THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1850.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Raleigh on the 13th day of June. Have all the Counties appointed delegates?

New Hanover County Convention will meet on Tuesday of June County Court.

Democratic Meeting in Wilmington.

The Democratic voters of the two Captains' Districts of Wilmington, are requested to meet at the Court House on *Wednesday evening next*, (June 5th,) at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent them in the approaching County Convention, to be held in this place on Tuesday of June Court. A full meeting is requested by

MANY DEMOCRATS.

The County Convention.

We would beg leave to call the attention of our Democratic friends throughout this County to the fact, that the County Convention will assemble in this place on Tuesday of June Court. We think it hardly necessary to urge upon them the importance and propriety of every district being fully represented, and we sincerely hope that meetings will be held and delegates appointed from every Captain's District in the County. So far, we fear that comparatively few districts have moved in this matter. Cannot meetings be held during the coming week in those which have not as yet taken any action? It is essential to the promotion of harmony and good feeling that there should be a full representation, and that concert of action should be secured.

Annexation of Cuba.

The recent excitement in regard to Cuba has drawn public attention to that quarter, and although the miserable affair, mis-named an "expedition," has failed, as might have been expected, still the belief has taken possession of all reflecting minds, that the days of Spanish supremacy are numbered. The Island must eventually pass out of the hands of its present rulers. It is not powerful enough to maintain an independent national existence, and must inevitably become a dependency of some European maritime power, or be annexed to the United States. Whatever the "powers that be" may be disposed to do in the premises, it is plain that the *people* of this country will never permit Cuba to fall into the hands of Great Britain. That may be regarded as a "fixed fact." It is necessary for our safety, and the safety of our commerce in the Gulf, that, in the event of Cuba passing out of the hands of Spain, it should fall into ours. Public opinion, always far ahead of legislation, even now looks forward to the annexation of Cuba as the next great movement in our national progress, and although its occurrence may be delayed or accelerated by unforeseen contingencies, it is as certain to take place as any other event which depends upon the future for its fulfillment. Even the Spaniards themselves begin to feel this, and will become more and more sensible of the fact every day. The benefits to be derived from the possession of Cuba are neither insignificant nor doubtful. The trade of the Island now amounts to over sixty millions of dollars annually. A large amount of her products, such as sugar, molasses and coffee, are exported to the United States, while the Spanish tariff laws prevent the importation of American flour, provisions, &c.; thus depriving our farmers of a market, and forcing the Cubans to pay twice as much as they otherwise would. The reciprocal advantages which must flow from the measure, commend it to the attention of our legislators; and we should not be surprised to hear of a motion being introduced into one or both Houses of Congress, requesting the President to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba. It is said that the British hold a mortgage on some of the revenues of the Island to the amount of twelve millions of pounds, but this is a matter of no manner of importance. The same thing was said about California, but we have never heard a word of it since the acquisition of that territory. It is also probable, that the proposition for bringing in Cuba, would meet with very severe opposition from the free soilers; but we believe the majority of the Northern, and especially the Western men, on considering the profitable market which it would open to them, and to their products, would view the matter in a very different light, and bolt her, if she had ten times as many negroes. We hardly think that the idea of purchasing Cuba will be seriously entertained by the present Congress, but we regard it as nearly certain that, let Congress do as it may, the time is not far distant when fugitives from justice will no longer escape from the United States to Havana, but the star-spangled banner float from the Moro Castle, and the Gulf of Mexico become what it should be, and will be—an American lake.

The Panoramas.

POMAREDE'S Panoramas of the Mississippi River, and of Mr. CALHOUN'S Funeral Procession in Charleston, are in exhibition at the Theatre this night and to-morrow night. They are very highly praised by the press in Charleston and elsewhere, and no doubt considerable interest will be felt here in the painting of Mr. CALHOUN'S Funeral Procession. See advertisement.

☞Last week we stated that ELWOOD FISHER, who is spoken of as likely to be the Editor of the new Southern organ to be established at Washington City, "was a few years ago one of the most able and active Abolition lecturers in the State of Ohio." We made this statement upon the authority of the New York Herald, of the 16th instant, and have since seen it corroborated. Our neighbor of the Chronicle thinks it strange that last year we should have published and commended FISHER'S essay on "The North and the South." We see nothing strange in it. It was the essay we commended, not FISHER; of him we knew little or nothing, and cared nothing for him. We commend that essay as highly now as we did then. Its facts and reasonings have never yet been successfully met or refuted. We only question FISHER'S consistency and reliability, not the propriety of his present position.

☞Our cotemporaries shall be attended to next week; a press of matter and a headache prevents us this week.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. W. S. ASHE for public documents and other favors.

☞The Democratic County Convention of Wake county, held in Raleigh, on the 20th instant, nominated WESLEY JONES, Esq., for the Senate, and Gen. SAUNDERS, JAMES D. NEWSON, and BURWELL ROLLINS, Esqs., for the Commons.

☞Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, formerly Senator from this State, has written a letter to Hon. H. S. FOOTE, in which he expresses his belief that, under all circumstances, the Compromise ought to pass, as being the best that can be done. Ex-President TYLER is also out to the same effect.

CENTRAL ROAD.—By the latest accounts, only $5,750 was wanted to complete the subscription to the Central Road. It is more than probable that by this time that sum has been made up. The first instalment has been paid in upon all subscriptions.

DECLINE OF CUBA.—In 1841 the population of Cuba was stated at 1,007,624, and in 1849 at only 898,752, a decline of 108,872 in nine years. The statement of exports from the Island also show a steady annual decline in amount.

The Compromise Bill.

No progress has as yet been made with this bill, nor is it easy to foresee when there will be any. The discussion still continues in the Senate, and is ably maintained upon both sides. The friends of the measure feel confident of its success, and so do its opponents of its defeat. In the meantime, it is believed that the Free Soilers and administrationists will make an attempt to pass the President's plan through the House before the Compromise bill can legitimately reach that body from the Senate. This same President's plan, as it is well known, consists of the admission of California with all the territory she claims, and—*nothing more*; leaving all the other questions open as a hobby for a future Presidential campaign. Of course, this naked admission of California by herself, and unaccompanied by any other measures for the settlement of the existing difficulties, will be opposed by the whole South, and lead to scenes of a most painful character, such as already have been witnessed upon the floor of the House, when the Southern minority, taking shelter under the established rules, prevented any action whatever. No doubt similar legislative expedients will be again resorted to, to prevent the enactment of any such tyrannical and oppressive measure, and with the effect of producing a feeling of mutual distrust and exasperation of a most alarming and dangerous character. The only possible recommendation or mitigation that this non-action policy can offer to the South, lies in the fact that it does not interfere with the boundary of Texas, and, consequently, leaves nearly all the territory of New Mexico under the nominal government of the slave State of Texas. The orders of the President, to the U. S. troops stationed in Santa Fe, are, not to interfere in case of any disturbance between the Texan authorities claiming jurisdiction in New Mexico, and the people of that territory, so that even now there is a very pretty little fight about, and considerable ill-feeling existing. It is perfectly plain that, sooner or later, New Mexico must separate from Texas, and we think it about as well to separate friends as wait until they become enemies. It does not seem likely that Texas can ever enforce her jurisdiction over New Mexico without the assistance of the United States, and this assistance the President has refused to grant. But, as we said before, this is a matter for Texas herself, and that clause in the compromise bill is only a proposition.

There is another thing that should induce Southern men to urge forward a settlement of these matters. The census bill has been passed, and the next Congress will be chosen under a new apportionment, which will not be so favorable to the South, as the Northern section has gained upon us considerably, in point of population, during the ten years since the last census.

Foreign News—Arrival of the Asia.

The new British steamship Asia arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 27th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 17th instant. The Asia made the passage in eight days and a half, the shortest ever made.

There has been a still further advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs, and a slight decline in Naval Stores. Trade continues brisk, and the money market easy. The political news is interesting. The Greek affair is not yet settled, though in a fair way of adjustment. Both France and Russia seem greatly displeased at the turn affairs have taken, and the Ministers of both powers have left London, though it is probable that their leaving may be accidental; neither of them was present on the occasion of the Queen's birthday. The matter created a good deal of excitement. There is no news from Ireland.

In France considerable excitement is said to prevail in regard to a new electoral law, now pending before the National Assembly. It is contended, by those opposed to the law, that any attempt to limit the elective franchise, except by a constituent assembly, properly convened, is illegal, and a violation of the constitution. An outbreak has been threatened in consequence, but the governmental preparations to put it down are too efficient to give it any chance of success. There is every prospect of a short crop throughout France. Trade is good.

From Germany there is nothing new. German politics consist of the rival efforts of Prussia and Austria to obtain an ascendancy over the minor States, and we can never understand how they go.

The Turkish government has signified to the Austrian and Russian Ministers that they must now consider all restraint on Hungarian refugees as at an end. It is not definitely known whether it is meant that the refugees are to be turned loose or to be employed in the Turkish service. So far as KOSSUTH and his comrades are concerned, the Porte is strongly supported by the Embassies of Great Britain and France.

☞The new Southern organ is to make its appearance next week. We will be more able to judge of its character when we see it. If it be devoted to the collection and dissemination of information calculated to set the South and the institution of slavery right before the world, and to a firm yet temperate defence of the South against the aspersions endeavored to be cast upon her, it may be the means of doing much good. But if, on the other hand, it is to set up for the only faithful paper in the South, and to denounce the whole Southern press as more or less unfaithful, (as is insinuated by the address of its proposers,) it can only be productive of evil.

From the Charleston Courier, May 29th.

Another Fire.

About half past two o'clock this morning, another alarm of fire aroused our citizens from their slumbers.

The fire commenced, we believe, in some out-buildings in the yard between the stores on Market and on Hayne streets. At the time we reached the spot, the flames had full possession of the store No. 6 on Hayne street, occupied by FANNING, TWEEDY & Co., and before we left (a quarter past 3) had communicated to No. 5 and 7—the former occupied by KELSEY & DEAS, and the latter by Messrs. GILLILAND, HOWELL & SON.

The engines were promptly at work, and at the time we write, there is every reasonable prospect that not more than these three stores will fall a prey to the flames. It is uncertain whether these will be totally destroyed, while it is possible that some of the adjoining stores of this noble block may be involved in the destruction.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—We are pained to say that our anticipations that the fire would not extend are not realized. We learn that it has extended to the east and west, No. 4, occupied by HARRAL, HARE & Co., and No. 8 being now enveloped in flames, and the lower part of the Charlesten Hotel, fronting on Hayne street, has also taken fire.

At the time we go to press, 4 o'clock, fears are entertained that the hotel and the entire block of brick stores on Hayne st. will be destroyed.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.—The following statistical exhibit of the Methodist Protestant Church, was made on Monday, 20th instant, in the General Conference at Baltimore:—Whole number of stations throughout the United States, 63; circuits, 357; missions, 104—total 513. Ministers and preachers, stationed, 778; unstationed, 647—total 1425. Members and ministers, 65,194; houses of worship, 803; parsonages, 57; value of church property, $708,415.

The Cuba Expedition—Total Failure.

The steamship Isabel, which arrived at Charleston, from Havana, on Saturday, the 25th instant, brings news of the landing of the Cuba expedition at Cardenas, and of its total failure and re-embarkation. Most of the men of the expedition are at Key West. Gen. LOPEZ and several of his officers are in Charleston and Savannah. The account of the affair we take from the extra of the Charleston Mercury. The Mercury says that "the following has been handed to them for publication by an officer of rank in the invading army:"

On the 15th May, when near the Island of Muheres, off the coast of Yucatan, the three divisions of the expedition, numbering in all six hundred and nine men, were concentrated on the steamship Creole.

They consisted of a regiment from Kentucky, a regiment from Louisiana, a battalion from Mississippi, and one independent company from the same State.

The two schooners which had belonged to the expedition were sent towards New Orleans, and the steam ship started direct for the town of Cardenas, on the Northern coast of Cuba.

The commander of the expedition, Gen. NARCISO LOPEZ, believed that that city could be surprised and taken in a few minutes, the morning cars seized and taken, and the whole of our army landed in Matanzas the same evening by the railroad.

The General also thought that little resistance would be made at Cardenas—that the large number of emigrants there from the United States would join the Liberating standard, as would the Cuban population, and perhaps the Spanish garrison.

But these expectations of this brave, honest, and patriotic veteran, were entirely disappointed, and the expedition in consequence, has utterly failed in accomplishing its object.

At two o'clock on the night of the 18th, the steamer succeeded in landing within a few yards of the wharf, and after some delay, a single plank was connected with the shore, over which the troops by single files were disembarked.

The sentinel on the wharf had early discovered us, and informed the garrison and city of our approach, so that they were well prepared to give us a hostile reception.

At least an hour was spent in the disembarkation. By the previous order of the Commanding General, the troops were landed as follows: the Kentucky regiment first; the Louisiana regiment second, and the Mississippi battalion third. They all got into action, however, within a few minutes of each other.

Half the Kentucky regiment were detached under their Lieutenant Colonel to the right of the town, to attack any force that might be found there, and to prevent egress, if possible, from the place. But the latter duty was impracticable.

Company (A) of the Mississippi battalion was sent to capture and hold possession of the railroad cars, engineers, employees, &c., whom we had learned would leave for Matanzas at 6 o'clock, A. M.

After a sharp contest this company succeeded in taking possession of the railroad cars, and in capturing twice its own number of armed troops, and retaining them as prisoners.

The action in the city soon became general. The garrison was concentrated under the Governor in the Citadel. In the efforts of our men to storm this place, the Colonel of the Kentucky regiment was shot in the leg, while gallantly fighting at the head of his men. Soon after, the Colonel of the Louisiana troops was wounded in the shoulder, while leading his regiment against the same citadel, and almost simultaneously the Adjutant General of the army was shot in the leg.

Soon after the Colonels of these regiments were wounded, the three divisions, respectively under their Major and Lieut. Colonels, made a combined attack upon the Citadel.

While this attack was being made, the guard of soldiers at the prison at the corner of the Great Square of the town, fired into the Mississippi battalion from the windows. The Lieutenant Colonel commanding immediately ordered two of its companies (B and C,) to about face and fire into the building. The order was obeyed with such promptness and effect as to compel its immediate abandonment. Under the orders of the Lieut. Colonel, they then battered down the doors and took possession of this important position.

Having left a guard in this building, these companies again joined in the attack on the Citadel, and materially assisted the Louisiana and Kentucky troops, who were still engaged in storming that place, with great loss, and with unsurpassed gallantry.

In the meantime, Company (D) of the Mississippi battalion had battered down the doors of the corner house opposite the citadel, and opposite the prison house, and with their rifles did deadly execution on the Spanish garrison.

An independent company from Mississippi, having no place assigned them in the battle, connected itself with the four companies of the rifle battalion from that State, and fought with it until the Lieut. Colonel, observing General LOPEZ without a body guard, fearlessly exposing himself to the fire from the Citadel, detached this independent company to that duty. They gallantly performed it, and had an officer killed in joining the General.

About sunrise a torch was lighted by Gen. LOPEZ's own hands, against one of the doors of the Citadel, and soon the building below was in flames. Nevertheless, the Spanish garrison continued, long after, to keep up a destructive fire from the flat and parapeted roof above. It was not until it became manifest that the building would soon blow up, that the Governor of the city, officers and garrison, came down and surrendered. They fought with a gallantry unsurpassed by any troops.

The authorities now surrendered the city, the killed on both sides were removed, and the wounded taken care of. The troops of the expedition bivouacked in the Great Square.

General LOPEZ was now busy in organizing those who seemed likely to join them, and in preparing to march towards Matanzas that evening.

At two o'clock, he ordered two of the remaining three companies of the Mississippi battalion (one being at the railroad depot,) to march to the steamship and place all the ammunition and stores of the expedition on the cars. In an hour the work was done, when orders came to place them *back again* on the steamship. In another hour this also was done, and the work was just accomplished when the battle of the evening begun in the town.

The Lieutenant Colonel of the Kentucky regiment during the evening had marched his force into the town, and they, with the Louisianians, did this whole duty.

The Lieutenant Colonel and the Major in command of the Mississippi battalion at the steamship, against the positive orders of the General-in-Chief, formed their men and quickly joined their fellow soldiers in the city. The enemy had been repulsed, however, with great loss, by the time of their arrival.

Gen. LOPEZ now ordered the whole force to re-embark on board the steamship, and the vessel stood out to sea. At three o'clock in the morning she run hard aground. The weight of the men and of the ammunition made it clear that she would remain aground and be captured by the first Spanish man-of-war who discovered her, unless lightened. She had no artillery, and a man-of-war could stand off and batter her to pieces.

In this extremity, the Commanding General ordered the ammunition to be thrown overboard. With the exception of a small number of boxes this was done, and the vessel at daylight was afloat.

The troops soon inquired to what place they were bound. Gen. LOPEZ informed them that he desired to proceed to the town of Mantua, on the Northwest coast of the Island, and again attempt the liberation of Cuba.

Many officers expressed themselves willing to go with him, but nine-tenths of the soldiers positively refused. They assigned the weighty reason of the scarcity of ammunition—the absence of artillery—the scant supply of coal for the vessel—the limited quantity of water, and the tardiness with which the Cubans at Cardenas joined the Liberating Standard.

They demanded to be taken to the nearest United States port, and soon the officers generally concurred with them in so reasonable a determination. Gen. LOPEZ was forced to yield to their wishes, and gave up the command of the vessel.

The next day, as we were in sight of Key West, Florida, a Spanish man-of-war steamer came quartering down upon us. She had been hunting us from Cardenas.

We led her into the port in a very few moments, but owing to the quarantine regulations of the town we could not land.

The Spaniard bore down on us, and would, with her Paixhan guns, have destroyed us, had not the United States Revenue Cutter informed her that we had surrendered ourselves to the authorities at Key West, and that he (the Spaniard) must not interfere with us.

It is proper to state that not one article of property was molested by us at Cardenas; not one woman or child injured or insulted. The officers and men of the expedition paid liberally for what they ate and drank. A large jewelry store came into their possession during the fight, but a guard of soldiers was placed over it, and not an article was touched.

The emigrants from the United States at Cardenas were as hostile to us as the Cubans. One of them gave our officers a sumptuous breakfast in the morning, and in the evening he was killed, charging us at the head of a company of lancers.

In estimating our loss, I set it down at from thirty to forty killed and wounded—that of the Spaniards at one hundred killed and wounded.

The people of the United States should remember that at dark, on the evening of the 19th, we had again repulsed and silenced the enemy in Cardenas, and had quiet possession of the place, and that by Gen'l LOPEZ's positive orders we abandoned it and stood out to sea, instead of marching into the interior of Cuba, and fighting for its liberation, as most of the troops desired to do.

On hearing of the landing of the expedition, the Captain-General, ALCOY, issued his proclamation, warning the inhabitants to give no succor to the invaders, and denouncing the gallows as the reward of all who should falter in their allegiance to the crown of Spain.

The Cuban account of the affair, although, of course, differing in regard to the mode of statement, still tells the same tale, namely, the capture of Cardenas by the expeditionists—their holding the place for some time, and their being forced to abandon it; and also of the complete failure of the affair. All accounts agree that the forces with LOPEZ paid the most sacred respect to the rights of private property. It is moreover evident that the Cubans are totally unprepared for any such movement; and even the convicts, whom the expeditionists freed, joined against them. The Creole will, no doubt, be confiscated. The officers and men who are at Key West, are in a very destitute condition, and heartily wish themselves safe out of the scrape.

The idea of attacking an Island upon which is concentrated the very flower of the Spanish army—amply supplied and perfectly disciplined—with a force of six hundred men, is perfectly ridiculous. It is to be hoped that the Cubans will be suffered to open the ball for themselves the next time they feel inclined to dance to the music of musket balls.

A further proclamation has been issued by the Captain-General, declaring Cuba and its dependencies in a state of siege, and under martial law; that all prisoners, whatever their number, who shall have belonged to the invading bands, shall be immediately shot; and that all inhabitants of the Island who shall in any way connive at, or sympathize in the movement, shall share the same fate.

The annexed, from the Charleston Courier of Monday, is the last news we have received in connexion with this affair:

SAVANNAH, May 26—4.20 P. M.

Received in Charleston, May 26—4.25 P. M.

Much excitement was produced last night, on account of the arrest, by the U. S. Marshal, under Telegraphic instructions from the President of the United States, of Gen. LOPEZ and his aid, who were landed at this place from the ship *Isabel*. They underwent an examination before Judge NICHOLS, of the District Court. A large crowd was in attendence. There was no evidence produced to criminate the parties, and they were discharged at three quarters past eleven o'clock.

There was great cheering at their release. They were escorted to their lodgings by a large concourse, and reaching there, Gen. LOPEZ made a speech, in which he expressed his determination to prosecute his purpose at all hazards.

He is a man of pleasing apperance, and quite intelligent. He left here at 7 A. M. this morning.

It is believed that LOPEZ left for New Orleans, where he has probably arrived by this time.

From California—More Gold.

The Steamship *Ohio*, arrived at New York from Chagres, on Friday, the 24th inst. She brings 147 passengers, and $410,000 in specie and gold dust, but no news from California.

The *Crescent City* arrived on Saturday, the 25th, with three weeks later news from California. Her dates are to the 21st of April. She brings $200,000 in specie belonging to the passengers.

At the late election in San Francisco county, Col. JACK HAYS, independent, was elected Sheriff. The county Judge and Attorney are Whigs; the rest of the officers are Democrats. A bill incorporating the city of San Francisco, has passed the Legislature, and been signed by the Governor.

Sacramento City seems to be unfortunate. It has again been overflowed, and also devastated by a great fire, which destroyed property to the amount of $65,000.

Business in the Cities is very dull, and real estate has fallen to one-third of its former nominal value, although if we may judge by the following items from California papers, the mines are as productive as ever:

SONORA—MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.—Our friend, G. C. Belt, Esq., merchant of Stockton, has just arrived from Sonora, and describes the excitement amongst the inhabitants of that town to be intense, in consequence of the late rich discoveries in this district. There is no doubt that the new placer is of unprecedented richness, and there are supposed to be from three to five thousand persons at work upon it, who, in numerous instances, are getting from two to twenty ounces per day. The placer is situated about half a mile from the town, is about 600 acres in extent, and is about 400 yards distant from water. Many of the holes have yielded, each, upwards of 10 pounds of the precious metal. From one hole a man took 37 pounds of gold in three days. This information may be relied upon, as it comes from a highly respectable source. Can Trinidad beat this?

MARIPOSA—NEW CITY.—A new city, to be called the Mariposa city, has been laid out at the Mariposa diggings. It has been surveyed by Mr. C. Armstrong; the streets to be sixty feet wide. The number of inhabitants already settled around the place, is supposed to be 3,000, and the entire population of the gulch is estimated at 1,500. There are now fifteen or twenty stores in the place—a large hotel is in operation, and lots are selling at two to five hundred dollars each. In the neighborhood, as much as 2½ pounds of gold has been taken out from one hole in one day.

MORMON GULCH.—A FACT.—Two men, named Hyers and Bowers, dug out, on the forenoon of Wednesday last, twenty-eight ounces, six dollars and a half, beside a lump weighing one pound, four dollars and a half, all pure gold. The miners are all doing well.

THE FREMONT VEIN.—The operations on this vein have not yet commenced. Several fragments which were broken from the veins have been presented to us, and, from an examination, we conclude that a rich harvest will be reaped.

The following, from the northern mines, we copy from the Sacramento Transcript:

FROM WEAVER'S CREEK.—We have just met an acquaintance from the mines on Weaver's Creek, who informs us that three men dug out, on Monday last, $800 worth of gold dust; and that, on the following day, they dug out $500 worth. An Indian, also, on Monday, who was working for a physician, picked up, in these mines, a lump of gold, weighing two pounds. There was no quartz mixed with the gold. Another individual found, on Tuesday last, a lump which weighed 16 ounces. This lump was, also, pure gold, unmixed with quartz, and in its shape it was flat, oval, and about the size of the palm of one's hand.

Nevertheless, miners are, at present, going farther north, as the waters are so high on Weaver's Creek, owing to the melting of the snows, that no work can be done on the river. There are, probably, diggings in the ravines, but, if we are rightly informed, the digging will not commence on the rivers until next month.

From the Tarboro' Press.

The Wilson Monument—Laying of the Corner Stone.

Wednesday last, the 22nd, by previous notice had been set apart as the day for laying the Corner Stone of the Wilson Monument. At an early hour our usually quiet village was dotted over with groups of anxious spectators, who had come together to do honor to the memory of the Benefactor of Edgecombe. The Committee of Arrangements had every thing in order around the mound, for the accommodation of the Masonic Fraternity. About half past 12 o'clock, the Marshal, Jno S. Dancy, Esq., with his Assistants, Jno. Norfleet, Esq. and Capt. F. M. Parker, appeared on Main street, finding with few exceptions the stores closed. The citizens were invited to assemble near the head of Main street, fronting the Female Academy, and the following was announced as the

PROGRAMME OF THE DAY.

1. Frank Johnson's Brass Band.
2. Members of the Masonic Fraternity.
3. Building Committee.
4. Orator of the Day.
5. Citizens of the town and county.
6. Members of the Fire Company, in uniform.
7. Magistrate of Police and Town Commissioners.
8. Magistrates of the County and County Officers.
9. Pupils of the Male Academy, with their Teacher.
10. Pupils of the Female Academy, with their Teachers.
11. Soldiers of the War of 1812.
12. Soldiers of the Mexican War.
13. Reverend Clergy.
14. Strangers.

A little after 1 o'clock, the Procession was put in motion and turned into the first street east of Main, going near its entire length—again comming into Main at Pitt's corner—thence up Main to the Court House Square, where the Monument is to be erected and the ceremonies were to take place. Here a most agreeable spectacle was presented. Besides a large platform densely covered with Ladies, every window of the Court House in view of the mound, the upper and lower windows of Mr. Bowditch's store adjoining the Square, and some private carriages, were jammed with the beautiful faces of the Ladies; and the house tops hard by, were covered with the rough lords of creation. The Fraternity were marshaled into the circle by their proper Officer, passing under a "triumphal arch" of roses and evergreens, prepared by one of Tar boro's fairest daughters; and when they had taken up their position, a place was assigned to the Building Committee, and the Pupils of the Female Academy with their Teachers, within the circle.

The proceedings were opened by prayer from the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Jno. F. Speight. The Grand Master, Maj. Wm. F. Collins, made some appropriate and well-timed remarks upon the character of their deceased brother, and closed the ceremonies by depositing under the Corner Stone the following articles, handed to him by the Grand Treasurer P. T., Dr. J. A. Drake:—

Holy Bible.

Constitution and Bye-Laws of Concord Lodge.

Proceedings of the last Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Copy of Col. Wilson's Will.

List of subscribers to the Wilson Monument.

Copy of the Eulogy on Col. Wilson, delivered by Wm. F. Dancy, Esq.

Single copies of various newspapers of North Carolina.

The proceedings around the mound over, the Fraternity were conducted into the Bar of the Court House—the Ladies were given the most eligible seats—and the whole space below the bar, running back to the door, was covered with the citizens of the town and county. W. F. Dancy, Esq. rose and pronounced an Eulogium upon the life, character, and public services of the late Col. Wilson. We were pleased with the speech, have heard it highly complimented, and hope he may furnish a copy for publication.

The procession, the proceedings at the mound, and the scene in the Court House, were enlivened by spirit-stiring airs from Frank Johnson's brass music. The company dispersed about 3 o'clock—the Masons in procession returning to their Lodge. So closed a day that will long live green in the memory of the citizens of Edgecombe.

Official Vote for Major of the 30th Regiment N. C. M.

Districts.	HARTSFIELD.	HOWARD.	SELLARS.
Wilmington	72	04	00
Caintuck	00	33	00
Upper Black River	14	01	19
South Washington	01	21	07
Long Creek	01	23	09
Middle Sound	00	13	00
Topsail Sound	01	18	01
Lower Black River	23	09	04
Piney Woods	16	00	00
Rocky Point	28	04	01
	156	126	41

The weather, so far this season, has been extremely unfavorable to our friends the planters; and we fear, should it continue so much longer, that the cotton crop will be very short. The nights have been uniformly cold—so much so that cotton seems stationary, and in some cases modestly retiring into the bowels of the earth. At this present writing an overcoat would be comforbtale. There is comparatively little or no cotton chopped out in this region yet, although June is close at hand; and should the frost come early in the fall, cotton will be cotton.

N. C. Argus.

THE DEEP AND YADKIN RIVERS.—An intelligent writer (from Pittsboro') in the Ashboro' Herald, mentions the anxious desire of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to effect a connexion between the Deep and Yadkin Rivers by means of a portage railroad or canal. He says, it is expected that the slack water system will be continued up the Deep River to some point near Franklinsville, in Randolph county. His propositions contemplate, not only a connexion with the Yadkin above the Narrows, but the improvement of the latter river up to Wilksboro' and an examination of the South Yadkin with reference to its susceptibility of improvement and connexion with the Catawba river, &c. He says the work on the Cape Fear is progressing beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends, and that, if the summer be favorable, the river will be ready for steamboats next winter.—*Greensboro' Pat.*

For the Journal.

May Celebration at Topsail Sound.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In accordance with previous notice, the brethren of Topsail Tent, Independent Order of Rechabites, met at the Topsail Academy on the 1st of May, and thence proceeded, in regalia, (marshalled by one of their visiting brethren, Mr. SHOLAR,) to the residence of JOSEPH M. FOY, Esq., where the Queen of May, her Maids, and others, were in waiting; and these latter having formed in the rear of the Rechabites, the whole procession marched back to the Academy Grove, over a path strewn with flowers, and beneath the mild influence of a most lovely day. The procession having reached the appointed ground, the lines of the Rechabites were halted in open order, and the Queen and Maids marching between them, took up their stated position. After an introductory address by one of the Queen's fair attendants, and a reply by the Queen herself, the other Maids also presented their addresses, all distinguished by gracefulness and simplicity. The Rev. Mr. BRENT then pronounced a short eulogy upon the occasion, and a temperance hymn, commenced in the sweet young voices of the Queen and suite, and joined in by the Rechabites, soon made the Grove vocal with the strains of "Auld Lang Syne." At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Rechabites retired to their Tent to partake of a sumptuous dinner, provided for the occasion by the hospitality of the friends in the neighborhood. All passed off as pleasantly as bright skies, lovely smiles, and kind friends could make it, and none who participated in the ceremonies of the day but wished for many happy returns.

Since the time of the celebration, the Rechabites have been prospering in their good work, and have made many successful incursions into the territory of King Alcohol, and hope to be the means of rescuing many from the terrible influence of intoxicating liquors. On Saturday last, a new Tent was opened in the neighborhood of Sandy Run, under the name of Virginia Tent. The District Officer, N. R. FOWLER, being present, installed the officers, and they are progressing under favorable auspices. Through the help of God, our Order feels confident of being the means of effecting much good. A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Journal.

Long Creek.

MR. EDITOR—I beg a small space in your well filled "Journal" to chronicle, for the information of your numerous readers, events transpiring in and about our far famed, but much (and, I think, unjustly too,) censured village of Long Creek. A few quarrelsome, ill-disposed people, under the influence of frequent intoxication, have been the cause of all the difficulties which have occurred here, made the name of our village a by-word everywhere, and oftener compelled our people to visit the Court-House than they have desired or feel to be creditable.

A more quiet and orderly neighborhood than we have, it would be difficult to find. I have often, myself, been witness to scenes where a worthless, characterless fellow would intrude himself upon a quiet, peaceable man, and absolutely goad him on to break the peace, that he might be called upon as a witness against the very man he had provoked, and be paid for his attendance at Court. Such cases are not unfrequent. It is worthy of remark, that, upon the occasion of several recent large gatherings of the people, no fighting has taken place, and it is pleasing to be able to add, that cases of intoxication were very rare, and are fast becoming still more so. In addition to a generally pervading feeling against the too free use of ardent spirits in this community, the formation of a "Division of the Sons of Temperance" here, has had a good moral effect, and the happiest results may be anticipated from this combination. A pleasing feature in this Temperance movement, and one which should commend it more particularly to the notice of all, is the fact that a large proportion of the "signers" are young men—the bone and sinew of the land—our future rulers and law-givers—those who are to give tone to the generation that is to come after us.

In connection with this subject, I may as well mention a remark made to me a few days since by Capt. TAYLOR, who has been settled here some three years past. This gentleman said that he was perfectly willing to discontinue the sale of Liquors, and, furthermore, *would roll every barrel he had into the street, and knock the heads in*, provided the proprietors of the other store would do the same.

A mistaken (I will not say illiberal) policy is entertained by landed proprietors here in regard to the sale of building lots, which has materially retarded the growth and improvement of this place. A gentleman who owns on both sides of the road which constitutes the street of the village, has been frequently solicited to sell lots suitable for store-houses and dwellings, but has systematically declined, urging, as a reason, that unless he could sell ALL his property together, he would not sell any; forgetting that by encouraging settlers to remove here, he would thereby enhance the value of his remaining part materially. He has offered to lease, but few men, of the least far-sightedness, are inclined to erect valuable buildings upon leased land, unless the lease be for so long a time as to make it almost virtually a purchase.

Notwithstanding this drawback upon the advancement of the village, new structures are in progress and contemplation, not the least interesting of which is the erection of a large and handsome Church, with a view of having it occupied every Sunday in the year by Ministers of different denominations. The Church will be owned by the "Methodist E. Church, South," but its doors are to be opened to all Preachers of character and standing. A handsome sum has been already subscribed here, and slight doubts are entertained of the ultimate success of the plan. A school room is to be attached to the Church, and efforts will be made to connect the duties of teacher and local minister, in the person of some gentleman of acknowledged abilities. Apart from the moral influence it would wield, the central position of Long Creek, and the ease by which access to it can be obtained at all times, especially mark it as a favorable spot upon which to erect a temple for the worship of Almighty God, and for the diffusion of the doctrines of the "meek and lowly Jesus."

Turpentine, the principal basis upon which all business operations pivot here, comes in very freely this season, and the prospect is excellent for a greatly increased crop over past years. Prices range very little below those in Wilmington, and it would surprise some of your readers much to know that some ten or fifteen thousand barrels of this staple are annually disposed of in this place, part of which is distilled and the remainder shipped. Much credit is due to Mr. GEO. TAYLOR for the liberality and public spirit displayed by him in purchasing Turpentine at remunerating prices to the maker, and thereby creating a market here, thus saving the trouble, expense, and vexation of rafting, &c. Although Mr. TAYLOR has been a loser, and a severe one, too, in a pecuniary point of view, still his praiseworthy efforts towards the advancement of the place will be long remembered, and, by many, duly appreciated.

We have two large and well filled Stores in the village, supplying the neighborhood with every description of goods, in many instances at prices below those of Wilmington, and generally, articles can be purchased here with but the addition of transportation, at the same prices as paid in town.—As an evidence of the rapid "civilization" of Long Creek, I may mention that ladies now frequently visit the well selected Dry Goods department of Captain TAYLOR'S Store; and I notice with pleasure that they seem as well satisfied with their purchases as if they were made at DAWSON'S or HOFFMAN'S in town.

A large Grist and a Saw Mill are now in the course of construction, by Messrs. WILLIAMS and GARRASON, affording a fine opportunity for preparing Timber for building and shipment. Timber of the best kind abounds in the greatest luxuriance in this vicinity.

I may mention one single fact as an evidence of progressive improvement hereabouts. A great many subscriptions have recently been forwarded, I am informed, for newspapers, and I am knowing to the fact that your own valuable "Journal" has recently had many acquisitions of that nature. The facilities for the distribution of papers, offered by our gentlemanly Post Master, Mr. BELL, is highly creditable to his official qualifications, and encouraging to newspaper proprietors. As the Post Master resides a few miles from the Post Office, the details of the business devolve upon his Deputy, whose efficiency and accommodating spirit are proverbial.—The Post Office is kept at Capt. TAYLOR'S popular Store, and the prompt manner in which its business is conducted would do credit to the larger offices of populous towns.

We have very good accommodations for travellers at Mr. JOHN LARKINS'S house, many of whom I have heard speak in high terms of the courtesy and kind treatment they have received at the hands of himself and family.

Several excellent schools grace our neighborhood, conducted by gentlemanly, experienced and educated Teachers, whose success is daily evidenced in the improvement manifested by their pupils.

In addition to other Physicians, Dr. JOHN R. HAWES has recently located himself in our midst, and is rapidly gaining an extended, and I trust profitable, practice. This gentleman's attainments as a medical student, and hitherto successful practitioner, are well known and too highly appreciated here and elsewhere, to require my commendation. He is a pupil of the famous Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York, (with the exception of perhaps Sir ASTLEY COOPER, of London,) the best modern Surgeon living, a recommendation in itself, apart from his own intrinsic merits, of great value to Dr. HAWES.

Much excitement prevails here in regard to the coming Sheriff's election. Four of the most prominent candidates for that office reside in this vicinity—Messrs. THOS. H. WILLIAMS, GEORGE J. MOORE, GEORGE ALDERMAN, and JOHN JONES. Each gentleman has many friends in and out of his particular precinct; and I much doubt if four more capable or efficient men for that office could be found anywhere.

It is proposed to have quite a patriotic celebration at Long Creek on the 4th of July. The Rev. JAMES H. BRENT has been invited, and has consented to deliver an Oration. Mr. B. has, for six months past, preached in the Philadelphia Church to large and delighted audiences. His sound common sense, practical reasoning, unpretending, modest manner, clear and distinct enunciation, with the absence of all noise and canting pulpit clap-trap, have made him a great favorite. From his educational resources, and fine natural endowments, a rich treat may be expected upon the coming Anniversary of our glorious Independence.

In conclusion, let those who have been in the