

Scraps & Facts.

Be careful of your own before protecting that of others.
Col. Thomas H. Benton accepts the nomination for Governor of Missouri and is making arrangements to stop the State.
The citizens of Col. Brooks' Congressional District have united to give him a public dinner at Ninety Six, at such time as will suit his convenience.

The London papers, received by the last steamer, mention that a monument to the memory of the Rev. John Wesley is to be erected in his native town, Epworth, in Lincolnshire.

Gen. Jackson once said, that over the doors of each House of Congress, in letters of gold, should be inscribed the words: "The slanderer is worse than the murderer."

A great Kansas meeting was held at Worcester, Mass., on the 6th instant, when a subscription list was opened and some \$4,500, was collected on the spot. Numerous volunteers for Kansas offered themselves.

We learn from our Northern exchanges that Mrs. Stowe is at work on a new novel shortly to be published, which will illustrate the benighted and besotted condition of the laboring white population of the Southern States.

The wheat crop in Michigan, wherever the snow laid undisturbed by the winds during the winter, was never better or more promising than it now is; but where the ground was exposed, and the snow swept away the crop is entirely destroyed. In number, about one-third of the fields are said to have been so swept, to the destruction of about one-third the extent of those fields.

The celebrated Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, has been purchased by Madame Jerack, the widow of a wealthy banker of the Hebrew persuasion at Konigsberg. This lady intends to beautify the place and improve the whole neighborhood, at her sole expense. The first thing she had done was to plant the whole area with a grove of olive trees, and thus to restore it to its original state from which it derives its name.

A meeting was held in Chester C. H. to approve and endorse the conduct of Col. Brooks in his flagellation of Senator Sumner, when it was resolved that the Senate Chamber was degraded by the speech of Mr. Sumner, and that there was the proper place for the chastisement; that, regretting the necessity for such a course, it is still proper to fight Senators who use fighting language, and that Congress be recommended to enforce such rules as will relieve our Representatives from the necessity of vindicating the honor of our institutions.

Some feeling is beginning to be excited in Virginia, upon the subject of the Kansas movement. A meeting was held at Sussex C. H., on Thursday, the 5th of June, when committees for every magisterial district in the county, were appointed to solicit subscriptions to that object, and Col. Thomas H. Rosser has just returned to Petersburg from a tour through the adjacent counties, in which he was able to procure one hundred young men of the right stripe to book for the excursion, and funds to the amount of two thousand dollars.

At the Cuyahoga locomotive works, Cleveland, Ohio, there is an ice manufactory, where this article, it is said, is produced in merchantable quantities by purely artificial means. By means of a steam engine and sundry condensers ether is driven from a retort containing about three hundred and fifty pounds between a double range of iron plates, through which the water is pumped, and by the ether is converted into ice. The arrangement is not yet completed, but even now ice can be manufactured with the thermometer at 60, at a cost of not more than half a cent per pound.

A Paris letter states that Louis Napoleon intends to parcel out Africa into large fiefs and domains, wherewith to reward and endow his Marshals and Generals. His uncle parcelled out Europe for this purpose, but he had previously subdued it himself. Such gifts will prove a source of embarrassment rather than of wealth to their recipients. The Emperor is, however, so intent upon this scheme, that his chief object in going to Algiers in September is to ascertain whether the objections which his project has excited are of sufficient importance to justify him in abandoning it.

We find in the Pilatka (Fla.) Democrat the following brief account of military movements against the Indians in Florida: Capt. Taylor, of the U. S. Army, who is in command near the Big Cypress, was in our town a few days since. He is of the opinion that the main body of the Indians are yet in the Big Cypress Swamp, and some other localities in the Indians Territory; we forgot the particular names. He does not believe that there are many, if any Indians now in the Gulf Hammock. He says that the Indians have been hotly pressed, and that it is probable they have not planted any provision crop this year. That Capt. Sparkman's and one or two other companies of our State troops have rendered hard service. He recommends employing in the service a few good negro track dogs; that in this way the Indian families could be pursued and captured—and the war, as the consequence, expeditiously terminated.

The National Intelligencer, though always disposed to look on the bright side of things, speaks in a sad and solemn tone of the present sectional troubles. They are of a really menacing character, and the civil war in Kansas may mean, as one of its correspondents (whose views it recommends as worthy of the gravest consideration) declares it does mean, "civil war in America." "Kansas," says the writer, "is but the outpost, where the picket guards of Freedom and Slavery" (as the current cant of the day expresses it) approach each other. If civil war shall result from the present fratricidal rebellion in Kansas, the South has the consolation of knowing that it is her party which has raised the banner of resistance to the laws. The flag of the Union is on one side, and the flag of freesoilism on the other. The government, too, whose President and most prominent Cabinet Ministers are Northern men, is engaged in a conflict with abolition rebels and emissaries in Kansas. Deeply as the South will regret it, should the North array itself on the side of Nullification, its own duty is plain. The cause of the Constitution and the Union, of Law and Order, will never be deserted by the Southern people.

The Yorkville Enquirer

EDITED BY SAM'L W. MELTON AND JOHN L. MILLER. YORKVILLE, S. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1856.

EQUITY COURT.
The Court of Equity for this District commenced its Session on Monday last—Chancellor Johnson presiding. The business on the docket is unusually light, and will probably be finished to-day.

KING'S MOUNTAIN DIVISION.
Several weeks ago we announced, by request, the change of the name of King's Mountain Division to that of *Mechanics' Division*. Subsequently, for reasons which were then deemed sufficient, the resolution was reconsidered, and it was unanimously agreed to retain the former name.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL.
It will be observed that the semi-annual examination of the Cadets of the Military School will begin on Wednesday morning, next. Friday evening, an Exhibition will be made in the Court House, when the Annual Address will be delivered by Col. W. B. Wilson. These exercises will prove to be quite interesting, and we trust they will be very generally attended.

THE PEE DEE HERALD.
We have received the first number of a paper, with the above name, published at Cheraw, by Wm. L. T. France and J. Randolph Mallory, Editors and Proprietors. It presents a promising appearance, and we take pleasure in giving it a welcome. Our friend Mallory, is one of the most genial, whole-souled men alive, and can, if he will, make the *Herald* a spicy and attractive sheet.

OUR DISTRICT.
We are under obligations to our clever and efficient Tax Collector, Col. SABLE, for several items of statistics, taken from his official record for the past year.

If the books of the Tax-Collector can be taken for it, there are 465,575 acres of land in York District; of which, 460 acres are rated as of first quality; 215,724, second quality; and 249,401, third quality. Taxes have been paid on 8678 slaves, and by 62 free negroes. The amount of merchandise sold during the year is returned at \$297,620; and the value of real estate in Yorkville, at \$368,823. On these values a tax of \$10,418.99, has been collected for State purposes; and \$6,660, for District purposes—\$3,436 to the Board of Commissioners of the Poor, \$1,662 to the Commissioners of Public Buildings, and \$1,562 to the Commissioners of Roads and Bridges.

There are several reflections which might be indulged here, but we shall pass them by. We must have one word, however. The income of faculties and professions appear to be alarmingly small.—Somewhere between twenty and twenty-five professional gentlemen reside in Yorkville; now, throwing the district entirely out of the calculation, if their income amounts to only \$17,005, positive starvation must eventually be the result. It is rather a fearful thought; and we trust it will turn out that the Tax-Collector is at fault with the figures. Since 1850, 889 have been added to the number of slave population; and 65 have been taken from that of the free colored population.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.
The latest dates from Kansas confirm the tidings of a renewal of hostilities between the pro-slavery and Abolition settlers, and bring intelligence of the destruction of the Free-State towns of Ossawatimie and Palmyra by the Southerners, and of the town of Berard and Franklin by the Free-State forces, accompanied by the usual exaggerated reports of murders, robberies, outrages, &c.—The statement published in our last issue relative to Capt. Patten's company proves to be an exaggeration; and, indeed, all the accounts received are so manifestly exaggerated, so entirely wanting in truth and candor, that we can place in them no reliance whatever. We only know that disorder, riot, civil war reigns in Kansas; the pursuits of peace and industry are wholly interrupted, and the entire population, of both parties, are arrayed and in arms. Where it will end, we cannot even conjecture.

The matter was brought before the Senate, last week, by Mr. CHITTENDEN, of Kentucky, who introduced a preamble and resolution, requesting the President to employ the services of Gen. Scott; and by Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, in a bill providing for the transfer of the Government of Kansas to that of Nebraska; or, in other words, the suspension of the laws and the withdrawal of the officers of Kansas, and the extension of the laws of Nebraska over that Territory. Mr. Trumbull's measure is intended to be only temporary, and it cannot effectually, if it can at all, produce the desired end. As soon as the operation of the bill would end, the rage of contention would begin afresh, and with renewed vigor. The war is upon us, and it had better be fought at once.

Upon both of these measures there appears to be great diversity of opinion amongst all parties, and it is very problematical what action will be determined upon by Congress.

FROM ENGLAND.
The arrival of the steamers *Arcticon* and *Arabia* brought advices from Liverpool to the 21st ult.—These are not of special interest, except so far as they relate to the pending difficulties between the United States and Great Britain. The public mind in England is again aroused and has become anxious on the subject of these differences, which is the more to be remarked, inasmuch as all the exhibitions of sentiment, of late, towards this country have been of the most friendly and conciliatory character. In the House of Lords, on the 29th, the Earl of Elgin moved for information relative to the despatch of troops to Canada upon a discussion of which Lord Clarendon expressed friendly feelings towards the United States, but stated that his government had positively refused to recall him. "He said that Great Britain had made the amplest apology to the United States, in regard to the recruiting business, but could not consent to the recall of Mr. C. He also said that an offer had been made to refer the American affair to arbitration, but had not been accepted. That Great Britain was animated by the most friendly feelings towards the United States, and this would be admitted by them. That, notwithstanding this, language had been used in Congress which, if used in Great Britain, would have been denounced as tending to embroil the two countries; and, finally, that if, as Lord Elgin had stated, five minutes' conversation between Mr. Marcy and himself would suffice to settle the business, he would willingly meet Mr. Marcy midway of the Atlantic."

The feeling of anxiety has been further increased by the news of the reception at Exeter of our government, and the apprehension of a resort to hostilities is so generally entertained that a proposition has been mooted to send Lord Elgin or Sir H. L. Bulwer as Special Ambassador.—These facts induce us to fear that, contrary to expectations in this country, the announcement of the dismissal of Mr. CAMPTON will be unfavorably received, and tend greatly to complicate the pending dispatch. Mr. Marcy's despatch had not reached England when the *Arabia* sailed, and we are of course left to conjecture the manner of its reception. It is not improvable now that it will

be followed by the dismissal of Mr. DALLAS. We shall anxiously await the arrival of the next steamer.

MENTION.
Mr. W. D. Henry, has been announced as a candidate for the Legislature, to represent Chester District. The other candidates are John S. Wilson, Esq., Col. W. Perry Gill, and C. D. Melton, Esq.—In the list of students who graduated with distinction at Chapel Hill, last week, we notice the name of our young townsman John B. Erwin. The graduating class numbered 47.—Warren D. Wilkes, Esq., of Anderson, who, some months ago, left that district for Kansas, has returned as "the daily accredited agent of the 'Leavenworth Pro-Slavery Association,' to visit the South, collect what funds he can, to be faithfully applied for the benefit of the Pro-Slavery cause in Kansas." He brings the report that the country is an exceedingly fine one.—The *Spartanburg* papers announce the death of J. V. Trimmer, Esq., a member of the last Legislature from that district.—The *Greenville Patriot*, alluding to the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, puts forth this wicked idea: "The only objection we know of to this distinguished Pennsylvanian, that he is a bachelor—never was married! This objection Mr. Buchanan can yet remove. He is a tall fine-looking gentleman, and would pass for a much younger man than he is. We did hear it surmised once, that he and Mrs. Polk might make a match. That would be something, to see the same lady acting the part of mistress of the White House under two administrations."—Intelligence has been received from the Western frontier, that the difficulties with the Sioux and other tribes have been adjusted, and that active operations are closed.—A *Guano* Convention assembled in the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, last week. What a noise! and what next?—The gallant Col. Brooks has been nominated in the *Charleston Standard* for Governor of South Carolina. The office could not be more worthily bestowed. In these times such a man would grace the chair well. By the way, we are glad to notice that nearly every district in the State has, in public meeting, applauded the coming of Summer.—The Democracy of Charleston are to have a grand ratification rally, in that city, on Thursday evening the 19th, at which speeches will be made by Judge Douglas, Col. Orr and Col. Brooks.—The Congressional Investigating Committee, sent out to Kansas, have returned to Washington, burdened, of course, with ample proof against the cause of the South. Let it come out.

The Charlotte *Whig* announces the death of Mrs. Susan Alexander, in Mecklenburg county, on Thursday last, at the age of 94 years, and says that by this event "the last link that bound the present with the past of our country is broken." Mrs. Alexander was one of the purest and best, and she was the last, of the "Women of the Revolution." May she rest in peace.—We learn, verbally, that the remaining cases, in the United States Court, against T. J. Eccles, for robbing the mail, have been discontinued.—Mr. Fillmore, in a letter, dated at Paris May 21, has accepted the nomination of the South-American party for President.

GEN. WALLACE'S ADDRESS.
We have been much pleased to notice the very general approbation accorded by the Press of our State to the address of Gen. WALLACE, delivered on the occasion of the laying of the Corner-Stone of the Military Academy. It has been republished in several of the more prominent journals, and with flattering encomiums. We take the subjoined paragraph from the *Edgefield Informer*:—

On our outside will be found the address of Gen. D. Wallace, delivered on the occasion of laying the Corner-Stone of the King Mountain Military Academy on the 22d of April 1856. The Gen. reviews with careful accuracy and eloquent earnestness the rise and progress of these institutions in our State and pays that tribute to them which their incalculable worth merits. The whole address is replete with truthful eloquence and practical good sense. It is a document worthy the author, and deserves to be enshrined as a part and parcel of the history of the State Military institutions. It will repay the reader, and we commend it as a paper full of valuable information and philosophical truth.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.
To the exclusion of our usual miscellaneous reading, we have given place on the first page of this issue to the several matters of interest resulting from the action of the late Cincinnati Convention. All who feel an interest in the pending canvass will deem these publications valuable, and give them a careful perusal. The platform and the nominations, it will be seen, have been cordially and enthusiastically endorsed by the acknowledged leaders of the party, and throughout the entire Union, even amongst the distracted factions of New York, the ranks of the Democracy have promptly taken position and prepared heartily to do battle. In our own State, although several journals have, with exceedingly bad grace and with a very feeble exhibition of good sense, refused to ratify the nominations and taken position alongside the enemy, the prevailing sentiment is overwhelming in favor of BRECKENRIDGE and CALHOUN, and when the period of action arrives, will place our little Republic in that decided and manly attitude which the exigencies of the times demand.

Since the action of the Democratic Convention, the attention of the political world has been directed intently to the movements of parties in the Northern States, it being evident that the result of the canvass must in a great measure depend upon the temper of the several factions composing the opposition. It will be remembered that a large portion of the Know Nothing or American party, North, seceded from the Philadelphia Convention of February last which nominated Mr. FILLMORE, and resolved to effect a separate organization, and put in nomination a candidate whose position upon the slavery question would accord more entirely with Northern sentiment. They accordingly appointed the 12th of June for the meeting of a "North-American Convention" in New York City. This body met last week, composed of representatives from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Oregon and California; and was organized by the election as President of Judge COBURN, of Philadelphia.

It is concluded that the anti-Administration forces are everywhere at the North in the majority, and it is evidently the dictate of common sense that a fusion of the several factions into which the opposition is divided would prove to be a formidable obstacle to the election of BRECKENRIDGE. To effect this vitally important movement, the whole power of the Press there has for a time been directed; and at the opening of the Convention a proposition was received to that end from the Executive Committee of the Republican party. It was favorably entertained, and an arrangement was concluded in accordance with which the action of the Convention would be delayed until the meeting of the Black Republican Convention, which takes place on the 17th (to-day), when it was agreed, the great party would be organized by the nomination for the Presidency of Col. JOHN C. FREMONT, who in fact possesses more of the popular element in his character than any other public man in the country. Col. FREMONT was interrogated, and answered according to rule; so that everything worked smoothly. But when the fusion came to be debated in Convention, sundry members from New Jersey, New York and even from Massachusetts, objected to making their *American* secondary to any consideration, and insisted

upon the integrity North-American party. Outside the Convention, scores of the adherents of FILLMORE were working the wires, and applauding and sustaining the disorganizers. The result of it all is, so the telegraph informs us, the nomination by the Convention of Speaker BANKS for President and Gov. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President; and as these are dyed-in-the-wool Republicans, the intensely *American* faction re-seceded, over again, and over again, and turning over again nominated COMMONS, STROTTON, for President, and KENNEDY, of North Carolina, for Vice-President. All this is, to speak vulgarly, rich! a specimen of the most consummate foolery, but all the better for the country.—It has shorn Samson's hair effectually. The Black Republicans will doubtless make some sort of a fusion, and nominate BANKS, too; but the charm is broken, and "all the fat's in the fire." We must not be too much elated, however; perhaps, it would be better to wait a week and get at the whole truth. Yet, if all is true as we have stated, it would not give a fig to be assured, beyond doubt, of the success of the Democratic ticket.

FOR THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

THE CANVASS.
Messrs. Editors:—The card of Col. McCaw and Witherspoon, published in your last issue, is an event upon which the people of York District, may be well congratulated. In aspiring to the dignity and rank of a Senator, they have shown a determination not to degrade themselves beneath the dignity and rank of gentlemen. Their own self-respect is now secure, which to themselves is an infinite gain—and the people of the District, sensitive upon the subject of the public honor, and no longer in dread of a demoralizing canvass, may breathe freer. Show me the man who does not now hold each one of these gentlemen in much higher esteem than he did before the publication of that card, and I will show you one, in whose keeping the honor and rights of his country are not safe. By this single act of considerate deference to the public judgment and public morality, exhibited in the face of a degrading and tyrannical custom, they have proved themselves capable of exerting a high moral courage, and that each one of them are indeed worthy of Senatorial honors.

The public voice should not be tardy or niggardly in uttering its approval. The people should take them warmly by the hand, and feel as well as express their regrets, that they cannot send them both to the Senate. Religion should utter its approval also, and tell them, that when men seek noble ends and noble means, its encouragement and sympathy shall not be withheld.

But while we accord to our candidates for the Senate, our hearty approval of their conduct in this regard, we are not to overlook the fact, that there are other candidates in the field, who are not yet committed to the same high-toned and honorable policy. To such, we say in the voice of friendly warning—before, for the time is at hand, when the reign of the whiskey-barrel over the ballot-box must cease. Religion, morality, the peace and quiet of society, the public honor and the public safety, all concur in demanding it.—The muttering of the distant thunder is heard—the cloud gathers, and a voice has spoken—is speaking that will be obeyed. We want statesmen to make wholesome laws, not to make spots. To reverence the public peace and the public morality—not to violate them. To protect the property of the people—not to render it insecure. We want men of public worth to represent us, and not adroit political jockies, who can kiss all the children at home, and spend the greater portion of their time in Columbia at oyster suppers, and the balance of it in voting prodigal appropriations out of the pockets of the people, the plainest purport and effects of which they do not comprehend. We have had quite enough of all those things, and as the stage managers say, now the next thing will be something else. So look to it gentlemen. There are a much greater number who agree with "Juvenal" than you may suppose. That writer, is only a phenomenon of the times. He utters only the public voice, and when he touches the chord of the instrument on which he plays, other chords all over the district give back the tone in hearty response. Many eyes are upon you which are quite sharp enough to comprehend all your doings. We hope to hear from you.

BULLOCK'S CREEK.

FOR THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

FROM TURKEY CREEK.
Messrs. Editors:—I have been much pleased of late to find in your paper certain letters condemnatory of the present mode of electioneering, and suggesting the means of remedy. I regard the interests involved in this question as vital, not only to good order and a healthy state of the community, but to the perpetuity and success of any representative democracy. I am really gratified to find your columns open to communications which may, by a kind Providence, tend to revolutionize public sentiment on this subject. I do not know that I can contribute much to this desirable end; but I am willing to do what I can. Perhaps I may get somebody to thinking and talking on the matter, which, you know, will be gaining something.

The evil which we deplore is that corrupt condition of sentiment and morals, which, from the practice of some candidates, makes it pre-supposed to exist—that state which makes it possible for a man to buy the honors and powers of office, to traffic and barter for it, to the degradation and ruin of many of his constituents. To what extent corruption does exist in the community, and to what extent the ballot box is swayed by that corruption, men may, perhaps, differ in judgment.—But that it does exist to some extent, it would be idle and disingenuous to question. That the public feeling and sentiment are corrupt; that the ballot-box is the medium of giving this corruption a direct bearing on the highest civil function of a free people, are established by one fact which looms up in monstrous and most ugly proportions, before the eyes of every intelligent and sober-minded citizen. Why is it that those, whom we suppose to be shrewd observing men—men, who study the character and disposition of those whose favor they seek, and who know the influences by which headway is to be made in an electioneering campaign—so soon as they become candidates, betray themselves to a very suspicious infidelity—to a courtesy which is often painfully embarrassing to the besieged—and to the practice of denouncing with fermenting lipsors all that unfortunate class of the community "whose god is his belly, and who glory in" that which in the very highest sense of the term is "their shame"? Why is it that the fawning sycophant, who is willing to spend five hundred dollars in brutalizing his fellow-citizens and in ministering to the most mischievous and dangerous lusts of the corrupt heart, can be elected over the man who, because he loathes sycophancy, and has the fear of God before his eyes and the noble spirit of philanthropy and patriotism in his heart, is unwilling to do so? Do these facts need proof? Let the skeptic on this subject go to the various mustering-grounds and to the election precincts; let him lurk for one campaign, if he can, about the fetid perils of the drum-shop, and listen to what he may hear and look at what he may see,—and I will venture will require no additional effort to convince him. What is the bearing, then, of these facts? Do they not proclaim, in loud and startling clearness, that there is a fearful degree of corruption both in the public mind and in the exercise of the elective franchise?

Is not this a serious evil? I appeal, calmly but earnestly, to every man who understands anything of the nature of our governmental machinery, who knows the vital importance of that primary function of a body-politic—the right to delegate the powers and authority of the whole to the hands of a few as their representatives and agents,—is this evil not a serious and dangerous one? What interest can a citizen possess which is not affected by the exercise of the elective franchise? I do not pretend to large knowledge of the effects of governmental action upon individual interests; but I think I may venture the affirmation that the government ought to reach all the interests of the citizen, and have the power to secure them. In proportion as it fails to do this, it is defective, either in its essential nature or in its administration. I speak of the legitimate interests of the citizen. There are factitious and imaginary interests which must be foregone, and made subject to compromise, in order to the formation of government.—Of these I do not now speak.

No intelligent man can doubt, I suppose, that all the power which government has over the interests of the citizen, is determined in an essential degree, both as to its abstract character and its practical application, by the ballot-box. Is there no danger, then, in that corruption which makes the fulsome vanity of weak-minded men, and the base appetites of the animal and the sensual, to control the decrees of the ballot-box? It is our boast, and long may it be so, that the people are sovereign. If the sovereign be corrupt, the exercise of sovereignty must be corrupt also, and consequently, all dependencies must be in like manner jeopardized. The whole history of republics warrants the proposition that, in proportion as the people are rendered venal and mercenary, is the republic in danger of wreck. As the people become more susceptible to flattery and cunning sophistry than to sound reason and the dictation of truth and principle, the government will swerve from its legitimate aims and become an engine of destruction to all that it should cherish. Of this truth we have a mournful evidence in the action of the Athenians, which resulted in the destruction of SOCRATES, the noblest son of Greece. So soon as gold has more power with the people than the eloquence of truth, there is a Philip or an Alexander at hand to seize the sovereignty.

How, then, is this evil to be remedied? I answer: by correcting public sentiment; by teaching men to regard the modes of seeking public favor which have obtained to some extent, as dishonorable, as insulting to the voter; by teaching every honest citizen to regard the attempt of the candidate to secure his vote by treating, or by any other kind of purchase, as a declaration—which to all intents and purposes it is—that he regards him as having so little self-respect and so little moral integrity that his favor may be bought by a pint of whiskey. To produce this sentiment let the Press speak out—let Ministers of the Gospel—let ruling-elders, deacons and class-leaders—let professors of religion in general, speak out.

Here, a word: Can it be so, as the writer has heard, that Elders of the Church, and members of the Church, are lending themselves to candidates, and to the devil, to do the loathsome work of brutalizing their friends and neighbors, by freely supplying them with intoxicating drink? I am told that this is so: that men, who have solemnly vowed to God to oppose immorality and irreligion in all its forms—men, who have with the most solemnity been sworn into holy ecclesiastical office, have become the subordinate agents of certain candidates, to minister frequently and in demoting quantities the intoxicating bowl to those over whom they have sworn to God to watch, whom they are bound to admonish, reprove and rebuke, and to whom it is their duty to hand the "cup of blessing" which contains the emblems of a sinner's purification! If these words should chance to meet the eye of any such Elder, let him look at them calmly. Let him ask himself—how will the picture look, in the great day of revelation and righteous judgment, of an elder of the church bearing in his hand on the Lord's day, around the sacramental board, the cup which contains the symbol of the peace-speaking blood of the Lamb; and on Monday, or some other day of the same week, bearing in the same hand to the thirsty crowd a jug filled with the spirit whose out-goings have ever been marked with profanity, blasphemy, strife, blood-shed, and death! Well may the Minister, dependent upon the aid of such an Elder, take up the mournful language of the Prophet: "O that my head were waters; and mine eyes, a fountain of tears; that I might weep day and night!" Let all—elders, professors of religion—parents—teachers—every body that can mould public sentiment, speak out, and correct the public feeling on this subject.

I cannot refrain, in the close of my letter, Messrs. Editors, to speak out my high gratification at seeing in your paper last week the pledge of our Candidates for the Senate. In my humble opinion, that act will reflect more honor on both the gentlemen, than ten successful elections could do. It would do your heart good, and doubtless theirs, to hear the good and orderly in every direction applauding this act. I wish it were possible to vote for both of them. I wish it were possible for both of them to be elected.—I hope the candidates for the lower House will follow the noble example; and let us for one time see how good we shall all feel, to know that a campaign has been carried through without degrading any one.

TURKEY CREEK.

FOR THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

*Di denari, di senno, a di fede,
C'no manco, che no credede.*

"There is always less money, less wisdom, and less honesty, than people imagine."

ITALIAN PROVERB.

And the Italian moralist might have added, "less patriotism."

In what I have to say upon the subject proposed, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not include our Candidates for the Senate. In publishing their joint card reprobatory "bald-face" as a political element, they have acted well, and that single act of devotion to the principles and demands of a sound public morality is sufficient to demand a multitude of sins. Nor do I intend anything I may say to apply to the candidates now before the people of York District for the lower branch of the Legislature. I know them: I am sure that, as soon as the requisite concert of action can be secured, they, too, will be found very ready to meet the just demands of a sound public opinion.

Nor shall I individualize any one. I write of the follies of the times in which we live, and I intend only to fire at the flock.

There is one great error which I have seen under the sun—yet, and from both the people have suffered detriment. The public Press is untrue to its great mission in this—it does not rebuke public vice with a hand sufficiently severe and unsparring; and Christianity has backslidden into the same path. Jesus Christ did not forbear the use of the rod when he went boldly into the temple, upon the tables of the money-changers, and uttered the rebuke: "It is written, my house shall be a house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves." In this single act of high moral daring, if we may so speak, the world of man, growing under the weight of privileged vice, saw the first ray of light which betokened the dawn of a brighter day and a better dispensation. Christianity itself had then but just dawned upon a dark world. And if it was, surrounded, envied and contemned, as it then was, by a powerful opposing priesthood and millions of unbelieving and

persecuting people, and just struggling into being, could thus boldly denounce the prevailing wickedness; by how much stronger reason should it boldly denounce wickedness both in low and high places, now when it is securely founded upon the rock of the public heart and backed by the public Press more powerful than "an army with banners?"

The law of the land denounces a penalty against all who dare to denounce a felony. But does not Christianity and the Press alike, in effect, continually compound with public vice and public immorality, by dealing with national sin in a sort of modest, courteous, kid-glove fashion?—What is this, on the part of both, but winking at known, admitted, public vice, and thereby according to it a quasi sympathy and encouragement? It is the office of Christianity and the Press to teach mankind their duty, and to make the world happier and better thereby. Rome, at one period of her history appointed one Censor: we have two which constitute an essential element in our social organism, and which are not elective, but exist in perpetuity, to wit: CHRISTIANITY AND THE PRESS. The paramount power of both is conceded, and we to both, and to civil society as well, if they do not the duty confided to them. History—humanity—God—will hold them to a stern reckoning in a coming hour. If I be told that "moral suasion" is all either can do; I respond, what sort of moral suasion? That which utters its condemnation of rampant vice in such hoarse words that the perpetrator, instead of being rebuked, feels encouraged and flattered by them? Who will call in question the great example set by Christ himself? "It is written, my house shall be a house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves."—Here the barbed arrow is sent home to the quick at a single throw. Timidity, in the support of any right and virtuous cause is itself a vice.—Whenever Christianity and the Press omit to rebuke public vice and to hold it up boldly to the public gaze and the public reprobation, they compound with it in a degree, and become in like degree *particeps criminis*. In acting thus, both mistake the spirit of the public judgment. I am fully persuaded that a large majority of our people are not only in favor of a high-toned public morality, but will sustain the Church and the Press in denouncing its opposite, in the most decided manner and in the keenest language. Diseases which are deeply seated in the human system cannot be eradicated by doses of syllabus; ample doses of tartaric emetic will nauseate the patient, and will certainly mitigate if not altogether heal the malady.

Now it is just the sublime of absurdity and nonsense, to suppose that men in these days seek political preferment from motives of patriotism.—The fact is, a period of long peace is fatal to patriotic enterprise. When the temple of Janus is shut, money-getting, personal aims, nepotism, rule the hour. In a period of great public danger, that patriotism which in times of peace is latent, is evoked by the passion of resentment towards the public enemy, and is once more ready, for the public safety and honor, to make sacrifices and to meet any and every personal hazard. Then the best talent of the country is demanded by the exigencies of its affairs, and the maxim is realized that desolating wars and revolutions ever bring forth the proper men to lead them. In times of protracted peace, however, the people become indifferent to public affairs, and fall into the great and often fatal error of supposing that but little ability is required to conduct them. It then follows as a natural consequence, that many men of small public virtue, little wisdom and still less capacity, aspire to legislative honors, under the flattering assumption that the indifference of the people will prevent a rigid criticism of their shallow pretensions and feeble claims to the public confidence. As each election-year approaches, therefore, numbers of this class of aspirants pour their heads up to public view, like sheals of fresh-water tortoises above the dark waters of the lagoon, on a lazy Summer's day. With the aspirations of such men, the exalted sentiment of patriotism has about as much to do as moonshine in imparting vigor and development to the growth of our encumbers. Much the greater portion of these aspirants possess not a single qualification of the statesman. Ignorant alike of political economy and of statesmanship—the most difficult of all sciences to comprehend—the great laws of human society, and of our peculiar, social and political organism, it is no wonder that the very pillars of our State system are snapped by the miserable quackeries of their puny legislation, and the public liberty and property of the country put in jeopardy. The fact must be apparent to all that in times of public danger, this class of our citizens would not be clothed by the people with the power and responsibilities of legislators; and past experience abundantly proves it. The most of these aspirants have ulterior views to subserve. They know, very well, they can never be distinguished as statesmen! But, nevertheless, they still covet the distinction of the name; and, through the agency of "bald-face" principally, the public good is made subservient to their vanity and folly.—The people themselves, alas! to their own injury, often overlook the fact that office is ever unworthily bestowed when it is honorably by the incumbent.

When men of the class to which I allude are clothed with the legislative power, it is no wonder if the people complain of appropriations, which peril the public good and in time become positively tyrannical, and of taxes that are equally so. What better is to be expected of men who know no better? If the wisdom and talent of the State be not substituted for the prevailing nonsense, not to give the evil a harsher name, a few more years of common time will place the income of the people at the mercy of the tax-gatherer! Indeed, the evil has already grown so great, and is being now so strongly felt, that it is worthy of reflection whether we have not already arrived at a point when the people, in self defence, should assemble in public meeting and nominate the proper men to send to the Legislature. The public credit may yet be protected from tyrannical exactions. Surely, the office of a legislator is a grave and important one, and, it being strictly true, as stated in the motto of this article, that there is far less honesty and wisdom than the people imagine, as they value alike their property and their institutions, they should be careful on whom they bestow it.

These remarks are not made with the purpose of applying them to any given locality. They are intended to expose vices which afflict literally the whole State; and the people whose rights are thereby put in jeopardy should at once rise in their might and suppress them. The public Press, Christianity, the moral and order-loving portion of the people, everywhere, should at once denounce and reprobate them. Insulting alike to religion, morality and the public intelligence, such things should not be tolerated by a free and moral people. They are violations of the elective franchise, and the planet principles upon which the republic is based. The public voice, in the grave matter of guarding the sanctity of the public weal, uttered through the tongue of a wise key barrel—or the neck of a stone jug! It will be there ever a more unmitigated burlesque upon pretensions to self-government, or upon republican institutions. And will a people, jealous of their rights and mindful of the public honor, who intend to hand down to their children unimpaired the inheritance they received from their sires, longer submit to such imposture—to such unwholesome corruption of the ballot-box? The wisdom and virtue of the State should direct its councils, and shape and control its legislation; and a system of electioneering, which virtually, ostracizes our best and wisest citizens and puts the State under the control of third and fourth-rate men—men who seek success by political trickery, adroit cunning and the whiskey bottle, should be promptly abated as a public nuisance. If it be not done, who will attempt to pour the long train of blighting evils which will bring upon the country?

JUVENAL.

FOR THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

YORK DISTRICT BIBLE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the York District Bible Society, lately held in this place, the President of the Society, Rev. R. A. Ross, and the Vice President, Rev. J. M. H. Adams, being in attendance, the following resolution among others was adopted, with a desire that it be published.

Resolved, That each Pastor, Local