COLUMBIA, S.C.

Thursday Morning, May 13, 1875. The Louisiana Adjustment-The Prosperity of the Country Dependent or Justice to the South.

The New York Times, of Monday, pub lishes a very interesting letter from Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, one of the Republicans from the St Lawrence Congressional District of New York, and member of the Committee of Congress which conducted the compromise of affairs in Louisiana to a successful issue. Mr. Wheeler writes in the spirit of a patriot and gentleman. He claims that the committee secured simple justice, no more, to the people of Louisiana, but that, he says, "was a great achievement, under the circumstances which surround the party (Republican) in that State." In answer to the allegation that one of the provisions of the adjustment has already been violated by the Democrats, he presents the facts of the situation as the committee found it, and the substance of their proceedings, to disprove it effectually. Their action and the subsequent action of the Legislature consemed particularly three parties; first, those who claimed that they had been elected as members of the House, but that their certificates of election had been withheld by the Returning Board; second, two Senators in like position; third, Democrats who were declared elected by the Returning Board, in relation to whose seats there was no controversy, and who left the House with Wiltz on the 4th January last, and did not seek to return until the late extra session. The first two classes submitted their claims to the arbitrament of the committee, and agreed upon being accorded their rights as members to support the joint resolution recognizing the State Government. The third class agreed to resume their seats upon conditions, and aid in perfecting the adjustment. The arbitrators had nothing to ment. The arbitrators had nothing to the popular side, and not a doubt will do but to pass upon the claims of the disturb the minds of the thousands who members and Senators who should sign the agreement, and their award could affect no one else. Its action was merely advisory. It left to each House to make final decision as to its members, according to the provisions of the State Constitution, which declares it to be the judge of the qualifications, election and return of the members. It was very far, as it should have been, from confirming the extraordinary proceeding of the Republicans of the Legislature, taken after the Democrats left the House on the 4th January, of unseating four Democratic members, who held the certificates of the Returning Board and whose names were on the list of members used by the Republican clerk at the attempted or-ganization in January. These four Democrats were not parties to the articles of adjustment; their legislative status was in no wise changed by their withdrawal with Wiltz. They could not be deprived of their seats, except by the action of the House of Representatives, having the constitutional quorum pre-sent. When they were unseated, as we have mentioned, there was not such a quorum present. They had never been legally deprived, therefore, of their seats, to which they had been elected and for which they held certificates. Mr. Wheeler says emphatically of them, that being legally entitled to their seats, and having done nothing to forfeit them, "their re-instatement was an act of simple justice, which all understanding the facts must approve."

Mr. Wheeler does full justice to the good faith of the Democrats, vindicating justice accorded to them."

It is a pleasant thing to encounter in ourrent publications, a paper from a Republican which so strongly vindicates a Southern community, and which so unequivocally lays down the broad, longforgotten and much-abused doctrine of the equality of States, and the indispensableness of the spirit of justice in dealing with them. It is full of promise. The Northern people, or enlightened minds among them, who, like Mr. Wheeler and Judge Kelley, have seen for themselves how things are here, and who anticipate the doom which is fast coming to the illiberal and persecuting measures and policy of their party, who hear the roar of the flood and storm which will sweep away the longs of misrule, the pitiful heroes of bitterness, narrow sectionalism and flagrant outrage upon the rights and property of a broad empire of States, are in a hopeful way of coming to themselves. They begin to discern the wrongs which they have too long perthemselves how things are here, and who wrongs which they have too long permitted to be indicated on the South. They see their party going to pieces, chiefly ton.

through its excesses and abuses here. They signal its dangers; they plend for its rehabilitation and reform. The New York Times, in its comments upon "the South and the Republican party," suggested by this manly letter of Mr. Wheeler, uses language which is as true as it was until recently rare and strange. "The interests of the North and the South," it says, "are precisely the same. Each is bound up in the success or want of success of the other. There is no reason why South Carolina and New York should not be as heartily united as New York and Pennsylvania. As a matter of fact, there is no longer such a thing in existence as a sectional interest opposed to another sectional interest, from the Gulf to the Adirondacks. Those who would make it appear that there is, are either hopelessly blind or wickedly restless. There are American interests only, and these are common to the whole country. Every act, every word on either side that obscures this great fact, | is a blunder or a crime." It thinks that the immense progress of the country achieved in the last hundred years will appear insignificant when compared with what is possible by the end of another century. "Why should we postpone unnecessarily our entrance, in hearty accord, on this flattering career? We have almost unlimited resources; we have the labor, the skill, and, in great part, the capital required for the imme diate future. All we lack, so far as the South is concerned, is political tranquillity, and to supply that lack, as far as in him lies, is the urgent, unquestionable duty of every American citizen.

The South earned the right a hundred years ago to have its gallant deeds in the war for independence celebrated upon their hundredth anniversary, and the Mecklenburg Centennial, which will take place at Charlotte, N. C., May 20, will be the initial event of the kind in that section. The steamter is record to the section. that section. The skeptics in regard to the genuineness of the Declaration of Independence, which is alleged to have taken place there, do not seem to be on are getting ready to lend their presence and enthusiasm to swell the significance of the occasion. The attendance pre-dicted has been placed as high as 80,000, and the good people of the town have been and are straining every nerve to meet the extraordinary demands that will be made upon their hospitality. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston will be Chief Marshal, and Hon. John Kerr, one of the best speakers in the State, orator of the day. The Charlotte celebration is to be a patriotic affair, at all events, and the interesting souvenirs to give eclat to the occasion. When the country at large sees the South as well as the North celebrating the events of their common origin, the spectacle ought to establish the conviction everywhere that their in-terests and purposes are likewise identi-

A GREAT TURFMAN GONE .- Late London files contain handsome notices of Sir Joseph Hawley, in whose recent death in London the British turf has sustained so severe a loss. There has been no lack of conspicuous patrons of horse-racing in England of late years, but among the generation of living sportsmen who have passed their fiftieth year, there is no disposition to deny that Sir Joseph has written his name as deeply across the scroll of turf history as any member of the Jockey Club ever inscribed upon its lengthy roll. For a quarter of a century and more his name has been a household word wherever the English turf was talked of. His tribeen equalled. They comprise four Derbies, one Oaks, one St. Leger, three Ascot cups, two Doneaster cups, and one Goodwood cup, to say nothing of a host of minor victories. Moreover, the energy and industry with which the de-ceased Baronet pursued his favorite sport are not unworthy of imitation by his

to diminish the friction of discordant elements, he significantly and truly says "must be laid in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal, exact justice accorded to them."

The same satisfies state is state is state is state is state in state in the state is stat war. On the reverse side, within a cir-cle, are the inscriptions: "May 20th, 1775, and May 20th, 1875. Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." 2,000 sil-ver medals have been ordered by the Exc cutive Committee of the Centennial Celebration, and a large number of copper impressions.

An unpleasant phase of the American fever for "moving West," is the fact that thousands are now pushing for the Pacific coast without any perceptible inducement beyond vague expectations. The labor market there is over-stocked in city and country, but the tide of immigration is unprecedently heavy. The Baltimore American aptly remarks that it will be well for this country when we no longer have a West to emigrate to. When

Blackberries have appeared in Charles-

port made by the City Council of New Orleans, the other day, makes the pitia-ble disclosure of general and intense suffering in that city, for the want of the common necessaries of life. However common necessaries of life. However astounding the statement may be, its accuracy cannot be doubted, and the suggestion by the council that the more fortunate should divide a part of what they have with the sufferers, although addressed only to the people of the unfortunate city, should find a wider application, and meet with a generous response from all sections of the Union. Many of her inhabitants are dependent entirely upon their daily labor on the levce or in the work-shop for bread. Under the pitiless persecution and plundering of the President's pets, the fountains of commerce have been dried up, trade of all kinds has been blighted, and the resources to which the people have been accustomed to look for food, entirely cut off. The result is many are during from off. The result is, many are dying from absolute starvation, while a greater proportion of the population than ever before seek relief from the misery of their condition by suicide. This seems to be true, not only of the lower classes, but of those who have been gently raised but whose fortunes have either been swept away by the wholesale desolation or graaway by the wholesale desolation or gradually absorbed by the bandit tax collectors of Kellogg. Such is the effect of the system which has been adopted toward the South, truthfully says the Louisville Courier-Journal. And here we may properly introduce some striking passages from the very able speech of Senator Ransqm, of North Carolina, made before the adjournment of Congress on Senter Ranson, of North Carolina, made before the adjournment of Congress, on Southern affairs. Speaking of the policy which has brought so much ruin upon a once prosperous people, he says: "Beneath the withering shadow of its bayonets the prosperity and freedom of half a million people have sickened and

fallen to the earth, and its depressing in-fluences have extended far beyond the limits of a State and are felt in every linb and artery of the republic. The commerce of a nation lifts its hands against the wrong; the manufactures of a country protest against the impolicy; all the trade of the States condemns the folly; all the industries of the republic resist the injustice; all the humanities of the people rebuke the oppressions that have depressed, paralyzed, and exhausted have depressed, paralyzed, and exhausted their best resources and east a frightful cloud upon their hopes. Every interest in the Union sympathizes with the misfortunes of Louisiana. The blow that struck her down has staggered the energies of the North and the East. Her blight and the adversities of her Southern sisters have extinguished the fires in your furnaces, closed the doors of your mercantile palaces, left your ships to decay in the docks, stopped the music of your looms, and have taken their daily bread from the mouths of the noble sons of labor who sup-port your wealth, prosperity and glory. "When the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) declared to you a year since in clear words, that 'justice to the South was self-protection to the North,' he uttered a great truth, one full of wisdom and full of patriotism. Time has verified his statesmanship. Justice is the safety of the nation. It is the only law of perpetual life, the only principle of permanent possession, and whenever or wherever it is violated, the sooner and the more palpable its retributions come, the better will it be for the country. That relation which makes the prosperity of each section depend upon the prosperity of the other sections of the Union, is the guarantee of its justice and the indissoluble bond of its integrity: and every American patriot must rejoice when he beholds a conspicuous illustration of the sublime principle. It is the union of duty, of interest, of self-preservation that binds together more firmly than laws, the union of the States and the people. The destruction of material prosperity in the South has been followed, as the night follows the day, by the derangement, depression and distress of all interests at the North; and umphs on the race-course have never mitted on the State of Louisiana may been surpassed, even if they have ever not as promptly, but will as surely, exnot as promptly, but will as surely, ex-tend its dangerous influences over the free institutions of the country. An organ, a limb, one of the senses of the human frame, can no more be cut off or maimed, without impairing the vital strength of the whole system than can a section or State of this Union be mutilated, stricken down or dishonored, without weakening, corrupting, degrading the power and character of the whole

fraticide found relief only in death by contagion from the mortified corpse to which he was fastened. And such would be the fate, the just fate, of the Northern States, if they should persist in the unnatural and unhallowed work of crushing out the liberties of the South and extinguishing her yet vital sparks. The yoke that oppresses our necks will extend its mortal fetters around your proud steps, and bring down both to a common grave, if nota common infamy." common grave, if nota common infamy.

The Emperor Pedro II, of Brazil, in his speech, the other day, gave a very flattering view of affairs in his dominions. The negotiations with the Argentine Republic, referred to in the despatch, relate to an attempt of that Government to restrict the free navigation of the La Olata River and its tributaries by fortifying the Island of Martin Garcia, which is the key to the commerce of that region, and is situated at the junction of the Uruguay and Parana Rivers. According to the terms of a treaty between England, France, the United States, Brazil and the Argentine Republic, this island is to remain neutreaty between England, France, the United States, Brazil and the Argentine Republic, this island is to remain neutral, and is never to be fortified. Don Pedro throws the responsibility of settling the religious difficulties in Brazil upon the National Legislature. He has not the slightest intention of abdicating his throne.

The Rev. Mr. Glendenning preached again in Jersey City, on Sunday, and it is evident that he has a strong support in his rebellion against the Presbytery. There is no man who perseveres in this country who is without a party, and even not make the Rev. Mr. Glendenning an exception. his throne.

BE FIRST IN.—North Carolina has just besides the declaration of independence. It is no recent pretence that the coast of what is new North Carolina was the first portion of the mainland of America ever covered, as far as we have any trust-rthy account. In Williamson's old history of the State, the claim is squarely put forward, and is well supported by citations from the records of the voyages of the ancient Norsemen. Erick, of Norway, over 1,000 years ago, has left re-cord of having sailed Southward and Westward across the great ocean until he came to a land whose description, as he North Carolina than with any other part of America. His story tells of grapes abounding even to the waves, insomuch that he called the country Vineland, an account almost precisely reproduced by Sir Walter Raleigh's commanders in their pictures of Wohockon and Roanoke Islands, which they discovered on the 4th of July, 1584. The following year, on July 26, the first British colony in America was planted on Recrusted Land. on July 29, the first British colony in America was planted on Roanoke Island, by Raleigh, and although this colony after-ward either abandoned that island or pe-rished on it, it existed there long enough for Roanoke to be the scene of the birth of Virginia Dare - the first child of British parentage born in America. virginia Dare—the first child of British parentage born in America—on the 18th of August, 1587. When one considers that North Carolina thus was in fact the first British colony, giving birth to the first British child in America, there seems to be a peculiar fitness in the fact that she was first to assert British freedom through America in the fact dom through American independence.
There are other things the State is proud
of. Mount Mitchell, in the Western of. Mount Mitchell, in the Western portion of the State, is the highest mountain East of the Mississippi. From North Carolina Raleigh got his first tobacco and his first potatoes for Ireland—although some, rather too hastily, no doubt, claim that Sir Francis Drake brought the potato from another portion of America. But there is still the long leafed pine—alma mater of tar, pitch, turpentine and other

there Andy Johnson drew his natal UNITED STATES COURT .- In the Dis trict Court in Charleston, on the 11th, Judge Bryan presiding, the case of the United States vs. James Maloney and James W. Hayward, indicted for conspiracy to impersonate United States revenue officers, which was partly heard on Monday, was resumed, and after ar gument by Mr. Earle for the Governmen and Mr. Tharin for the defendants, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. same parties were then arraigned on the charge of falsely personating a revenue officer. After considerable delay in or

hour of adjournment.

In the United States Circuit Court Chief Justice Waite and Judge Bond pre siding, the cases of W. J. DeTreville vs Robert Small was resumed. After the examination of two witnesses the case examination of two witnesses the case was continued, in order to allow the plaintiffs time to file exceptions. J. O. Mathews rs. W. B. Gulick, Thomas C. Dunn, W. H. Wise and others, came up for hearing. The pleadings were read and arguments were heard from Messrs. D. T. Corbin and A. G. Magrath for the plaintiffs. Charles Parsons, Jr., rs. Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, a complaint for money demand. pany, a complaint for money demand came up. Trial by Jury was waived.
Arguments were made by Henry E.
Young for the plaintiff, and Judge A. G.
Magrath for the defendants. All the

producing the petitioner. On hearing the petition and on motion of D. T. Corbin, Esq., ordered that the marshal do produce the body of the petitioner be fore this court on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, and that a copy of this order be served upon the Solicitor

In the case of the United States rs.
John Fraser & Co. and others, Mr.
Samuel Lord, Jr., special referee, filed his report, and an order was made con-

DEATH OF COL. JOHN B. MOORE. - It is are not unworthy of imitation by his filted, stricken down or dishonored, them for their action as just and proper, and taken openly and above-board. He follows up the whole statement with an earnest appeal for patience and justice towards the South, advocating as one of the Fhiladelphia Mint to commenonate the Mecklenburg Declaration of Inspectation of the most powerful agencies to its recovery from the prostration of the war, and the abuses of a delusive peace, "the death of one of the south advocating as one of the south and souther of the prominent and useful city of the prominent and useful city. The gramus of tol. John B. Moore were consigned to the bossoon of the mother the first impression of the medal struck. The Histon gagains dames Use the first in the comments of the prominent and useful city. The gramus altered the following trade in the romains of tol. John B. Moore were considered to the bossoon of their mother the first impression of the medal struck. The Histon gagains dames Use the first in the proper with the first impression of the medal struck and the Church of the Bloby Cross, Stateburg Church of the Bloby Cross, Stateburg Church of the Bloby Cross our sad duty to record the death of anmovement of developing the agricultural enterprise and resources of the State, in for decision. which he was a leading spirit.

[Sumter Watchman.

The political aspect of the coming State of Colorado seems to be as follows: Political parties are rather evenly divided, and personal popularity will go a great way in the election of State officers. The Northern portion of Colorado is settled from the Northern and Eastern States, and is Republication.

exception.

sold.

naval stores; there is the native home of the Isabella and Scuppernong, if not also of the Catawba; and last, but not least,

ganizing a jury, the case was entered upon, and evidence heard up to the

above cases were continued for further Er parte Alexander Mattison, petition for writ of habeas corpus and order for

of the Eighth Circuit.

end your Phenix, suggest to the wouldend your Phenix, suggest to the wouldwife, Mass.; J. D. Harvey, wife and two
children, Texas.

Mansion House J. Borden, Wilmingwife, Mass.; J. D. Borden, Wilmingwife, Mass.; J. D. Borden, Wilmingwife, Mass.; J. D. Borden, WilmingMansion House J. Borden, WilmingThe Phenix Approximation of the property of the prope CITY MATTERS .- If you are asked to lend your Phoenix, suggest to the wouldbe borrower that he had better subscribe.

brewery, yesterday. Vested interest-money in the waistoat pocket.

Perry & Slawson are selling odd brands cheaper than we have ever seen eights

The Charleston colored firemen departed homeward, last night. They were highly delighted with their trip.

A saloon-keeper in this city, reading that geraniums will keep off snakes, is decorating his bar with them.

Vegetables of nearly every kind are abundant in this market, at low prices. Poultry rather scarce and high.

The roof of the State Capitol is being recovered with cypress shingles, and the damage caused by the storm will soon be

You can get all styles of job printing, from a visiting card to a four-sheet poster, at the Phenix office. Prices satisfac-

We must drop a thousand or two on that ship Henrietta, built at Bucksville, S. C. It should have been 2,170 tonsjust a cypher too much.

Now is the time to hunt a convenient dark corner to carefully stow away stoves and stove-pipes till fall, when they will be again needed and so easily found-

The City Council met last night, to consider the police-diamond matter; but adjourned until this afternoon, on account of the absence of important wit-

As the "land distribution" scheme has been indefinitely postponed, agents throughout the country are requested to refund whatever subscriptions have been made, and make returns to the manager. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of this State, Superintendent of Agencies for the Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company, is in Columbia, arranging for the establishment of agencies in this State.

Governor Chamberlain has been incited by the students of Erskine College, Abbeville, to deliver the annual address before the literary societies of that college, at the commencement, July 7, but has been compelled to decline, owing to a previous engagement at Yale. It is understood the Governor will be present, by invitation, at the Charlotte Centennial, on the 20th.

As will be seen in our report, the grand jury returned several true bills yesterday. The Solicitor is warming to his work and busy framing indictments. The present term is likely to be distinguished for its trials. The grand jury will probably have an unusual amount of work on its hands. It is composed of the following gentlemen:

Joseph Hendrix, John W. Mead, John L. Neagle, W. H. LyBrand, D. J. Hen-drix, Wade H. Manning, Edward H. Thompson, John Thomas, James S. Bamfield, Joseph Taylor, L. F. Hopson, Wm. Walters, A. D. Cumpsty, Alfred Covington, John C. Boyle, Rowland Keenan, Isaac Black, Richard Clark.

DEATH OF A YOUNG CONFEDERATE. -notice in another column announces the death of Walter Beaumont Clarkson, Esq. At the early age of sixteen, he volunteered in the Hampton Legion, and this one. - New Orleans Times. served gallantly during the entire war, and it was from disease then contracted that his death was caused. He leaves a widow, an aged father and mother and many friends and relatives to lament his

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. - The

John Winsmith vs. Joseph Stalker, repondent. Petition for rehearing Held

On motion of W. J. Whipper, Esq., the case of Robert Smalls, respondent, vs. F. E. Wilder, appellant, was restored

Ex parte George Johnston and John
H. Harrington, petitions for admission
to practice as attorneys. Ordered for
admission, on motion of Y. J. Pope, Esq.
Rudolphus Reed, respondent, vs.
Charlotte. Columbia and Augusta Railroad, appellant. On motion of Mr.
Rion, ordered to be restored to the
docket on condition.
Michael Wests et al., respondents, vs.
Latimer W. Long et al., appellants; on
condition.

condition.

Frances A. Calmes, appellant, vs.
Langdon C. McCracken, et al., respondents, and the South Carolina Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. J. Perry Price, respondent, were argued. The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock,

to-morrow morning.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. W. A. Clark—Strayed.

Meeting Phoenix Hook and Ladder Co.

Meeting Richland Lodge

Indian Girl Cigar Store.

Mension House - J. Borden, Wilmington; W. E. Prichard, Ohio; Rev. T. B. Sheppard, A. E. Rogers, W. Va.; H. W. Rice, Lexington; J. W. Ferguson, city; E. McC. Clarkson, Gadsden; I. Jones, Rock Hill; J. T. Groves, Williamston; H. D. Hamiter, Richland.

Mendrix House—P. H. Zoller, H. Zoller, Ga.; S. Lyorifonen, Sherman; Dr. Bowen, Kersflaw; H. Edmonds, Ridgeway; J. W. Wilks, Chester; E. Tate, Greensboro; H. A. Gibson, Alston; T. F. Wesson, N. Y.; F. C. Foard, N. C.

Consignees.—Per South Carolina Rail-road, May 12, 1875.—S. Sheridan, W. C. Chapman, G. Symmers, J. Agnew & Son, A. Constantine, Cooper & Taylor, S. H. Brazeale, J. C. Dial, G. V. Alwarden, Government, C. D. Eberhardt, F. B. Orchard & Co., W. P. Hix, H. Muller, W. Staulitz, Parvage, F. T. Orchard & Co., W. P. Hix, H. Muller, W. Steglitz, Powen & LaFar, A. Palmer, Phesnix, Mrs. C. E. Reed, W. B. B., W. J. Duffie, W. D. Love & Co., C. Brookbanks & Co., W. Robinson, Kingsland & H., C. O. Brown & Bro., J. Witcofskey, R. D. Senn & Son, Singer Manufacturing Company, M. H. Berry, Fagan & Bros. R. D. Senn & Son, Singer Manufacturing Company, M. H. Berry, Fagan & Broa, E. H. Heinitsh, W. B. Burke, J. D. Bateman, E. O'Neale & Son, B. F. Griffin, J. A. Hendrix & Bro., J. Alexander, H. Solomon, P. Cantwell

FALSE THEORIES OVERTHROWN. - We live under a new medical dispensation, very different from that under which so many of our forefathers died. The sick are no longer bled till they faint, nor gorged with mercury, nor prostrated with violent cathartics, nor blistered on their shaven heads. Ever since the introduction of the cathartics and the cathartics of the cathartics and the cathartics are cathartics. troduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, renovation and restoration, not depletion and prostration, have been the watch-words of the judicious portion of the profession. The remarkable success of this famous vegetable preventive, invigorant and corrective has worked a complete revolution in the general treatment of disease. At first, the dogmatic members of the faculty would not believe in it. "What!" they exclaimed, "cure liver complaint without colchicum, fever and ague without troduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitout colchicum, fever and ague without quinine! Impossible!" But the most obstinate incredulity must yield in the end to practical demonstration. From that time to the present, dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fevers, muscular diseases, nervous complaints and constipation have vanished under the operation of the great specific, in at least ninety per cent. of the cases in which it has been used as a remedy for those ailments; while as a preventive of all mala-dies generated by change of climate, sudden revulsions of temperature, epi-demic poison in the atmosphere, and un-wholesome water, its beneficial effects have been so obvious and uniform as to secure the most perfect confidence in its properties as an antidote, safeguard and cure. M7 †381

EXTRAORDINARY FECAR OF NATURE -On EXTRAORDINARY FREAR OF NATURE.—On Wednesday night last, a circumstance occurred at one of the passes of the Mississippi River, which illustrates the uncertain condition of those outlets. It was at Pass a l'Outre, and near the channel. During that night, an island, comprising an area of about eight acres, rose up out of the deep, and now lies fully eight feet high above the surrounding water. The provious day, where fully eight feet high above the surrounding water. The previous day, where now the island is, was an unbroken surface of water, without a sign of the event which transpired during the night. The circumstance has awakened much speculation as to the cause, which produced this truly remarkable result, and yesterday a number of gentlemen went down to the Pass, on the revenue cutter John A. Bix, to see the island. The sudden appearance of what are known as mud appearance of what are known lumps in the passes of the river, is no unusual occurrence, but we have no recollection of any on so large a scale as

The whole trouble about the British Consul at Port-au-Pais, Hayti, several days ago, grew out of the fact that he landed at that point at 11 o'clock at night, without a lantern, which, being an infringement of the city ordinances, led to his average. There were no insult in to his arrest. There was no insult in-tended by the British official. He wil take care to buy a lantern before he lands at Port-au-Pais again. Com-

ter and got a handsome send-off. He was left in the woods, completely riddled with buck-shot. He was to have preached a sermon on Sunday. He remarked that if he had been awake he would have made two more bite the dust.

A party from Spartanburg went to Edneyville, N. C., in search of some parties supposed to have robbed a store in the former town. They came up with their game, but met with desperate resistance, one of them getting his head opened with an axe. One of the robbers, in freeing himself, shot a bullet hole in his leg and was afterwards shot in the his leg, and was afterwards shot in the body. One of the pursued party, Rufus Lewis, was brought back safely.

The Scilly Islands consist of about 140 islets and rocks, the principal of the former being St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, Brechar, St. Agnes and Samson. They rise abruptly from the deep sea, thirty miles West-south-west of Iand's End, and form a compact group thirty miles in circumference. There are several dangerous ledges, and many shipwrecks have occurred upon them.

have occurred upon them.

The Philadelphia Press, a very moral and religious journal, suggests to its readers that the judicious infanticide, say of about fifty per cent. of all the babies born in the country, would be a good thing, and would praduce a nation of men and women physically strong. We suppose the Press means to commence the work in Philadelphia.