THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE.

Neuse River Bridge Burnt.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Bridge across Neuse River, in Wayne county, was entirely destroyed by fire on last Tuesday night, and the mail and passenger train from Weldon was, in consequence, prevented from arriving on Wednesday last until 6 o'clock P. M. It has not yet been ascertained how the fire originated, but it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The Bridge is an expensive one, and it will take sometime to repair it. In the meantime, the cars will leave this place for Weldon at 8 o'clock A. M., or on the arrival of the boat from Charleston. There will be but little delay on the route.

Again in the Field.

We have not yet received the Goldsboro' or Newbern papers, and therefore have not official information upon the subject, but learn, from undoubted private authority, that Mr. STANLY is again in the field as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, being, no doubt, drawn from his retirement by the following "wish" expressed in the Boston *Atlas* of the 11th instant. In an article upon this State, the *Atlas* says, "there is a strong wish expressed for Mr. STANLY to run again, but of this we have no hope. The whole country does not contain a more honorable and high minded man than EDWARD STANLY, or one more amiable and kind-hearted. We hope there are yet higher honors in store for this gallant and noble hearted son of North Carolina." In another part of the same article, the *Atlas* says: "Mr. STANLY is just such a Whig as we want to make up a strong and triumphant party." So that, in fact, Mr. STANLY is just the man the Boston *Atlas* wants to "make up a strong and triumphant party," and for whose running again it expresses a strong wish. However Mr. STANLY might have acted towards his friends in the Eighth District, he could not withstand the appeal from Boston, and now appears as the candidate of the *Atlas*, a paper which denounced Mr. WEBSTER fiercely for his speech in the Senate, in March, 1850, in which he took national grounds upon some parts of the slavery question. How do our Whig friends like their Boston candidate, and his Free Soil endorser?

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have received the Newbernian and Goldsboro' Telegraph, but find no further confirmation of Mr. STANLY's candidacy, except his always replying to Mr RUFFIN. Our information is no doubt correct, nevertheless. Stanly is the man who is destined to receive the honors of martyrdom.

☞We have been shown a copy of "Perry's Illuminated Family Bible," which, for beauty and cheapness, will compare favorably with any edition yet published. We would prefer it to HARPER'S. WM. G. PERRY, who is stopping at the Carolina Hotel, intends remaining in Wilmington a few days, and will wait on our citizens to introduce his book.

☞We notice at PIERCE'S, a copy of KENDALL'S new work, the Battles of the Mexican War, illustrated. It is certainly a splendid work, but altogether too expensive for us to think of the price, which, we believe, is about fifty dollars. The illustrations, which are in lithograph, have a good deal of spirit in their designs, but neither the mechanical execution nor the coloring equal our expectations of French art.

BURGLARY.—We learn that about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, some person or persons broke into the Clothing Store of Mr. SAMPSON, on the wharf, not far from the Rock Spring, and carried off about twelve or fifteen coats and some twenty-two dollars in money. The burglar or burglars obtained admission by forcing open the window.

☞The Fourth of July will be celebrated throughout the country pretty much as usual, only a little more so. In some portions of South Carolina, according to some newspaper correspondents, they are going to have a delightful groaning frolic, during the progress of which they are to march the small boys up to the bull ring and make them swear "eternal and never-dying hatred to the Federal government." Just think of teaching the "young uns" to swear in battalions, according to the word of command.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.—We learn from the Boston *Post* of the 19th inst., that at a very full meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held in Boston on the 18th, an elaborate and emphatic report against further agitation on the subject of slavery, and in favor of sustaining the Compromise measures was unanimously adopted. The report was written and presented by Gen. CUSHING, as Chairman of the Executive Committee. It was voted to hold a State Convention at Worcester, on Wednesday, the 20th of August.

The Crops.

During the present week we have enjoyed the pleasure of conversing with gentlemen from different sections of the State, and are happy to learn that the wheat crop is a remarkably good one. The oat crop is said to be not quite so good, on account of the smut having taken hold, whereby some injury has been sustained. The hay crop is reported as being much larger than ever previously known in this section of the State. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the corn crop now bids fair for a remarkably heavy yield, which will, no doubt, be realized, unless some severe storm or other unforeseen calamity should occur to disappoint the hopes of the farmer. The cotton crop is also said to be remarkably promising, and the amount planted this year is believed to be considerably larger than for many previous years. So far as the season has advanced, everything in the agricultural line bids fair for a more abundant harvest than we have had for several years.

DEATH OF AN ORATOR.—RICHARD LALOR SHIEL, the celebrated and brilliant Irish orator, died at Florence, on the 25th of May, of an attack of gout in the stomach. Mr. SHIEL was born in Dublin in 1793, and was long associated with DANIEL O'CONNELL, in the struggle for Catholic emancipation. He was considered the most striking speaker in the British House of Commons, while a member of that body, and, while connected with the ultra Radical party, was a prominent leader of that organization. His acceptance of the office of Master of the Mint, and subsequently the mission to Florence from the English Whig party, detatched him from his early associates, and ruined his influence as a popular leader. PEEL, O'CONNELL and others were very effective talkers, and O'CONNELL, particularly, would sometimes rise into eloquence, but with the exception of SHIEL, the British Commons has not for many years contained one man who, strictly speaking, could be called an orator.

THE MANCHESTER ROAD.—Eighty-five large able bodied Negro men passed through this place yesterday, on their way to work on this end of the Manchester Rail Road. We believe they are from Virginia.

SPONGE.—A Key West paper says that the sponge which will be gathered in that neighborhood during this season, will be worth fifty thousand dollars.

FINANCIAL PROSPERITY.—The deficit in the Austrian budget for the present year, when all has been peace and quietness, is set down at 18,000,000 florins.

Gen. Saunders at Warrenton.

We find in the Warrenton *News*, of the 19th instant, a report of some portions of a speech delivered by Gen. SAUNDERS at Warrenton, on the 27th of May. It is not our intention to fatigue our readers or ourselves by the revival of an almost forgotten controversy, or to pander to Gen. SAUNDERS' thirst for notoriety, by giving him an undue prominence, but as the whole of the affair is directly aimed at the Wilmington press, ourself in particular, and as some of the allusions seem to be wilfully disingenuous, and others are positively contemptible, we hope to be pardoned for obtruding a few remarks upon an unpleasant subject. When a man is bent on committing suicide, either physically or politically, it is only necessary to furnish the hempen material and he himself will perform the act of suspension. This is the position of Gen. S.; he is to all intents and purposes dead in this section, and we have too little taste for the spiritual knockings to desire a further controversy with his ghost.—*Requiescat in pace.*

Gen. S. commences his long-threatened speech in his usually elegant and courteous manner, by characterizing the remarks of the Wilmington papers on the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Road as "very ill-natured and illiberal;" and farther on, as he rises with the subject and warms into a proper appreciation of his own surpassing dignity and consequence, he furthermore condescends to regard them as "very silly." These flowers of language may pass for what they are worth; we would merely remark that, in so far as we *know* that our articles upon the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and also upon Gen. SAUNDERS' Petersburg speech, met the approval of every man in this section whose views we have had any opportunity of ascertaining, we are content to be denounced in such company, perfectly satisfied that it will require something more than Gen. SAUNDERS' *ipse dixit* to stamp the people of Wilmington and the Cape Fear country as "very ill-natured and illiberal," or even "very silly."

Gen. SAUNDERS says that "the Capitol is designated as a sort of Virginia garrison." Now this, to say the least of it, is wilfully disingenuous, to use no harsher expression. In the very first article in the *Journal* in which Gen. SAUNDERS is mentioned in connection with this matter, we expressly stated that the word *Capitol*, as used by us when referring to the Virginia feeling among some prominent men about Raleigh, was a misprint for *Capital*, and yet we find Gen. SAUNDERS gravely stating that we designated the State *Capitol*, or State House, as a Virginia garrison, thereby intending to produce the impression that we had denounced the present Democratic State administration as a Virginia garrison. The object is plain—to represent us as recreant to our party and at open war with Gov. REID, and thus to place us in a false position, and, at the same time, shift or divide the responsibility of his own acts from his own shoulders.—Such an attempt could only be characterised by language inadmissible to the columns of the Journal.

The next column and a half of Gen. SAUNDERS' speech is taken up with an able advocacy of what no one denies, and a strenuous denial of what no one asserts. As for instance—that the people of Granville, Warren, and so on, have a right to consult their own interest or convenience in the choice of a market—that the former Senator from New Hanover was inclined to act liberally towards the Raleigh and Gaston Road—that two and two are four, and so forth. As we are not inclined to dispute these assertions, we will pass on to Gen. SAUNDERS' personal explanations. By parliamentary courtesy, we believe, personal explanations are always in order, else we might object to the long time which Gen. SAUNDERS has permitted to elapse between the making of his Petersburg speech and the promised explanation thereof. He by no means availed himself of the earliest opportunity, but seems to have waited until he could discipline his mind into a premeditated recollection, in which memory might be assisted by judgment, and both together furnish an explanation which memory alone would have failed to produce.

He says that he is charged with hostility to North Carolina improvements because he went to Petersburg and made a speech in opposition to the building up of our own markets. "He went to Petersburg not as a volunteer, but by invitation." No doubt. The merchants of Petersburg are shrewd, and knew their man. He says he urged three considerations on the attention of the people of Petersburg. 1st. That they were old stockholders, and it was at least prudent to get themselves released from their liability to the State. 2nd. That it would be a good investment. 3rd. That the four counties through which the Road passed furnished a large amount of trade, which it was to the interest of Petersburg to retain;—that the North Carolina Road was to run 180 miles west of Raleigh, through a highly productive country, growing all sorts of produce and in any quantity;—that whether they could command this trade or not, would depend upon whether they could make it to the interest of the producer to send it to their market or not. "He hoped it would not, but that the larger quantity would find a market in his own State. That such would be the quantity, the mighty volume of produce which would be transported over this Road as would *force* itself, and that, as he believed, at no distant day, directly to the ocean; and that as they had in North Carolina the best harbor south of the Chesapeake, Beaufort, he flattered himself it would go there, and candor required him to say, if he thought the discontinuance of the Raleigh and Gaston Road would lead to this result, he should not regret it." Now, this explanation of the manner in which the General used the word *force* in connection with North Carolina markets, which we give in his own words, is the very best he can do. Like a boy learning to write, he no doubt "put out his tongue and took pains" in the concoction of it, and yet to what does it amount. Mark the contingency upon the occurrence of which he hopes and expects that a large quantity of the produce brought over the Central Railroad will find a market in his own State. That contingency is, that such would be the quantity, the mighty volume of produce, that Petersburg could not accommodate it, but that it would force itself down to Beaufort. He flattered himself that it would go to Beaufort. This is the only contingency in which General SAUNDERS hopes for a North Carolina market. He does not seem to recognize the existence or entertain any hope for the prosperity of any market towns already in the State. Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, etc., are quite forgotten, or, if remembered at all, they are dismissed with silent contempt. It seems to be Petersburg first, with the hope that there may be so much business that the producer will be forced down to Beaufort.

This is Gen. SAUNDERS' own explanation of the matter, which we give, although it is at variance with the report of his speech at the time; and moreover, we recollect that the Petersburg Intelligencer, which actuated, no doubt, by a feeling of gratitude, entered the lists in defence of him, while under the influence of his speech, spoke of the Raleigh and Gaston Road as a Petersburg project, which, after the completion of the Central Road, would have its terminus at Charlotte. "One word more, said Gen. S., and he should dismiss the subject. He had said nothing in disparagement of the market towns of his own State, nor could he be forced to do so; when he could not speak in their praise he should be silent." And Gen. S. *was* silent—silent as the grave.—He had not a word to speak in their praise. So far as *he* was concerned, they were not. To be sure Beaufort had a good harbor, and produce might be *forced* down there some day or other; but as for the others, "he could not speak in their praise, and should be silent." "He acknowledged he did feel indignant at this charge of hostility to his own State, and should indeed feel humbled after laboring thirty years in her cause, if he thought for a moment he had merited such an imputation." Every man has his enemies, and there are not wanting those who would insinuate that out of thirty years, during which General SAUNDERS has been laboring in the cause of the State, twenty-nine years and twelve months might be found in the labors of which his own advancement was the primary object. We by no means endorse this insinuation, but leave it as an open question. Virtue is said to be its own reward, but if he be not very much belied, Gen'l SAUNDERS has pretty generally aimed at a more tangible compensation. "And he wanted to say to those who had started it, whether *they* be natives or not, that his efforts in behalf of State improvements were not to be confined to any particular work, or to any particular section." There is something in this so petty, that we must beg pardon for noticing it at all; we merely do so in order to contrast the conduct of an editor with that of an ex-diplomatist. During a little controversy which sprang up between us and the Raleigh Standard, the editor of that paper, without reflection, referred somewhat disparagingly to the foreign birth of one of the editors of this paper; but as might have been expected from Mr. HOLDEN'S known character for courtesy and good sense, in his next paper he promptly withdrew an allusion so ungenerous and unworthy of him We find it now repeated by Gen. SAUNDERS, who wants to say something to some people, whether *they* be natives or not. We will not say that the ungenerous character of the allusion recommended it to Gen. SAUNDERS, but we cannot say that it did *not*. To some other particularly small newspaper echoes of this insinuation, we have nothing to say. They are entirely too microscopic for notice.

Gen. SAUNDERS winds up with a general expression of his interest in the State from Dan even unto Barsheba. He rejoiced to hear of the prosperity of the Greenville & Fayetteville Plank Roads as he did of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. By the way, talking of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, it so happens that this is about the only road that can bring produce *into* the State, and yet we do not remember any peculiar display of friendship made by Gen. SAUNDERS during the late session of the Legislative. His sympathies seem to be engrossed by those works which carry produce *out* of the State.

We have now done with this matter. We find that we have occupied more space than we had desired; but we are neither a lawyer nor a politician of thirty years standing, as Gen. SAUNDERS is, and can only hope that our readers will pardon the awkwardness of our defence, on account of the sincerity of our motives. As will be observed, we have spoken as though in attacking the press of Wilmington, the General had especial reference to the "Journal;" and from the tone of his speech we are convinced that such is the fact. There is also in Gen. SAUNDERS' speech an attempt to excite a hostility to Wilmington by conveying the impression that she is selfish and hostile to other portions of the State. We may refer to this in future, not in connection with General SAUNDERS, however, nor on account of his reference to it; but because our intercourse with some gentlemen from the northern counties, has convinced us that such an impression exists, and has no doubt been propagated and increased by the Virginia garrison to which we have formerly alluded. We would here state emphatically, that in using the expression "Virginia Garrison," we have reference solely to the feelings expressed, not to the place of birth of those by whom they have been expressed.

The Approaching Fourth

Will probably be the last we shall celebrate as one of the United States; let us do it on a respectable scale. Let us have a general meeting of the people from all parts of the District; such convocation are needed at this time. To get the people to come, we should prepare refreshments of some nature; we therefore suggest to the committee of arrangements to take measures for having a dinner on the fourth.

We clip the foregoing from the second number of the "*Southern Republic*," a new weekly paper published in Camden, South Carolina, by C. AUGUSTUS PRICE. It may be considered a fair specimen of the style indulged in by many of the country papers of South Carolina, and might be considered ominous were it not that the now well ascertained certainty of there being no secession in South Carolina renders it simply ridiculous. The fact is, that whether the Editor of the *Republic* chooses to celebrate it or not, it is by no means probable that the approaching Fourth will be the last that will find South Carolina a member of the confederacy. A friend, whose business recently called him into one of the Districts of South Carolina bordering upon this State, assures us that he was very much surprised by the state of feeling in the District he visited—Horry. He found no disunionists *per se*, nor any, even, who were disposed to secede for anything that has as yet occurred. Another friend, who recently passed through Charleston, was assured by intelligent merchants that the loss of capital to the State had not been less than twenty millions of dollars. Now, what we would urge, in all kindness, upon the consideration of the conductors of the press in our sister State, is this:—Whether it is good policy to maintain a style of talking which a very little reflection will show them the State will not sustain by actual secession; whether it is worth while to drive away capital by agitation which at present, at least, must prove useless, so far as the attainment of the end proposed is concerned, while its effect in the future must be positively hurtful, as affording a precedent of threats without performance, and words without meaning, so that hereafter no matter how serious the South or the State of South Carolina may be, nothing but actual violence will convince the North that she is in earnest. There can be no doubt that the cause of the South has suffered more from the course of some of its indiscreet and others of its pretended friends than from all its open enemies. When we find men acting as TOOMBS, STEVENS, and CLEMENS did, almost coming to blows on the floor of both houses of Congress, and afterwards coolly acknowledging that they only did it for effect, we cannot calculate the injury done to the South. The same injury must result from a continuance in the tone of bravodo in South Carolina, after all idea of secession has in fact passed away.

But we have a word to say on the other side of the question. The Union is not now and never was in a serious danger. There is a deep national feeling in the hearts of the American people that shrinks from the last dread step of disunion as a man does from suicide. There is no sort of necessity for the formation of Union parties. None in the world; yet they have been formed, and have received a plausible pretext for agitation from unguarded or nonsensical talk of some foolish or ambitious persons who were desirous of raising themselves to prominence by signalizing their extra devotion to the South. QUITMAN, in Mississippi, has been forced to repudiate distinctly and emphatically, all connection with South Carolina; and still such is the reaction in favor of Union, caused by the extravagancies of some of the most noisy, though least influential leaders in South Carolina, that it is said QUITMAN will be forced to withdraw from the canvass for Governor of Mississippi, to make way for Senator DAVIS, and even he stands a fair chance of being beaten by Gen. FOOTE. Thus it is that unreasoning excitement defeats itself, and produces results the very contrary of that intended to be produced. We have little doubt that the reaction of South Carolina violence will lead to the election of officers both in Mississippi and Georgia, of far more "submissionist" views and principles than otherwise they would have dared to avow.

Settled and well defined principles can alone form safeguards and landmarks for the course of individuals or communities, and it is only when moving in accordance with and obedience to the guidance of principle, that we can calculate with any certainty the results of our action. The Union is not in any danger, and the cry of "Union," raised in many sections, is a mere *ignus fatuous*, which may lead its followers within the precincts of federalism and consolidation, while, on the other hand, ultra secessionism can only give a sort of excuse for the consolidationists to represent the Union as in danger, at the same time that it can carry no single State in the Union, and must lessen the moral power of the South upon subsequent occasions. Others may do as they please, or think as they please, but for our part we have always thought the battle was, in fact, between the principles of State rights and consolidation—the first represented by the Democratic party, and the second by the Whig party. Our judgment and feelings are with the Democratic party. We cherish its principles, respect its organization, and cling to its name. Its principles are the true and natural landmarks of the South at the present time. All "Union" parties, and "Secession" parties must unavoidably be tempary in their character and evanescent in their influence.

☞There has been a great rise of the Western Rivers, and a large amount of property destroyed.—Some of the towns on the Upper Mississippi have been overflowed. The rise of the rivers is stated to be as high as in 1844. In Mexico it is extremely dry, and man and beast were suffering. In some places the cattle were dying, on account of the drought.

AMERICAN GO-AHEADITIVENESS.—Some paper says the native boatmen on the Isthmus say:—"American go to California, he come up the river, he sing out all the time, *Go ahead, God d—n*. He come from California, he come down the river, he cry out, *Go ahead, God d—n*. It all same which way he go, he still say, *Go ahead, God d—n*."

NEW SCHOONER.—The new schooner S. R. Potter, Tolson, came up to town on Monday last. She was built at Smithville, by Mr R. B. Potter; a fine vessel, built of live oak and cedar and copper fastened, and intended for the coasting trade; 106 a 110 tons burthen. She was launched on Saturday last.—*Com.*

The San Francisco Fire.

We had hoped that perhaps there might be some mistake about the great fire in San Francisco, but unfortunately it seems to be only too true. The Crescent City, which arrived at New York on the 19th instant, brings news corroborating that brought to New Orleans by the Alabama. As usual in such cases, the first accounts have somewhat exaggerated the amount of loss. Instead of $15,000,000, the Alta Californian estimates the loss at $7,000,000, which will, perhaps, be found to exceed the truth.

The fire broke out on the night of May 3d, and raged during the 4th, the anniversary of the great fire of last year. It commenced in a paint shop on the West side of Portsmouth square, and all the surrounding buildings being wooden structures, it spread with fearful rapidity, and soon had full command. As our readers as well as ourselves are unacquainted with the names or locations of the streets in San Francisco, we omit the account of the progress of the fire given by the Alta California. From a diagram of the burnt district, it would seem to have swept about eighteen large squares of buildings, and large portions of five or six others, comprising a distance of over a mile Northeast and Southwest, and half a mile from Northwest to Southeast. The plank streets are ruined, and in many places entirely impassable, except on foot. Comparatively very little damage was done to the shipping. Very few of the fire-proof buildings stood the test. The number of buildings destroyed by the fire is estimated at one thousand.

One firm, DEWITT & HARRISON, in lieu of water used 80,000 gallons of vinegar in preserving their warehouse. It was entirely saved. ADAMS & Co.'s express office was burned, but they succeeded in saving their papers and valuables. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company also saved their books and papers. During the progress of the fire, eight men lost their lives in their endeavor to save property.

A. J. COST, naval officer, Mr. BROWN, appraiser, Mr. GREEN, collector, and a number of others in the naval department, had all their private effects destroyed. The books and papers of the department were nearly all saved. The money was placed in the vault. The large U. S. bonded warehouse, erected by CROSS & Co., containing about two thousand tons of merchandise in bond, was saved through the exertions of Mr. ANDERSON, the inspector. When BURGOYNE'S safe was opened, $1,500,000 was taken out not singed or damaged in the least. The books and all the papers, deposits, &c., came out fresh and free from the least blemish.

The whole city is alive with workmen engaged in rebuilding upon the burnt district. The Alta California gives the following astonishing instance of the recuperative energy of San Francisco:

"From Monday, 5th instant, when the fire ceased, up to the present time, May 14, an interval of ten days, 357 *buildings have been commenced, of which the major part are finished and occupied*. This is exclusive of the many that are going up in other parts of the city not touched by the fire. Including them the total number of houses just completed, or in the course of erection throughout the city, will not fall short of 450! Of course, from the rapidity with which they have been put up, most of them are frame, but still, in every instance in which a brick building was burnt, either the walls still standing will be used in rebuilding, or where they are unfit, a new brick fire-proof building will be erected in the place of the one destroyed."

This extreme rapidity of construction, however, demonstrates the fragility of most of the edifices in San Francisco, and accounts for the frequent recurrence and destructive character of the fires which have devastated that place.

The losses by the fire will be felt very seriously in the Atlantic cities, where most of the capital was owned. Several failures are expected in Wall street, and one or two have already occurred in Philadelphia among shippers of goods to California, who have lost their whole adventure by the fire. Private letters received at New York, convey the impression that the loss has been very much exaggerated.—They think the goods and merchandise destroyed could all be replaced for a million of dollars, and the buildings for two millions or less. So that between two and three millions will cover the entire actual loss by the fire. It is possible that the New York morning papers are endeavoring to make the losses lighter than they actually are, in order to enable those who suffer by the destruction of their agents' storehouses there to struggle through their difficulties. Boston is a heavy loser, as there are very many Boston merchants and agencies in San Francisco.

Fire at Stockton.

Hardly had the smoke cleared up from the ruins of San Francisco, ere intelligence was received of the destruction of a large portion of the city of Stockton. This event occurred in the night of the 14th of May.

The fire originated in a new and beautiful house just opened under the name of the Merchants' Hotel, formerly known as the Branch, and beyond a doubt was the work of an incendiary. It is supposed that some miscreant intended, by these diabolical means, to succeed in releasing the prisoners confined in the county jail; but the purpose failed in its accomplishment, as the winds proved unpropitious, and turned the course of the devastating element upon more precious and costly fuel to satisfy its long slumbering rage. From the point at which it originated, the fire swept up Levee street, prostrating Montgomery's stately auction establishment, the large and magnificent El Placer building, the El Dorado, Hotel de Mejico, Drs. Clements & Reine's drug store, Dickinson House, and all the buildings on those two central squares. From them it spread across to the Central House, and in three-quarters of an hour from the first alarm the large three story building of Robb's Stockton Journal was enveloped in flames. The press and printing materials were saved, though in a very damaged condition. The occupants of the Stockton Club Room succeeded in saving their buildings, though they were in imminent danger.

Every mercantile house on Levee street, except six; all on Main street; all on Centre street; all on El Dorado street, except two; and all on Hunter street, except three, compose the victims of this incendiary attempt. The loss by the Stockton fire is estimated at a million and a half.

Summary of Events.

The auriferous quartz mines are being rapidly developed. They have been discovered in all parts of the State, and had we not seen specimens of them the accounts of their richness would be absolutely incredible. They are undoubtedly destined to be the source of immense and lasting wealth to the State.

The political world is all alive, making preparations for the State and Congressional elections that are to take place in August.

Strict party lines have been drawn throughout the State. Delegates have been appointed by nearly every county to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held at Benicia on the 19th instant.

The Whig Convention for the nomination of State officers and Congressmen will be held in this city (San Francisco) on the fourth Monday in May.

The Indian Commissioners have succeeded in making treaties with the Indians in San Joaquin district. The United States troops and volunteers are still in the field to protect the inhabitants.

An attack has been made within a few days by Indians in the Sacramento Valley, upon the miners in the neighborhood of Placerville. Three or four whites had been killed.

On the morning of the 15th ultimo, the shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco, which lasted nearly a minute. No damage was known to have been done.

The whigs have elected their entire tickets of council and town officers at Sacramento, with the exception of the mayor.

The advices from the Sandwich Islands would seem to indicate a desire for annexation to the United States, and the probability of an application to that effect. It is even said that a commissioner, deputed by the Haiwaian authorities, is now on his way to Washington in connection with this business. The only foundation for this last rumor seems to be that Mr. ALLEN, the United States Consul at Honolulu, left that place in the U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia, for the United States. Even the first rumor has a very slight foundation. The threat of an American protectorate having been made by some of the missionary members of the Hawaiian cabinet simply to intimidate the French commissioner, but without any ulterior designs.

☞We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. FRIDENBERG, formerly of this place, but now a resident of California, for a copy of the San Francisco *Herald* of the 12th of May. From it we glean some further items of interest.

The *Herald* attributes the fires which have devastated almost all the California cities, to the convicts which have arrived there from the British penal settlements—chiefly Van Dieman's Land. It would appear that the thieves and vagabonds throughout the State have sworn to be avenged upon the people of the cities for the summary treatment they and their fellows have from time to time recently experienced at their hands. In many cases thieves and murderers have been summarily tried by a people's court, and, when convicted, have been executed.—Minor offences have received a corresponding amount of punishment. The attempt to burn San Francisco was made at a time when the incendiaries knew, from the prevailing wind, that it must be successful. Stockton was fired about the same time, and the night before an attempt was made to burn Sacramento.

Ground rents have fallen considerably, as merchants would not build under the former rates. The wages of carpenters, masons, and mechanics generally, have largely advanced. $10 per day is asked and obtained. Lumber has advanced 25 to 30 per cent.

Mr. J. B. ULM proposes to establish a line of steamers between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands. The Commodore Stockton is advertised as the pioneer of the line, to start in ten days, provided sufficient encouragement be offered.

☞Our cotemporary of the *Herald*, in his issue of the 21st, refers a woe-begone loveyer, who appears, by the signature, to be "a friend" of his, to the *Journal* for direction in the inditing of Billy Duckesses and other epistolary communications to that interesting portion of the human family against whose wiles the venerable TONY WELLER warned his promising son SAMIVEL, when he told him to "beware of the vidders, SAMIVEL." We have no doubt that the "friend" of our neighbor is a man of discrimination, and knew the talents and experience of him to whom he applied. For our own part, the only love letters we ever wrote were directed to a big Dutchman, a veritable Hollander from the lower Rhine. The thing happened in this wise:—The man, who came from the country of Dams, fell in love, after his own way, with a plump little Pennsylvania maiden of German descent, who was hired as a house-servant, or "help," in the boarding house in Philadelphia wherein we obtained our bed and board for a consideration of certain dollars in hand paid to the landlady. The little Dutch girl, as she was called, loved the big Dutchman a whole heap, and perhaps more, but he had gone up to Bethlehem or some other scripturally named town on the Lehigh, and she could not talk to him and tell him how much she did love him, and so the next best thing was to write, but she did not know how, and therefore she begged us, then a youth, to write her letters for her, which we did, at her dictation. This was our first attempt at real composition, and we have no doubt those letters would make quite an addition to any collection of curiosities. We have since read a good deal, and thought a good deal, and, at odd times, observed a good deal, in our own quiet way, yet it has often struck us since that we have never seen purer or truer spirits than those two unlettered lovers—and we doubt much whether they are not better and happier by far than many who would deride their ignorance and look down upon their humble lot.—They have been married many a day ago, and have bought a small farm with the carefully saved earnings of both, upon which they are, no doubt, rearing up a strong, healthy, and virtuous family, inured to toil, and jealous of their independence.

This summer five years ago, we think it was, we were up in the neighborhood of Easton, Pa., on a visit, and were rambling about the adjacent country, mounted upon a beastly conveyance, to wit, a mule, when we were hailed by the hero of our letters and carried to his house, where everything was characterized by Dutch neatness, not excepting the pretty little vrow herself. We had forgotten the pair altogether for years, and having taken no notice of the flight of time, were somewhat surprised to see a flaxen headed rolly polly of a boy trot into the room, which the young matron said was her oldest, and a mysterious bundle of muslin and other fabrics being unrolled, produced a little girl named after the mother, as the boy was after the father. As we were taking our leave, our Dutch friend assured us confidentially that *the next one* should be named after us.—Whether ever there was a next, or whether it was a boy, or whether it was named after us, we have never known, and never expect to know.

☞The steamship *Brother Jonathan*, arrived at New York on the 20th inst., with 318 passengers, and $550,000 worth of gold on freight and in the hands of passengers. She brings no California mail.

☞The Steamship *Niagara*, arrived at N. York on the 20th, with three days later news from Europe, but nothing of importance. The proceedings of Parliament are entirely devoid of interest. There is nothing from France but discussions regarding the Presidency. Trade in France is improving. Disturbances have occurred in Italy, but they amount to nothing. We give the markets under our commercial head.

Later from Europe.

The steamer *Arctic* arrived at New York on the 22d inst., in 11 days from Liverpool. The telegraphic despatches to the *Baltimore Sun*, received here on the 24th, state that the cotton market in Liverpool is firm, with a fair demand at previous rates. Sales since the 9th reached 21,000 bales, of which 5000 were for export. Breadstuffs of all kinds had advanced since the *Niagara* sailed. Wheat from 1d. to 2d., and flour 6d. to 9d. Corn 6d. dearer. Provisions active. Money market steady. A cotton broker had failed in England. His liabilies are estimated at £200,000 a £300,000. The Messrs. Finch, iron merchants, had also failed. Their liabilities are put down at £180,000. The visitors to the World's Fair average about 5,000 daily, at 1s. per ticket. The crops throughout England and Ireland promise abundant harvest.

In France, the committee appointed to report upon the revision of the French constitution, stand 9 in favor of revision and 6 against it. Lamartine made a powerful speech in favor of revision, subject to the decision of the people by universal suffrage.

The President is about to make another tour through the Provinces, where his popularity is on the increase.

Later from Europe.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on the 24th inst., with three days later news from Europe. The English news is very dull. Parliament had re-opened and passed the army and navy estimates, including £300,000, equivalent to $1,500,000, to sustain the expenses of the Kaffir war. Trade was improving, and the prospects of crops both in England and Ireland very promising. In France, affairs tranquil and trade brisk. The news from India uninteresting. All tranquil; money firm and cotton brisk. The European Continental news is of little interest.

Office North Carolina Rail Road.

GREENSBOROUGH, June 23, '51.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—The President and Directors respectfully request your attendance at the Celebration of breaking ground on the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, at Greensborough, on the 11th July next.

Yours very respectfully,
J. M. MOREHED, Pres't N. C. R. R. Co.

From the above Circular, received in yesterday's mail, we glean the fact that ground will be broke on the Central Rail Road on the 11th of July. We should be most happy to attend if we could; but since we can't, how the deuce can we? It will, no doubt, be a pleasant occasion.

Pennsylvania Whig State Convention.

This body met at Lancaster on the 24th instant, and renominated JOHNSON as the Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He is a Free Soiler. Resolutions were passed in favor of a high tariff, speaking respectfully of the compromise, and declaring themselves to be in favor of the constitution, etc. While these resolutions were under consideration, JOHN M. SCOTT, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment, recognizing the right of owners of slaves to reclaim their property, and, by implication, condemning the act of 1847, which prohibits the use of the jails of the State for their detention. After a lengthy debate, this amendment was *rejected* by a vote of 71 to 48. The enthusiasm in favor of JOHNSON was very great.

CURE FOR THE BOWEL COMPLAINT.—Take a pint of strong cider vinegar, 1 large table-spoonful of fine salt, 1½ do. of fine black pepper—thoroughly mix, and drink the same during the day. This is said to be a sure cure. A gentleman whom we know, assures us that he has used the above remedy for the bowel complaint, for the last six years, and has never known it to fail curing in any one instance. He has a large number of negroes, and he keeps them all supplied with a bottle of the mixture.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Death of Doctor Cameron.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of our neighbor and friend, Dr. Thomas Nash Cameron, which occurred at his residence on Hay Mount on Saturday afternoon last, after six weeks of painful illness,

Thus has our community, within a few days, suffered the loss of three of its most eminent and useful citizens. First, the Rev. Mr. Buxton, the distinguished Minister of the Episcopal Church. Next, the venerable and excellent John Smith, Sen., who closed his earthly career of more than four score years, without a blemish on his good name, and who had the happiness to see a numerous posterity around him, profiting by his own admirable example, and living like him unspotted before the world. The influence of such a character on those around him, cannot be duly estimated in this life, but will be manifested in that better land to which we doubt not his spirit has been translated. Lastly, our community has lost the eminent Physician, the kind and benevolent man, the public spirited citizen, the Christian gentleman. Dr. Cameron was often elected by his fellow citizens, Magistrate of Police, our highest Municipal officer, and twice represented the County in the State Senate—in all cases receiving a liberal support from his political opponents, an evidence of the strong influence which his personal character exercised among his neighbors and friends. He was a native of Virginia, but had resided in this town for nearly thirty of the fifty-five years of his life.

His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, from the Episcopal Church, of which he had long been a member and a Vestryman; and seldom if ever have we seen a larger gathering on a similar occasion in this place, or more manifest signs of public sorrow.

At a called meeting of the Commissioners of the Town, held this day in the Town Hall, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to remove from our midst, Dr. THOMAS NASH CEMERON, for Many years Magistrate of Police of the Town of Fayetteville, and late a Senator in the State Legislature from the county of Cumberland:

We, the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of Fayetteville do therefore

Resolve, That as a testimonial of our respect for the estimable character of the deceased, and for his long and valuable public services, we will attend his funeral in a body, tomorrow afternoon.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives of the deceased, and offer to them our condolence in their melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That the Clerk cause a copy of these resolutions to be published in the Town papers, and that they be entered as of record in the proceedings of the Board.

From the Minutes.
W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.

June 21, 1851.

The Wheat Crop.

It must be gratifying to all persons, especially to those of us who have seen tens of thousands of dollars going to the North for Corn and Flour, to know that the Wheat crop just harvested, is very fine in all parts of the State from which we have heard.—In this county, Moore, Chatham, and Montgomery, our verbal accounts agree with those we receive from the Ashborough, Salem, Greensborough, and Elizabeth City papers, that the crop is a most bountiful one, and the quality of the grain very superior.—This is something to be thankful for. Bread has been very dear during the past year in this agricultural State, which has imported largely instead of exporting,—at least in this part of the State. If the Corn crop be equally good as the Wheat, it will be a year of plenty.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The last week has been a most favorable season for harvesting Wheat; and we doubt not that the *largest* and *best* crop of wheat has been reaped that has ever been known.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

PATENT BUGGY.—A Buggy was exhibited here a few days ago, which struck our fancy as a decided improvement "in that line." The improvement was patented by a Mr. Hubbard in 1850, and has not, of course, yet been introduced into general use. The new buggy is remarkable for the simplicity of its construction; it is said can be put up cheaper than those in common use; and makes a more easy going vehicle. The whole coupling gear, including the "fifth wheel" et cetera, are dispensed with. The body simply rests on four springs, single bars, two of them connected with the fore-axle at the middle, and the other two fastened on the hind-axle near the wheels. It is one of those simple contrivances that makes everybody wonder that nobody thought of it before. We understand that our townsman, Mr. W. J. McElroy, has purchased the right for the State of North Carolina.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

REVOLUTION IN PERU.—The New York Tribune has Valparaiso papers of May 8th, from which the following account of a revolution in Peru is obtained:

General Echinique, the new President, received the Executive authority on the 20th of April. The occasion was signalized by two events of every different chacter—the opening of the railroad from Callao to Lima and the breaking out of a revolt in the city of Arequipa. It appears that a company of the friends of Gen. Echinique, were assembley together on the 20th of April, celebrating the inauguration of the new President, which took place the same day in Lima. In the heat of their enthusiasm they hung out a banner, inscribed "Viva Jose Rufio Echinique!" and sa