with some hard substance when it preceded its distinguished owner from the pearly. He stated that he was stunned by his jump and helpless for two hours; but recovered finally he managed to work off his hand cuffs, and then proceeded on his pilgrimage. He said in Oxford, N. C. \$275 in money from W. Lewis, all both amounts to \$18,000 from the same gentleman, which he held as guarantee for his return. He was arrested at Norfolk, 30 ladies were wedged administered, and 30 more were to have been given in November. A letter from Richmond, however, induced the Oxford authorities to send him thither, where he will be tried for stealing \$48,750 from J. M. Holt of King William, \$60 from Wm. J. J. and shady articles of jewelry from another person. The examination has been postponed until the 19th inst.

It is said that when officer Tyler heard of his capture, his face was as red as a ripe apple.

The English has granted permission to the American officers sent out by Government, to have a review of the art of war as presented by the British, to be held, only, on condition that they should afterwards go with the lines of the island.

Shades of the old days.—The Federal agents of Pennsylvania have nominated as their candidate for United Commissioner, one of the best officers in the State, J. P. Williamson. The following is his record for the last year: He was a member of the State Assembly, and was one of the most distinguished members of that body.

Carolina Watchman, SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEP. 18, 1855.

A new Post Office has been established at the head of the Valley in Caldwell County, to be called Patterson, and Jas. C. Harper appointed Post Master.

We notice that the fallen fortunes of the Hokeville Express have been resuscitated, and that paper will be, henceforth, under the supervision of M. L. Ford, Editor and Proprietor.

In the last number of the North British Review is an article on "The System of Purchase in the Army," in which it is stated that, in a great proportion of cases in the English army, "officers receive less than the annuities they might have purchased for the money paid for their commissions."

In the same number occurs an article on the "non-existence of women," being a cut at that branch of the English law, which declares the "non-existence" of married women. The article is an interesting one, particularly to the legal profession, and gratifying, no doubt, to the advocates of "Woman's Rights." Their fire seems to have overleaped the Atlantic, and to have found rich fuel for its propagation, among the literati of merry old England.

We have been furnished with an annual circular of the National Medical College, Washington, D. C. Its thirty fourth annual session will begin on Monday, the 22nd of October, 1855, and end on the 1st of March, 1856.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.—A paper for private subscriptions, for the benefit of the afflicted and destitute of the above towns, now so terribly scourged by Yellow Fever, was handed around amongst us on Wednesday last, and a little upwards of two hundred dollars raised. This fund was placed in the hands of Mr. C. F. Finck, President of the N. C. Rail Road, who, having business East, has kindly proposed to invest it in flour, or other provisions, (probably at Haw River,) and send it forward free, and secure for a free transit over other roads to Portsmouth. This is a small amount, we admit; but it is gratifying that our citizens, so distant from the scene of distress, have yet given this manifestation of sympathy. It will serve to alleviate the woe of at least a few of the many sufferers of those devoted towns. It is charity to the needy—a crumb thrown upon the waters, which, with the blessing of Heaven, may result in more good than man can estimate.

N. C. ORATORS FOR KING'S MOUNTAIN. At a meeting of citizens in Charlotte, J. W. Osborne, Esq. was invited to represent North Carolina, at the celebration at King's Mountain, Dr. Hawks, being a North Carolinian by birth, had been selected as our State orator on that occasion; but previous engagements precluded the possibility of his being present at the time appointed. We learn from the Shelby Intelligencer, that the Committee in Cleveland has written to Hon. David L. Swain, President of the N. C. University, soliciting his presence as an orator at the celebration. We know of no man, in the range of our personal acquaintance, that would be better calculated than E. Gov. Swain to throw light upon the theme;—none who would better explain to posterity the part which our own native State has borne in the many struggles of the past. Should both of the gentlemen above named accept, North Carolina will have no cause to feel otherwise than proud of her orator on the one hand, and of her historian on the other.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. We are rejoiced to learn that this notorious character, who has been announced as a candidate for the lucrative office of Canal Commissioner by the Free-soilers, is in a fair way to suffer the punishment due to his lawless outrage. Judge Black, in an able opinion delivered by himself, has refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus, and Passmore Williamson is still a caged animal, and is likely to remain so for some time to come. No criminal was ever more richly fitted to fill the cell of a penitentiary than this same Passmore Williamson.

The Petersburg Intelligencer gives the following account of the manner in which Williamson and his confederates gained possession of Col. Wheeler's slaves. "We have received from a gentleman of this city, who was on the boat with Mr. Wheeler at the time his slaves were taken from him by Williamson and his gang of negro rowdies, an account of the proceeding which is worthy of being published. This gentleman says that at the moment of its occurrence, which was just as the boat was in the act of leaving the wharf, Wheeler was upon the upper deck with his servants, whether he had gone for the purpose of getting out of the crowd below. All the passengers (including about thirty Southerners) were therefore separated from him, and could render him no assistance. Williamson saw how things were, and as the place to which Wheeler had retired with his negroes was more exposed to him than any other part of the boat, and better calculated to facilitate the accomplishment of his purpose, he made a sudden rush there, and before the passengers below knew what was going on he had the slaves on terra firma, and was proceeding with them up the street. The boat, in the mean time, had left the wharf, and was proceeding on her way, so that all communication with the shore was cut off. If Wheeler and his negroes had been below, the attempt would not have been made, as it had been, Williamson and his black confederates would, every man of them, have been shot, though they deserved, by the Southerners on board, who were, of course, deeply interested when they saw what was going on, without the power to interfere. At all events, if the result had not taken the quick advantage that they did of the separation of Wheeler from his fellow passengers, the scene would have been a very different one from what it was."

WASHINGTON ITEMS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. The War Department has disallowed General Scott's back pay as Lt. General. Stirling G. Adams, has been appointed Associate Justice of Kansas, vice Elmore removed.

THE DAY AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. The military of the District, together with some visiting companies from Baltimore, are celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of North Point to-day, giving quite a holiday appearance to our streets.

YELLOW FEVER ON SHIPBOARD. NEW YORK, Sept. 11. The ship Chas. Cooper, from Mobile, bound for Europe, is announced below, with the captain sick with the fever.

It is announced from the Post Office Department at Washington, that the mails cannot, in compliance with law, be opened or made up by the postmaster or his sworn assistants, within the reach of persons not authorized to handle them. The postmaster must, therefore, while discharging these duties, exclude from the room appropriated to the use of his office all persons except his assistants regularly employed and sworn. This law is often violated by postmasters, and the agents of the department are required promptly to report to the department all cases that come to their notice.

Death of Distinguished Soldiers.—Recent London papers inform us of the death, in that city, of Viscount Hereford, Robert Fleming Devereux, in the prime of manhood, at his residence in Wilton Crescent. He was the premier Viscount of the English peerage. Also, the Duke of Manchester, whose full name and titles were George Montagu, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Montedeville, and Baron Montagu of Kimbolton. He died in his 46th year. In early life he entered the British Army, and attained the rank of Commander, which he held to his death. He was at various times a Member of Parliament, and always a noted Tory politician, voting against the Reform bill, &c.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Internal Improvements held a meeting at the Executive Office, in this City, on Wednesday last—present, His Excellency Gov. Bragg, Pres't. of office, and Hon. Calvin Graves and N. E. Canady, Esq. We learn that there was an informality in the certificate of the Commissioners of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company—the certificate not being under the seal, as required by the charter, of the Commissioners; and on this account the Board did not feel authorized to make the State's subscription of six hundred thousand dollars. The Board will meet again, however, on the 20th of this month, by which time it is thought this omission can be supplied; and as the Council of State will meet at the same time, that body, after the subscription shall have been made, will no doubt proceed to appoint the eight State Directors in the work, as provided in the charter.

We learn that the Board, having been satisfactorily assured, by a certificate under the seal of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, that the amount of stock required by the charter to be taken by individuals, had been taken, subscribed on the part of the State two-thirds of the stock of the Company, amounting to about one million of dollars—the said amount to be raised by the State Treasurer as provided in the charter. The charter of this Road, section 12, provides "that the Directors to be appointed by the Board of Internal Improvements shall not enter upon their duties as members of the Board of Directors, before the next annual meeting of the stockholders after the subscription made by the State;" and as the next annual meeting of the stockholders will not be held before July, 1856, the Board of Internal Improvements did not deem it expedient or necessary to appoint the eight State Directors.

N. C. Standard.

We are in receipt of the last number, American Edition, of the North British Review. We would again call the attention of the reading public to the new Volumes of the four great British Reviews, namely, Edinburgh, North British, Westminster, and London Quarterly, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (monthly), all of any of which can be obtained at the office of the American Republishers, L. Scott & Co. 54 Gold street, corner Fulton, New York.

The North British commences in May, and the other Reviews and Blackwood in July. Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, \$3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, \$5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10. Four copies to one address, \$30.

Postage (which should be paid Quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year. Namely: 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood. Address, L. Scott & Co., Publishers, 54 Gold street, corner Fulton, N. Y.

On Thursday, the FOREMAN DAY of October next, there will be a Celebration of the Battle of King's Mountain, on the spot where it was fought; in which the States of Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee will unite.

Telegraphed for the South Carolinian. IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA. NEW YORK, Sept. 13. The Herald has advices from Havana stating that a new tariff will shortly go into operation there, prejudicial to the interests of the United States. A preference is given to East India over American rice, and an attempt will be made to supersede the American carrying trade by Spanish vessels.

MAINE ELECTION. AUGUSTA, Sept. 13. Returns from 298 towns show there has been no election by the people, and that there is a large Anti-Republican majority in the Legislature.

FURTHER FROM TEXAS. The election returns are unexpectedly favorable to the American party. Although the Democrats have re-elected Governor Pease, his majority is reduced in hitherto impregnable Texas to probably less than 3,000. In seventy-one counties he leads Dickson 3,423, with twenty-nine strong American counties to hear from. In the same county, Dr. Jones, the American candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has 251 majority and his election is regarded as a fixed fact. The eastern district has elected Evans, American, to Congress by a round majority. The returns sum up as follows: Evans, 7,278; Ward, 6,081.

The Bank of Wilmington has commenced operations, Jno. McKee, President; Stephen Jewett, Cashier; Wm. L. Smith, Teller. The present Banking House is in Capt. Gilbert Patterson's house on Front Street. The Bank has purchased, we hear, the house and lot next South of the Journal office, and design erecting a building suitable for their purposes. Tuesday is discount day. We have seen one of the notes—a five—it is very pretty. Know Nothing or anti Know Nothing, if the Bank is liberal in the matter of accommodation we shall be satisfied. Wilmington Herald.

Arch Bishop Hughes has taken an oath, of which this is a part: "I Heretie, schismatics and rebels to our said Lord (the Pope) or his alleged successors, I will, to my utmost power, persecute and wage war with."

The Church of Rome declares all who are not its members to be heretics. Amosons, of course, are such, and can expect nothing less than persecution and war from him and his subordinates. Who carries a dark lantern!

A California contemporary, speaking of a new paper just started, says, "it only lacks ability and character to be influential."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 11. The train bound West ran off the track yesterday, killing one person and injuring two. The contributions already made throughout the country for the relief of Norfolk and Portsmouth exceed \$100,000.

STATISTICS OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.

The annual statement of the cotton crop, published to-day, exhibits the following statistics: The receipts for the year have been 1,278,000 bales, being a decrease of 185,000 bales against the previous year. The exports for the year have been 1,478,000 bales, being a decrease of 181,700 bales against the previous year. The whole crop has been about 2,900,000 bales. The receipts of sugar have been 189,000 hogsheads, being a decrease of 82,500 hbls. The crop of Louisiana estimated at 314,000 hbls.—The receipts of molasses have been 311,000 hbls, compared with the corresponding period of last year. The crop of Louisiana is estimated at 23,000,000 gallons.

The decrease in the receipts of flour is fully 10,000 bbls, compared with the corresponding period of last year. The decrease in the receipts of corn is 750,000 bushels. The increase in the receipts of pork is 25,000 hbls. There has been an increase of 113,000 bags in the direct importation of coffee at New Orleans, and the stock in market is 48,000 bags. The quotation for prime is 11 1/2.

The receipts of duties at the Custom House for the year have been \$2,128,000, being a decrease of \$430,000 compared with the previous year. The exports have been \$83,667,000, being a decrease of \$30,000. The number of vessels entered show an increase of 1, and the clearances show a decrease of 38.

The Rebellion in China.—The accounts from China for some months past have justified the belief that the revolution was at a stand, and the insurgents have met with serious reverses. The Overland Friend of China of June 9, received through the North China Herald, and copied from the Peking Gazette, dated in April last, of the capture of two or three cities by the rebels, situated in the province of Hoph. This province is situated southwesterly from Nankin at a distance of about 300 miles. In the meantime we have no late information of the progress of the insurgents in the north. From the absence of any account of their advance upon the capital, while these operations are recorded in the official gazette, it is natural to infer that in that quarter nothing of importance had occurred. The cities of Woo-Chang and Sang Quang in Hoph, are situated southwesterly from Peking, at a distance of six or seven hundred miles.

The Corps in Europe.—The New York papers state that the late news from Germany in relation to the grain crops of a very unfavorable character. The supplies at this time of the year are usually very small and the prices not high, but the accounts from East Prussia, Pomerania, Silesia, Mecklenburg, and Holstein have caused some excitement. Eye will give hardly one-half the average. The wheat has been so much injured by the rust that the entire loss of it is feared, while the disease of potatoes has been of so great extent that the worst is to be expected. The stock of wheat is entirely exhausted. Under these circumstances prices in all the continental markets, with the exception of Holland, have considerably advanced. At Berlin, Stettin, and Cologne, for several days holders had entirely withdrawn from the market.

EXPLOSION IN SAVANNAH. We learn from the Savannah Republican, that an awful explosion of gas occurred in the basement story of a house owned by Mr. A. Bonard, on Thursday night last, by which several persons, inmates of the house received severe injuries, fractures of limbs and bruises.

It seems that Mr. Jas. Daniels, of the firm of Hendman & Co., had been called in to examine the gas fixtures in the basement, and to stop a leak in the pipe passing under the floor. Having taken up a plank and ascertained that the gas was escaping from a joint in the pipe, he lighted a match for the purpose of soldering it anew, when the gas which had accumulated between the sleeper and under the floor exploded, tearing up the floor, overturning chairs and tables, and greatly damaging the goods in the store. So violent was the shock, that the floor overhead and the side walls of the basement were forced from their places, and large nails driven half out of the ceiling and joists. The damage to the groceries is estimated at \$2,000, and to the house at \$300. The store after the explosion, presented a scene of the utmost confusion: furniture, goods, shelves, planks, &c., having been torn from their places and tumbled about in every possible direction.

FROM AFRICA. BOSTON, Sept. 8. Dates from the Coast of Africa, to August 15, have been received. Advice from Bathurst state that trouble had broken out between the British and Mandingoes. A party of government officials were sent upon by the latter, in consequence of which the Governor of Sierra Leone organized a force and proceeded against them, but he was unaided on the way by the Mandingoes and lost into. The Governor was wounded, and two officers were killed and two wounded. Forty of the native troops were killed and as many wounded. Hostilities still continued, and the assistance of the French artillery from Gorée having been obtained, an expedition was to proceed from Bathurst to chastise the enemy.

The news from the afflicted cities is worse and worse. 60 burials in Norfolk on Tuesday—26 deaths in Portsmouth the same and preceding days. They cannot get force sufficient to bury the dead, although persons are constantly on the streets and compelling the negroes by force to carry the dead bodies out of the city, as also to assist in digging graves. At this terrible rate of mortality, the disease cannot long hold out, for the want of material.

A case of Yellow Fever broke out in Suffolk on Monday, and it created the most unparalleled stampede. The town was nearly depopulated.

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KOSSUTH ON THE FALL OF SWEABORG.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

In his last letter to the New York Times, Kosuth says that all allowance must be made for the exaggeration of correspondents in the Baltic, when they tell us that Sveaborg exists no more; he thinks, and he is quite right, that fortune has still the pretensions to exist:

"The chief importance of the achievement, consists in the fact, that it is a new pledge of a protracted war. English publicists think this event brings them a step nearer towards the triumphant conclusion of the war. I am just of the opinion, and believe that it costs them further off, without an adequate change in the policy of the combined allies. Such achievements do not take away strength, neither do they materially affect the political preponderance of Russia; they are just enough to irritate Russia beyond the possibility of conciliation. Diplomacy may strain every nerve to soothe the enveloping effect of such a blow, they may go so far as to reduce the conditions of peace, instead of raising the price; the Car will not agree to anything—he cannot agree to anything, without the prestige of his power restored. It would cost him his throne and his life. His power must be broken or he must vanish. Such events as the catastrophe of Sveaborg admit of no other alternative."

The recent accident on the Camden and Anby Railroad has affected the value of its securities. The stock of the Company has sold at 130, and the bonds of '83 at 81 1/2, being a decline of 10 per cent on the former, and of 34 per cent on the latter. This is the result of apprehensions that the Company will be mulcted in heavy damages for personal injuries. The almost unlimited control that the Company exercise over everybody and everything in New Jersey, however, render it doubtful whether justice will be found to do justice in the premises.

A Generous Firm.—It is stated, says the Boston Post, that a dry goods firm in that city divided five thousand dollars among the clerks in August, being the amount of profits accruing to that month over and above the percentage which the firm has fixed as a limit of what they wish to make!

LETTER FROM NEW MEXICO. The Santa Fe mail, bringing intelligence to August 1, arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 22d. The Independence Messenger says: The party speak of an abundance of rain on the route, and grass—and places which a few months ago were troublesome for trains to pass in consequence of a scarcity of both, have now as much as is required. Only two or three Indians were seen on the route. In New Mexico, Indian disturbances have manifestly ceased, and all of the hostile tribes seem desirous to come to terms.

Treaties have been made with the Mascareno and Narijao, and the Utrah and Jusantilo Apaches are very anxious to enter into a treaty of peace and bury the tomahawk. A few days before the party left, the Governor and General had returned from Fort Indefatigable, where they were permitted to have a conference or "big talk," which resulted in a general treaty. One or two companies have changed their position lately—Capt. Melia has gone to Fort Bergeon, and Mr. Thompson takes Melia's place at Fort Union. A good many persons are said to leave for the States, among whom are Col. Fannin, Capt. Bowman and Whittlesey, and J. J. Wells, with their families, and Dr. Breyse.

The new fort of Alamo and Boonies, on the Santa Fe road at Walnut Creek, was pretty well advanced to completion, when finished they hope to open up a trade with the surrounding Indians, and be prepared to furnish any in want with provisions and all as they journey across the plains, and afford passing seeking parties a safe place to kill buffalo. The party that left this place recently on a gold hunting expedition stopped at Alamo and Boonies' ranch, and made quite a successful game hunt, and feasted on buffalo to their heart's content.

A Full Blooded American.—Tim Mullenew, a jolly looking tar, with the richest of brogues, applied at the Custom House, the other day, for a "protection" as an American citizen. He was asked for his naturalization papers. "No natural papers, is it, yer honor wants," said Tim, with an insinuating grin, "an' me a full blooded American!"

"You don't mean to say that you were not born in Ireland?" "Born in Ireland," replied Tim, "sure I was. But this, yer honor, I ken from Cork to New Orleans, last summer, an' there the bloody minded marketeers run their bills into every lurch of me, an' sucked out every drop of me Irish blood, good luck to em' an' now I'm a full blooded American!"

There was some philosophy as well as fun, in this reasoning, but it had no effect, and the last that was seen of Tim he was on his way to the Hall, to look for the man that sells the natural papers.—N. Y. Dispatch.

Good Flour.—Although an indifferent judge, yet we are sustained by others more familiar with Flour than ourself, in the declaration that the Flour from the mills of Wm. K. Holt, Esq., of Lexington, is fully equal, if not superior, in all respects to the very best article from the North. We have no motive for writing a puff, for none is required.—It is of most excellent quality, and put up in unexceptionable packages. Some persons laugh at the idea of oat barrels containing the price of the Flour, and we have been twitted on various occasions by friends up the river for our remarks some time ago on this subject; but we still hold to our opinion that the additional expense in preparing neat barrels and otherwise improving the appearance of the article in market, will be found to be economy in the end. The Yankees understand it; they find that it pays.

We trust that by means of our railroad improvements, in a year or so that our town will be a depot for the sale and shipment elsewhere of the rich supplies of Flour and other products of the western Counties.—W. H. Herald.

Michael Angelo must have been a wicked egotist, not overburdened with the spirit of the true faith. It is said that when he was told that he had finished one of his paintings given to Lord Paul, he replied that he had not portrayed them as they appeared on earth, but as they were likely to look in heaven, where they blushed for the lives of their spongers.

The contributions already made throughout the country for the relief of Norfolk and Portsmouth exceed \$100,000.