

Friday, April 3, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES B. SHEPARD,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS OF MR. SHEPARD.

Mr. SHEPARD will address his fellow-citizens of the State, at the following times and in the following places, to wit:

- Currituck, C. H., Currituck, 4th April,
- Hertford, Perquimans, 8th April,
- Columbia, Tyrrell, 15th April,
- Hyde, C. H., Hyde, 18th April,
- Washington, Beaufort, 22nd April,
- Beaufort, Carteret, 28th April,
- Kinston, Lenoir, 1st May,
- Waynesboro', Wayne, 5th May,
- Wilmington, New Hanover, 9th May,
- Smithfield, Johnston, 13th May.

After having visited the Eastern portion of the State, and especially the Whig Counties, during the Spring, Mr. Shepard will make his appointments for the Summer in the West until the day of election.

APPOINTMENTS OF W. F. LEAK.

We are requested to state that Mr. Leak will address his fellow-citizens as the democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, at the following times and places:

- Snow Hill, Saturday, 4th of April,
- Kinston, Monday, 6th "
- Kenansville, Wednesday, 8th "
- Long Creek, New Hanover, 10th "
- Wilmington, Saturday, 11th "
- Fayetteville, Thursday, 16th "
- Carthage, Saturday, 18th "

Mr. Leak's Letter.

On our return from Wayne Court, to which we had gone on business, we found a letter on our table addressed to us by Mr. Leak, which we publish in our paper of this week, as Mr. Leak expressly requests that we should do so. However much we may think that Mr. Leak has pursued a course at variance with the best interests of our common cause, and entirely unwarranted by the circumstances of the case, we are willing to let him be heard, especially as he seems to think that we have done him "injustice" by our strictures of last week. When we first saw Mr. Leak's "circular" in the Observer of the 24th ult., we determined to give it a place in our columns, but it did not reach our office until late on Wednesday, when from a press of other matter we found it impossible to carry our determination into effect. This week it is equal to our power, from the same cause. In our next number we shall publish the letter that our readers may have an opportunity of judging for themselves whether we have done Mr. Leak "injustice."

Mr. Leak says in his letter addressed to himself, "you represent me as styling the 'Central Committee' a 'clique' wishing to dictate to the State; whereas, 'no such inference can be drawn from my letter.'"

We ask our readers to look at the following paragraph which we quote from Mr. Leak's "Circular," and then let them judge whether our "inference" is correct:

"For one, I am to be dictated to, by no such irresponsible clique; and when I say this, I mean what I say; for the Convention never having authorized, by resolution, the providing for any such contingency, the exercise of the right was nothing but a naked assumption of power, without any responsibility over."

This is Mr. Leak's own language. Now who does Mr. Leak refer to in this paragraph? Does he not speak of the Committee who he thinks has transcended the powers with which it was clothed by the Convention? If it does not refer to the Committee, we are at a loss to know to whom it is applied. We are aware that Mr. Leak speaks in other parts of his "circular," of a "clique in the city of Raleigh," but the sentence which we have quoted is applied to the whole Central Committee, for in the same breath, he calls it a clique, and argues that it had no express power from the Convention, to provide for the contingency which has arisen. This, of course, could not apply to the "Raleigh clique," as there is no one who would dream for a moment that it had any color of power, and surely Mr. Leak would not have thought it necessary to argue the matter.

Mr. Leak says, "writing under the indignity offered me, I used plainness of speech," &c. Now, for our own part, we do not see the force of all this. We are unadvised as to the nature of the "indignity" of which Mr. Leak complains. His claims were fairly weighed and canvassed by the committee, and after the most anxious and mature deliberation, that body came to the determination to nominate Mr. Shepard. But Mr. Leak says he appointed the committee that he was a candidate, before it had acted, and intimates that, therefore, he ought to have been the nominee. Now we cannot see this in the same light in which it is viewed by Mr. Leak. Suppose A. B. and C. at different points in the State, had all written to the Central Committee, that they had placed themselves before the people of North Carolina as candidates for Governor, according to Mr. Leak's ideas, they would all have had paramount claims on the party, and all would have been treated with indignity, had these claims been set aside by the Committee.

Mr. Leak says that his "Circular" was written under excitement, and that this may offer an apology for its language. We earnestly hope, that when this excitement passes away, Mr. Leak will see that his course is one which, if persisted in, will prove alike injurious to the Democratic party, and to himself; and we hope, also, when he comes to reflect seriously on his position, his better judgment will dictate the propriety, as well as the necessity of changing it.

The latest news which we have noticed from Mexico, states that the press and the politicians of the Capital were divided into two factions;—one urging that the only hope for the salvation of the country was to reorganize the Government on the basis of a constitutional Monarchy, with a European Prince at its head; the other contending for the old order of things. Unfortunate country!

In calling attention to the communication over the signature of "CIVIS," we need scarcely say, that we do not concur in the sentiments of the writer. We do not think that Mr. Polk is stopped by any thing he has ever said or done, from negotiating a treaty with Great Britain, for the settlement of the Oregon question on the basis of compromise. But we have so often during the last four months expressed our self on this subject, that we feel that it is merely necessary on the present occasion to allude to our hitherto recorded opinions. We cheerfully give the communication a place in our columns, as it is from the pen of a sterling democrat, and as it is ably written and couched in language respectful to those with whom the writer differs in opinion. For that there is a difference of opinion amongst democrats, as to the proper mode of settling our present difficulties with Great Britain, is well known. We are willing that all should be heard.

Congress.—Owing to the crowded state of columns this week, we can say but little about the proceedings of Congress in our present number. The Senate is still discussing the "Notice" question. On Monday last Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in a short speech, in which he expressed the opinion, that our government ought to settle the question by accepting, should an opportunity offer, the proposition of 1826. This proposition was that Great Britain should have all above 49, and also the free navigation of the Columbia river. On Tuesday, General Cass addressed the Senate on the same question. We have not yet seen his speech. The Texian senators, General's Rusk and Houston, have taken their seats.

In the House the Sub-Treasury Bill is under discussion. Little of general importance has been done during the past week.

We publish a portion of Mr. Haywood's speech in this week's Journal, and will give the remainder in our next. We would have been much pleased, could we have given the whole in one number, but its extreme length renders this impossible. We had intended to make some remarks upon the tenor of the speech in the present number, but prefer waiting until we publish the whole. The Northern papers are paying this effort of our Senator, a high compliment by publishing it in extenso.

Our yearly advertisers will have to excuse us for leaving out their advertisements in this week's Journal. They will see and appreciate the reason.

The "War Message."

Below we present our readers with a message from James K. Polk, President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, the purport of which will be seen by perusing the message itself. We see by our exchange papers that considerable excitement was created in the Northern cities in consequence of the President's recommending that the country be placed in a position whereby she will be able, in case of emergency, to defend her rights, honor and integrity. Now in all this, we see nothing to create any excitement whatever. The President has recommended nothing more than is to be found in his message of the 2nd of December. He repeats what he then stated, and nothing more. His views are not in the least changed with regard to our foreign affairs—and we should think it was beginning to be time for the world to know that James K. Polk is the same that he was when he was first installed into office. He loves his country—and he is determined, let what may come, to stand by his country. But here is what he says, and here is all he has said, which has kicked up such a terrible stir with the speculators at the North.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The following is the message of President Polk to the Senate, recommending an increase of the naval and military forces of the country.
To The Senate of the United States.

In answer to the inquiry of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 17th inst., whether, in my judgment, any circumstances connected with, or growing out of, foreign relations of this country, require at this time an increase of our naval or military force, and, if so, "what those circumstances are," I have to express the opinion, that a wise precaution demands such increase.

In my annual message of the 2d December last, I recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of our naval force, especially of our steam navy, and the raising of an adequate military force to guard and protect such of our citizens as might think proper to emigrate to Oregon. Since that period, I have seen no cause to recall or modify these recommendations. On the contrary reasons exist which, in my judgment, render it proper not only that they should be promptly carried into effect, but that additional provision should be made for the public defence.

The consideration of such additional provision was brought before appropriate committees of the two Houses of Congress, in answer to calls made by them, in reports prepared, with my sanction, by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, on the 29th of December and the 5th of January last; a mode of communication with Congress not unusual, and, under existing circumstances, believed to be the most eligible. Subsequent events have confirmed me in the opinion that these recommendations were proper as precautionary measures.

It was a wise maxim of the Father of his country that "to be prepared for war, is one of the most efficient means of preserving peace," and that, "avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace," we should "remember, also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it." The general obligation to perform this duty is greatly strengthened by facts known to the whole world. A controversy respecting the Oregon territory now exists between the United States and Great Britain; and while, as far as we know, the relations of the latter with all European nations are of the most pacific character, she is making unusual and extraordinary armaments and warlike preparations, naval and military, both at home and in her North American possessions.

It cannot be disguised that, however sincere may be the desire of peace, in the event of a rupture these armaments and preparations would be used against our country. Whatever may have been the original purpose of these preparations, the facts undoubtedly that they are now proceeding, in part, at least, with a view to the contingent possibility of a war with the United States. The general policy of making additional warlike preparations was distinctly announced, in the speech from the throne, as late as January last, and has since been reiterated by the ministers of the crown in both Houses of Parliament. Under this aspect of our relations with Great Britain, I cannot doubt the propriety of increasing our means of defence both by land and sea. This can give Great Britain no cause of offence, nor increase the danger of a rupture. If, on the contrary, we should fold our arms in security, and at last be suddenly involved in hostilities for the maintenance of our just rights, without any adequate preparation, our responsibility to the country would be of the gravest character. Should collision between the two countries be avoided, as I sincerely trust it may be, the additional charge upon the treasury, in making the necessary preparations, will not be lost; while, in the event of such a collision, they would be indispensable for the maintenance of our national rights and national honor.

I have seen no reason to change or modify the recommendations of my annual message in regard to the Oregon question. The notice to abrogate the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, is authorized by the treaty itself, and cannot be regarded as a warlike measure; and I cannot withhold my strong conviction that it should be promptly given. The other recommendations, are in conformity with the existing treaty, and would afford to American citizens in Oregon no more than the same measure of protection which has long since been extended to British subjects in that territory.

The state of our relations with Mexico is still in an unsettled condition. Since the meeting of Congress another revolution has taken place in that country, by which the government has passed into the hands of new rulers. This event has procrastinated, and may possibly defeat, the settlement of the difference between the United States and that country. The minister of the United States to Mexico, at the date of the last advice, had not been received by the existing authorities. Demonstrations of a character hostile to the United States continue to be made in Mexico, which has rendered it proper, in my judgment, to keep nearly two-thirds of our army on our southwestern frontier. In doing this, many of the regular military posts have been reduced to a small force, inadequate in their defence should an emergency arise.

In view of those "circumstances," it is my judgment, that "an increase of our naval and military force is at this time required," to place the country in a suitable state of defence. At the same time, it is my settled purpose to pursue such a course of policy as may be best calculated to preserve, both with Great Britain and Mexico, an honorable peace; which nothing will so effectually promote as unanimity in our councils, and firm maintenance of all our just rights.

JAMES K. POLK.
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1846.

MINOR.

The "Wilmington Journal," "North Carolinian" and "Warrenton Reporter," the only Local Foco papers that we have seen, announce the election of Mr. Shepard, as the Candidate of their party for Governor, without one word of comment as to the fitness of the nomination. It is very evident, they have been taken "all back."

Some guns will go off at half cock, and some people will jump where there is no quag-mire. We were not "taken back" at the nomination of Mr. Shepard. We cordially approved of it when we first saw the "correspondence." The reason why we made no comment, was that we had no time or space. We had to "unlock" the form to get in the simple announcement in the way of a "P. S." The Register will find out, before the campaign is over, that we, and this whole section of the State, cordially approve of Mr. Shepard's nomination. We would advise the Register always to "look before you leap."

ELIZABETH, BLADEN Co.,
March 30, '46. }
DAVID FULTON, Esq.—

My Dear Sir: Your paper of the 27th inst., has just been placed in my hands by a friend. In looking over the strictures which you have pleased to indulge in, touching my present position before the public, you have done me injustice, (unintentional, I have no doubt.) You represent me as styling the "Central Committee" a "Clique," wishing to dictate to the State, whereas no such an inference can be fairly drawn from my letter.

I simply attempted in my circular, an exposition of all the circumstances under which I came out, and in doing so, writing under the indignity offered me, I used plainness of speech, such as should not fail of its effect, by being so refined, and so laboriously delicate as to cover the enormity, which I sought to expose.

I felt then as I feel now, that the language employed, was justified by the usage received, and I expressly confined it to a "Clique," in, and about the City of Raleigh.

I intended it for those, and those only, whether in the Committee or out of the Committee, who, after a full knowledge of all the facts, advised the step of which I complained.

If the language employed has a broader construction, the excitement under which I wrote, is the apology offered.

If you will again look over my letter, you will find that it concludes as follows:—"In any thing I say, I do not intend to censure in the most remote degree, those members of the Committee, who reside out of the City of Raleigh; they are not in the slightest degree, responsible for what has taken place; and from my knowledge of those gentlemen, and although they may have preferred Mr. Shepard to myself; yet, I cannot but think, had they been present when the "Raleigh Clique" were assured of my being in the field, that no opposing claims would have been set up. In this I feel partly warranted by the high minded and honorable course pursued by Judge Strange, &c., &c., &c."

"To you, individually, I am a stranger, yet, nevertheless, allow me to say, that as a political brother, I have some claims upon your columns. We all profess to be Democrats, and therefore, all have an equal right to be heard. Yes, equality is Democracy: the reverse is Federalism; the very principle which I have been combatting from youth to manhood, and from manhood until ripe years."

I will thank you to give this letter, (if not the original,) a place in your columns.

Respectfully and truly yours,
W. F. LEAK.

The Democratic prints of the State will please copy.

South Carolinians, says the Charleston Patriot, have a full share in the honorable offices in the new State of Texas. General Rusk, one of the Senators in Congress, is a native of Pendleton district. Chief Justice Hemphill, is from Sumter district, and Judge Lipscomb from Abbeville. The young gentleman who has been chosen Secretary of the Senate, (Mr. Bee,) is a Charlestonian, and was, a few years since, a resident of our district.

President are of a nature wholly above the reach of accidental combinations. Compromise is not remote, because it is difficult to adjust the details, which Mr. C. boldly assumes, but because there are in fact no mutual rights in conflict; for in the language of the President the British pretensions cannot be maintained to any portion of the territory, upon any principle of public law recognized among nations. The whole truth of the matter may be shown in a few words: Mr. C. thinks the British have rights to the territory, and concludes there should be a compromise. Mr. Polk and the Democratic party think the British have no rights whatever, and are therefore opposed to any measure which would involve the admission of equal claims. Was not this the very reason why arbitration was rejected? One year after the notice passes the Senate, as it will, this will be the reason why the period referred to by Mr. Polk will have arrived, when the national rights in Oregon must be either abandoned or firmly maintained.

In thus attempting to show what we deem the true position of Mr. Polk on this question, in opposition to that in which he is sought to be placed by Mr. Calhoun—we have thought it scarcely necessary to remark upon the singularly inconsistent position in which Mr. C. is himself placed by his course on this very question. Before we conclude this article, by saying what we intended, in review of his objections to the notice and the taking possession, which must follow, as a matter of course, it may be well to enquire if Mr. C. is so zealously in favor of compromise, why counsel inactivity that we may ultimately gain an exclusive possession? Admitting rights in the British, he yet holds it not improper or illegal to contemplate action in our favor by the use of force. Counsel inactivity is a surrender of a portion, be it what you desire and object of gaining the whole territory at last. The only difference is in the way of doing it. We propose an open declaration of our rights, and an unconditional resolution in their maintenance. Mr. C. almost admits the exclusive title, yet surrenders for the present, trusting to masterly inactivity and the influence of time. Surely there is inconsistency in this, and it cannot be denied. It may be admitted without fear of weakening our position, in the utter impossibility there exists of reconciling the views of the President to the measure proposed, that there is such a thing as a laudable inconsistency. Any great change in the circumstances of a nation calls for a corresponding change of measures. Thus in April, 1816, some of us were for a protective tariff, while in 1822 we were ready to go to war against it. So a man is wholly inexcusable, who, after seeing the most cogent reasons for changing his opinions, obstinately persists in thinking differently from the rest of the world. Such will never be Mr. C.'s error. In all these and similar cases, it will be observed that no principle was ever resigned. Expediency became the test, and not the rule for action. With Mr. Polk, the case is entirely different. He is not at liberty to receive a compromise, for he has by his own acts, put that altogether out of the question. He denies the British Government any rights whatever in the premises. Where then, can you find room for a compromise? He has shrank himself in a lofty position, and if he now yields from him, he must not only do violence to his own conception of the spirit of the Baltimore resolutions, but retrace every step he has taken—since, and elude and swallow his address, message, cabinet instructions and all—a dose unprecedented and unnatural even in the worst stages of political inconsistency.

We shall resume our remarks upon the notice and the general policy of the Administration, in some future communication.

For the Journal.

MR. CALHOUN—THE OREGON.

The opinions of men, whom patriotism, virtue, and enlarged experience have elevated to the high places of a nation, should be received with deference, and questioned only upon minute and careful scrutiny. We are not of that school of rigid ultraism which would condemn every thing that comes from the other side. Men often learn as much truth from their enemies as their friends, and lame opposition to a measure is fully as operative, and frequently more conclusive in its favor than the best conceived and most labored vindication. We hope that in the remarks we are about to make concerning the late speech of Mr. Calhoun, every reader will understand that we do not desire to detract one iota from his acknowledged merits. We would not see one laurel from his manly brow, nor impair in the slightest degree, that high confidence which the Democratic party repose in his exalted purity. There are many other gentlemen in both Houses of Congress, who would suit our purpose equally well. Many other speeches have been made at Washington during the present session, which might fairly have elicited the same criticism—but we prefer Mr. Calhoun, and we prefer his speech to all others. We take him to be the acknowledged leader of those who are opposed to the Oregon policy of the Administration, and there is something grateful in the task of meeting that opposition in its strongest development, and in the person of its most formidable champion.

With these preliminary observations, we proceed at once to consider in what does Mr. Calhoun differ from the Democratic party on this question, and how far his objections seem to affect the propriety of at once concurring in the views of the President.

It is within the recollection of our readers that in the Convention, at whose instance Mr. Polk received the support of the Democratic party and became the successful competitor for the Presidential chair, certain resolutions were offered and passed, which were meant to avoid the leading doctrines of the Democratic faith, concerning the questions most intimately connected with the then pending election. These resolutions were intended to serve as a sort of political creed, a showbill, and in accepting the nomination under these resolutions, Mr. Polk adopted them as his rule of political conduct. If the resolutions meant anything at all, they were obviously intended for this very purpose, and if they were not, no possible use or necessity can be shown for their publication. Now, one of these resolutions declared the American title to the whole of Oregon clear and indisputable, and we are to search for the meaning of these terms in the speeches of the delegates and the opinions of the public at the time of their passage—both these, the only available sources of information, concur in establishing the limits of the American title to a point not short of the Russian boundary. Well, Mr. Polk acting in perfect accordance with his known principles, and what was very naturally expected of him, declared on his arrival at the capital, speaking in the language of the resolutions, "the title to the Oregon is clear and indisputable." If there had been, previously, a doubt of the binding force of the resolution, or of Mr. Polk's adoption of it as a rule for political conduct, that doubt was then forever removed. Still it is but fair to allow that, as has been claimed, the resolution was conceived in such general terms, that a right on the part of the British to a portion of the territory, might be admitted without doing violence to the letter of the resolution—it may have been meant only to hold that our title to the whole of Oregon meant but the whole of what should be afterwards adjudged our share. If there is any strength in this view of the thing, those who incline to that opinion are welcome to it all. We have always thought that the whole meant nothing but the whole, and not the whole of a part only—and that such was the view, too, of Mr. Polk himself, we take the liberty of showing by his own words. In pretty plain language, he says: "It is entertaining the settled conviction, that the British pretensions of title could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon territory, upon any principle of public law recognized by nations, yet in deference to what had been done by my predecessors, and especially that propositions of compromise had been thrice made by two preceding administrations, . . . and that the pending negotiations had been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed it my duty not abruptly to break it off." Here we find Mr. Polk styling the British claims pretensions, and entertaining the settled conviction that they could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon. Inferences, clear and strong as holy writ, would lead us to suppose that with such opinions he would refuse to entertain or offer any proposition for a compromise, involving, as it does, the existence of conflicting rights; and we entertain no doubt that had he been free to pursue his own course in the matter, no offer upon such a basis would have been made or entertained. Nor do we see any reason to think he will do so now. According to this view, the unfavorable tenor of the message on the subject of compromise, does not proceed, as Mr. Calhoun would have us believe, merely from the ill-success of negotiation, nor "mainly from the fact that the offer of compromise upon the basis of 49 was rejected," because, in truth, that offer was rendered necessary to Mr. P., and was made, as we have seen, in direct opposition to his own settled convictions, and altogether in deference to what had been done by his predecessors, and this is proved by the fact, that immediately on the rejection of that offer, the President, as if in a hurry to take advantage of the opportunity, immediately withdrew it, and ordered Mr. Buchanan to assert a sovereign and exclusive title to the whole territory. This able vindication of our rights was laid before the public at the same time, with the history of the transaction itself, and the favor with which the Republican party received the latter proceeding, is best shown in the violence with which they denounce the former. We have, too, another striking proof of the popularity of the measure, in the disinclination which Mr. C. so earnestly professes to allow the question to go before the people in the next Presidential election. To avoid accusing him of interested views in this particular, we prefer thinking that he fears the result would be unfavorable to the settlement of the question on any other ground than the full and absolute possession of the above territory. Mr. Calhoun knows that the people mean to fight for Oregon if they can't get it any other way—either view is sufficiently disagreeable. One would lead us to suppose he found Oregon on the road to the White House, and wanted it, where he thought it ought still to be, three thousand miles distant, and in the other we might applaud his patriotism, but it would be at the expense of the intelligence of the people.

Such, then, being the views of the President and of the great body of the Republican party, with the exception of Mr. Calhoun, we see no ground for thinking with him, that it is a fair inference that if England shall renew on her part the proposition which, when made on ours, she rejected, there would be no impediment in the way to its acceptance. On the contrary, we think there is the strongest reason for believing that if such an offer should be made, it would stand even a worse chance of success now than it did when the present incumbent first went into office. It would require a change of opinion, a startling inconsistency of political conduct, which even Mr. Calhoun could not reconcile. Nor do we think there is any thing in the recent seemingly pacific movements of the British Government (measures which we shall be more at leisure to consider hereafter,) to warrant such a change, for Mr. Calhoun is too sanguine not to perceive that the opinions of the

Liverpool Packet Ship Henry Clay Ashore, and several Lives Lost—Wreck of the Ship Edgar and Loss of a Schooner.

The packet ship Henry Clay, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool, from which port she sailed on the 24th of February, for New York, was ashore on Tuesday night about twelve o'clock, on Squan Beach, about one mile north of the place where the John Minton and other vessels were wrecked, on the night of the 15th of February.

The ship struck on the outer bar—beached over, and lays between the under tow and outer bar, broadside to the beach, having heeled a little towards the shore. All her masts were cut away at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and she remained in an easy position. A large part of the cargo has been thrown overboard, and it is possible the hull may be prevented from going to pieces, as it lays in a kind of quick sand, and was rapidly burying itself. Immediately after the ship struck, three seamen went ashore in the life boat, with a line, and returned again to the vessel, but on account of the floating spars, could not get near enough to the ship to take off the passengers; and they were compelled to drop themselves into the boat by the line. Eight or ten cabin passengers were taken on board in this way, and were proceeding towards the shore, when the boat was struck by a sea and shattered to pieces, and only two (the 2d mate and one seaman) were saved, and they were taken on shore insensible, but by the care and attention of those on shore, were brought to life. The rest of the passengers and crew, numbering about three hundred, remained on board the ship, and as a hawser had been taken ashore and made fast by driving a spile into the sand, it was supposed they would be saved, as soon as the weather moderated. The keel had been broken off and floated alongside, and the ship was making a great deal of water. She went ashore at high tide, drawing eighteen feet of water, and had a very large and valuable cargo on board.

On account of the thick weather experienced within the three days previous to going ashore, the Captain had not been able to get an observation, and the first intimation of being near, was when the ship struck the beach.

The uncertainty of the number of lives lost, and the great value of the vessel together with her cargo, have produced the most intense anxiety throughout the city.

We are informed that there is an insurance in Wall street of \$40,000 on the ship, and \$20,000 on her cargo. The Pelican office has \$10,000 on her cargo; Alliance, \$1000; New York, \$8000; Atlantic, \$10,000. It is supposed, however, there is some insurance in State street, Boston; but the amount is not yet known in this city.

This packet belongs to Grinnell, Minton & Co's line and, was a magnificent ship.—Capt. Ezra Nye, who became so generally known to the public while in command of the packet ship Independence, was a principle owner in her, and will be the greatest sufferer. She was valued at \$90,000. The cargo was probably worth \$150,000.

The captains of the schooners Good Intent and St. Marys, arrived yesterday, report passing the Henry Clay on Wednesday afternoon. She was then lying with her head off shore, her upper works in apparently good condition, and a number of persons on her deck.

Steamer Duncan C. Pell, has been sent to her assistance, and strong hopes are entertained that no more lives have been lost.

After the above intelligence reached the Herald office, information was received of the loss of another ship, and of a schooner. Our messenger has given us the following particulars.

The ship Edgar, Capt. McManus, from N. Orleans, for New York, during the blow on the morning of the 25th, ran ashore on Abbecon beach. About 7 o'clock that morning, her mainmast was cut away, when she immediately bilged, and at last accounts was rapidly sinking in the sand, with the water over her lower deck beams. She was in about four feet water, and will probably prove a total loss. She left New Orleans on the 4th instant, with a cargo consisting of 311 bales of cotton, 2310 barrels and 164 tierces pork, 399 barrels and 964 kegs of lard, and 119 casks of ham, all of which was insured in the Sun and Atlantic offices, in this city.

The Edgar is a new ship of 450 tons burthen, built in the latter part of 1844, at Brunswick, Maine, and owned by Captain McManus, the father of her commander. The vessel is insured at Boston. We are happy to say that no lives have been lost. The cargo will be partly saved, although in a damaged condition.

Our newsmen could not learn the name of the schooner that is ashore near the Edgar.—She was from Wilmington, N. C. She went ashore in the same gale, and has almost entirely gone to pieces. Most of the cargo—cotton and naval stores—was washed on the meadows and will be saved, although much injured. She is supposed to be a Wilmington and New York packet.

This appears to be a sad year for the mariner.

Arrivals at the Hanover House since last Thursday.

E. Brackett,	N. C. W. S. Ash,	do
W. A. Gwyer,	do	J. A. Davis, do
T. M. Rogers,	do	J. Gallows, do
J. Sheridan,	S. C. A. D. Moore,	do
D. D. Sloan,	N. C. T. Blake,	do
J. A. Bunting,	do	R. Quince, do
S. Devay,	do	M. J. Hawkins, N. Y.
Dr. W. H. Bun,	Phil. W. B. Franklin,	N. C.

Arrivals at the Carolina Hotel since last Thursday.

William Frist, Brunswick; Alfred Smith, Whiteville; John Starr, Mississippi; I. Robinson, New York; J. B. Smith, Boston; F. B. Houghton, Madeira; G. Bonelville, Montreal; C. Perkins, Pitt Co., N. C.; G. Lockwood, New York; H. H. Robinson, Bladen Co., NC; Stephen M. Houston, Jr., N. C.; John R. Robinson, Elizabeth; C. C. Rabiteau, Raleigh; Alonzo Nixon, N. Hanover; J. C. Slo cums, Sampson; Sam'l E. Johnson, Duplin; Wm. L. Hall, Brunswick; A. M'Keithan, Sampson; John B. Lamar, Georgia; Mrs. Howell Cobb, 2 children & servant, Georgia; H. Engleling, Charleston; C. G. Burtherrimier, Washington; Alfred Smith, Whiteville; Isaac Bourdeau, Brunswick; Mr. Wildman, Charleston, S. C.; T. Singleton, New Bern, N. C.; Fleming Ward, Milton, N. C.; Lieut. Howard, Georgia; Martial Hollingsworth, Duplin; Thomas Money, Jr. N. C.; Samuel G. Patmer, S. C.; F. Smith, Lenoir; G. W. Bird, Sampson; Wm. Faison, Sampson; R. K. Bryan, do.; A. R. McDonald, N. Hanover; Dr. R. D. Addington, Wilmington.

To the Editor of the Journal.

I desire, with your permission to give your readers some information respecting the new Mutual Insurance Company which has lately gone into operation in this State,—and which, as it embraces the whole State in its sphere, may supply a want which has long been felt by the citizens of your town.

This Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature in 1843—and organized in the month of January last; since which time it has been steadily progressing in gaining the confidence and support of the community, and it now offers ample indemnity to all its members who may suffer by the calamity of fire—for, all who insure in the Company become members of it, and are entitled to cast as many votes for officers as they are insured hundreds of dollars—that is, one vote for every \$100 insured.

There are many reasons why we should be favorably disposed towards such a Company, and why we should insure in it. The first is the small amount of money demanded. In the second place, we can keep our money at home in our own State, and not pay it out to enrich foreign Insurance Companies. Stock Companies go into the business for the purpose of making money,—and from their reports do divide large sums on the capital invested by the Stockholders. Whereas this Company is formed for the purpose of saving the property, if any, to ourselves. Were the business of the Northern Insurance Companies confined strictly to the large cities, where fires are of frequent occurrence, and where the destructive element sometimes lays the half of them in ashes, they would declare no dividends. It is from the patronage they receive in the State of North Carolina and elsewhere, where fires are less frequent, that they are enabled to make their premiums and declare their dividends.

But in the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company the whole benefit accrues to the members. We pay but a small sum at the time we get insured, and obligate ourselves in case of loss, to make good the loss to those insured from the amounts paid in at the time we insure; and, if that is insufficient, we resort to a tax on the bonds for the balance;—and we find, by looking over the reports of Mutual Companies, that those taxes are very small—hardly amounting to one-sixth of the amount demanded for insurance in a Stock Company.

But lastly—such Companies are stable and secure. We have never heard of the failure of a Mutual Company—and the least acquaintance with their plan will convince every person that they cannot fail. A very strong fact in evidence of the safety of such Companies as this: At the great fire in Pittsburgh, last year, the Mutual Insurance Company of that town paid all its losses, & had a handsome capital left to continue business; we have been informed, the Stock Companies of that place all failed to redeem their obligations of insurance.

I wish merely to hint at the subject now, hoping for some more favorable opportunity to bring this matter to the notice of the citizens of Wilmington; and am, most respectfully, &c.

R.

SUGAR—10 hds Cuba Muscovado Sugar. 1 hhd do, Clarified, (superior.) 2 do New Orleans do. 15 bbls do Clarified. Just received and for sale by
A31 BARRY & BRYANT.