

The Fayetteville Plank Road.

We are grateful to the Fayetteville Observer for calling our attention to our omission to speak of the Plank Road, in the article of last week, upon the "prospects of Wilmington." The article was hastily penned, and was by no means intended for an elaborate recapitulation of all the public works in the State, nor even of all in which Wilmington might be interested; still, had we supposed that the omission of the Plank Road would have excited remarks as indicating either a jealousy of Fayetteville, or a hostility to that work, we would certainly have been more careful in our enumeration, for most assuredly neither of them was felt, nor intended to be expressed; neither do we think that, rightly viewed, the small amount subscribed to that work, in this town, indicates any such feeling on the part of the community at large. But the truth is, that Wilmington should rather be praised for what she does do, than censured for what she does not. To all works requiring a helping hand, she has subscribed more liberally than any community in the State—perhaps more liberally than her means would allow. It has never been that, in order to raise the comparatively small sum necessary for the Plank Road, the aid of Wilmington was required. The town of Fayetteville, and the populous and wealthy counties from that point to Salisbury, have been found fully adequate to the undertaking, and even were Wilmington prepared to subscribe, propriety would dictate that it should be left to those more immediately interested, and whose residence along the line of the Road would enable them to conduct it with more satisfaction. For ourselves we can see no earthly reason why jealousy should exist between Fayetteville and Wilmington, although we are afraid it does, and has, we fear, influenced the subscription of Fayetteville to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation.

Should any effort be made to divert the traffic of the Central Railroad out of the State, we should unquestionably oppose it, as being calculated, not only to injure Wilmington, but to defeat the intention of the Legislature in giving it such a liberal charter.

The Central Railroad—A State Project.

We hope that we will not be assailed with the hackneyed outcry of being illiberal, or "behind the age," when we aver that, had not the North Carolina Railroad project been presented to us as a State work—as eminently North Carolina in its inception, character and tendencies—we would have opposed it, "tooth and nail" from the start—nay more, we feel perfectly confident, that had it not appeared to the State pride of the Legislature, it would never have become a law. When it was introduced, the partisans of the Charlotte and Danville Road, backed by the Virginia interest, were knocking at the door of the Legislature for a charter to connect these two points. It was as a substitute for this project, which would have cut the State in two, and carried all its central and western trade to the Virginia markets, that the Central Railroad bill was passed. Nothing but a desire to build up a market within our own borders—to foster our own trade—to avert the impending ruin of our own public works already constructed, and to prevent the draining of our resources to swell the commerce and prosperity of our neighbors at the price of our own increased impoverishment, could have overcome the scruples which existed against the State's becoming farther involved in any projects of internal improvement, which, as they must, in some measure, be confined in their effects to special localities, should, if possible, be constructed by those who expect to be the peculiar recipients of the benefits to be derived from them. Such being the facts of the case, we cannot regard without jealousy and apprehension, the strenuous efforts which are being made in advance to divert the work from its legitimate object, and to make it subservient to the interests and wishes of our Virginia rivals. We notice lately the holding of town meetings in Petersburg, upon the subject of appointing delegates to the Greensborough Convention, and we also notice the presence of Ex-Governor MOREHEAD, of this State, who made a long speech on the occasion, setting forth the vast accession of trade which the Central Road would bring to Petersburg. We have noticed the same disposition among many of the leading politicians of the West, with whom the idea seems to be gaining ground that Petersburg or Norfolk is the real point to be reached. The people of the East—the friends of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad—those who feel any interest in the property which the State holds in the Road—should look to this matter. If, instead of being a State project, having its outlet within our own borders, it is to be converted into a mere feeder for Virginia markets, we can see no earthly use in the people of the State going in debt to the amount of two millions of dollars to build it; nor in individuals subscribing their money for the benefit of rivals, who will not thank them. Not a farthing should be subscribed without a guarantee that the connection should be made at the point where our road crosses the Neuse River. When that connection is established, let it find an outlet in North Carolina. We think Wilmington affords that outlet, and will furnish a desirable market. But that, of course, is a matter for the people themselves to judge. They can choose any market which may suit them best, but let the Road have a terminus in accordance with the intention of the Legislature in passing the bill, and of the people, who assented to it.—Governor MOREHEAD is *ad genus omne* belongs to the class who are always prating about "State pride," "public spirit," &c. &c., and exemplify it by first securing their own interest, and that of their friends, and letting the State pay the piper. Such men are not to be trusted with the direction of such matters. It behooves the people of the State, who have to pay for such improvements, to see that they answer the ends contemplated, else they had better not be made at all.

SKETCHES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESS.

We are pleased to notice in the Standard, the commencement of a series of Sketches of the Press in this State, by Col. JOHN H. WHEELER, of Lincoln County. We shall be happy to transfer such portions of this work to our columns as our limits may admit. The talents and industry of the author affords a guarantee that these numbers will well repay perusal, and throw light upon a subject which but little is known, while much is said.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

—Messrs. RICHARD LANGDON and JOHN WALKER, Jr., left this place on Wednesday last, for Charleston, for the purpose of taking the steamship Ohio, on their way to California. With the former gentleman we have never had the pleasure of any acquaintance; with the latter our acquaintance has been but slight, but still sufficient to impress us with the highest respect and friendship for him, as an honorable, energetic, and high-minded gentleman. Messrs. WALKER and LANGDON carry with them the best wishes of the community, as they do ours, for the full realization of their brightest anticipations.

SADLER'S HOTEL.

—In another column of our paper, will be found the advertisement of Mr. JAS. A. SADLER'S Hotel, Charlotte, N. C., to which we invite attention. We cannot, however, omit the opportunity of bearing our own testimony to Mr. SADLER'S urbanity as a gentleman, and attention as a landlord. We speak from over a year's residence in his house.

The Elections.

We have not yet received the details of the elections in New York, New Jersey, Mississippi, Louisiana, or Michigan; but enough is known to determine the result with a good deal of certainty.

NEW YORK.—It is believed, that there will be a Federalist majority of about 2,000 on the popular vote. The election of State officers is divided between the whigs and Democrats, the former having the majority. The Legislature is doubtful, although it is believed that the whigs may have a small majority in both branches.

NEW JERSEY.—The result of the election in New Jersey may be considered a Democratic victory. Instead of a majority of 25 in the Legislature, as was the case last year, the whigs have a bare majority of one on joint ballot, while the Democrats have a majority of the popular vote.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.—There is a reason to fear that Raymond, whig, has been elected to Congress, from the Wheeling District, left vacant by the death of Newman, Democrat. If so, it is a whig gain.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Democrats have carried every thing in this State; electing the Governor, and making a gain of a Congressman. This decides the question of preponderance in the next House of Representatives. It will be Democratic.

LOUISIANA.—The Democrats have carried this State, having elected their Governor, &c. They have carried the city of New Orleans, and obtained a majority in "Old Zack's" own State. It is believed that there is no change in the congressional delegation.

MICHIGAN.—Barry, Democrat, is elected Governor by an increased majority. It is believed that the Legislature of Michigan will rescind the instructions to their Senators on the Wilnot Proviso.

BUSINESS OF THE RAILROAD.—We have not received the official report, but learn that the following is the comparative statement of the annual receipts, expenditures, and profits, and number of passengers for the nine years, from 1841 to 1849 inclusive, as submitted to the Stockholders' meeting by the "Examining Committee."

Table with 5 columns: Years, Receipts, Expenditures, Profits, No. of Passengers. Data for years 1841-1849.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

—We are pleased to learn from Mr. THOMPSON, of this place, who is a practical weaver, having had extensive experience in every department of the manufacturing business in England, that he expects to commence operations in a few weeks with a small steam factory, in which it is his intention to manufacture carpets, jeans, and other woollen goods, as well as most kinds of cotton goods. We hope that his experiment may prove successful, as it will not doubt be the commencement of a new and profitable branch of industry in Wilmington. His factory is located at the upper end of town, near the site of the Lamp-Black factory, a short distance above the Railroad.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT.

—We are also pleased to notice that Mr. E. D. HALL is engaged in the erection of a building on the wharf, near the foot of Chestnut street, for the purpose of manufacturing Rice Casks by steam, out of the logs.

JAMES A. PEDEK, formerly of this town, but now a citizen of Florida, was chosen at the recent election in that State, Brig. General of the 2d Division, 3d Brigade, Florida Militia.

The Goldboro' Telegraph has been considerably enlarged and improved. It makes quite a respectable appearance.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—According to the appointment made by Judge DICK, at the late term of the Superior Court for Sampson county, there will be a special term of the Superior Court held on the third Monday in December next.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—It seems that the Indians in Florida are by no means disposed to emigrate. At a talk held on the 17th ult., between the Commanding General and the Seminole Chiefs, both BILLY BOWLENS and ASSEMAH expressed their determination not to remove. They said that they and their people would sooner die. The murders were given up to the United States, and having done so, they could not be further responsible for acts of violence that cannot be prevented among any people. They pledged themselves that no further disturbances should take place.

Some few of the Indians, it is said, may be induced to emigrate.

Impudence.

There is a system which, unfortunately, has received too much encouragement from the Southern Press, that cannot too soon be put a stop to, viz: that of publishing the prospectuses of Northern publications, in consideration of being favored (!) with an exchange. The cool impudence with which the publishers of "Dollar Weeklies" and "Dollar Monthlies," and other catch-penny affairs forward their lengthy prospectuses to the country Press with the expectation that the whole thing will be published for—taking their sickly affairs at their own valuation—the paltry sum of one, two or three dollars, is perfectly disgusting. Why, we would hardly exchange with them upon any terms. We would not read through one of the namby-pamby affairs, if we were shipwrecked on a desert island, and had no other company. With our editorial brethren in this State we will cheerfully reciprocate all the courtesies of the craft, for courtesy sake; but all others, who have no such claims, must pay the full price for advertisements in advance. We cannot afford to advertise trash at a lower rate than we do the legitimate business of our neighbors. We commend a similar course to our brethren of the Press throughout.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROVISIO IN ILLINOIS.—Hon. S. A. DOUGLASS, one of the Senators from Illinois, in a recent speech at the Capital of that State, defined his position on the slavery question. He adhered to the Clayton compromise bill, or would go for the Missouri compromise; but denounced the Wilnot proviso as unconstitutional. Senator DOUGLASS is a Democrat.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.—It would seem that, however favorably the idea of annexation may be received by the people of Canada, it is likely to meet with very little favour from the government. A Circular has been addressed by the Adjutant General of Militia in Canada, to all the Commanding officers of the various Militia corps in Montreal, desiring that they will ascertain if any of their officers signed the annexation address; and if so, whether it was of their own free will and accord. With those holding her Majesty's commission as justice of the peace, the Provisional Secretary has done likewise. But they do not stop here. The government announce that they will deprive all those who have signed the address, no matter how high their station, of all offices in the gift of the Crown. This will leave of the Militia, the Montreal Cavalry with but one officer.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 5th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: O. G. PARSELY, President; N. N. NIXON, J. G. WRIGHT, JETHRO BALLARD, A. J. DE ROSSET, J. J. D. BELLAMY, BENNET FLANNERY, Z. LATIMER, and EDWARD KIDDER, Directors.—Commercial.

The Whigs and their new Allies.

The election in New York is over, and the result ascertained. That result is unfavorable to the Democratic party, and will, of course, be hailed as a triumph of their opponents. It might, perhaps, afford some amusement, if nothing more, to look at the circumstances which have contributed to bring about this result, and the agency which was employed. It cannot be denied, that dissensions existed in the bosom of the Democratic party, and that reckless and ambitious men, finding that they could not any longer possess the influence to which they aspired, endeavored to sow dissensions, and open anew a wound which had been healed. But even this would have failed, had not the Whig party brought to their aid all the negro voters in the city of New York, and the majority of them throughout the State. Previous to the election a large and fashionable meeting of the elite of niggerdom, embracing all the talent of the upper classes of colored society, was held at PUTNAM'S Hall, and did then and there denounce the Democratic party, and resolve to support the Whig ticket. It will be seen from the following editorial of the New York Herald, written before the election, that the result which has happened, was foreseen, and its causes perfectly understood. Of course our Whig friends are proud of their "natural allies"—the free negroes afforded. As for the negro ticket for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we have not yet ascertained how far it will meet the approval of the white portion of the party:

From the New York Herald.

The approaching Election—New demand in the Cabinet—Fugate River of the Democracy.

The approaching contest between the two great parties in this city and State, which comes off on Tuesday next, will present some curious and original features, calculated to puzzle the philosopher, and make the good natured laugh. A new element, of a peculiar character, is about to be introduced into it—one which has sprung up in the very centre of the city, and the first movement connected with which will be found reported at length, in our columns to-day. For the first time the African slaves of a former age, have come together in a public meeting, declaring their political rights, and assumed a position which, in the approaching struggle, will decide the contest in favor of the party whose side they take. We refer our readers to the full report of these proceedings, which took place at a highly respectable negro meeting, composed of the negro elite of the city, from all the oyster collars and other places about town, and held at PUTNAM Hall. At this meeting, there were also preferences indicated in favor of Senator Seward for the Presidency, and Frederick Douglas for the Vice Presidency, for 1849, thus:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD (white man), of New York, for President.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS (black man), of Ohio, for Vice President.

This new and wonderful element will probably decide the approaching election in favor of the whigs. As the contest now stands, it is very certain that both parties will be very nearly balanced in this city; and if such is the case in the city, a similar result may take place throughout the State. The exercise, therefore, of the negro right of suffrage, comprising probably one thousand votes in the city, and as many in the State, may determine the political complexion of the State of New York in favor of the whigs, for the next year, and produce an entire defeat of the democracy. The position now taken by the African, or negro race, will give them great power hereafter; and probably some of the factions of the day, which receive their aid, may think it necessary to bring them into public office, and administer a little of the spoils to their new allies. In this movement, the whigs have certainly some consummate skill, in managing their affairs so as to bring this new and fresh corps of voters in favor of their side of the question.

This is a new phase of socialism, which will yet attract more and more public attention, and should never be tolerated in a republic. It is almost equal, in rich humor and broad farce, to the recent astonishing revolution in St. Domingo, by which that wonderful people was suddenly transformed into a great nation of "Faustian I., the Emperor of Hayti"!

The new Constitution of California.

The following digest of the Constitution agreed upon by the California Convention, called in accordance with the proclamation of Gen. RILEY, is taken from the Philadelphia Bulletin. It will be seen that slavery is prohibited. In other respects, the Constitution differs very little from that of many of the old States:

THE BILL OF RIGHTS.—The Bill of Rights guarantees the usual rights and liberty and property. All political power is declared inherent in the people, for whose protection and benefit government is instituted, and no laws shall be enacted which shall deprive the people of the land, or the judgment of their peers. The right of trial by jury to remain inviolate, but it may be waived by the parties in civil cases.—Perfect freedom in religious matters is guaranteed.—The writ of habeas corpus cannot be suspended except when it is required by rebellion or invasion, where the public safety requires it. Excessive bail and fines, and cruel and unusual punishments are forbidden, and witnesses shall not be unreasonably detained. The presentation of a grand jury shall be required to bring any one to answer for capital or infamous crimes.—No person shall be twice jeoparded for the same offence. No one shall be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without process of law, and no private property shall be taken for public use without just compensation. Perfect freedom of speech and of the press is guaranteed. In libels the truth may be given in evidence. The people have the right to assemble for consultation and petition and to instruct their representatives.—Persons engaged in a duel in any way, are disqualified for office. The usual rules against a standing army, making the military subordinate to the civil power, are adopted. Representation is to be apportioned according to population. Imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, is prohibited. Ex post facto laws, bills of attainder and laws impairing the obligation of contracts cannot be passed. Foreigners who become bona fide residents are to have the rights of native citizens.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in the State." This section was unanimously adopted.

The right of Suffrage is guaranteed to all male citizens aged 21 and upwards, six months resident in California, except Indians, Africans and the descendants of Africans.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly. Senators to be chosen for two years; Representatives chosen annually on the Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, and the Legislature to meet on the 1st Monday in January. The qualifications of members are that they should be citizens of the State for one year and of the country for six months prior to the election.—The Senate not to be less than one-third nor more than one-half the members of the Assembly. They are to be divided into two classes by lot; the first class to be vacated at the end of the first year. The remaining provisions for the legislature are similar to those of the other States. The Governor may veto any bill and it shall then not become a law, except by a vote of two-thirds of the Assembly. The provisions for impeachment are the same as in our constitutions. No member of the Legislature shall be eligible to an office created during his term, and no United States or State officer shall be eligible to the Legislature, except militia or other officers with a compensation less than \$500. The members are to be apportioned according to a census to be taken in 1852.

THE EXECUTIVE.—The Governor is to be elected at the time of the election of the Legislature, and shall hold his office for two years. He must be 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State for two years. He possesses the usual rights of pardon, reprieve, &c., to fill vacant offices, to convene the legislature, &c. A Lieutenant Governor is to be chosen at the same time, to preside in the Senate and to act as Governor, in case of vacancy.

BANKS, CORPORATIONS, &c.—The legislature to have no power to grant any charter for banking purposes. Associations for the deposit of gold and silver, may be formed under general laws, but cannot issue any paper. Lotteries are also prohibited. All other corporations for municipal and other purposes, and all joint stock associations, can only be chartered with a provision making the stockholders individually liable.

OTHER MATTERS.—The Judiciary, the boundary and educational questions, were not yet acted on by the convention up to Sept. 22d. It was supposed their labors would be done, and the convention would adjourn about the first week in October.

Latest from San Francisco.

The steamer Falcon arrived at New Orleans from Chagres, on the 6th instant, having left that place on the 30th ultimo. She brings San Francisco dates to the 20th September inclusive. From the New Orleans Picayune, of the 7th, we glean the following particulars of her news:

The Falcon arrived at Chagres from Havana on the 30th ultimo, and left the same night for this port. She brings three passengers, and \$19,200 in gold dust, consigned to the commercial house of Mausel White & Co.

The Empire City for New York, and the Alabama for New Orleans, left Chagres on the 29th ult., each of them having the mail for her destined port. This arrangement was owing to the mail agent who accompanied the letters from California. Great complaints, we are informed, are made about the mismanagement of the mails on the Isthmus.

Mr. Gleason, U. S. Consul at Chagres, is in very ill health.

There are 1000 persons on the Isthmus, all bound for San Francisco.

The steamer Oregon arrived at Panama on the 23d ult., from San Francisco, and was to leave again for the latter named port on the 7th instant. She brought from California three hundred passengers and \$700,000 in gold dust.

The Hon. T. Butler King, we learn, was to leave San Francisco for the States in the steamer appointed to sail thence on the 1st instant.

The Convention at Monterey for forming a State Constitution, was in regular session at that place.—Subjoined we give a list of the officers elected:—

- Robert Semple, President; William G. Marcy, Secretary; Caleb Lyons, First Assistant Secretary; J. B. Field, Second Assistant Secretary; W. E. P. Hartnell, Translator; Henrique Henriquez, Assistant Translator; J. S. Houston, Sergeant-at-Arms; Cornelius Sullivan, Doorkeeper.

The vote for the President was as follows:—

- Robert Semple..... 26
- William M. Gwin..... 8
- Scattering..... 4
- Total..... 38

DISCOVERY OF A VEIN OF GOLD.—We take the following from the Alta California, of the 13th of September:—

Col. J. C. Fremont has denounced a tract of land lying on the Mariposa river, about forty miles from the San Joaquin river, upon which he has been recently discovered an exceedingly rich vein of gold. The Mariposa (or Butterflies) river, was a few months since visited by a party conducted by this eminent explorer, and washings established along the stream. The discovery of this party was conveyed to the Colonel in 1846, and the mines thereupon having been regularly denounced, according to Mexican law, measures have been taken to work them. The vein is about two feet in thickness at the surface, and is found in the usual strata of quartz. The yield is about eight ounces of gold to 100 pounds of rock. A specimen was exhibited at this office a few days since, together with a mass of gold extracted by quicksilver, weighing about three ounces. There is every reason to believe that this vein may be traced many leagues in extent, and be found of uninterrupted richness. The gold mines of California are now in reality discovered!

The Convention at Monterey was rapidly progressing in the task of framing the constitution. The following is the latest intelligence from that body, taken from the Alta California of the 20th of September:—

The Declaration of Rights was adopted by the Convention on the 11th inst., and the whole of the Constitution, which, amounting to about one-eighth of the constitution, induces the belief that the end of the present month will find the Convention prepared to adjourn. The slavery question was unanimously settled on the 10th instant. The only matter which bids fair to detain the Convention, is the apportioning of representatives in the different districts. With the exception of the committee proposed, we foresee no real difficulty in acquitting itself of the task.

The influx of population into the golden region is going on at an accelerated pace. The Alta California says:—

About 30,000 persons, mostly young men, compose the overland emigration this year. A portion of this body is already in the country, and parties are daily arriving from the States. R. G. Owen, who visited a company across the country by the Santa Fe route, diverging to the northern road, crossing the Sierra Nevada, and entering California near Johnson's ranch, reports the emigration in an unusually forward state, with provisions plenty and to spare.—The grass along the road had been abundant, and that by the way was believed a scarcity of food for stock would be encountered. This was along the sink of St. Mary's river, and here, by abandoning the road a subsistence could be procured.

Hon. T. Butler King was, on the 13th September, slowly recovering. He was, in a few days, to repair to the lovely and quiet valley of Sonoma, in order to more fully recover his health.

Messrs. Crummett & Co. have established a market in San Francisco, calling it the Fulton Market. The ship Samoset arrived at San Francisco on the 9th Sept., having on board an iron steam boat of 75 horse power, complete, and ready for immediate use. Her owners, says the Alta California, are quite sure of a small "sprinkling" of fortune, if their vessel be made to ply between this city and Sacramento.

At the Natoma mines (American river) machines employing quicksilver are very successful in extracting gold. The average richness of a bushel of earth, previously worked, is about 8 ounces, troy. In reference to the overland emigration the Alta California remarks:—

It is necessary that we should state, in order to relieve anxieties and allay the fears which have been but unduly created, regarding the general probability of the emigration exceeding this year, that the latest accounts are highly encouraging, and represent the entire body fully five weeks earlier than the emigration of any preceding year. We deem this statement but just, in view of the wrong impression which has gone abroad, and which exists even to the present time, to a great extent, in this place. The friends of emigrating parties, residing in the States, may rest assured of the general safety of all, and that aside from the ordinary fatigue and privations of the journey, no suffering has, as yet, been experienced.

The I. O. O. F. were about to establish a lodge in San Francisco. Joseph Daniel was tried at the murder of Peter Petit, by shooting him through the head, and the object was plundered, the verdict of guilty was rendered.

The Government post office at San Francisco is represented to be in "the most admirable confusion." The Placer Times of the 1st September says:—

"Some what less than ten postmasters have been appointed in as many weeks succeeding each other with a rapidity to the lively state of affairs in California. A postmaster is sent to San Francisco, with a salary of \$2,000, when at such a time the Postmaster General knows, or should have known, that such a post would scarcely furnish clean linen for the incumbent. By the last mail from San Francisco sent a single letter was re-mailed for our post office, though the postmaster here has forwarded to the office below upward of 2400 names, and has done all to insure the speedy forwarding of letters to his office—only the letters originally directed to this office came. We have now a population, in this vicinity and at the neighboring mines, of at least seven or eight thousand souls, all anxiously looking for letters through the Sacramento post office."

POPULATION OF WILMINGTON, DEL.—An intelligent gentleman informs the Delaware Republican that "the population of Wilmington increased more in the six years after 1842 than it did in the fifty-six years previous to that period. The population in 1812 was 1,900, in 1848 it was 14,000—increased 6,000 while in 1793 the population was 2,500."

PASSENGER PRICES.—We learn that at the extensive sale of the property of R. BURN, deceased, in Nash county, this week, one negro wheelwright sold for \$1875, and another for \$1605. No. 1 field hands sold from \$700 to \$800. Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Stock brought from \$10.50 to \$12 per share, for \$100 paid in.—Tarboro' Press, 10th inst.

OTHER MATTERS.—The Judiciary, the boundary and educational questions, were not yet acted on by the convention up to Sept. 22d. It was supposed their labors would be done, and the convention would adjourn about the first week in October.

Foreign News.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Saturday last, the 10th instant, with seven days later news from Europe. She brings Paris dates to the 25th, and Liverpool dates to the 27th ultimo. We are indebted to the Baltimore Sun, of the 12th inst., for the following telegraphic report of the Cambria's news:

The America arrived at Liverpool on the 21st ult. England.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, had an audience of her Majesty at Windsor Castle, on Saturday last, to deliver his credentials.

The European Times says that the fears which were entertained that a general war would spring out of the demand which the Emperor made upon the Sultan relative to the extradition, or rather giving up of the refugees at Widdin, have been quieted by intelligence which has come to hand. The attitude assumed by this country and France, placed the Emperor on the horns of a dilemma. He had no alternative but to lower his tone or bare his sabre. He must either fight the English bull dog and Gallic cock, or he must cease to bully the Turk. He has preferred the more pacific course. We know his resolve and admire his prudence, a quality which even despots know how to respect.

Lord Palmerston introduced to her Majesty, Sir Henry Bulwer, who took leave, on departing, to enter on the duties of his mission.

The Austrian loan has fallen one-half per cent. below the figure of emission.

Nothing of interest has transpired in this distracted and downtrodden country. The difficulties between landlords and tenants, with murders and assassinations, continue.

In the National Assembly, the leading features of the week's debate was the adjourned discussion on national credit, connected with the cost of the Roman intervention, which had been adjourned over.

The principal speeches were made by M. de Tocqueville, Thiers, Montalembert, Leroux, Arago, Cavaignac, and Barrot. The vote for the Roman credit was 467, against it, 168. Among the moderates who voted with the minority were Cavaignac, Arago, Cremieux, and Coralle. Hugo and Lamartine were both absent.

In the course of the remarks made by M. de Tocqueville, he expressed the hope that the amnesty would be granted. He said he believed that Pius, the great Pontiff who had given the signal of every liberty and of all liberal ideas, had been repudiated by violence and murder. These last expressions called forth denials, and M. Tulean rose and cried aloud "a lie," and amid great commotion the Assembly adjourned.

The difficulty was afterwards settled, and the sittings resumed.

The Paris Moniteur and Republic have been seized for publishing letters from Louis Blanc and other refugees in London.

Lamartine is anxious to go to the East, and has purchased territory within a few days' journey from Smyrna.

M. Persaghi, who had been sent to Vienna to bring the remains of the Duke de Reichstadt, to have them interred by the side of his father, has returned, the Emperor of Austria having positively refused.

Lucien Murat, the Minister to Turin, had left for his post on the 17th of June.

Seventeen of the June insurgents have been tried at Versailles, and have been acquitted.

The chofers at Paris has entirely ceased.

The wretched system of passports in France is fully shown by the following incident. The police agent at the frontier had stopped the new ambassador of the United States at Madrid, as he was entering Spain on the 17th, because his passport was not signed at Bayonne.

Reports from Paris received on the 25th state, that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg has forwarded dispatches to his government indicating a change in the hostile determination of Russia in its disposition with Turkey, upon the subject of the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. So far from pushing matters to extremities Russia expresses itself anxious to settle difficulties quietly provided no warlike interference was threatened on the part of England. The same rumor was prevalent at Vienna on the 21st.

Turkey.—A letter from Malta states that there is no doubt but that the English fleet has left the Adriatic for the Dardanelles. The Austrian fleet is under sail for the Dardanelles.

At Sebastopol there was a Russian fleet of 26 vessels, only four hours' sail from the mouth of the Bosphorus. The Turkish fleet was anchored across the Bosphorus at the narrowest parts to defend the passage.

The Turkish army in Wallachia had been ordered back to Constantinople.

The French fleet, consisting of six vessels of the line, two frigates, and steamers, with 8,000 men and 60 guns, is under weigh for the Dardanelles.

The Deutsche Zeitung has letters from Constantinople to the effect that the new ambassador of the British to the Porte, announced the arrival of the Bosphorus, of the British fleet of observation.

A salute of 20 guns was fired by the British fleet, in honor of the British flag.

Rome.—A letter from Rome, dated on the 14th, says that much excitement prevails in the city. Several young men have been arrested for singing the Marseillaise hymn in the street, and instead of singing, the people now indulge in prose recitations.

Placards with enormous letters, with "Death to infamous Priests"—"Death to the red Triumvirate," cover the walls of Rome.

Several attempts on the lives of French officers have been made.

A letter from Vienna to the 7th, says that Venice will not become a free port again. The capital of the kingdom will henceforward be at Verona.

Sardinia.—At Sardinia the ministerial crisis continues.

At Naples and Sicily.—The crisis of the Government continued. It was reported that a regicide association had been discovered, in which are implicated about 20,000 persons.

A copy of Lord Palmerston's dispatch on the Sicilian question, has been sent to the Emperor of Russia, who sent a courier to Naples, recommending the King not to give way, assuring him that Russia and Austria would stand under any circumstances. The Government papers were filled with abuse of England and against Lord Palmerston.

Proceedings.

Of the 14th Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company, held in Wilmington, on Friday, 8th November, 1849.

On motion of Gen. ALEX. TAYLOR, L. H. B. WHITAKER, of the county of Halifax, was called to the Chair, and HENRY NUTT and C. W. BRADLEY appointed Secretaries.