

# THE JOURNAL.

Friday, October 3, 1845.

## OUTRAGE.—Destruction of Property.

On last Friday night about ten o'clock, the citizens of our good town were frightened out of their propriety by a tremendous and unexpected explosion. Houses shook to their base, the crockery was dashed, and the old ladies cried God's mercy. Upon enquiry we found that the cause of all this was the explosion by gun powder, of a Tomb, the construction of which, was almost completed. This building constructed with brick, and entirely, we believe, on the surface of the earth, had been erected by Jno. A. Taylor, Esq., and was intended as a repository for the ashes of the dead. It was situated on the South East corner of the Episcopal Church Grave Yard, and very near to the street. We understand that it was viewed in the light of a nuisance by some of our citizens. About this we don't know. It is the belief of all those with whom we have conversed, that the destruction of this "house of the dead" was the work of malicious design. It is an outrage upon private property, which we should like to see ferreted out, and the perpetrator or perpetrators punished in an exemplary manner.

## Hon. Levi Woodbury.

Our readers learned from our last paper that this distinguished son of New Hampshire has been appointed by the President to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, occasioned by the death of the gifted Joseph Story. From circumstances, we then had not time to do any thing more than make the announcement. We would do injustice to our own feelings, were we not to express both the pleasure and the pain, which this, the most important appointment, as the Union says, which the President has made since the fourth of March, gives us. We have long looked upon Levi Woodbury as one of the ablest, as well as one of the purest statesmen in the Union. His intellect, matured as it is by time and experience, and cultivated by assiduous and unremitting study, fits him well for the new sphere in which he will move. Therefore his appointment gives us pleasure. But, then, the loss which the Democratic party will sustain in his withdrawal from the floor of the Senate, is great indeed, and we cannot but feel pain when we take this view of the matter. As a Southern man, particularly, do we regret his withdrawal from the Senate. He was with the South in all her great struggles to preserve inviolate the compromises of the constitution. He was with us on the tariff, the slavery question, and indeed on all the great questions which the States' right party have had to battle for. Can his place be filled? We hope our friends of the Granite State will be particular in their choice of his successor. Whoever he may be, his will be no easy task in occupying the position which Levi Woodbury stood. Subjoined, we give from the *Boston Times*, a short synopsis of the distinguished career of this gifted man:

Levi Woodbury was the son of a farmer, Peter Woodbury, and was born in Frances-town, N. H., December 2, 1789; consequently his age now is 56. He entered Dartmouth College at the early age of 16, and graduated in 1809, being then only twenty years of age. For three years he studied law at Litchfield, Ct., under the direction of the eminent Judge Reeves, and within four years after his first commencing practice, or in 1816, he was elected clerk of the N. H. Senate, and in the same year was appointed a judge of the Supreme judicial court of New Hampshire, and he held this high office till 1822-3, when he was elected by the people Governor of the State. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Portsmouth, in 1824, and was the same year elected speaker. In 1825 he was chosen by the people a member of the State Senate, from district No. 1, but soon resigned the office, being elected the same year, by the legislative body, as Senator in Congress. In 1831 he was appointed district judge of New Hampshire, and subsequently minister to Spain, by General Jackson; which office he declined. During the same year he was appointed by Gen. Jackson secretary of the navy, and in 1833 secretary of the treasury, which offices he held for several years, and the arduous duties of which he discharged with consummate ability. He was appointed, about this period, chief justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, but felt himself compelled to decline the office. He returned again to the U. S. Senate, and is still a member of that body.

## Withdrawal of the French Minister from Mexico.

It would seem that the United States is not the only nation with which the valiant Mexicans are desirous of trying issues. She has recently illustrated several citizens of France in the most shameful manner. Even the French Minister, the Baron Allege de Ciprey, representing, and by virtue of his office, embodying the dignity of the French nation, was some time ago rudely set upon in the public streets by the mob, and narrowly escaped with his life. This was an insult to the whole French people. The Minister having made repeated applications for redress without effect, has demanded his passports and has withdrawn from the Mexican Capital. So that we would not be surprised to see once more a French Squadron bombarding the city of Vera Cruz. Surely these Mexicans must be insane. What a pity it is, that there is no lunatic Asylum for nations. We think the strait jacket would help our neighbours of the "Montezumas" some.

## DISGRACEFUL.

A fellow by the name of William L. McKenzie, has published a pamphlet the contents of which are made up from private confidential letters addressed by various distinguished politicians of the State of New York to Jesse Hoyt, formerly Collector of that Port. We have not seen the book. This McKenzie has stolen the private confidential letters of Mr. Hoyt, and like a base scoundrel gives them to the world. Letters from Van Buren, Marcy, E. F. Butler, and a host of other distinguished Democrats written to Mr. Hoyt, in the free

and unguarded language which one gentleman adopts when writing to a personal and political friend, knowing that the sacred mantle of privacy will cover it from all eyes but those for whose view it is penned, have been thus given to the world by the exercise of a species of rascality unparalleled in the annals of New Gate or the Old Baily. These letters, we understand, however, reflects nothing on the honor of the distinguished writers.

Some of the organs of whiggery have been so destitute of all the principles of honor, as to republish parts of this correspondence, thus shewing that the Federal press will pause at no step, however damningly dishonorable, when a little political capital is likely to be made. Those Newspapers who republish these letters, are as bad as the villains who first stole them. This we say in advance.—We will wait and see if any of our North Carolina presses will descend so low in the abyss of baseness as to follow the example of the New York Tribune and Express.

The Fayetteville Observer of Wednesday last thinks there is but little in our article of Friday last which he thinks it necessary to reply to. Well, that is a matter for himself and his readers. He does, however, condescend to devote near about a column in reply. We, too, will dispose of this, his last effusion, in "a very few words." The Editor accuses us of misrepresenting him. Well, now, as we have quoted those portions of the Observer's remarks upon which we commented, and as our readers could at a glance see both text and comment, we will leave them to judge whether or not we have misrepresented him. The Observer says:

"It is not necessary to inform our readers, that what he calls 'parading the old and hackneyed crime of being born in another land,' was nothing more than a suggestion to the Editor of the Journal, that it would seem a little more modest in a foreigner, who had been but a very short time in this country, to refrain from charging a want of patriotism upon those who had so much more reason to entertain a feeling of that kind than himself."

Now were we disposed to be "harsh," we could with justice say that the above paragraph, from the pen of the Observer, contains a downright falsehood; but we are not so disposed, and therefore will only style it a misrepresentation. The Observer, says "that it would seem a little more modest in a foreigner," &c. Now did the Observer not know that he was stating what was not so, when he called us a foreigner? and was it for the pitiful purpose of creating prejudice against us, that he did so? We are not a foreigner, but an American citizen, and this the Editor must know. We have lived in North Carolina from almost boyhood—for the last seven years, and we are as much a citizen of the State as the Editor of the Observer. The Observer exhibits a disposition to be captious, and to quarrel with trifles, which too plainly betrays alike the weakness of the position he has assumed in the article of the 17th instant, and the inability of all his ingenuity to extricate him from the awkward predicament in which that article has placed him. For instance, look at this petty quibbling:

"So also as to the sneering remark about the 'decency of which the Observer professes to be the organ.' Where did the Journal find such a 'profession' in the Observer? We never made any such. But the Journal does not scruple to manufacture professions for us, as it manufactures quotations of language not ours. We protest against this kind of warfare."

Well, now, don't the Whig, *alias* Federal party take to itself all the "decency?" and is not the Observer the organ of that party? Or, does he repudiate the organship? "Where did the Journal find such a 'profession' in the Observer?" asks the Editor. Now if we were in the quibbling mood we might charge the Observer with misquoting us. We did not use the word "profession" in our article, and yet the Observer manufactures it into a quotation from the Journal. But this is too pitiful and therefore we drop it.

"The British hireling press on the other side of the Atlantic, falsely and foully charges the United States with fraud and oppression towards Mexico, in the annexation of Texas." The Fayetteville Observer, the exponent of North Carolina whiggery, chimes in with the charge. In vain we ask, what the nature of the fraud is, or how the oppression was committed."

"The readers of the Journal may never know, but yet it is a fact, that the imputation of 'fraud,' may the word 'fraud' even, has not made its appearance in any thing that we have ever said on the subject! The idea is purely imaginary with the Journal."—*Obs.*

What on earth has come over the brain of the sapient Observer? Surely it must have been a foggy day when he wrote the "very few words" in which he proposes to "dispose" of us. Did we say, in the paragraph which he quotes from us, that he charged the United States with "fraud and oppression?" We said that "the Observer chimes in" with the charge. If the Observer does not chime in with the charge, what means the following language which we have quoted in our last, and which should never be forgotten by the people of North Carolina:

"But great as these evils may be,—fatal as they may prove to the safety of the Republic,—they will never attach to our name the blight of dishonor, such as will attach from the oppression of a weak nation, because she is weak. That will be, hereafter, when the parties shall have cooled down, so as to look calmly on the transaction, the worst feature, the deep disgrace, of annexation."

"They will never attach to our name the blight of dishonor such as will attach from the oppression of a weak nation, because she is weak," is the language of the Observer. Now we ask the candid reader if this is not chiming in with the charge of "fraud and oppression" made by our transatlantic revilers! Let the people of North Carolina answer. The Editor charges us again with *misquoting* him, and instances the following from our article of Friday last:

"But listen to this reiteration of the same

charge of "fraud and oppression," which the Observer "deliberately" makes."

Now the quotation marks in which the words "fraud and oppression" are inclosed may as well refer to any other paper, as to the Observer. Do we not quote immediately after the language of the Observer *verbatim*. But this miserable quibbling is unworthy the columns of any respectable press, and only shews to what little efforts its conductor has to report when defending the weakness of a false position.

We stated in our last that the quondam citizens of the United States, who engaged in the Texan struggle for independence, did so, not as citizens of the United States, but as citizens of Texas. To this the Observer says that the transactions about which we speak occurred before we came to this country, and therefore our ignorance is less surprising than it would otherwise be. Well now, is this not particularly smart in the Observer! The battle of Bunker Hill was fought before either the Editor of the Observer or ourself "came to this country," and yet we suppose he would take upon himself to know something of the respective parties who participated in that fight. Were we disposed to be "harsh," we might say that this portion of the Observer's article only shewed his stupidity; but as we are not so disposed, we will only say that he is a little obtuse. And now, Mr. Observer, answer us plainly: supposing what you state to be true, about our "Texan" being engaged in the battle of San Jacinto, did the balance fight as citizens of Texas, or as citizens of the United States? Again: Suppose Santa Anna, instead of Sam. Houston, had been victorious; and suppose the former had made those on the Texan side, who were not killed in the fray, prisoners, would the government of the United States have interfered to protect them from Mexican wrath? Would they not have to bear the brunt of Mexican vengeance, as citizens of Texas? But it is perfectly idle to argue what is self-evident. We close with this one little remark for the ear of the Observer. When you next get into a tight place, fight your way out in a manly, straightforward way, and leave dodging and twisting to other less reputable presses. Then your boldness may be respected, even whilst it is condemned.

## The Oregon Territory—Its New Independent Government.

Some weeks ago, we published a letter from a Mr. Burnett, one of the most respectable and intelligent settlers west of the Rocky Mountains. That letter gave a detailed account of the erection of an independent government on our Atlantic seaboard. Since we first saw that letter, we have seen in the *Union* and other exchanges, further accounts confirming the statements of Mr. Burnett, the writer of the letter. Well, now, the question has suggested itself to our mind, what relation does this newly organized community, on the shores of the Atlantic, bear to the government of the United States? We claim the whole of that territory from the 43d to beyond the 54th degree of north latitude. Great Britain also lays claim to either the whole or part of this same vast territory. In the meantime, emigrants, chiefly from the United States, settle along the banks of the Columbia or Oregon river. These become so numerous, that an organized civil government becomes indispensable to the peace and harmony of the settlers. Accordingly it is formed. But in what light do the makers of this new government contemplate the United States? As their parent? Do they look upon themselves as a free and sovereign State, or as a territorial dependency of the United States? The United States says that the soil upon which this infant republic is erected, belongs to her. Surely then, she has a right to exercise a supervisory power over the acts of this new civil organization. Ought she not to exercise it? We think she ought to do so forthwith. England, already, through the influence of the Hudson Bay Company, exercises a considerable power along the coast. She has her forts and her fortifications, and every one knows how wide awake she is to seize upon every thing that may tend to her own aggrandizement. Her far reaching, insidious, and grasping policy is known, wherever the name of England is known. We think, then, that under all the circumstances, we should be on the alert, and take time by the forelock. It is important that every incident in relation to the Oregon territory should be narrowly watched, and we hope that the subject upon which we have been making these few remarks, will be amongst the first that will claim and receive the attention of Congress next winter.

## THE STEAM GETTING UP AGAIN.

In the last North Carolinian we see that friend Bayne is "going it strong" for a Rail Road to connect Raleigh and Fayetteville together. The fever is about to get up again. The speculating goss of which there was such an explosion some six or seven years ago is rapidly generating again, and we may expect the Rail Road fever in all its wildness ere long. Well, we have not the slightest objection that there should be a Rail Road constructed from Raleigh to Fayetteville. But we do hope and trust that the State will not be again induced to involve herself in that or any other undertaking. We wish the citizens both of Raleigh and Fayetteville all the good luck and prosperity in the world, and we hope they may find both the spirit, and what is more requisite, the means to go ahead with the undertaking which the Carolinian advocates with such warmth. But will the Carolinian pardon us if we would say that we had much sooner see the Wilmington road carried to the S. Carolina line; and would he not set us down entirely insane if we should insinuate that Charleston and Wilmington will be connected by Rail Road, before Fayetteville and Raleigh are? The Carolinian thinks that it would not take more than \$300,000 to build a Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville, a distance of upwards of fifty miles. Well, we don't pretend to be much of a judge of these matters, but it does seem to us that \$300,000 is too low an estimate by near about 100 per cent. The Raleigh and Gaston Road, about 84 miles long, cost, if we recollect rightly, about a mil-

lion and a half. How then could 50 miles be constructed for one-fifth of that sum. In shewing how easily the thing could be done, brother Bayne says: "here (contrasting the United States with England) we would have no right of way to buy." Is this entirely correct? or would the company not be compelled to pay a man through whose plantation the road might run for the ground upon which the rails would be laid, as well as for what ever damage he might sustain from such intrusion on his premises? We think it would. But go it for the Road. We wish you may be able to lay it down with T iron; *en passant*, we have got one whole mile of our Wilmington Road laid in this way, and what a perfect Heaven on earth it is to ride on it, compared with the jarring and pitching and tossing which you experience on the balance of the road. Do lay the Raleigh & Fayetteville Road with T Iron. We don't know if we would not go up and take a ride over it just for the pleasure of the thing.

## Compliment to Ex-President John Tyler.

We all remember the abuse which the whig party heaped upon the devoted head of President Tyler when he submitted the treaty for the Annexation of Texas to this country, to the Senate. We do not forget that some of our own party in that august body, particularly the Senator from Missouri, also opposed that treaty, & we cannot forget that this latter opposition was in our humble opinion the cause of its rejection by the Senate. That Mr. Benton acted up to the dictates of his conscience in the course which he then pursued, we do not pretend to doubt. We then however, disapproved of that course; we had little reason to change our opinion since. It is with pleasure that we perceive that the people, as well of the United States, as those of Texas, properly appreciate the motives and the conduct of the much and illiberally abused John Tyler in regard to the Annexation of Texas, whilst our chief magistrate. The following correspondence which we find in the *Union*, we republish with pleasure. The resolutions of the Convention of the whole people of Texas, cannot but be flattering to Mr. Tyler. His response is worthy the name and the occasion.

## CONVENTION HALL, Austin, Republic of Texas.

Dear Sir:—It affords me very great pleasure to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the convention of the people of Texas, now in session. The stand taken by you, on this great question, has brought it to a speedy termination, secured to you the lasting gratitude of the people of Texas, and will entitle you to occupy a bright page in the history of a transaction deeply involving the interests of the two countries, and vitally affecting the cause of republican governments.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your excellency's obedient servant.

THO. J. RUSK,  
His Excellency John Tyler,  
Ex-President of the United States.

Resolution expressive of the gratitude of this convention to Ex-President John Tyler and his Cabinet.

Resolved, That the early and resolute stand taken by John Tyler whilst he was President of the United States, to restore Texas to the bosom of the republican family, has secured to him the gratitude and veneration of the people of Texas.

Resolved, that the like sentiments are due to the assistance afforded Mr. Tyler by the able members of his Cabinet, who, with a noble enthusiasm espoused the cause of annexation as a national question, and co-operated faithfully in securing its consummation by the passage of the law which has enabled Texas to become a portion of the Union.

Resolved, That the president of the convention be directed to furnish a certified copy of these resolutions to Mr. Tyler, and to each one of the members of his Cabinet—the Hon. John C. Calhoun, George M. Bibb, William Wilkins, John Y. Mason, John Nelson, C. A. Wickliffe, and to the families of A. P. Upshur and Thos. W. Gilmer, &c. &c.

Adopted at Austin, Texas, July 3, 1845.  
THO. J. RUSK, President.  
Attest: JAMES H. RAYMOND,  
Secretary of the Convention.

[REPLY.]  
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,  
Greenbrier County, (Va.),  
August 23, 1845.

Der Sir:—Your letter of the 8th July, transmitting me a copy of certain resolutions unanimously adopted by the convention of the people of Texas, expressive of their approval of my agency, while in the discharge of the duties of the Chief Executive office of the United States, in restoring Texas to the bosom of the Republican family, reached me at this place two days ago, and calls for my prompt and warmest acknowledgements. Actuated in originating the question of annexation, by the single desire of advancing the cause of public liberty, I am now rendered most happy in the consummation of that great work, and fail it as the advent of an auspicious era in the history of the world. A people who have nobly won, and as gallantly, for a series of years, maintained their independence, have of their own free will, resolved to throw off their separate existence, and to enter into fraternal relations with other States, associated together under a wise, and, I trust, an indissoluble Union. The act is worthy of the age in which we live, and will prove, I doubt not, the precursor of countless blessings to the two countries. To have my name stamped indelibly on the face of this transaction, as it is by the resolution of the people of Texas assembled in convention, is well calculated to fill to overflowing the measure of my ambition.

I cannot forbear to endorse the resolution of the convention, having reference to the members of my Cabinet, in the incipency and prosecution of the measure of annexation, and to testify to their zeal and unshrinking efforts in its attainment. Two of them have not been permitted to live to witness a consummation which they had so much at heart; but their posterity will have cause to be proud of the just estimate placed on their services by the people of Texas.

Be pleased, my dear Sir, to make known to the people of Texas, and their Representatives in Convention, my ardent prayers for their prosperity and happiness, and accept for yourself the assurances of my high regard.

JOHN TYLER.

Hon. Tho. J. Rusk.

Consul.—Charles Duncan Wake has been recognized by our President as British Consul for the States of North and South Carolina.—He will reside in Charleston, South Carolina.

The following we clip from the Petersburg Republican. We too could tell a similar "tale" were we disposed. A gentleman, a merchant in this place, told us the other night that he had sold not only hundreds, but thousands of dollars worth of goods during the past year, owing to the simple fact that he advertised in the columns of the Journal. "Why sir," said he, "my customers are your readers, and time after time have they come to my store and asked me for such and such articles, observing that they saw that I advertised them in the Journal." But still, there are some of our business men in Wilmington, who it would seem from their conduct, are under the impression that it is perfectly immaterial whether the planters of the surrounding country know what they have to sell or not. Well, they will find out their mistake one of these days. With a circulation of eight hundred copies a week amongst those whose trade supports Wilmington; we would think there might be some utility in advertising in our columns. What think our country friends? But if folks are disposed, to use an old adage, to bite off their nose to spite their face let them go it.—*We content.*

The benefits of Advertising.—We were informed yesterday, by one of our Dry Goods merchants that one single advertisement was the cause of his selling one gentleman five silk dresses, which with the "fixins" amounted to upwards of ninety dollars! This gentleman saw the advertisement in the paper, brought it to town with him, went to the merchant without looking elsewhere, called for the goods, and purchased them.

If one advertisement sells ninety dollars worth of goods, who can estimate the amount that may be sold by advertising all the time?

## Anti-Rent Disturbances.

The Grand Jury of the County of Delaware in the State of New York has made presentments of 94 individuals for murder in the first degree, and of 39 for conspiracy, being armed and disguised, &c. These individuals are, we learn, all anti-renters, and committed the crimes for which the Grand Inquest has presented them, in rebelliously resisting the laws of the State. It is said that there is a region of the State of New York, containing a population of 200,000 people which is in an actual State of resistance to the civil authorities of the Commonwealth. We do trust for the honor of the Union—for the permanence of our free institutions, and for the cause of civil liberty throughout the whole world, that both the executive and the Judiciary of New York will act with promptness and vigor in bringing those who have resisted the laws to speedy and ample punishment.

## Our Mexican Relations.

There is one view in which we do not know that we have seen any speculation in regard to our relations with Mexico. We are now occupying the soil of Texas with an army of observation, and defence too, under the command of Gen. Taylor. This step was taken by our executive under the impression that Mexico would invade that Republic. Indeed we thought that the declarations of the Mexican Congress and Cabinet were tantamount to a declaration of war against this country.—Well, it was the undoubted duty of the President to so dispose our forces both by land and sea, as to be prepared to meet such a state of things. He has done so. Up to this moment nothing has been done by Mexico beyond blustering on paper. Well now, the question is, how long will the U. S. continue to keep an army at an enormous expense on the frontiers of Texas, waiting to see what Mexico may do. We remember that nine long years have elapsed since the battle of San Jacinto, during all which time, Mexico has been threatening Texas with fire and sword. Will the United States continue this long, or one fourth this long, to keep a large portion of the disposable forces of the Republic for the especial purpose of watching Mexico? or will our Government not take some means of bringing the matter to a decisive issue? We would like to know.

## The Choctaws.

One of the most singular and interesting incidents which will take place during the coming winter in the city of Washington, will be the application which the Choctaw tribe or nation of Indians, intends making to Congress for admission into the Union. It is stated that they number about twenty-five thousand, and that they have made considerable progress in the arts of civilized life. Should they be admitted as a territory they have elected their Chief, Pichlyn, as their delegate to represent them on the floor of the House.—Pichlyn is represented as an educated intellectual man. It is a novel proposition; but we see no good reason why, if the Red man of the forest is willing to abandon his blanket and his hunting knife, for the implements and arts of civilization, that Congress should refuse to take him by the hand. Our cruelty to the Red man has furnished the prolific theme for many an inflated philippic on the part of our European aspersers; but surely this one incident, this application on the part of the Choctaws for admission into the bosom of the federal Union, goes far to show that we have been vilely abused on this score.

The following communication was intended for last week's Journal, but we were unable to get it in. We would take pleasure in calling the attention of the fair portion of our readers, to the suggestions of our fair incognito, Susan. Volunteer Companies we have always looked upon as the pride of our country, and we think it is the duty of those whose smile of approbation is so dear to the soldier's heart, to cherish and foster the spirit of patriotism which we know animates that beautiful little company, the Wilmington Riflemen.—Were the ladies of Wilmington to present them with a banner, we feel confident its numbers would be speedily increased. Then, too, what a glow of pleasure would suffuse each Rifeman's heart, whenever he cast his eyes

upon its beautiful folds, and thought of the lovely fair ones whose gift it was. If our ladies knew how much pleasure the gift "Flag" would give, we feel assured they would act without a moment's delay on the suggestion of our correspondent. We do it any how! We shall see.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor: In your last No., I see that a member of the Rifle corps in this place, has come out under the signature of "A Rifeman," and speaks just exactly the sentiments that I have always thought that corps possessed. I am confident that if their services were needed, they would not be behind their brother volunteers of the Union in rendering them.—As "A Rifeman" says, "they are few in number," but a better drilled, and more soldier-like looking company, (in my opinion,) does not exist. Look at them, sir, when they are out on parade, as I have done; see with what precision they step, and observe the carriage of the men, then, sir, you will see the soldier. Observe their manoeuvres, they are as regular as clock-work. Their manner of bush-fighting is really amusing, and shows that they would be a pretty tough set for the Mexicans to handle. But it was not my intention when I commenced writing this article, to praise this gallant little corps, for they do not need it. I merely intended to suggest to the patriotic daughters of Wilmington, the propriety of presenting this handsome little corps with a FLAG. Let them see that we are not unmindful of their patriotic ardor, and should they ever have to leave their homes for the field of battle, they can rally beneath its folds, and the proud thought of how they came by it, will nerve their arms to strike a good blow in defence of those who presented it.

A lady of Virginia presented the Volunteer Company that once existed here, with a beautiful flag; and do not we possess as much patriotism as the Virginia ladies? Surely we do. Let us then go to work, and let us not cease our efforts until we can have the pleasure of seeing this patriotic little corps marching through our streets, with a handsome flag in advance, inscribed on its folds, "Presented by the patriotic daughters of Wilmington."  
SUSAN.

## SPIRIT OF THE WEST.

We find in the *Union* of the 25th inst., the proceedings of a meeting held at Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, in which the feelings of that portion of the Union, in regard to the Oregon question, are clearly, boldly and fairly stated. The resolutions are short, but they cover the whole question; and we venture to say that they breathe the sentiments of the whole population of the valley of the Mississippi. How potent too, has the voice of that valley become. To look back it appears but yesterday since the forests and prairies of the Great West echoed only with the foot-fall of the Indian. To-day the potent voice of its happy millions is heard and felt through the whole of this vast continent. But the resolutions—

Resolved, That notice should be given at once to discontinue the joint occupation of that territory by this nation and Great Britain; that forts should be erected at convenient distances from the western part of Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia river; and that the laws of the United States should at once be extended over our citizens who have located there.

Resolved, That the patriotic aspiration of our title to Oregon, by the U. S., is as credible alike to his head and heart, that he will, and of right should, be sustained by the American people in that declaration.

Resolved, That negotiation as to the title of Oregon should be brought to a termination as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That no portion of the North American continent should be subject to the domination of the monarchical governments of other countries.

## Arrest of a Murderer.

Hunter Hill who murdered Major Robt. H. Smith of Nansemond County, Va., and for whose apprehension our readers will remember his relations offered a reward of \$500 has been captured in New York city. When taken he expressed his willingness to go back to Virginia without a formal requisition of the Governor of that State. We also learn from the Virginia papers that he confesses that he committed the foul deed.

## Distressing Affair—Suicide of Judge White.

We regret to learn that the Hon. John White, the late able and distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S., and recently appointed Judge of the 19th Judicial District of Kentucky, committed suicide on Monday afternoon last, at Richmond, in that State, by deliberately shooting himself with a pistol shortly after returning from court, where he presided. He had been unwell for some time, and in low spirits, and this, it is thought, induced him to commit the fatal deed, which took place in his private chamber, where he had kept himself the greater portion of the day.—*Bull. Clipper.*

## Apprehended Insurrection in Kentucky.

Great excitement exists in Clay county, Ky., in consequence of an attempt by the populace to rescue from jail Dr. Baker, under sentence of death, for the murder of a Mr. Bates. The Governor of the State has ordered Gen. Dudley to proceed to the spot and preserve the peace at all hazards. Four military companies, fully equipped, have been called into requisition. The Governor, a few days ago, refused to pardon Baker, but allowed him a short respite. His friends, it appears, have now determined to accomplish their end by violence and outrage, but it is to be hoped they may be sorely disappointed. At the latest accounts the jail was guarded by the military.

## THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Sept. 27.  
The news received by the Britannia at Boston has had a favorable effect on cotton, and sales made at an advance of 1 to 2¢ per lb.; sales very large, and prices firm. Coffee has also advanced, and cargo sales in New York at 7 1/2 to 8¢. for Rio—the kind sold with us. All kinds of groceries remain unusually high.

## NEW YORK MARKET—Sept. 20.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft \$2 75 a 2 8 1/2  
Washington and Newbern, 2 75 a 2 8 1/2  
Cotton—There has been less activity in the market since our last, and although we do not notice any variation as regards prices—yet holders are ready sellers at the recent improvement. The sales are for the week, 12,575 bales.

Naval Stores—Further sales of 1000 bbls. Washington Turpentine have been made at \$2 87 1/2 per sales of 300 casks southern Spirits Turpentine at 39 1/2¢, cash, and 40, 90 days; and 41 a 42, 4 mos. Turpentine is inactive, and the stock is accumulating.

Rice—The market has been quite unsettled, with a trifling decline in middling and fair qualities; the difficulty in procuring freight for the North