

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, COL. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham. NEW-MANOVER COUNTY—FOR THE SENATE, NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Esq. FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, JOHN D. POWERS, WILLIAM HILL.

ACCEPTANCE OF COL. REID.—Early this week, we had the pleasure of receiving a letter from our gallant friend, Col. Reid, in which he informs us of his acceptance of the nomination tendered to him by the Democratic Convention. The necessity of following Gov. Manly to the West, will deprive him of the opportunity of meeting with his friends in the East, between this and the day of election; but we feel confident that, although absent, he will not be forgotten. Nothing but a vigorous effort is wanting, and the State is ours. Will not that effort be made! It should—IT MUST, and it WILL be!

Public Improvements.—The Cape Fear River, &c. The more we reflect upon the subject, the more fully are we convinced that the Cape Fear River and its connections forms the best, and almost the only practicable means to unite Wilmington and the seaboard with the interior. We doubt much whether any other line of improvements will ever benefit us at all, or even pay for their own maintenance, to say nothing of the cost of construction. At any rate, this is the natural outlet, and every dollar spent upon enlarging our natural facilities in this direction, will confer upon us more benefit than three dollars spent in any other. We neither wish to entertain, express, or awaken feelings of jealousy or distrust towards the people in and about Raleigh. They are as honorable and public-spirited as any other men; but still, they are men, and as such are liable to be swayed by their own interests and prejudices. We may be mistaken—we hope we are,—but unless we are so, the people of Raleigh neither desire, nor intend a connection between that place and our road at Goldsboro'. The resuscitation of the Raleigh and Gaston Road seems to be the staple of their daily dreams and nightly visions; and to effect this, we fear that, so far as the Raleigh interest goes, our connection is destined to be sacrificed. We need not urge upon the whole east to oppose this as one man. If the State is to give two millions of dollars to the Road, let it at least have some object in view more worthy of her than the galvanization of a defuncted road, or the building up of the town of Petersburg, Va., at the expense of the people and the markets of North Carolina.

Too much credit cannot be given to the people of Fayetteville, for the spirit of enterprise which is abroad among them upon the subject of Plank Roads. This is a species of improvement which seems to be peculiarly suited to the means and requirements of the agricultural population of our State. It is comparatively cheap. It requires little or nothing for its construction that cannot be supplied by the country through which it passes; and above all, it allows the farmer to employ his own waggons, teams, &c., in the transportation of his produce to market, which, at certain times of the year, he can do, with little or no interference with, or obstruction of, his usual farming pursuits. So well pleased are our Fayetteville friends with the result of their Plank Road, as far as it has been put in operation, that they are already taking measures towards the construction of two others—one to connect Fayetteville with Raleigh, and the other to tap the rich valley of the Pee Dee by a Road from Fayetteville to Camden in South Carolina. Towards the first work, estimated to cost between \$1,000,000 and seventy thousand dollars, we learn that Cumberland County is willing to pledge herself to the amount of forty thousand. We have not yet been able to learn that any subscription, at least worth mentioning, has as yet been taken in Wake. An intelligent correspondent of the last Carolinian, has conclusively proved by facts and figures, that goods can be shipped to Wilmington, carried up the river to Fayetteville, and by a Plank Road to Raleigh, at a far less expense than they can be delivered at the same point by way of Petersburg and the Raleigh and Gaston Road. We are not sufficiently acquainted with that section of the country to speak positively, but if we may judge from the map, a Plank Road from Raleigh might be made to strike the Cape Fear at a point not more than twenty-five miles from that city, and we have little doubt that this route would soon supersede all others in the economical transport of freight.

But there is still another connection which one of the branches of the Cape Fear affords—namely, a connection between the Deep River and the Yadkin. This latter river can, with very little expense, be made navigable for some seventy or eighty miles above the narrows, thus furnishing a water carriage, with a slight interruption, from Wilmington to the foot of the Pilot Mountain on the borders of Virginia. In all these improvements, Fayetteville and Wilmington should go hand in hand; there should be no jarring or conflict between them; rightly viewed, their interests are identical. Why should not their feelings be so also? They are but different points on the great central valley of the State, and what benefits one, must benefit the other.

The last work which we shall notice at present, is the Manchester road and its branches. It is by means of this road, if at all, that we must hope to reach the rich cotton counties upon our own South Western border. It will be the great outlet of the Pee Dee country. How far we will benefit by its trade, must depend pretty much upon ourselves.—It will offer us all we have a right to ask—an opportunity—and will place us from 50 to 80 miles nearer to the country from which we expect to derive our trade, than Charleston.

There is one conclusion to which our reflections upon this subject have irresistibly led us, namely, that the gradual and certain development of the natural facilities for intercourse and trade which we have pointed out, must inevitably render the Central Rail Road a complete failure; and that at no distant day, its trade will be so tapped, that as a Rail Road, it can never sustain itself. As a plank road, it may and will; and instead of a burden, prove a blessing to the State. We know that our views on this subject will be scouted at by some, and denounced by others. They are offered simply as our own views, and with all due respect to those who may differ from us, and with the fullest sense of our own deficiencies; and they are offered, too, as the views of a friend of internal improvement, who feels convinced that if the Central Rail Road be built, and prove a failure, it will give a blow to the cause of improvement from which it will not soon recover. It will hang like a dead weight upon the energies of the State—repress private enterprise, and curtail public liberality. Like the miserable Raleigh and Gaston Road, it will, for years to come, form a standing and a prevailing argument against all schemes, no matter how feasible or judicious. It would be well to reflect upon these things before the die be irrevocably cast, and while time still remains for reflection.

George V. Strong, Esq., is to deliver the Fourth of July oration in this place, on our approaching national anniversary.

The Northern Whigs—The Slavery Question.

Some few Northern Whigs—Mr. Webster among the number—have seen fit to assume a position upon the slavery question apparently favorable to the interests of the South, and so far as they have gone have been willing to accord to them all the credit to which they may be justly entitled. But a careful perusal of Northern Whig papers and speeches has led us to doubt the sincerity of these so-called friends of the South; to regard their apparent friendship as nothing but a snare and a deceit assumed for the purpose of obtaining an unequal advantage from the operation of the revenue laws of the country. In plain terms, Mr. Webster, supported by many of the leading commercial papers of the North, feels that, while the slavery question is unsettled, there can be no chance to smuggle a tariff law through Congress, and he and they prefer the substantial advantage of being able to tax the industry and enterprise of the South for the benefit of Northern manufacturers, to the mere name of an unsubstantial triumph amid the wilds of Utah or New Mexico. We notice that some of the Whig papers of Pennsylvania are continually urging the immediate passage of the compromise bill through Congress, so as to allow time for the imposition of an additional duty of some thirty per cent. for the protection of the iron of Pennsylvania and the spindles of Massachusetts. Now, we would ask our friends of both parties if statesmen, actuated by such mercenary and sectional motives, are entitled to any extraordinary gratitude for their exertions? They have calculated the cost, and find the balance of dollars and cents in favor of their present course. Mr. Webster has distinctly stated that his opposition to the enactment of the Wilcox proviso is founded upon the belief that slavery is excluded by the laws of nature from the territories.—This he assigns as the sole reason. He has never asserted its unconstitutionality. He has never said that he would not prohibit slavery if he thought that prohibition necessary for its exclusion. He believes, and has expressed his belief, that the South can gain nothing by any arrangement that may be made, hence he favors an adjustment, and he hopes that in case a settlement is effected, an alteration in the tariff law may be brought about, by which the South may be rendered still more tributary to the North.

We have said before, and we repeat it now, that we regard even the Wilcox proviso itself as less directly injurious to the interests of the South than the tariff system proposed by the Whigs. The Southern States—North Carolina among the number—are engaged in the construction of public works for the development of their own resources—for instance, the people of this section are straining every nerve to build the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad—the enactment of the tariff laws sought for by the Whig party would have the effect of enhancing the cost of construction to the amount of the additional duty imposed, every farthing of which would go into the pockets of Northern manufacturers, to the impoverishment of the citizens of the South. It would, in fact, be a direct tribute paid by North Carolina to Pennsylvania. An attentive observation of the course of the few Northern Whigs who have appeared to defend the South, has forced upon us the painful conviction that they all have some ulterior object in view, and for the sacrifice of what they regard as a mere abstraction, look forward to obtaining a tangible advantage—a positive tribute from the South. We warn our friends that the next movement, after the slavery question may have been settled, will be an attempt to revive the exploded tariff system. We warn them that any apparent concessions, coming from Northern Whigs, are only so many baits thrown out, to render the barbed hook more easily swallowed. Less than two years time will prove all that we have asserted. Mr. Webster and his coadjutors merely want one sectional advantage, which they regard as being doubtful, to secure another of a more substantial character; one more calculated to aggrandize the North at the expense of the South, than any or all others combined. Depend upon it, the Whig party is essentially Northern—essentially sectional in its character. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots—neither can the Federal party ever act in perfect good faith towards the South. Its origin, its character, and its tendencies, alike forbid it.

Equal Suffrage.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, is one (the 8th) in favor of the abolition of the land qualification for the electors of Senators; that is, in favor of allowing every man who is qualified to vote for members of the lower branch of the State Legislature also to vote for Senators; thus doing away with an artificial distinction between men who are, in fact, equal. Its effect will simply be the restoration of all free white citizens to that natural equality to which they are entitled under a republican form of government, irrespective of their riches or their poverty, or the accident of possessing or not possessing a certain portion of land. It has nothing whatever to do with the present basis of representation, founded upon population and taxation. It is not intended to disturb the acknowledged and constitutional groundwork of federal numbers, which is interwoven with the very texture of our national government, and is essential to the Union itself. It merely goes to repeal a provision which virtually disfranchises the whole mercantile population of the State, who, generally, are without land, by excluding them from any representation in one of the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature, and to a certain extent, degrades every non-landholder from the position of a freeman, by refusing him a full voice in the making of the laws by which he is to be governed, and the imposition of taxes which he is forced to pay. This is a very different thing from the "Free Suffrage" which has been adopted as a platform at several Whig meetings in the Western part of the State, the object of which is the abolition of the Federal basis of representation, and the distribution of the School Fund according to the free white population.

Gov. Manly has published his appointments—all in the West, and among that portion of the Whigs of the State who have declared themselves in favor of the abolition of the Federal basis. Does he intend to tamper with our interests, by fostering this dangerous excitement, in order to serve his own paltry ends? We regret that our candidate, Col. Reid, cannot visit us here in the East, but we consider it his bounden duty to follow Mr. Manly to the West, to detect him in his crooks and turnings, the first of which was his lame attempt to crawl on to the Democratic platform upon this question, after having secured it so liberally only two short years ago. Verily he is the "imitable CHARLEY."

New Post Office.—A Post Office has been established at "Lyon's Landing," Bladen county, and David Lewis appointed P. M.

We are indebted to Senator Cass for a copy of his speech on the motion of Mr. Benton for the indefinite postponement of the compromise bill, delivered in the U. S. Senate, on the 14th inst.

Southern Address.

An address has been put forth by the Nashville Convention, dedicated to the people of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Delaware, and Mississippi. We publish it in full in this week's Journal, in order that all our readers may have an opportunity to peruse it for themselves, and form their own judgment. We have no wish to forestall opinion by any remarks of ours; we cannot however forbear the expression of our regrets that its very title should have been so strongly tinged with a sectional character. In our humble view, it should have appealed to the people of the whole country, and not to a portion only. While we are in the Union, and aim at its preservation, let us not act as though we regarded it as already dissolved. This we fear has been an error in most of the Southern addresses which have been put forth since the commencement of this slavery agitation. There is no word the South has to say—no right she has to demand, which may not as well be said and demanded from the North as from the South. She has nothing to ask incompatible with the rights and interests of the whole Union, and of the whole country. Why, then, should the assertion and maintenance of great national and constitutional rights be made the ground work of a sectional appeal. We look upon this feature as a palpable error. So we regarded a similar feature in the address put forth during the last session of Congress under the auspices of the lamented CALHOUN. Not all our respect for that great and pure patriot could enable us to see it in any other light. We say this with all due respect for the addressers, many of whom occupy, and deservedly, too, a high and enviable position in the confidence of the Southern people. We say it also, with no intention to express dissent from the address, with most of which we heartily agree, especially its history of the progressive aggressions upon the slave interest, at the same time that we can by no means subscribe to its indiscriminate denunciations of all Northern men, or its unmeasured reprobation of the Compromise bill of the Senate. In the first place, we think it does injustice to the many noble spirits at the North who have sacrificed themselves to their devotion to our rights, and who have been content to retire to private life, rather than yield to the torrent of abolitionism; and our recent political history affords many such instances. While such names as those of CASS, DALLAS, DICKINSON, WOODBURY, BRIGHT, BUCHANAN, and others remain to us, we would be doing violence to our own sense of justice, were we to forbear the expression of our admiration for their noble exertions. Their case is far different from that of the Nashville Convention. The delegates to this latter body went to Nashville as the representatives of strong Southern feelings, to which they were expected to give utterance. Not so with Northern Democrats—they had no popularity to gain—no constituency to applaud them. They had to throw themselves into the breach and stem the torrent of fanaticism at home. Many of them, as was the case with Gen. Cass, entered Congress under instructions in favor of the proviso; and with a determination to resign their seats rather than obey. That the talents, and influence and reasonings of Gen. Cass and his compatriots have been successful in effecting a revolution in the opinion of their own States, is the highest tribute to the efficiency of their efforts. It should be remarked also, that Gen. Cass has stated in debate in answer to a question of JEFFERSON DAVIS, that should it be deemed necessary, and afford a fair prospect for the settlement of the slavery question, he would vote for the Missouri Compromise, or almost any other measure that might be satisfactory to the South. Under these circumstances, we must confess that we regard a purely sectional appeal as at least unfortunate and hardly just to our friends at the North; for we are of the number of those who believe that we still have friends there.

Another thing; the Compromise bill is still under consideration; and is daily receiving amendments or modifications, and we are happy to notice that every such change is in favor of the South, or calculated to render it more acceptable to gentlemen from that section. If we mistake not much, the number of Southern men in the Senate who are likely to oppose the bill upon a final vote, has been much lessened since its first introduction; and we have no doubt that it will yet be so amended as to obtain the vote of every Southern Senator, with perhaps three or four exceptions; and we also think that it will eventually pass both Houses.

The Compromise bill is no special favorite of ours. It contains features we do not by any means like; but we must remember that it is part of the journalist to state his impression of facts as they are—not as he could wish them to be. Our own candid belief is, that acceptable or not, this bill, in some form or shape, is destined to pass; may more, we believe that it is better that it should pass, than that this rancorous agitation should be kept open. All past experience has shown that the South has every thing to lose and nothing to gain in this struggle. The very composition of the Nashville Convention shows the impossibility of obtaining concert of action;—the thinness of the meeting, the difficulty of obtaining any action. And still another thing: The address makes no mention at all of the "President's plan." By not condemning it, does it endorse it? or does it, in fact, consider it too contemptible for notice? More likely the latter.

We started out with the determination to say nothing for or against the address, but find that our remarks have exceeded both the limits and the latitude we had prescribed for them. We must conclude by calling the attention of the reader to the address itself. It will amply repay perusal.

The "Feds" are trying to make a handle of Col. Reid's acceptance of the Democratic nomination after having written a letter expressive of his wish to decline. They seem unable to understand how a gentleman's modesty and delicacy of feeling should lead him to withdraw his name, lest the position in which he stood towards the party might tend to embarrass the free action of the Convention, or how his devotion to his principles and his party should induce him to accept a nomination so unambiguously and so heartily tendered to him, even although contrary to his own private wishes and feelings. Catch the "imitable Charley" at such a trick as that of declining—not he; even although murmurs, both loud and deep, went up from every part of the State, he never said decline once. He and the clique have a second time forced him upon the party throughout the State. Apart altogether from party motives, we do hope that his and their obstinacy and dictation may be rebuked by a "Manly" defeat.

SAMPSON.—We publish this week, with considerable reluctance, a communication over the signature of "SAMPSON." We cannot approve of its spirit; and although it is very well written, and we have every respect for the author, it is questionable whether we would have given it a place, were it that some of its blows were directed against our humble self, and we are unwilling even to appear to hide ourselves from attack by refusing those who may differ from us a chance to be heard. Of the alterations in existing laws, recommended by our correspondent, we are not prepared to speak, but commend them to the attention of our readers.

The two Conventions and the two Candidates.

On the week before last, two Conventions—the Democrats, and the Galphins—assembled in the City of Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating gubernatorial candidates, to be supported by their respective parties. Party usage compelled the Galphins to take up the present incumbent, who had not sufficient delicacy to withdraw his name from the canvass.—He was forced upon the party, and they swallowed the bitter pill with what grace they could, and then the "imitable Charley" came in and made them a speech; and such a speech! So distinguished by high-toned courtesy and statesman-like refinement; as for instance, the concluding sentence of the ninth paragraph as printed, which runs thus:— "If there had been found among the people of Old Sodom in the days of their visitation, seven such men as the Whigs of the Centre, verily that 'Loco Foco' town would not have been destroyed."

This was this sentence spoken, and spoken before a North Carolina State Convention—by the Chief Magistrate of the State. In the printed copy, the words "old wicked," are substituted for loco foco; but no man in Raleigh, Whig or Democrat, pretends to deny that Gov. MANLY actually spoke of the loco foco town of Sodom. This is but a specimen of the beauties of that "imitable" production, of which we will furnish more in our next.

The Democrats were placed in a different position. He who had borne their standard so gallantly in the last contest, was still the first choice of a great majority of the counties; yet fearing that his position might operate as a restraint upon the free action of the Convention, he generously, though we think unnecessarily, withdrew his name. Yet in spite of this, so unlimited was the confidence of the party in Col. REID, that he was still nominated unanimously;—the friends of those noble patriots, Messrs. DOBRIAN and LEAKE, doing as they themselves will do, and joining hand and hand to respond to the nomination and secure the election of our candidate, COL. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.

STALE SLANDERS REVIVED.—No sooner is Col. REID again placed in nomination, than the stale and exploded slander about the Oregon bill and the Wilcox proviso is revived. In the Chronicle of this week, we find a piece which, judging from appearances, has been kept standing for the last two years. The crowded state of our columns this week, prevents us again showing up this humbug. It shall, however, receive due attention.

Gen. Saunders and Col. Reid.

At the Democratic Convention, Gen. SAUNDERS made a speech, in which he alluded to Col. REID'S position upon the subject of Internal Improvements. This position he (Gen. S.) considered perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Reid considers that the faith of the State as pledged by the last Legislature, should be religiously observed; but that the measures already undertaken should be completed, and their effect well known before it is sought to involve the State in further liabilities. We make this statement in regard to Gen. SAUNDERS' speech, in order to correct the thousand misrepresentations in the concoction of which our Whig contemporaries display such a surprising aptitude.

The THALASSIANS will perform on Thursday night next, 4th of July. They have selected for the night's entertainment, the celebrated drama of "Black Eyed Susan" to conclude with an original farce, written by a member of the Association, entitled "The Bachelor in a Scrap." We understand that there will be some fine recitations given between the pieces. Their last performance was highly commended by all who witnessed it, and we hope they will have a crowded house on the glorious Fourth. Give them a "bumper." They deserve it.

RENAISSANCE.—RAYMOND & CO'S collection of wild animals has arrived in town, and opened for exhibition yesterday afternoon. They will exhibit this and to-morrow afternoon. See advertisement.

See advertisement headed "Men Wanted."

Foreign News—Seven Days Later.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax on the 21st instant, bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. The London Times, of the 8th instant, says that the English Ministry have concluded to patch up their difficulty with the French government. The Cuban invasion created considerable sensation in the commercial and political circles. The Greek difficulty is still unsettled. One hundred Hungarian refugees have landed at Southampton from Malta. Count and Countess DEMBINSKI were amongst them.

FRANCE.—The Electoral Law was passed on the 31st of May, by yeas 433 to nays 241. The President promulgated the bill as the law of France on Monday. The preparations of the government, in anticipation of a revolt, appears to have been superfluous.

Later Still—Arrival of the Niagara.

The Steamship Niagara has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates up to the 15th inst. There is a decline of 4 to 5 cent per pound upon cotton, with diminished sales. There is also a decline in breadstuffs, bacon, sugar, coffee and rice. There is an increased demand for tobacco. Rosin is in demand, at 2s. 8d. a 2s. 9d. for common Turpentine. Gas, tar, no sales. The Money Market remains easy, and consols are at the highest figure. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are still improving. The political news is unimportant.

Fifteen Days Later from California—Arrival of the Crescent City.

The Steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on Monday morning, the 24th inst., bringing 117 passengers; \$250,000 in gold, and fifteen days later news from San Francisco.

The health upon the isthmus has been good. Another most destructive fire occurred at San Francisco on the 4th of May, which reduced one-third of the City to ashes, and occasioned a loss of property to the amount of half a million of dollars. It is thought to have been the work of an incendiary, and a reward of five thousand dollars has been offered for his apprehension. The rebuilding of the burnt district was immediately commenced.

The citizens of Sacramento City are going to construct a levee for their protection against future overflows. It is to be done at the expense of the City.

The miners have been generally doing well, and more bullion may be expected the coming six months, than has been received altogether since the commencement. Several recent and important discoveries have been made on the Mokelumne. Out of one hole, three men in two days took the sum of \$4,000. Some large lumps have been found, and nearly every man is making an ounce daily. Some terrible scenes had occurred on the North Fork between the miners and the Indians; two of the miners having been murdered, upon which an expedition was fitted out against the Indians, some twenty of whom were slain. The latest dates from Oregon are to the 18th of April. The prospects for crop were fine. Further explorations of the South Pass show its practicability, and superiority to the North entrance to the Columbia-River. Indian difficulties are apprehended. In six days it is said that there arrived at San Francisco seventy-six vessels, freighted with cargoes to land a market there. Last week, EDWIN FORREST, Tragedian, thrashed N. P. WILLIS, Editor and man-milliner, in the City of New York. FORREST charged WILLIS with having seduced his wife, and maligned his character.—Little harm done if they had re-enacted the tragedy of the Kilkenny cats, and swallowed each other up.

Mechanics' Meetings.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Mechanics of Wilmington held a meeting at the Masonic Hall on Friday night last. Some how or other, the proceedings of the meeting have not been published. We take the following account of the meeting from yesterday's Commercial. It will be seen that it adjourned over till this evening, to receive the report of the committee of six:

On the 21st inst. a large and respectable assemblage of Mechanics met at Masonic Hall, in pursuance of an invitation through the public press. The meeting was organized by calling John A. Taylor, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Mr. D. C. Hagarty, Secretary. The Chairman made some appropriate remarks, bearing on the mechanic character but disavowed any knowledge as to the precise objects to be effected on the present occasion. Others addressed the meeting, speaking in strong terms of the degradation to which white mechanics are subjected by being brought in competition with black labor; particularly with free colored mechanics, and slaves, hiring their own time, and setting up as contractors. The object of the meeting becoming unequivocal, a communication from the Mechanics' Association of Washington, in relation to the co-operation of similar Societies in elevating the mechanic character of the State, was read—whereupon, the whole matter was referred to a Committee of six, to report at an adjourned meeting, to be held at Masonic Hall on Friday evening next, 28th inst. A PRACTICAL.

Letter from Havana.

The Steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on Monday last, having left Havana on the 19th inst. We take the following items from the Charleston Courier:

The steamship Falcon, from Chagres, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 18th inst. The Olga arrived the same day, from New Orleans, and sailed for New York on the afternoon of the 19th. The Georgia from New York, arrived on the 19th at 12 o'clock, M.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Germantown, and one other American man-of-war were lying off the port of Havana, awaiting their boats to leave the news on the arrival of any of the U. S. Steamers.

The news carried out by the Isabel, created quite a sensation in Havana, especially the correspondence of Mr. CLAYTON, Secretary of State, and his instructions to Mr. CAMPBELL, the U. S. Consul. The American residents expressed much gratification at the course pursued by our government, in reference to the prisoners in confinement there. The Cuban authorities were brought somewhat to a stand as to the course to be pursued.

The prisoners are still in confinement, and there is nothing positively known as to the number or nativity of those held in duration, as everything respecting them is carefully suppressed. It is reported that two of them had died of Cholera. The Cholera has decreased in Havana, but is spreading throughout the interior. The loss of life, among the laboring population, is a serious feature in an economic as well as humane point of view—because, under present circumstances, the planters have no source open to them from which they can replace such loss.

It will be observed above that the prisoners are still in confinement. The telegraphic report from New Orleans of the 15th inst., and published last week, stating that they had been liberated, is therefore unfounded.

Celebration at Elizabethtown.

At a meeting of the citizens of Bladen county, to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, Mr. JAMES BAKER, Jr. was selected to read the Declaration, and J. G. McDONALD was chosen to deliver the Oration. And at a meeting of the "Sons of Temperance, JOHN A. RICHARDSON, Esq., was chosen to deliver an Address on Temperance.

For the Journal.

CITIZENS OF WILMINGTON.—An impression has to some extent been made, that in listing the taxable property last year, I listed incorrectly that outside the corporate limits of the town, by not making a distinction between such property, and that in the town proper, thereby subjecting the former to a town tax.

In justification, I beg leave to state that I followed to the letter, the forms furnished me by the County Clerk, in obedience to law, and believe, that in the discharge of my duty, I fulfilled all the requirements of the law. Therefore, if a difficulty exists, the fault is in the law and its forms, and not mine. In the performance of any duty that devolves on me, I wish always to act, as to give general satisfaction, and therefore regret that in this instance, I failed to do so, but trust that this explanation will show that if I am blamed, it will be undeservedly.—There need not any loss accrue to those interested from their property being thus listed, as the matter can be easily adjusted by the Town authorities, and the Sheriff, I having carefully filed the individual scrips, and deposited them in the office of the County Clerk. In connection with this subject, I will suggest the propriety of procuring the passage of a law, authorizing the County Court to appoint for a term of years, (equal to that now prescribed for the valuation of property,) a person to take the lists, who shall be paid a fair compensation for such service. Many reasons might be given, to show the advantage that would result from this system; that it would be productive of good, both to the corporation and the citizens must be apparent.

Respectfully yours,

S. D. WALLACE.

For the Journal.

The Next Legislature.—As it is forbidden to speak of the deeds and doings of the last Legislature, for fear of disturbing the repose of "fixed facts" and "vested rights," I beg leave to say a few words in reference to the next.

I would, however, say, by way of parenthesis, that one thing strikes me as a singular phenomenon in the history of the State. That is, that a system of doubtful utility, and more than doubtful constitutionality, should be forced upon the State, by a meagre and unwilling majority in the Legislature, and yet not a single press or politician in the State dare to say a word against it.

And not only so, but that the people, who are to bear the burden of this iniquitous system, are denied the poor privilege of complaining. The press—the Democratic press—begs to be excused from publishing our scribbles, lest they disorganize the party. If the party (the Railroad party) is to be disorganized by a full and free interchange of opinion, the sooner it is done the better. For be ye well assured that we, the people, will be heard of yet.

The attempt to reconcile the heterogeneous materials that now pretend to claim a common name, may be laudable, but it is certainly impracticable, if not impossible. To those who "aim at miracles," I would suggest the following lines of CONDUCT:— "Some danger that they can silence, when they will. The storm of passion, and say 'peace, be still.' To the wild wave, as when human breath, implies authority that never can."

That never ought to be the lot of man." But enough of this. We are heartily content with Mr. REID'S nomination, and will give him a cordial support.

But the next Legislature, what of that? Why, sir, they should follow an injunction of holy writ—"mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate." Our laws need alteration and amendment in several small matters, in order to secure "the greatest good of the greatest number." And first, I would instance the law respecting assets in the hands of Executors and Administrators. The law, as it now stands, not only divides debts into "dignified and undignified," but also allows Ex-

ecutors and Administrators "a preference" in the payment of debts. Why should one just debt be more dignified than another? Where is any equity added from justice? In there any reason why an unfeeling miser, who invades the death-bed of a creditor in order to obtain judgment on a debt of doubtful justice, should be paid the utmost farthing, while he who furnished the dying man's family with the means of subsistence, during his last hours, should lose the whole, because he did not take judgment the day before the man died?

And again; is there any good reason why an Executor or Administrator should have a preference as to whom they should pay all, and to whom they should pay none? How much more dignified, because more just, it would be to pay all just debts, of whatever name, in proportion to the amount of debts and the means of payment. This proposition is self-evident, without further argument.

Again—I would respectfully urge upon the Legislature the propriety of abolishing Jury trials in our County Courts, for various reasons, some of which I will notice. In the first place, our County Courts (as Jury Courts) are entirely useless. All that is done in them may be done by Justices of the Peace, out of Court, and by the Superior Courts, with half the expense, and less than half the vexatious delay. All who are familiar with the subject, know that a large majority of appeals from the County Courts merely to reach the Superior—for there nearly all suits of any importance are finally adjudicated, no matter where this state of things, possible reason can be given their commence. What proposition is more reasonable than that of abolishing Jury trials in our County Courts, for various reasons, some of which I will notice.

Again: what reason can be given why a debt of \$100 cannot be recovered, unless by a suit in the County Court, while a debt of an even hundred may be recovered by warrant? What magic influence does this extra legal system of the Courts, with all the expense and delay, and all the vexatious delay, have over the mind of a juror, as required to convict? As I have not time to enter more fully into this matter at present; and as there are other matters to which the attention of the Legislature should be called, I will conclude this by wishing success to the "independent party" to the "free press," and to the country of SAMPSON.

Twenty-Five Congress—First Session.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.—SENATE. After the passage of several private bills, the compromise bill was taken up. Mr. DAVIS' amendment, repealing the laws of Mexico, which in the territories might interfere with the constitutional rights of citizens going there, together with the amendment offered by Mr. Hale, was voted down, 18 to 29. Several amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. UNDERWOOD submitted an amendment, granting to the State of Texas, in case she does not accede to the proposals in this bill, the right to sue the U. S. States. Also, that the United States officers be directed to sue her in the Supreme Court. A long debate ensued, and without taking any vote the Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BAYLY, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1856, which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the soldiers of the war of 1812, 13, and 14, with Great Britain, the Indian wars of 1811, and the war of 1835, 36, 37, &c., and the war known as Gen. Wayne's, of 1792 to 1795, that have not heretofore been provided for.

Debate ensued, at the termination of which, without taking the question, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.—SENATE.

The compromise was taken up, and Mr. UNDERWOOD'S amendment, offered yesterday, relative to the Texas boundary, after a brief discussion, was rejected, yeas 13, nays 24. After the rejection of various other amendments, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed a resolution to close the debate in the committee on the bounty land bill at 1 o'clock to-day.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Richardson in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill giving bounty land to all the soldiers and others who were in service in all the wars in which the United States has been engaged.

Mr. HARLSON spoke in favor of the bill. He said that the bill would appropriate about eighty millions of acres.

Mr. WATKINS advocated the passage of the bill. He thought that forty millions of acres would supply the claims under the bill.

Mr. COBB, of Ala., advocated the bill in one hour's speech. Amendments were submitted by various members, some of which were discussed at length, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.—SENATE.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to give bounty lands to the soldiers of the war of 1812, with Great Britain, Gen. Wayne's, and various Indian wars, who have not heretofore been provided for.

Amendments were made, in such a way as to create the impression on many minds that the bill is killed.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.—SENATE.

Robt' W. Barnwell, by appointment of the Governor, appeared, qualified, and took his seat as Senator from South Carolina, to fill the seat of