THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS.
HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE.

The Laws.

We have on our table a copy of the "Laws of the State of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly, at the session of 1850-'51," for which we are not indebted to the courtesy of "T. J. LEMAY, State Printer." The Laws make about nine hundred pages, and yet this vast amount of matter is simply tacked together in the manner common in fastening sixteen page pamphlets; by holes made and threads passed clear through the whole of the body of the sheets, in some cases going through the printed page, and in all preventing the book from being used with any comfort or safety. With common usage, the affair could not hang together a month. As for the printing, that seems to be a little less horrible than usual. We do not notice the word "Doads," for Roads, at the head of the pages, nor any other such glaring errors as occurred two years since. We have not examined the body of the matter. Some of it we could not, as it is illegible.

Now, we do not make these remarks for the purpose of prejudicing the Printer, Mr. LEMAY. Of him we know nothing, but presume the execution of the work is as good as his contract would warrant. But for the credit of the State, we do hope that no such contracts will be made hereafter. The work should be required to be done in a workmanlike manner, according to some given specimen, and proposals should be for such style of work. If, then, Printers will take contracts at too low a rate, they can have only themselves to blame. They should suffer for their attempt to underbid fair competition; but the public work should not be, as it is, a disgrace to the State.

Received.

The Democratic Review for June, and Godey for July. The Review is very good in its political and financial department, although we think it devotes rather too much of its "Financial and Commercial Review" to attacks upon the Philadelphia Mint.—The object, of course, is the removal of the Mint to New York.

GODEY is very fine. By this we mean that its illustrations are pretty, for we have not read any of its contents; somebody, not having the fear of the Journal before his eyes, having abducted the said "Book."

We have also received the Medical Examiner from Messrs. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, of Philadelphia, but it, too, is gone. We are sorry that we lost the Examiner, for we had entertained some notions of becoming a medical proficient. We have got a big Homœpathy book, one on steam and red pepper, several medical periodicals, and a complete Cow Doctor, all sent for our editorial revision and comment, and we intend to read them all; after which we will, no doubt, astonish the faculty, and, like our Western prototype, play the very old Harry with fits. We had almost forgotten to mention that we have pamphlets on the virtues of cod liver and mustard seed. It is perfect stubbornness for folks to die.

TO TRAVELERS—HILTON BRIDGE.—Hilton Bridge is taken up and undergoing repairs. Travellers are notified that it cannot be crossed at present. Notice will be given when the Bridge is ready for use.

FIRE ON THE RAILROAD.—On Monday last, about 11 A. M., a little beyond Goldsboro', one of the cars belonging to the freight train coming down was set on fire by sparks from the locomotive and was entirely consumed, together with 21 barrels of Spirits Turpentine and 1500 lbs. Bacon.—*Herald.*

Fourth of July.

We understand that JOHN L. HOLMES, Esq., of Wilmington, will deliver an Oration at South Washington on the approaching National Anniversary. The Mecklenburg Declaration will be read by D. HARRELL, Esq., and the Declaration of Independence by J. J. WARD, Esq. They will, no doubt, have a pleasant time and a good speech.

☞At this present writing, Thursday noon, we are in good humor with the whole world and the rest of mankind. About an hour since, we were down on the wharf on business, and were hungry, and consequently cross, when a friend carried us into Mr. WALTON'S Bar Room, where we found an excellent lunch set out, in the way of clam soup, steak, &c., to which we did ample justice. Of course, we never drink ourselves, but our friend assured us that the punches were capital, and the mint juleps superb. Everybody ought to join the Temperance Society.

New York State.

A New York correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* of the 17th, so accurately states our views of New York politics, and the chances of parties there, that we feel almost inclined to steal his remarks and adopt them as our own. The correspondent says that "so far as the Whigs are concerned, Mr. WEBSTER is the favorite in this city, [New York,] but it is idle to say that the State is not under the dominion of SEWARD. It is folly for the Democracy to look to this State for the support of any Democratic candidate. Gen. SCOTT, with the Free Soil vote, will carry this State by a hundred thousand majority over any Democratic candidate who has been named.—There will probably be three tickets in this State—an old line Democratic ticket; a national Whig ticket, with WEBSTER at the head; and a Free Soil Whig ticket headed by Gen. SCOTT." We are sorry to be forced to coincide with the correspondent in the opinion that no Democrat can carry New York State, but unfortunately such is the fact. The spirit of Free Soilism is too strong in that State to leave any hopes for the purer doctrines of Democracy, and the State will necessarily go to some such Whig as Gen. SCOTT, who will be found to be the strongest Whig in the Northern States. The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania will meet at Lancaster on the 24th, and will, no doubt, nominate SCOTT.—BUCHANAN, if nominated by the Democrats, can easily beat SCOTT in Pennsylvania.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Council of State met in Raleigh on the 12th instant. All the Councillors were in attendance, with the exception of Gen. J. J. MCKAY. WM. J. EATON, Jr., of Warrenton, was appointed Attorney General. The *Standard* speaks in high terms of the qualifications of Mr. EATON to fill the post to which he has been called.

ONE THING CERTAIN.—We regard it as a moral certainty that the *North State Whig*, and other Federalist papers of that ilk, would abuse Mr. RUFFIN into the next Congress if nothing else would, but this, combined with his own real worth and the strength of the Democratic party, will place his election beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Jenny Lind and Barnum.

The partnership between JENNY LIND and BARNUM was suddenly dissolved in Philadelphia on the 10th instant, Miss LIND paying $25,000 forfeit. The immediate cause of the difference seems to have been the selection by Mr. BARNUM of the National Theatre as a Concert room. This establishment is used as a circus, and Miss LIND was much annoyed by the smell of the stables, which were in the immediate vicinity of the Theatre.

Terrible Effects of the Weather.—The Scissors on a Strike.

During the extreme heats of Friday and Saturday last, we regret to say that our scissors actually absconded—cleared out—and were missing. It is probable, that after having for so long a time presided over the selected department of the Journal, they thought they were entitled to a little innocent amusement,—perhaps a ride to the Sound, and the enjoyment of the sea air. At any rate, they could not be found when wanted; and the editor was uncharitable enough to say that the Devil had run away with the scissors—a most unfounded accusation. We are happy to add, that since the weather has got somewhat cooler, the truant scissors have returned, and are now ready to cut all sorts of capers and papers, for the edification of the public. They are the most stiff-necked, cross-grained, rusty, and uncomfortable looking weapons in the world, and if they were sharp enough, would lead us to commit suicide; but as they now lie before us, we might as well attempt to cut our throat with a bar of brown soap. We did once beg, borrow, buy or steal a new pair; but they were so sharp, that they soon cut out and we never saw them again. If we only had a wife, we might steal her scissors now and then; but alas, there is no such luck in store for us. We, the bachelor of the concern, have made repeated attempts to induce our married associate to commit petit larceny in that way, but his honesty is perfectly invulnerable. We have had serious thoughts, yea verily, profound cogitations, upon the subject of scissors and matrimony—matrimony and scissors.—Oh scissors! what reflections for a bachelor; and we have dreamed of a female angel, in a sky-blue Turkish costume, with a patrimony of five hundred pair of scissors, and eyes bright enough to look into the middle of next week, and tell us all the news before it happens.

P. S.—We forgot to add, that a pen-knife which we used to cut out copy, on Saturday fainted twice with the heat, and has since betrayed decided symptoms of hydrophobia.

☞The last Fayetteville *Observer*, in speaking about Northern Democrats, says something about Mr. BIGLER, the Democratic nominee for the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, having voted for the nullifying law of 1847, which Gov. JOHNSON, the Whig Governor and candidate for re-election, maintains by vetoing a bill providing for its repeal. We have not before us the journal of the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature by which that law was passed, but we have before us, and did last week publish, the patriotic resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention which nominated Col. BIGLER, and also the remarks of that gentleman on accepting the nomination. They are such as no Southern man can object to, and stand in direct contrast to the opinions of the Whig candidate as avowed by his position, and by the resolutions of the Whig Convention of Alleghany county, by which he was endorsed. We have already published the resolutions of the Vermont Democratic State Convention. The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Concord on the 11th instant, passed the following:

"That the Democratic party is the party of Union. That it will ever remain true to the Union in whole and in part. That the recent adjustment of the great question of the day is the best for the peace and honor of the country. That the Convention coincide with the sentiment of the Governor's message respecting the compromise measure. That unconditional obedience to the law is the constitutional duty of every good citizen, and the cause of national distinguishment and prosperity. That the action of the State Senator and Representatives in Congress is worthy of approval."

Ruled Off the Track.

We understand from an announcement in the last Wadesboro' *Argus*, that ATLAS J. DARGAN, Esq., a Whig candidate for Congress in the Third District, has withdrawn from the canvass, or, speaking more plainly, has been ruled off the track. Well, he only shares the fate of Gen. DOCKERY, who was ruled off the track last time, while perfectly confident of an easy victory and a bloodless triumph.

We remember passing through Cheraw in the beginning of March, 1849. The weather was cool, and with some others we had drawn up, about dark, around the fire in the sitting room of the hotel. We knew nobody, but had struck up a chat with some one about the Manchester Railroad, which was then considered very doubtful, when our attention was attracted by a gentleman talking in a rather loud and confident tone of his own political prospects. He seemed to speak in answer to some query of a gentleman near him, and expressed the most perfect confidence in the certainty of his own election, and scouted the idea of opposition. We enquired the name of the gentleman, and found that it was Gen'l DOCKERY, whose "firmness of purpose" did not prevent his being set aside to make way for Mr. DEBERRY. Verily, there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, and it behooves the General even now to restrain his impetuosity, lest he again commit the act of folly generally termed "crowing before you are out of the woods." Of course, this was General DOCKERY'S private opinion, but it was very publicly expressed.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Humboldt arrived at New York on the 17th from Havre, which port she left on the 4th. She brings 70 passengers, and London dates to the 4th and Liverpool to the 3d.

The English news is of little interest. The World's Fair is the chief topic. On the 2d of June the great exhibition was visited by fifty thousand persons.

The French news relates almost entirely to the President's visit to the Provinces. The Presidential term will, no doubt, be lengthened.

The Chinese rebels are making headway against the Imperial troops, and have taken possession of the Province of Kwangsai.

The markets will be found under the proper head.

From California—Reported Fire in San Francisco.

A telegraphic dispatch to the *Herald* of Wednesday, states that a fire had occurred in San Francisco, by which fifteen million dollars worth of property had been destroyed. The news purported to have been received by the steamship Alabama at New Orleans. We find the same in some other papers, but confess that to us it appears somewhat apocryphal. The amount of loss is incredible, and the channel through which it comes—by way of Acapulco—is also suspicious. The Baltimore *Sun*, usually well posted up on such matters, says:

We received the following dispatch from Pittsburg. It is not from our regular correspondent. The news is said to have come over the Western lines from New Orleans, but in a somewhat questionable shape. We received a dispatch from Charleston, S. C., which left that city at 20 minutes before ten o'clock last night, informing us that no such news had reached that city. We, however, give the dispatched and await further accounts for confirmation:

PITTSBURG June 17.—A dispatch received here states that the steamer Alabama had arrived at New Orleans, with two weeks later advices from California.

A destructive fire is said to have occurred at San Francisco, destroying a large number of buildings, among which were the Custom-house, the Exchange Hotel, Parker's Delmonico's, the Union and other hotels, besides many stores and dwellings, and a vast amount of property, amounting all to from eight to ten millions of dollars

I send you this report as it has been received here, without vouching for is truth, or being able to deny its correctness.

We can only hope that the report, for the sake of the people of San Francisco, is not true.

The whole of the $900,000 of the Panama Railroad Company's 7 per cent. bonds was taken in New York on Saturday, at par.

Items.

THE NEW COSTUME.—A tailor in New-York has just invented a new-fashioned coat—it has neither seam nor opening. To get into it, you have to crawl out of your trowsers.——The population of Oregon Territory is ascertained to be fifteen thousand.——The mission to Russia has been tendered to JOSIAH RANDALL, Esq., of Philadelphia.

LEVI WOODBURY.—The Democratic Convention of New Hampshire have unanimously nominated Hon. LEVI WOODBURY for the Presidency, and appointed a Delegate to the next Democratic National Convention. Resolutions were passed sustaining the Compromise.

The Revenue of North Carolina.

The act for raising additional revenue passed by the General Assembly of this State at the late session impose taxes according to the following Schedule:

	$. cts.
On every dollar of annual interest secured or owing from any solvent debtor, whether an individual or as a corporator or carpenter	3
On every hundred dollars employed in buying and selling Slaves	20
On every hundred dollars employed in every species of trade	10
On every dollar of divided or profit due or received on sums of money vested in steam vessels, in stocks of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, either in the State or out of it, if exceeding $39, or if more than the person receiving is liable for on his or her own debts	3
On all Surgeons, Dentists, all practicing Physicians, all practising Lawyers, and on all other persons, (except Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, Governor of the State and Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts,) whose practice, salaries or fees, or all together, shall yield an annual income of five hundred dollars	3 00
And on each additional $500	2 00
On gold and silver plate and ornamental jewelry, of the value of $50 or upwards, in use by the owner, 1 per cent on the value per annum.	
On barouches, buggies, gigs, sulkies, carriages, and pleasure vehicles of every description, in use by the owners, of the value of $75 and under $100	50
All worth from $100 to $200	1 00
" " " 200 " 300	2 00
" " " 300 " 400	3 00
" " " 400 and over	4 00
On gold watches, in use	1 00
" silver " " "	25
" harps " "	2 00
" piano fortes " "	1 00
" pistols, worn or carried	1 00
" bowie knives, worn or carried	1 00
" dirks and sword canes, worn or carried	50
" retailers of wines, cordials or spirituous liquors	10 00
On billiard tables	100 00
" nine or ten pin alleys	25 00
" every pack of playing cards sold	25
" mortgages and deeds of trust registered	1 00
On agents for Insurance Companies without the State, in each county where they exercise the powers of an agent	50 00
On Toll Bridges and Ferries an annual tax equal to five times the amount of the largest toll received.	
On Circus Companies, and Collections of Animals, exhibiting for pay, in each county so exhibiting	50 00
On Ethiopian Serenaders, comic singers, and performers on musical instruments, in each county performing	5 00

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon that the stockholders in this company held a meeting in their office in Portsmouth on Wednesday, the 10th inst., pursuant to notice. Among other business done, it was ordered that another locomotive and several passenger, baggage and freight cars be immediately purchased, preparatory to starting the required number to do the business of the Road as soon as it is completed to Weldon. The work progresses finely, and it is expected that the whole line to Weldon will be completed by the last of August.—*North Carolina Patriot.*

Mr. Corwin's estimates of the Revenue, and their correctness—New Proposition to the Government.

Mr. Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of December last, estimated, no doubt with the view of influencing Congress to increase the tariff, that the receipts into the treasury would be comparatively small for the present year, and that, by the first of July, there would be in the treasury a balance of only $158.996 99, and that by the first day of July, 1852, there would be a deficiency of $865,996 19. Now, how is Mr. Corwin sustained by the facts? Why, instead of there being only a small sum in the treasury on the first of July next, there will be a surplus of probably seven millions, as the receipts to the present time have exceeded his estimates six millions of dollars, and the probability is, that on the first of July 1852, instead of there being a deficiency, there will be a surplus of fifteen millions of dollars.

This is a fair example of the manner in which the affairs of the government are managed at Washington, and of the credit which treasury estimates are entitled to. It shows a great want of intelligence on the subject, but any quantity of ignorance in reference to the progress of the country. The fact is, our practical business men in New York, know more about this and kindred matters, than the whole cabinet combined. The progress which this republic has made in prosperity during the last twenty years, has been wonderfully great. Twenty years ago the revenue of the government, from all sources, did not amount to over *twelve millions of dollars*, while the revenue for this year will exceed *fifty millions*. Mr. Corwin might have saved himself the trouble of undo-estimating the revenue, with the view of affecting the tariff question, for the whole subject of protective tariff has been dead and buried for many years. The commercial and manufacturing progress of the country requires no high tariffs or special legislation. They have proved most conclusively that they are capable of taking care of themselves, without any government assistance.

The truth is, we are inclined to believe that all the ex-Senators and ex-members of Congress who became members of cabinets, as shown by their own friends have been so much engaged as counsel and agents for claimants, for some years past, and have been so much occupied in drawing money from the treasury, by getting them liquidated, that they have forgotten the little they ever knew on other subjects, and are unfit for the responsible duties of cabinet ministers. The truth is slowly coming out. The administration are week, yet we are willing to aid them. We propose, for the remaining term of Mr. Fillmore's Presidency, to undertake, by reasonable contract, the complete administration of the government, to be transacted in our office, and to direct all the affairs at Washington through the telegraph.—This can be easily done. What does the cabinet say?—*N. Y. Herald.*

FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.—We have received the Tahlequah Advocate of the 20th ult. It contains no news of much interest. The various nominations for public officers seem to have been made, and they are so numerous that it is evident the Indians are as much given to office seeking as their white brethren. Among the candidates for National Counsel we see the names of Spring Frogs, Spirit Pot, Laugh-at-mush and Lightning-bug. For Sheriff, the names of Fish Tail and Pelican Tyger are quite prominent. John Ross does not seem to have any oppenent for the chieftaincy.

GOLD DOWN EAST—HOW TO GET TO THE MINES.—The Hallowell (Me.) Gazette, of the 7th instant, says:

"There is no doubt that gold may be obtained in large quantities in the northern part of Maine, in the streams that empty into the Chaudiere and the Penobscot. Individuals are getting from $20 to $40 a day. Rumors are prevalent, and uncontradicted, of from $50 to $200 being taken out in one day. It is estimated that two thousand men are now on their way to the diggings, many coming from Boston and New-York. A lump of gold weighing 7 dollars was exhibited in Waterville last week, which was fouud on the Maine side of the boundary."

Of the situation of the mines, and facilities for reaching them, the Gazette says:

"It is only about 125 miles to the mines. The facilities of travel from Boston to this place, by steam boat and rail, are abundant.

"On the Canada road, about ten miles this side of the line, a public house has been built for the accommodation of the miners, and is called the Miner's House. The country on the Chaudiere river is rather populous, the inhabitants being principally Kannuckers or French Canadians."

MILEAGE.—Among the Mileage Curiosities of the last Congress were the following payments to Messrs. Gilbert and Wright, of California, and Thurston of Oregon.

Mileage of Mr. Wright,	7,013 miles	$9,042
" Mr. Gilbert,	6,853 "	5,914
" Mr. Thurston,	4,315 "	3.452

The California Senators were paid mileage for the long and short Session of the 21st Congress, and for the Extra Session.

The distance from New York to San Francisco, is charged via Havana, Chagres and Panama.

Fugitive Slave Law at the South.

Robert Collins, Esq., of Macon, (Ga.,) the owner of Crafts and his wife, the fugitive slaves about whom there was so much excitement a few months since, and who both escaped to England, was written to by a gentleman in Boston, asking what amount of subscription money would compensate him for their freedom—and hinting that such a disposal of the case would be better for all concerned. From Mr. Collins' reply, we take the following, as the gist of his reasoning:

"Your policy would free those who are unfit to be free; it would render discontented the slaves they left behind; it would organise companies of freed slaves to conspire for the freedom of others; it would encourage abolition societies, free soil parties and associations for the protection and defence of fugitives. It would render the institution of slavery among us less stable and less beneficent. The manner of freeing slaves at the south is better for the owner and better for the slave himself. For the owner, who by giving liberty to a faithful servant, encourages others to the same obedience and the same boon. For the slave, by keeping him here among his friends and relatives instead of casting him upon the tender mercies of strangers and fanatics. A good slave can acquire his freedom without becoming a fugitive, a firebrand among free soilers. It appears to me, therefore, that it is the policy of the slaveholders not to accept a pecuniary equivalent for his fugitive slave from citizens of the north in the manner proposed; that it is not proper or judicious for me, the first public claimant of a fugitive slave before the people of Massachusetts, to receive indemnity, for his or her loss, by a community who prevented a recovery by law. From the honest, law abiding citizens of Boston, I can accept no indemnity by subscription, since they have done me no wrong. From those whose 'consciences are higher than the U. S. Constitution,' and who violated law in preventing the slaves arrest, I look for indemnity to the Boston courts of justice. These men have drawn odium on your city, injured your commerce and insulted the character of your people. They should pay the penalty! Beyond all this, the south waits to see whether the north 'will deliver up on demand' those fugitives who were 'held to service' here; waits with solicitude to learn whether the constitution and laws of congress will be recognized as the 'supreme law of the land; waits with anxiety to know whether the social, civil, and religious bonds of union between the north and south are to be as 'hooks of steel, or 'ropes of sand;' waits, waits with intent interest to know whether a southern man, before a judicial tribunal of the north, to reclaim his slave property, is considered 'a dogged Jew' refusing 'ducats' to demand his 'pound of flesh,' or to be esteemed as Philemon, and have his fugitive, Onesimus, restored. I remain, sir, yours truly, ROBT. COLLINS."

SUPREME COURT.—The following gentlemen have been admitted to County Court practice: Ervin A. Thompson, of Wayne; A. F. Woodard, of Beaufort County; Thos. M. Arrington, of Nash; Chalmers L. Glenn, of Rockingham; William H. Miller, of Virginia; John F. Latham, of Beaufort County; I. A. Spears, of Cumberland; William L. McGary, of Fayetteville; and Robert W. Wilson, of Hillsborough.

And the following have been admitted to Superior Court practice:

Alexander McLane, of Robeson; Stephen E. Williams, of Sampson; William A. Jenkins, of Warren; J. Mallett de Berniere, of Cumberland; William G. Henderson, of Rockingham; George Howard, Jr., of Edgecombe; John T. Clegg, of Chatham; Henry C. Jones, of Craven; and William E. Hill, of Duplin County.—*Raleigh Standard.*

From the Fayetteville North Carolinan.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 11.

The Schooner Joseph H. Flanner.

The new schooner Jos. H. Flanner, Capt. Van Gilder, arrived here a few days since from Philadelphia. She is a beautiful craft, the handsomest, and fitted up the best of any regular packet on the river. She is to be a regular packet between Wilmington and Philadelphia, and is conjointly owned in the two cities.

She has a large and handsomely fitted cabin, with the berths perfectly private, and intended for a gentleman and his lady when desired. She cost $12,000.

Any person, or family, or party of persons wishing a sea trip to Philadelphia, would find everything as comfortable on board the Flanner, as on a steamer.

The proprietors of the Flanner, Mr. Geo. Harriss, Capt. Van Gilder and others, gave a christening entertainment on board on Tuesday last. The best of wines—of meats—of confectionary, &c., &c., were furnished in profusion; and gentlemen were coming and going, and going and coming from 12 o'clock M., until night.

Success to the Flanner and her proprietors.

W. H. B.

SAILING UNDER WATER.—The Paris Journal des Debats states that a new species of vessel, destined, it is expected, to solve the great problem of submarine navigation, has been constructed in the establishment of Mr. Cruesot. This vessel will proceed from Cruesot's establishment, through Paris to Calais, by sea, with the aid of its machinery, which is similar to that of propellers. In going out of the port of Calais it will plunge under water, and re-appear a few hours afterwards before Dover. Thence it will gain the Thames, which will ascend to London, where it will figure at the exhibition, among the most interesting productions of French industry and genius.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR MR. TERRY'S FAMILY.—The Alexandria Gazette learns that the sum of ten thousand dollars has been raised in Lynchburg, which is to be invested for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Terry, editor of the Virginian, who was shot in the rencounter with Mr. Saunders, and died in consequence of his wounds. This instance of human feeling and generosity is worthy of all praise. Mr. Terry left a helpless and dependent family, who will thus be provided for.

FUGITIVE-ISM.—The Syracuse Star (remember that city has been made one of the headquarters of runaway slaves,) says:

"We are informed by one of the police officers of this city, that out of the fifty or sixty male fugitive slaves who were until recently resident of this city, only two were regularly employed as laborers. Many of them gained a precarious livelihood as runners to houses of prostitution, and the majority were supported by charity. Such, we are also informed, is the general condition of the fugitives who have taken up their residence in our large towns and cities, where, be it observed, they chiefly congregate.

"In Canada, also, they are regarded by the inhabitants with distrust and aversion. There are two towns in Canada West in which a negro is not allowed to set his foot, through fear that he may become a burden upon the tax payers."

Is it not cruelty then to tempt slaves from the South thus to degrade them at the North?

Dr. McConnell, a surgeon dentist of Washington, has invented an apparatus, for which he entered a "cavat," and has since applied for a patent, consisting of a simple retort and furnace in which he makes his *gas, coal,* and *tar,* from pine wood. He is now having constructed in Baltimore, an apparatus large enough to test the fact on a useful scale.—Should he be perfectly successful of which I have no doubt, gas could he made from pine wood, and a city supplied with a better and purer article than can now be made from bituminous *coal, oil,* or *rosin,* and at half the price; and the company manufacturing it can make sufficient tar to pay all expense, and a profit besides.

EUROPEAN NATIONAL DEBTS.—The total amount of debt borne by the fifty-eight European States is shown to be £1,753.278.172, of which the eight republics sustain three-twentieths and the monarchies the remaining seventeen-twentieths. Every geographical square mile in Europe is burthened with an average of £9.740 of the public debt:—Hamburgh sustaining the maximum of debt in proportion to its area, and Prussia and Turkey the minimum. And in proportion to the population of Europe an average of £6 15s. per head is indicated in this case—the Netherlands sustaining the maximum and Prussia the minimum. The revenues of the European States yield a total of £207.301,752; of which £53.386.293 is derived from the republics, and £153,915,459, or three-fourths, from the monarchies:—Spain holding the worst position as regards the amount of revenue opposed to the National Debt, the interest on which at £5 per cent. would consume the whole revenue—whilst Prussia requires only a fourteenth of its revenue to be so applied.

PROVOKING.—Malthus, the great British writer against the rapid increase of population, has a son who has a wife and 14 children.—*Brit. Paper.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

Commencement at Chapel Hill.

MR. HOLDEN—I had the pleasure of attending the Commencement of our University last week, and as the public feel a deep interest in that Institution, I doubt not that the readers of your paper will be pleased with a brief account of the exercises on that occasion.

On Tuesday morning the Senior Class was examined in National and Constitutional Law, in presence of Gov. Reid and a few of the Trustees, and acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner, showing that they had been faithfully instructed and clearly understood those difficult studies.

The evening was occupied by

DECLAIMERS SELECTED FROM THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

1. Henry Sylvester Gibbs, (Hyde,) Patriotism, Sprague.
2. Leonidas John Merritt, (Chatham,) The Puritans, Macaulay.
3. Wm. Lafayette Scott, (Guilford,) "Literary Attractions of the Bible," Hamilton.
4. James Cameron Moore, (Jackson, Miss.,) Fisher Ames on the British Treaty.
5. Samuel Spencer Jackson, (Pittsboro'.) Phillips on Catholic Emancipation.
6. Thomas Newton Crumpler, (Rockford,) McDowell on the Union.
7. Richard Bullock Henderson, (Granville,) Clemens on the Slavery Question.
8. Clinton Milton Andrews, (Greensboro.') Washington's Monument, the Keystone of the Arch of the Union, by Kaufman.
9. Malachi Haughton, (Edenton,) The Death of Harrison, Willis.

On Wednesday morning W. W. Avery, Esq., delivered the annual address before the two Literary Societies. His subject was "State Pride," which he treated in a manner worthy of one who graduated with the first honors of the Institution, and the descendant of the patriotic first Attorney General of North Carolina.

In the afternoon the Alumni Association held a public meeting, at which obituary notices were read of such of the graduates as had died since the last Commencement.

The Historical Society of the University then held a meeting. Rev. Professor Hubbard delivered an address containing brief notices of the lives and writings of the Historians of North Carolina, Lawson, Brickell, Williamson, Martin, and Jones, (*Shocco.*) This terse and classical composition was a gem of its kind, and it is to be hoped will be published.

Gov. Swain, the President of the University, who is celebrated for his researches into the history of the State, made a speech explanatory of the reasons which induced North Carolina so long to delay the ratification of the Constitution of the United States.

At night we were entertained by

DECLAIMERS SELECTED FROM THE SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1. John Tillinghast Taylor, (Oxford,) Miller's Eulogy of Gen. Taylor.
2. Spencer Augustus O'Daniel, (Chatham,) Everett on the Extension of the Republic.
3. David Gaston Worth, (Asheborough,) "Byron," Pollok.
4. Junius Irving Scales, (Rockingham,) Levin on the proposed mission to Rome.
5. John Willis Johnson, (Halifax,) Soule on the Compromise.
6. Cary Whitaker, (Halifax,) Gaston against the Invasion of Canada.
7. James Glenn Jeffreys, (Caswell,) Decisive Integrity, by Wirt.
8. Baldy Ashborne Capeheart, (Murfreesboro',) Miller on the Union.
9. James Magnus Spencer, (Greene co., Ala.,) "LaFayette," Sprague.
10. Peter Archibald McEachin, (Robeson,) Webster's Eulogy of Adams and Jefferson.

These young gentlemen, like those of the preceding evening, acquitted themselves very well; as a whole, I have never heard better declamation. Some of it was decidedly of the first order. On Thursday, Commencement day, the exercises were according to the following programme:

FORENOON.

1. Sacred Music—100th Psalm.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutary Oration in Latin—Claudius B. Sanders, Johnston.
4. Oration, "Early History of North Carolina"—Bartholomew Fuller, Fayetteville.
5. Oration, "Party Spirit"—Thomas A. E. Evans, Cumberland.
6. Oration, "The Infirmities of Men of Genius"—Julius Guion, Raleigh.
7. Oration, "A Graduate's Aspirations"—Wm. M. Richardson, Anson.
8. Oration, "Virtue alone makes Men Free"—Thomas M. Garrett, Colerain.
9. Oration, "Religious Tests of Office unjust and impolitic in a Republic"—David M. Carter, Hyde.
10. Oration, "Excelsior"—Lowndes Treadwell, Lamar, Miss.
11. Oration, "Socialism"—Jesse H. Lindsay, Greensborough.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration, "Influence of Public Opinion"—Leigh Claiborne, Tipton, Tenn.
2. Oration, "The late crisis in our National Affairs"—Frederick A. Toomer, Pittsboro'.
3. Oration, "The noblest motive is the Public Good"—Charles C. Terry, Richmond county.
4. Oration, "Flora McDonald"—Malcolm J. McDuffie, Cumberland.
5. Annual Report.
6. Degrees Conferred.
7. Valedictory Oration—Jas. A. Patton, Ashville.
8. Sacred Music—117th Psalm.
9. Benediction.

The following Graduates received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:

Charles E. Bellamy,	Joseph B. Bryan,
David M. Carter,	Watkins L. Claiborne,
Thomas A. E. Evans,	Bartholomew Fuller,
Thomas M. Garrett,	Richard S. Grant,
Julius Guion,	Benjamin S. Hedrick,
Samuel S. Holmes,	Aegidius Leitch,
Jesse H. Lindsay,	Malcolm J. McDuffie,
Neill McKay, Jr.,	Thomas J. Norcum,
Rufus L. Patterson,	James A. Patton,
William M. Richardson,	Etheldred Ruffin,
Claudius B. Sanders,	Joseph J. Seawell,
Francis E. Shober,	Peter E. Smith,
Charles C. Terry,	Fred. A. Toomer,
Lowndes Treadwell,	John Waddill, Jr.,
James A. Washington,	John T. Wheat, Jr.,
Wilson C. Whitaker,	Edmund W. Wilkins,

John L. Wooster.

The Speeches of the Graduates were fine pieces of composition, and handsomely delivered. Being necessarily limited to a short space of time, a few of the prominent features were presented in an effective manner. The style was graceful and forcible; "strong without rage, without o'erflowing full."

At night the large "Assembly Room," which is not yet finished, was filled with a crowd of youths and maidens, "chasing the glowing hours with flying feet."

I very much doubt whether any part of the world can produce a better looking assembly than was then and there assembled. The students are the handsomest and most gentlemanly set of young men I have ever seen; and the State has cause to be proud of them physically as well as intellectually.

Everything went off in an orderly and agreeable manner. Some young men from a distance, wholly unconnected with the College, created a little disturbance, but it was promptly put down by the courteous and efficient Marshall, C. Bryan, of Raleigh, and his Assistants, and the visiting youngsters left with a decided impression that Chapel Hill was a "*fast*" place.

The number of persons in attendance was large, though not so great as on some former occasions; the weather was pleasant, and altogether it was one of the most agreeable Commencements that was ever attended by Your friend,

AN ALUMNUS.

JUSTICE TO THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.—After the Pontifical authorities, by means of foreign troops, had regained possession of the city of Rome in the summer of 1849, they appointed a commission to examine the accounts and registers of the republican city government. That commission has made its report and in it are the following words: "When we undertook to examine the expenditures of the first six months of 1849, which included the period of republican administration, we supposed we were entering upon a perfect labyrinth; but, to render homage to the truth, we must declare that we have found nothing which was not regular, and nothing which was marked by an arbitrary character." To this (says the *Couriere Merchantile*, of Genoa) is to be added the fact that the republican city government left in the treasury at the moment of its resignation the sum of $56,000, notwithstanding the heavy expenses of the siege.—*New York Tribune.*

Message of Gov. Young, of Deseret.

We have before us a copy of Gov. Young's first annual message to the Legislature of Deseret, delivered on the 2d of last December, which gives a highly favorable and interesting picture of the condition of affairs in that new territory. In commencing, he announces that the former government of Deseret will continue, in all its departments, until such time as it shall be superseded by an organization contemplated under the act of Congress, establishing a territorial government. Referring to the past he says:

"We have the proud satisfaction of having sustained a quiet, yet energetic government, under all the vicissitudes incident to new and untried localities; and when the general government shall have assumed to pay the expenditure, consequent upon the Indian expeditions, of being comparatively free from debt. Unlike the golden-browed neighbors of our sister State, no agent of ours is hawking about our State bonds, to obtain the necessary means to defray the sixteen dollars per diem of the allowance of the members of the Legislature."

The cause of education is flourishing throughout the territory. With the main body of the Indian tribes the most peaceful relations exist, and great efforts have been made to introduce among them the habits and customs of civilized life, but with only partial success.

The message states as an instance unparalleled in the history of the times, that not a single solitary case was reported for trial before the regular sessions of either county or supreme court during the past year; and no offence beyond the control of the justices of the peace seems to have been committed.

Gov. Young recommends in the strongest terms that the capitalists of the State should introduce machinery for the manufacturing of all kinds of machinery that will hereafter be wanted for factories, &c.; also, that stoves, and other articles of heavy importation, should be manufactured by the people of that territory.

The Governor states that a railroad will most probably be constructed to Iron county, as also continuously to Southern California, terminating at San Diego, and that whatever aid the Legislature should see fit to extend to it he shall acquiesce in, if within the range of his constitutional duties.

Boston Journal.

The Decision under the New Postage Act.—Made by the Postmaster General, after consulting with the Attorney General.

The postage on all bound books and on all other printed matter, except newspapers and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, must be prepaid.

If the amount paid and marked on such printed matter is not sufficient to pay the whole postage due, the excess of weight beyond that paid for, is to be charged with double the rate which would have been charged if prepaid, and the postage on such excess collected at the office of delivery. If by the neglect of a Postmaster, such matter is sent without any prepayment, the double prepaid rate must be collected on delivery. Postage must be charged on all letters, newspapers, and other matter according to the distance on the route by which they are forwarded; and this (unless otherwise directed by the sender) must be the route by which they will soonest reach their destination, although that may not be the shortest route.

On letters to and from Great Britain (and the Continent of Europe, when sent through England) the rates of postage and modes of rating will be the same as heretofore, except as to letters to or from California and Oregon, in respect to which special instructions will be hereafter given.

On all letters to or from the Continent of Europe, and sent through England, the United States inland and sea postage will in all cases be combined, and will be twenty cents the single rate, without regard to the distance the same are carried within the United States. The mode of rating will be the same as heretofore. [Full tabular statements in regard to the rates of postage, both foreign and inland, will soon be published.]

Subscribers to periodicals, to obtain the benefit of the provision in regard to prepayment, must pay the full quarter's postage before the delivery of the first number, when there are several numbers to be delivered during the quarter. If, by reason of any increase in the size of the periodical, or otherwise, it shall appear that the whole quarter's postage was not so paid in advance, the subscriber will lose the benefit of prepayment, and the numbers received during the whole quarter will be charged with the double or unpaid rate, and the subscriber will be credited with only the amount paid in advance.

Under the provisions of the second section of the new postage act, no newspapers other than those published weekly only, are entitled to circulate free of postage in the counties where published. The office of publication is the office where the newspaper is printed.

In determining newspaper postages, the distances are to be computed from the office of publication, and not from the county line of the county in which the paper is published; and the distance is also to be computed over the route on which it is carried.

Newspapers published weekly only, in a county adjoining the Canada line, may be sent free to Canada, provided they do not leave the county of publication until they cross the line into Canada.

Newspaper publishers may send and receive their exchange newspapers to and from