CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1857.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER $2.00 CASH.

intercourse required without the certainty of retribution. The conduct of Lord Palmerston in the matter is perfectly reasonable. The Government did not begin the war, and though they recognize the necessity of strong measures, they are ready to send out a Plenipotentiary with full powers to carry on hostilities or to conclude peace. We cannot think, however, that the despatch of a professed pacificator is the most important step at the present moment. The first point is to see means taken to assert the rights of this country and to protect its interests. We may be assured that in the present temper of the Chinese, a temper to which they have been brought by years of inertness and over-conciliation on our part, any diplomatic advances will be considered as a sign of failing courage. Peace will come in due time, and the best way to hasten its arrival is to increase the force in the Chinese Seas, and to act with vigour and promptitude. We are glad to find by the last advices that troops were about to be despatched from Bengal to Singapore and Hong Kong. The naval reinforcements, particularly of small craft, sent out from home will be in time to do excellent service in support of the land forces. But the conclusion of the war with Persia is the most opportune occurrence of the hour. By the peace signed three days since two fine bodies of troops, that which garrisons Bushire and that which has probably by this time sailed from Bombay to join the former, will soon be free for service in China. Furthermore, the whole of the Indian navy, with a large fleet of transports, will soon be available. We trust that the best use will be made of these appliances, and that in a few months we may be able to announce the conclusion of the Chinese difficulty, with guarantees for more easy intercourse with the country, and for the suppression of such insolence as hitherto distinguished the provincial Government of Canton.

From the London Times, March 10.

By the last steamer from America we learn that the new President, Mr. Buchanan, had appointed General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, to be Secretary of State—that is, Minister of Foreign affairs and Chief of the Cabinet. There was a time when such an act would have been received in England as a most serious demonstration. General Cass is as well known to us by reputation as one of our own politicians. From a time beyond the memory of most of us he has been in English eyes the representative of the great Western Democracy, with all its prejudices and animosities. The General is said to be 75 years old, and during the term of his political life he has been a Minister at home, a representative in Europe, and for a number of years Senator from the State of Michigan. But whether at a bureau in Washington, at a levee at the Tuileries, or amid the clearings of his Western home, he has ever been the vehement denouncer of England, her ambition, her hatred of liberty, her designs to thwart the developement and disturb the peace of the United States. The life of General Cass has been nearly contemporaneous with the acknowledged independence of his country; he remembers America thinly populated and a second-rate Power; the struggle of 1812 found him a young man; the long war of abuse between Tory England and the touchy young Democracy of America is still fresh in his recollection; and like many a man of strong feelings and deeply-rooted prejudices, he has carried the traditions of one age into another which has little in common with it. In the series of disputes regarding the Maine boundary, Oregon, and Texas, the voice of General Cass was ever violent, and his prophecies of inevitble war went near to cause their own fulfilment. At that time there existed a kind of international soreness, which seems now to have passed away. Scarcely a copy of any Opposition papers in Paris was published without a tirade against "perfidious Albion," and the American press was not behind hand in accusations and invectives. Ireland was mad with misery and sedition; Canada was just becoming tranquillized after a long fever of discontent. Consequently, General Cass and his speeches excited no little curiosity. He was supposed to express the feeling of the majority of his countrymen, and to indicate the likelihood of a new alliance of France and America against the mother country. But those days have passed away. The British Empire has seen discontent and disorder vanish from its bounds. All important points of difference between England and the United States have been settled; the communications between the two nations have increased so wonderfully as to make them for all commercial purposes a single country; a better feeling has come into existence, founded on a clearer understanding of each other's circumstances and institutions. Our own relations with our nearest European neighbor are of the most cordial kind. The speeches of Gen. Cass and his school have therefore lost most of their importance. We feel that much of such language is mere popular oratory, much of it the promptings of a restless and suspicious temper. The warlike tone is, we believe, not one to which any large section of politicians in any country now responds, and those who still adopt it run the chance of being looked upon as eccentricity or antiquated.

Yet, as General Cass is known throughout the world for his Anglophobia, and known for little else, it may be thought that Mr Buchanan, in selecting him for the highest office next to his own, does not give hopes of an administration friendly to his country. On this point we can hardly pronounce an opinion. It would certainly seem that the new President is desirous to inaugurate a very national and independent policy in respect to American affairs, or, at least, to have the credit of the intention. But there are, we believe, domestic reasons for the President's choice, with which foreign relations have nothing to do. Mr Buchanan represents the democracy of the North and the South, and both these have to be conciliated. The South, which has for years openly preached the doctrines of nullification and separation, which to force on the President a man representing its most extreme views, Mr. Walker, in preference to his own choice, Mr. Howell Cobb, a politician well spoken of for ability and moderation, but too conservative and too little disposed to espouse a restless and violent policy to meet the approval of the Southern disunionists. The President did not wish to give up Mr. Cobb, and was determined not to have Mr. Walker, but he was equally unwilling to commence his career by offending a large part of his supporters. He has therefore conferred the office on General Cass, a man popular with the Democracy of both sections, but too experienced and too patriotic to give any encouragement to exclusive Southern views. Mr. Cobb, we are told, is appointed Secretary of the Treasury, with the intention that he shall succeed General Cass as Secretary of State. General Cass is of an age when the duties of office are likely to be felt as a heavy burden; and it is anticipated that when the Cabinet has been brought into working order, and the demands of party gratified, he will leave his post for the retirement of private life. The internal policy to which the President has given his adhesion by this double appointment is that which the late Daniel Webster established by the measure of 1850. Both General Cass and Mr. Cobb are stanch partisans of the slavery compromise of that year. They will sternly reprobate any tendency in the South to set up the standard of disunion, or to place their own interests above those of the whole Republic, while, on the other hand, they will give no encouragement to the Abolitionists, and will oppose any attempt to limit the number of slave State. Thus Mr. Buchanan hopes to satisfy the desires of his complex party, and gain for his Administration a popularity to which his predecessor could not attain.

Such is the explanatton given by those who do not see, or do not wish to see, in the appointment of General Cass an act of hostility to this country. We believe there is much truth in it, simply because in the present state of our relations any attempt to kindle discord between the two nations would only damage its author. Mr. Buchanan is too experienced a politician, and too well acquainted with this country, to bring voluntarily on his own head trouble and difficulty by a gratuitous challenge. After all, Ministerial human nature is the same all over the world. We find at home that every Government is obliged to follow pretty much the same course of policy; the Conservative confesses that the time has come for change; the Radical, that circumstances do not admit of sweeping reform; and the result is a pretty even rate of progress, founded on compromise, and open to the charge of what is called inconsistency. So we suspect it will be found at Washington. —Mr. Buchanan will limit the application of the theory promulgated at Ostend, General Cass will discover that the British Government, with which he will at once enter into correspondence, is not a mere grasping heartless despotism. At the age of 75 even the most fervid spirit is somewhat disposed to tranquility, and we can well imagine that after having made war speeches to two generations of his countrymen the new Secretary of State will settle down into a sufficiently peaceful and reasonable man of business.

Perhaps we shall be suspected of wishing to make the best of a bad business, but we cannot refrain from saying that in dealing with a Democratic community like the United States it may, perhaps, be as well to treat through Ministers who have a reputation for a strong national and anti-English spirit. It is quite possible that men like Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass can afford to be more conciliatory in action than others, simply because in profession they have always been distrustful and hostile. A President who has his reputation for spirit to make may not unnaturally shrink from concluding a treaty or joining in diplomatic action with this country, well knowing that he is likely to be represented in hundreds of newspapers as having been intimidated or overreached. But a man who can point to his former speeches, and ask if it is likely that he would do an act derogatory to his country's dignity may be able to conduct international business in a friendly spirit. Such, we trust, will be the case with Mr. Buchanan and his Lieutenant. They will have it in their power to remove the only cause of difference between the two countries by the ratification of the Central American Treaty; and we do not think that they will lose the opportunity.

Highly Important from Nicaragua—Confirmation of Walker's Late Victories.—We have seen several original private letters from Major General Henningsen, in his own hand-writing, addressed to persons in this city, dated at Rivas, March 19, confirming, in every essential fact, the recent victories obtained by Walker and his troops over the Costa Rican allies. Of the truth of this there can be no doubt. Henningsen states that in battle 400 of the allies were killed, and about 50 of his own troops. The battle lasted ten hours, ending in the utter defeat of the enemy. In a few weeks, Walker and Henningsen are confident of clearing the country of the Costa Ricans.

This intelligence was brought in these private letters by express from Rivas to San Juan del Sur to meet the steamer Orizaba, by which vessel they came via Panama to New York. The particulars we will give more fully to-morrow. Several other letters and despatches, addressed to persons in this city, have been stolen or abstracted during the passage, either on land or at sea. A clue has been discovered to these depredators, and the police, have got the track of the perpetrators. Great hopes are entertained that they will be arrested in a few days, and a most singular and nefarious stock-jobbing plot will explode in this city that will astonish some people recently from Nicaragua, but now in Wall street.—*New York Herald.*

Sad Warning to "Fast" Young Men.—John Miller, aged 28 years, died at Indianapolis on Friday night. The *Journal* gives a brief history of his sad case:

He was born in Dayton, Ohio—was left an orphan with a large estate, and to his own guidance—became a "fast young man," and rapidly spent a fortune which was counted by tens of thousands. He kept a circle of dashing young fellows about him, until his money was gone, who then deserted and left him. He sought Indianapolis for a home, and there in some menial capacity, lived for a time, and died in a strange garret, friendless and alone.

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Musical Review.—We have before taken occasion to allude to this work, and only do so again, because we think those who are fond of music and desire to keep themselves "posted up" on the subject, should get it. It is published by "Mason Brothers, New York."

☞ We copy, this week two or three articles from English papers which the general reader will find interesting.—They refer to the China war, in which Great Britain is now engaged, a subject, by-the-way, that is likely to prove of very considerable interest to this Country, inasmuch as it may result in the inauguration of a policy, on the part of the Celestials, for good or evil, that cannot be without some effect upon us as a great commercial people.

Cairns and Murdock's Factory.—We dropped in at this establishment, one day last week, and found it in more effective operation than formerly, owing to the introduction of an increase of motive power. They have put in a new and large engine, and with plenty to do, were driving right on. Most of our readers are aware that this is a door, window-sash and blind factory, plaining mill, &c. &c.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

In this district the Hon. B. *Craig* (democrat) is a Candidate. No opposition as yet.

In the sixth district Gol. Puryear has again been nominated. Col. P. is a practical, hard working man, and useful in any station. He has large experience in Legislative matters, and makes a good member. Mr. Scales, of Rockingham, is his opponent.

20th MAY.

The people of Mecklenburg are making extensive preparations to celebrate the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; and it is highly probably that the occasion will be one of unusual interest.

Rail Road from High Point to the Virginia Line.—There was a public meeting of the citizens of Germanton and vicinity, held in the Hall of the Masonic Institute, at that place, on the 4th inst., to consider the expediency of constructing a Railroad from High Point to the Virginia line. The meeting seems to have been characterised by earnestness and an intelligent appreciation of the subject. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, asserting the necessity for such a road and setting forth the benefits likely to result from it to the community immediately interested and to the State at large. The road, it is said, will pass through a region abounding with marble of the best quality, iron ores and anthracite coal, in greatest abundance. It is contemplated to connect with Lynchburg, Va., which, if done, will form almost a complete line of Rail Road by the nearest route from High Point to Alexandria.

It will be remembered the last Legislature granted a charter for this road, but made no appropriation to aid in its construction. There is to be a general Convention of the friends of this enterprise held in the town of Winston, on the 16th of June next.

American and Whig Convention in the 6th Congressional District.—This convention was held at Winston, on the 7th of April, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Congress. As stated in another place, Hon. R. C. Puryear, was nominated for re-election. Among the resolutions adopted by this Convention, we find the following:

6. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of the Act which passed the House of Representatives, (but which strangely failed of being brought up in the Senate) of distributing the surplus revenue in the Treasury of the United States, among the several States of the Union,—a considerable portion of which arose from the sales of the public lands, —because that act was right and just to the old States, and had it become a law, North Carolina would have received about $700,000!!

7. *Resolved*, That President Buchanan, in the course pursued by himself and his friends, deceived the people of this country, in regard to his real position on the Pacific Rail Road—and that we are firmly opposed to said Road;—that its construction would cost this government hundreds of millions of dollars, as admitted by its friends,—to say nothing of the immense expense of keeping it up, and that therefore it would be a constant tax and drain upon the resources of all the States, and that North Carolina, while paying her quota of said taxes, would on the other hand not be benefited to the amount of one dollar!

8. *Resolved*, That we remain, as ever, in favor of an economical administration of the government, and we are therefore opposed to the wild and reckless extravagance of the late administration; extravagance beyond all parrallel in any former administration, and especially the act increasing the compensation of members of Congress to the enormous sum of "$6,000 a Congress and mileage," and made retrospective so as to compensate the same Congress that passed the act.

North Carolina University Magazine.—The March No. of this valuable Magazine, the first of the 4th volume, has been received. It comes out with several important improvements; and accompanying it, an announcement of a dissolution of "all connection with Mr. Cooke, the former publisher," and a new arrangement with Mr. James M. Henderson, for the publication of the work at Chapel Hill. All letters on business connected with the Magazine, should be addressed to the Editors; who, among other statements in connection with the business prospects of the work, state that they find it necessary to adopt the cash system, hereafter. Terms $2 a year.

Among the good things in the No. before us, we have been pleased with—"Necessity of the early adoption of right principles," "Poetical works of Philo Henderson," and "The Broken-hearted Stranger."

We find on our table, also, Blackwood's Magazine for March, just to hand. The character of this work, so generally known and appreciated, needs no commendation.

We are also indebted to the author, Rev. James A. Wallace, for a copy of the "History of Williamsburg Church," S. C., of which he is Pastor. In the hasty glance we have given it, we find it comprises much interesting matter relating to the revolutionary times—sketches of the lives of men connected with the church, who were prominent and efficient in that memorable struggle, &c. It is well written, and upon the whole, valuable as a contribution to the early history and times of Presbyterianism in the South. It was printed at the office of the Salisbury Herald, and is highly creditable to Mr. James as a skilful workman.

Three negroes—two likely young men and an old woman, the mother of twenty children—were recently hung at Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., for murder.

"Distribution" and "Deposit."—The ingenuity of political editors to relieve themselves of apparent inconsistencies when cornered, has long been one of the most fruitful sources of amusement and fun with the profession, who usually pitch into such fellows with a *vim*, and viewed in this light alone, the "fraternity," as it is sometimes called, exhibits the very opposite of that tender, delicate, and brotherly feeling the term seems to import.

But we have no time, at this moment, to waste in useless words. We have been amused of late, at the labors of a portion of the democratic press in defining the terms 'distribution' and 'deposit,' as they have been applied in the present discussion of the land question. In this metaphysical labor, the *Standard*, at Raleigh, occupies a position more conspicuous, perhaps, than any other press of its party in the State; and although it has doubtless called into exercise its nicest powers of distinction and selected the happiest words of expression, resorting even, in a particular case, to the holy scriptures for passages illustrative of its meaning, it has only succeeded, as yet, in convincing some very intelligent readers, hereabouts, that the difference between these terms in their application in the present discussion, is just that between *tweedle-de* and *tweedle-dum*.

Of one thing we are satisfied, and that is, that although the resolution which passed the last Congress, and for which all our democratic representatives voted, was not *intended* as a recognition or endorsement of the doctrine of *distribution* as held by the old Henry Clay whigs, it is none the less satisfactory in its operative results; and under this view, the *Standard* will hardly be able to provoke into opposition to it, those who have held it for years as a cherished measure of right and justice to the States.—If prefered, let that print call it *depositing*. We know it is *distributing*, or what amounts to the same thing; and we are neither ashamed nor afraid of it.—Under the operation of the act of 1836, Congress deposited with the States certain sums, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, reserving the right to call for them, should the government require it. But it was well understood at the time, that no such call would ever be made. It was to all intents and purposes a *distribution*. The resolution of the last Congress was in all respects the same; and had it passed the Senate, and it is hopped it will at the next Congress, the effect would have been the same.

Threshing Machine and Horse Power.—Those who are wishing to procure a valuable machine of the above kind, are advised to examine the *Drury* patent before purchasing. We have heard it spoken of in very high terms. They are manufactured by Mr. J. H. Thompson, of Davidson, who, it is known, is extensively engaged in the manufacture of machines and agricultural implements of various kinds.

G. A. Miller, Esq., formerly of this place, has assumed the Editorial management of the Columbia (Ga.) Enquirer.

Slavery in Oregon.—The Portland (Oregon) correspondent of the New York Herald says the question of a State government is to be submitted to the people of Oregon in June, and as they will undoubtedly vote for it, Oregon will be asking for admission into the Union in less than a year. He adds;

"The question of slavery will then be submitted to the people, and the result is very doubtful. Unquestionably the pro-slavery party are gaining ground and number. The large donation of land to early settlers, (640 acres,) with the sparse population, will greatly influence many to vote for it who otherwise would not."

FOR THE "WATCHMAN."

Mr. Brenner: I wish to put a little mite into the public mind. You see Mr. Editor, that we have not been much favored by our last legislature in respect to Internal Improvements.—They wouldn't give us a bank, nor rail roads, nor any thing, but a strong Revenue Bill. Well now, I don't much like this way of doing business. If we have the trouble of electing men and paying them too, I think they should bring about something that would be profitable to the hard-working people of North Carolina. They did pass the free *suffrage* bill, but that's not worth a fig; I have never voted for a Senator, and I don't care a single iota whether I ever do. But Mr. B., I should like to see a greater interest manifested in our *Common Schools;* so far, they have been an injury to our neighborhood, and probably, also to many others. The public funds are not sufficient to sustain a school more than three or four months in the year. Well, you may say, "Why don't you raise a subscription school when the public money fails?" But here comes the difficulty—some say, "I can't subscribe, but I'll wait, till next Fall, and then we will have some more public money, and that will not cost my pocket anything." Now, before the public schools came into operation, when people knew that there was no other chance but to pay for the education of their children, schools might be sustained much easier than now. What then, is to be done? Why, I would say, "Give us a greater public fund; and, if we can't get the legislature to give us more, let our magistrates, or those whose business it is to lay the *tax* on our people, levy on every man in Rowan County, (I speak for my own County,) the very last cent that the law will allow for the *school fund*. And when we have another legislature, let us give them no rest until they increase our *school fund*. I believe in schooling my children, if I had any; but at any rate, I like to see our youths educated, and as we have all the whole State laid off into districts, let us have such schools as shall develope the minds of the rising generation, and raise the standard of education in North Carolina.

What has become of our general superintendent, Mr. Wiley? Has he gone to Washington for a more lucrative office? and has Buchanan given him a higher station? If he is still our superintendent, why don't he show his smiling face over here west of Salisbury? I don't think he cares much for us away here in the Scotch Irish Settlement—or perhaps the Eastern portion of the State claims all his precious time. Our schools must do the best they can, thinks he. Well, Mr. Editor, can you not give us something on the subject that will tend to arouse the dormant minds of the people? The country is improving in almost every other respect, and why should we suffer education, the most important of our interests, to be neglected? I want to see our people rise in the scale of intelligence, and not only compete with other States, but to surpass them. It don't matter much how many rail roads and other internal improvements we have, our State will not occupy that high position, which we believe she is destined to take at some future day, not very far distant, unless our mental resources be developed. It is true, many colleges and academies, both for male and female, are scattered all over the land; but who does not know that the poor man's children can't not be benefited by these? They are solely dependant on the common schools for their education, and they are now in a miserable condition. What is to be done? I think some improvement should be made, or some children will grow up without much education, and I do think that people of North Carolina would do something praise-worthy, if they were aroused to see and feel the importance of the matter. Mr. Editor, will you not try to present the all important case to their deliberate consideration. Call upon our general superintendent to unfold to the people, and let them clearly see their own interest. I would rather have our people awake to this subject than any other, for I think it greatly surpasses any other consideration. I say, let the sons and daughters of the good old North State, have their mental powers developed and be adorned mentally with all the ornaments of a good education, and then their bodily adorning will be considered of far less importance.

——PHILOS.

From the South Carolinian.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER CANADIAN.

Portland, April 8.

The steamer Canadian, with advices from Liverpool to the 25th ultimo, has arrived.

The cotton market was dull and unchanged, with sales for three days of 18,000 bales—for speculation and export 2,000. Money easier. Consols 93¼.

Diplomatic relations have been suspended between Austria and Sardinia.

The Niagara had arrived out on the 23d.

MINISTER TO CHINA.

Washington, April 7.

The administration have determined on sending a Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Augusta, April 7.—The American and Republican ticket is supposed to be elected in Connecticut. The Democrats have gained one member of Congress, Arnold, in the Second District.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 7.—Cotton sales today 500 bales, with market firm. Flour buoyant—State $5.60 a $5.70; Southern $6.10 a $6.40. Wheat and corn firmer, prices unchanged. Spirits turpentine firmer, and quoted at 46½ cents. Rosin firm. Rice quiet. Freights heavy.

The War in Africa.—The government of Liberia has appropriated $10,000 to aid the colonists of Cape Palmas in the war with the natives contributing 150 armed men, under ex-Gov. Roberts.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, April 5.

The schooner Joaquia arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 20th of March.

The Government of Mexico was in such straitened circumstances, that it has been forced to suspend payment at the custom houses at Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

The British relations continue unsettled.

A new Constitution was promulgated on the 11th of March.

Gen. Clancarty is a voluntary prisoner at Guadalaja for trial before a court martial.

The late Governor of Tampico is about to visit the Capitol, to defend his character.

The mails between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz are very irregular.

Nothing had been heard at the city of Mexico of the reception of the Forsyth Treaty.

It is reported that Santa Anna has numerous emissaries in Mexico.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Charleston, April 8.

Sales of cotton to-day 600 bales. Market depressed.

MURDERS IN NEBRASKA.

St. Louis, April 4.

The officers of the steamer St. Mary, from Council Bluffs, report that four men were shot at Platt's Monch, Nebraska, on March 19, by order of a vigilance committee. Five others had been banished the Territory and forbidden to return under the pain of death. The offence committed was "claim jumping."

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, April 7.—Sales of cotton 3,000 bales—middling 13¾ a 13¾ cts. The receipts amount to 1,100 bales. Sales for the past three days 11,000 bales.—White corn 70 cents. Mess pork $23.—Flour dull. Freights lower. Sterling exchange 8¾.

MARKET ITEMS.

We copy from the Baltimore Patriot the following items:

New York, April 9.—Flour.—The market to-day was unsettled, with sales of 8,000 bbls. at a decline of 5 cents on State and an advance of 5 cents on Ohio —$5.50 to $5.65 for common to good State, and mixed to good standard brands of Southern $6.00 to $6.30; Ohio $5.95 to 6.30.

The Flour Trade.—Perhaps there is no feature of the Company's operations during the past year, that presents more gratifying results than this important and valuable trade. By the official table it will be seen that the flour, brought by the Baltimore and Ohio road, into the city of Baltimore for 12 months, reached the enormous quantity of 934,033 barrels.

Of this 910,596 barrels are from the main stem, being an increase over the previous year of 377,276 barrels. Of the 910,596 barrels transported upon the main stem 449,797¼ bbls. were brought over the entire line of the road, as "through business," from Wheeling, Benwood and Moundsville. Last year, the quantity from those points was 144,796 bbls, the increase being 304,821¼ bbls, or 200 per cent.

Of the entire 934,083 bbls brought into Baltimore from all points, but 171,972 bbls were shipped to Eastern ports under original consignment, as shown by statements in detail:

To New York	93,696
" Boston	26,401
" Providence	17,183
" Philadelphia	34,642
Total	171,922

This, deducted from the aggregate, will show that the extraordinary quantity of 762,161 barrels of flour was brought into the Baltimore market during the year by this road, as its contribution, in that single article, to the trade of the city."

Philadelphia Markets, April 8, P. M. —Breadstuffs. The Flour market continues exceedingly dull. There is little or no export demand. Sales were made to the trade at $5.75 to 7 for common and fancy brands.

There is but little Wheat offering, and but little demand for it; small sales of good Pennsylvania and Southern red at 140 to 145c. and white at 160 to 162c.

FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, April 3.

The Lecompton correspondent of the Democrat says that the census takers in Kansas are doing their work in a bad manner, missing some neighborhoods entirely and not taking the names of the actual residents of others. There has been quarreling between the Squatters' Land Associations in different parts of the Territory. Several Deputy Marshalls were arresting political prisoners on charges growing out of the difficulties of last Summer.

Riots in New Orleans.—On the 26th ult., a gang of armed rowdies perpetrated a series of riots in New Orleans. An Italian was stabbed in the street, two Spaniards either stabbed or beaten with slung shots, and several coffee houses, kept by Sicilians or Spaniards, assaulted with pistols and their occupants beaten with slung-shots and stabbed with knives. G. Dimitry, a Greek sailor, was shot through the right lung, mortally wounded, as was also V. Torani, a Sicilian sailor. Two other persons were stabbed severely and several slightly. Four of the rioters are in custody. The riot had its origin at a ball a few nights previous.

Southern Credit.—A letter from New York, in the Philadelphia Inquirer speaking of the dry goods trade, remarks:

The payments from the North and West continue very backward and a good many small failures are weekly chronicled in these sections. From the South, on the other hand, prompt returns are made and the credit of our friends on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line never stood better than it does at this moment, probably on account of the large yield of cotton during the last two seasons and the unusually high prices realized therefor.

"JACKS IN OFFICE."

A number of politicians, all of whom were seeking office under government, were scattered on the tavern-porch, talking, when 'an old toper, named D——, came up to them. Said D—— is a person who is very loquacious when "corned" but exactly opposite when sober. At the present time being "tight," he said if the company had no objections he would tell them a story. They told him to "fire away;" whereupon he spoke as follows:

"A certain king—don't recollect his name—had a philosopher, upon whose judgment he always depended. Now it so happened that one day the king took it into his head to go a hunting, and after summoning his nobles, and making all necessary preparations, he summoned his philosopher and asked him if it would rain. The philosopher told him it would not, and his nobles departed. While journeying along, they met a countryman mounted on a jackass; he advised them to return, 'for,' said he, 'it will certainly rain.' They smiled contemptuously upon him, and passed on. Before they had gone many miles, however; they had reason to regret not having taken the rustic's advice, as a heavy shower coming up they were drenched to the skin.—When they had returned to the palace, the king reprimanded the philosopher severely for telling him that it would be clear when it was not. 'I met a countryman,' said he, 'and he knows a great deal more than you, for he told me it would rain, whereas you told me it would not.'

"The king then gave the philosopher his walking paper, and sent for the countryman, who made his appearance.—'Tell me,' said the king, how you knew it would rain?' 'I didn't know,' said the rustic, 'my jackass told me.' 'And how, pray, did he tell you?' the king asked in astonishment. 'By pricking up his ears, your majesty.' The king now sent the countryman away; procuring the jackass he placed him in the office the philosopher had filled. And here, observed D——, looking very wise, here is where the king made a mistake. 'How so?' inquired his auditors. Why, ever since that time, said D——, with a grin on his phiz, every jackass wants an office."

FLORIDA EVERGLADES.

An important fact is announced in relation to the Everglades of Florida. It is stated that the waters of that immense reservoir have recently found an outlet through which they are discharging themselves in great volumes in the Gulf of of Mexico. An area, embracing many millions of acres heretofore submerged, will thus be converted into dry land, and if so, it will probably be found to be much the largest body of rich land in Florida, and extending several degs. farther South than Louisana. No other portion of the South will compare with it in adaption to the culture of the sugar cane and other tropical products. Under the "swamp grant" all of this land is the property of the State, and by her internal improvement act, it has been pledged as a basis of credit for the several Railroad enterprises of Florida.

Bible Items.—A newspaper correspondent in France asserts the interesting fact, that a Bible, given to a child fifteen years since, has been the means of bringing to the truth the inhabitants of a whole village, who, hearing a month ago, for the first time, that Protestantism is the religion of the Bible, have made application for a minister of that persuasion. Out of the one hundred colporteurs employed in France by the British and Foreign Bible Society, ninety-are converted Catholics most of whom were brought to the knowledge of the truth merely by reading the Word of God.

A WISE RESOLUTION.

The American Congress, soon after the Declaration of Independence, passed the following motion:

"Whereas, true religion and good morals are the only solid foundation of public liberty and happiness:

"*Resolved*, That it be, and hereby is, earnestly recommended to the several States, to take the most effectual measures for the encouragement thereof, and for the suppression of *theatrical entertainments*, horseracing, gaming, and such other diversions as are productive of idleness, dissipation, and a general depravity of principles and manners."

The following announcement, says a California paper, will be hailed with delight by soudry gentlemen from "Old Pike:"

"Mr. Editor please give a very good notis of the marriage of Bob Sikes that was whipped for stealing in Gorgy to old Bill Rices big ugly gal Betsy which took place last Thursday by Squire Billy Jones. We had a bustin time sure and you never seed sich fun. Put in sum Poetri if you can it will please em al mitely.

"Yours, &c., JOE MUGGINS."

Sale of a Negro in Connecticut.—Notwithstanding the prohibition of slavery in Connecticut, a negro was recently sold there under the following circumstances: A Buchanan farmer disposed of a load of hay to his parson, and being anxious to get as much as possible for his crop, he covered a negro in the hay, and weighed the negro and clover together; and the parson was in this way made to pay 2.50 for the negro. —*Boston Atlas.*

At Powder Horn, Texas, a short time since, a fight occurred between two men named Ray and Kaufman, during which the latter received two gunshot wounds in the abdomen. Ray had charge of the government canals, and Kaufman was employed by him to attend to them. The whole difficulty originated from selling United States corn, and Ray would not divide.

A twelve wheeled passenger coach, of the style now used by the Central Railroad, costs $4,000. The average expense of repairs, painting, &c., upon each car is $1,000 per year; and in constant use, such a car will last four years; so that in cost and repairs, each car costs $2,000 yer year.

To give brilliancy to the eyes, shut them early at night, and open them early in the morning; let the mind be constantly intent on the acquisition of human knowledge, or the exercise of benevolent feelings. This will scarcely ever fail to impart to the eyes an intelligent and amiable expression.