THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE.

The National Anniversary.

It so happens, that the date of the present number of our paper corresponds with that of our national anniversary, and we can therefore make a few remarks upon the day without trenching upon the province of the orator or the reader. When every community throughout the land has its celebration, and its speech appropriate to the occasion, anything like a newspaper Fourth of July oration might very justly be regarded as wasteful and ridiculous excess.—Our remarks shall, therefore, be very brief, though, perhaps, long enough to grate against the prejudices or feelings of some of our readers.

A cotemporary in another City the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, very justly remarks, that the extra eulogistic style of Fourth of July orations is fast converting WASHINGTON, and the other heroes and great men of the Revolution into mere mythic characters, which we read of on the printed page, without realizing their human vitality, more than we would were they enshrined as statues of abstract virtue. This is wrong. They were, no doubt, great and good men in what they did, but were still greater and better in what they resisted. In their conquests over their own passions, for no man had a prouder or more impatient temper than WASHINGTON,—in their conquests over their sectional feelings, for such feelings were strong then. In all their struggles with their own weak nature, for they were but men after all. Herein were they greatest and best.

Strange as the assertion may seem, the men of the Revolution, purged of all their faults, would lose more than half their greatness, and become totally worthless as exemplars to future times, for the days of perfect virtue we fear are gone forever. To be useful now, history should show the inner life of the men of those days—the selfishness overcome—the ambitious longings sacrificed on the altar of duty.—The sectional feelings offered up as oblations for the good of their country. We might then more fully realize, and more truly feel the force of their example. We should much dislike to see the day converted into a time for political discussion, but would prefer even that to the species of oratorical canonization which is gradually removing the *men* of the Revolution from the sphere of our sympathy, and us from the influence of their example.

The day will be celebrated here as usual, by a procession, and an oration in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by JOSHUA G. WRIGHT, Esq.

We notice a request from JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Magistrate of Police, that the citizens should suspend all business in honor of the day. We hope that this request may be universally acceded to.

Fourth of July.

The day will be opened by the ringing of Bells and display of Flags from all public places and shipping.

13 Guns at sunrise.
33 " " 12 M.
1 " " sunset.

At 8 o'clock A. M., a procession will be formed, the right resting on second Street, in Market, and proceed down Market to Front, thence up Front to the Methodist E. Church, where the National Declaration of Independence will be read by GEO. DAVIS, Esq., and an oration delivered by JOSHUA G. WRIGHT, Esq.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Music.
Clarendon Horse Guards.
Officers of the Militia.
Field Officers of the 30th Regiment.
Staff Officers 3d Brigade.
Major General and Staff of the 6th Division.
Hook and Ladder Company.
Officers and Members of the Fire Department.
Masonic Fraternity.
I. O. O. F. Society.
I. O. R. do.
Sons Temperance do.
Cadets do.
Thalian Association.
Committee of Arrangements.
Orator and Reader.
Clergy.
Soldiers of the Revolution.
Civil Officers of the Town.
Magistrate Police and Commissioners of the town of Wilmington.
Commissioners of Navigation.
Officers of the General Government.
Foreign Consuls.
Masters of Vessels.
Teachers of Schools.
Citizens and Strangers.

Order of Arrangement at the M. E. Church.

Prayer, by Rev. R. T. Heflin.
Ode.
Declaration of Independence, by GEO. DAVIS, Esq.
Ode.
Oration, by J. G. WRIGHT.
Ode.
Prayer, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton.
Doxology.
Benediction.

W. C. HOWARD, C. M.
J. G. GREEN, ELI W. HALL, } As'ts M.

☞The new postage law went into operation on the 1st of the present month. All letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, will be charged a uniform rate of *three cents*, if prepaid, and five cents if not prepaid. We would advise all our friends to provide themselves with a supply of three cent stamps. It is always more courteous to prepay, and it is too bad to tax our correspondents with five cents per letter, when we ourselves can escape for three.

All our subscribers in this county will hereafter receive their papers free of postage. All at Smithville, Robinson's, and Shallotte, *Brunswick county;* Westbrook's, Whitehall, Elizabeth, and Beatty's Bridge, *Bladen county;* Teachey's and Strickland's, *Duplin county;* and Snead's Ferry, and Foy's Store, *Onslow county*, will be charged *five cents per quarter*. All others *ten cents* per quarter.

☞We have received the Catalogue of the Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga., for 1850-'51. Among the names of the students, we notice that of Miss REBECCA A. LASPEYRE, of this place, as the only one from North Carolina. We have no doubt that it is an excellent institution.

☞We had intended to have written a reply to several paragraphs in the Fayetteville *Observer* of this and last week, but deem it now unnecessary.—The attempt of the *Observer* seems to have been the justification of the course of the Northern Whigs, and the condemnation of the Northern Democrats. In place of arguments, we need only point to the recent developments in Pennsylvania, and contrast the Union principles of Democracy with the Free Soilism of Whiggery. The developments in other States will follow so fast as to confound the *Observer* and its supporters.

☞We publish the following order for a bill of goods, *verbatim et literatim*. The schoolmaster was undoubtedly "abroad" when the writer received his "edication :"

"Coat fine check shoes number teelve cop ple ov shurts one ov nard honspun and other bletch nard honspun and a dothen shurt betens and a pare ov troasers summer troasers."

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.—Mr. STANLY is announced in the last *Newbernian* as the Whig candidate in the Eighth District, having received and accepted the nomination of the Committee of Correspondence.

☞The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Observer* has hoisted the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, for President, and of WM. R. KING, of Alabama, for Vice President. A capital ticket.

☞We have received from the publisher, JOHN S. TAYLOR, 143 Nassau-street, a portrait of General WASHINGTON, eighteen by twenty inches, engraved from STEWART'S celebrated full length painting. It will be forwarded, free of postage, to any part of the United States for *one dollar*.

The Political World.

All along of next spring the different parties will make their nominations, and the different candidates enter the field for the Presidential race of 1852. As the time for such movements approaches, we are enabled, from the preliminary movements of the several parties, to ascertain pretty accurately the course which each will adopt in the coming struggle. The recent Convention movements in Pennsylvania have no doubt shadowed forth the course of the great body of the Whigs of the North. They will go for SCOTT, or some such man, and will recommend obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, *while it is a law;* but will agitate, and keep agitating for its immediate repeal. On the old issues, they will go for the old humbug of protection to particular branches of Northern industry, and also for internal improvements by the General Government, with as many other "antiquated ideas" as they can scrape together.

The Northern Democrats, or at least the great body of the party at the North, are willing to accept the Fugitive Slave bill as part of a *final settlement;* and as such, to execute its provisions, and frown down any agitation for its repeal as a violation of plighted faith. At least such has been the uniform tenor of the resolutions of their various State and county conventions, and such are known to be the views of all the distinguished Democrats at the North, whose names are at all mentioned in connection with the Presidency—as: BUCHANAN, who is known to be the choice of Pennsylvania—WOODBURY, who has been nominated by New-Hampshire—DALLAS, who is also a favorite of the Pennsylvanians—CASS, whose strength in the North West is unbounded; besides, DICKINSON, of New-York, and DOUGLASS, of Illinois, not to speak of a whole host of others. The expressed opinion of all these is, that the compromise is a definite settlement, and must be respected and left undisturbed in all its parts; and herein consists the difference betwixt even the Union Whigs of the North and the Democrats. The latter regarding, or seeming to regard, the late compromise as the *ultima thule*—the last land, beyond which agitation must not pass; while the Whigs seem to regard it only as a stepping stone to further aggression and renewed agitation. Upon the old issues, the Democrats have little to contend about—their policy is already in operation, and the country is prosperous beyond a parallel, despite the extravagance and Galphinism of a late administration, and the forebodings of the present one.

The slavery question at the North is either a matter of fanatical excitement or demagogueical agitation. The interest of the people there in the matter is purely speculative, while at the South the reverse is the case. Here at the South the institution is interwoven with the property, prosperity, and social habits of the people. It is, therefore perfectly natural that the Southern people should be much more excited upon the subject, and that it should occupy a more prominent place in the public mind. The differences between the Democratic and Whig parties at the South, do not arise in any great degree from the relative value which they place upon the institution of slavery. It is probable that the actual interest of one party in this species of property is about as great as the other. The different degrees of power which they are willing to concede to the General Government, or to claim as portions of the reserved rights of the States, has throughout formed the real point of divergence. However warped by sectional feelings or excitements, the Democratic party has uniformly regarded the doctrine of a rigid construction of the constitution as a fundamental pillar of the Democratic creed, and accordingly, during the last Congress, we found Gen. CASS, a Northern Democrat, with no interest in slavery, characterising the Wilmot proviso as *unconstitutional;* at the same time that Mr. BADGER, a Southern Whig Senator, merely regarded it as wrong and unjust, but *not unconstitutional*. Such is the difference between the States' rights principles of Democracy and the consolidationist doctrines of Whiggery.

Let us look at the present aspect of affairs at the South. From the inherent difference in their political creeds already mentioned, the Whig and Democratic parties are opposed to each other upon the "Southern Rights" question. The Whigs, or most of them, true to their consolidationist principles, assert that, under all circumstances a State is as much bound to the confederacy, and as much an inherent part of it, as a county is of a State. Such is certainly the language of their organs. The Democrats insist that the States have certain reserved rights, a violation of which throws them back upon their original sovereignty, and they claim for each State, in the last resort, the right of judging for herself whether or not she will withdraw from the Union. From this difference of opinion has arisen, in several States, a new organization of parties, under the name of "Union," and "Southern Rights." The greater proportion of the former being composed of Whigs; of the latter of Democrats; although there are many Democrats mixed up with the Union organization, and many Whigs with their opponents. These organizations we look upon as transient in their character, although it must be confessed that the Whigs have been too cunning for the more straightforward Democrats, by getting up a split among the Democrats in States where the Whigs had no sort of chance, having flattered FOOTE and COBB into heading their bastard organizations in Mississippi and Georgia respectively; and, moreover, by misrepresenting the advocates of the *right* of secession as immediate disunionists, they have succeeded in awaking the fears and exciting the opposition of many who are opposed to any violent measures at the present time, although, perhaps, admitting the *abstract right* of a State to secede.

It is more than probable that some Northern Democrat, such as BUCHANAN, DALLAS, WOODBURY, CASS, or DICKINSON, will be the candidate of the Democratic party. The platform of the party, as regards the slavery question, will no doubt be—on the part of the North—the recognition of the compromise as a *final* adjustment, and, consequently, the cessation of all further agitation upon the subject. Upon the part of the South, an insistance upon this in its fullest extent and to the letter. If this be faithfully carried out, we have no doubt that the South will continue to "acquiesce," "submit," or anything else, to the compromise bills, but otherwise the doctrine of secession may perhaps become something more than an abstract right.

U. S. COAST SURVEY.—The U. S. Surveying Schooner Gallatin, Lieut. Commanding J. N. Maffit, U. S. N., arrived at Smithville on the 22d inst. This vessel has been ordered here by Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, on the application of the merchants of Wilmington for a survey of the Main Bar and New Inlet, that the actual condition of the channels, *at this time*, may be projected; also, the set and velocity of the current, with the probable influence it exerts upon the Bars.

Professor Bache has directed that the work shall be accomplished in time, to further the views of the merchants of Wilmington in their anticipated effort to obtain an appropriation from the General Government for the improvement of the entering channels of our river.—*Commercial, June 28.*

RUSSIAN EXCLUSIVENESS.—A London correspondent writes: "No American can now get into Russia. The Russian ambassador refuses to *vise* the passports of American travelers."

From the Baltimore Sun, June 26.

Speech of Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Ledger has lengthy reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Whig Convention at Lancaster, which, on Tuesday, nominated Governor Johnston for re-election. The reports embody in full the resolutions adopted by the Convention in favor of a higher tariff, professing regard for the constitution, a disposition to observe the adjustment measures, approving the present national administration, and applauding the policy of Gov. Johnston, especially his sinking-fund system for paying ultimately the State debt, and completing the public works. The following is a sketch of his speech in response to his nomination by acclamation:

The Governor took the platform in front of the building, and was received with loud huzzas. In the course of his address, which was listened to with much attention, he alluded to the importance of the approaching State elections, involving the choice not only of a governor and canal commissioner, and the legislature, but a choice, also, for the first time in the State, of the five judges of the supreme court. He dwelt with particular energy upon the paramount necessity of nominating able and incorruptible men for the supreme bench.

He next vindicated what had been his own policy as chief magistrate of the State, and his efforts to increase the public revenue and reduce the taxes of the people. He exhibited triumphantly the good results of this policy in redeeming the credit of the State and in relieving the apprehensions of the people.

He contended that it was the true policy of the State to carry out the system of a sinking fund, and the appropriation of the surplus revenues to the public works begun, so as to bring them to the public service. He enlarged upon the disastrous operations of the tariff act of 1846, and his own efforts for a better system; but all his recommendations to the legislature had been neglected, and now the sheriff has his official process upon many of our once most prosperous manufacturing establishments.

When the existing law went into operation, he pledged himself, if elected, to pursue the policy which his experience had proved to be most beneficial to the people. The tariff was a leading subject of his speech. And he argued the policy of home protection as indispensable to the prosperity of Pennsylvania, to redeem her from the present prostrated condition of her great manufacturing interests.

He spoke frankly and freely on the compromise measures. He should never have voted for the Texas boundary bill nor the fugitive slave law; but the compromise bills are now disposed of—the questions are settled. The controversy on these vexed questions has been adjusted; the fugitive slave law is a law of the land; it demands our obedience, and no honest or right-minded man will resist it.

But the law is still within reach of amendment. It is not necessarily an absolute and perfect law. It is just as open to discussion and modification as the tariff act of 1846. The law requires our allegiance. The whig party has always been a party of law and order.

While the law remains on the statute book, we will abide by it; but if the law could be amended and made perfect, we would, if called upon to vote, support it. In regard to the amendment of the law, he said the people were told not to vote for this amendment for fear of disunion; but he did not think that any one act of Congress could dissolve the Union. It would require long years to poison the public mind to such an extent that it would entertain the idea of dissolution; and he esteemed it the duty of every man to teach his neighbor the improbability of disunion.

In whatever situation he might be placed, he would ever preach such doctrine, even at the fireside and to his children. He said the Union was not worth preserving if the organic laws which have existed for that Union were violated. The immunities granted by the constitution must be preserved, and, if he erred in his political course, it was not designedly, but an error of judgment.

He said the democratic party would make an attempt to make the coming campaign a question of Disunion or Union. He deprecated the position of the democratic party as a national party. It was entirely assumed, and their action would tend, if anything could tend, towards dissolution. He alluded to the repeal of the section in the law of March, 1847, to prevent kidnapping, and ridiculed the importance which was attached to it by the democratic party. He said the act had remained upon the statute book for four years, and that in the session of 1851, in the last hour, it was discovered not to be of any importance, and it was then hastily repealed, and the bill sent to him for approval.

He said he would stand up for the institutions of his own home, no matter who complained, and he boldly asserted his right to examine and carefully weigh all measures which were presented for his approbation.

The Governor throughout his address was loudly cheered. The Convention will meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow to proceed with the ballotings.

We annex some of the more important resolutions, and in justice we must say that the above speech does not appear to tally exactly with the declaration therein relative to the national constitution, that they "*are ready at all hazards* to carry its provisions into effect." Here they are:

Resolved, That the importation of millions of dollars' worth of railroad iron, by which our people have been robbed of employment, and the large balances of trade produced against us, is conclusive evidence of the blasting and destructive effects of the tariff of 1846.

Resolved, That the government and people of Pennsylvania are loyal to the national constitution, and are ready at all hazards to carry its provisions into effect; to assert otherwise is a libel upon the fair fame of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the whigs.

Resolved, That Gen. Winfield Scott is, beyond question, the choice of the whigs of Pennsylvania, as their candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and that we earnestly recommend him to the whigs of the Union as the most deserving and available candidate for that high office.

The following is the amendment to these resolutions, offered by John M. Scott, Esq., of Philadelphia, and which was lost by being overslaughed by a call for the previous question after an exciting discussion:

Resolved, That the provisions of the constitution in reference to the rendition of fugitives held to service or labor, demand and shall receive from our party a faithful, manly, and unequivocal support.

Had this been adopted it would have appeared as a reflection upon Gov. Johnston for retaining, unsigned, the bill passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, repealing the obnoxious section of the law which refuses the use of the jails of the Commonwealth for the temporary securing of fugitives from labor.

From these resolutions of the Whig Convention of Pennsylvania, accompanied by and taken in connection with the speech of Gov. JOHNSTON, the Whig candidate for re-election, we may glean articles of belief of the Northern Whig party upon the subject of the compromise measures, and the course which that party will in future pursue. The nomination of Gen. SCOTT by so influential a State as Pennsylvania, places him in the position of the nominee of the Whig party. New York and Ohio will ratify the movement, and follow the lead of Pennsylvania, and the question of the nomination will most probably be decided in favor of Gen. SCOTT, and against Mr. FILLMORE, before the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention. Let us now look at the platform.

It is evident that the resolutions expressive of attachment to the constitution, and of a determination to observe and respect the adjustment measures of the last Congress, amount to just this:—That they will not openly resist the law by mob violence; but it is plain, from the speech of Gov. JOHNSTON, that a renewed agitation is to commence for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. The position of the Northern Whig party is clearly expressed in the words of JOHNSTON'S speech, when he says: "The fugitive slave law is the law of the land; it demands our obedience, and no honest or right-minded man will resist it. But the law is still within reach of amendment. It is not necessarily an absolute and perfect law. It is just as open to discussion and modification as the tariff act of 1846." It is then reduced to a certainty that the Union Whigs of the North receive the measures of the last Congress not as a final adjustment, but simply as temporary acts, to be got rid of as soon as possible. The Pennsylvania platform will rapidly become that of all the Northern Whig States. SCOTT will be the candidate and the agitation for a sectional tariff, and the repeal or essential modification of the fugitive slave law will soon be in full blast. God save the Union from such attacks.

THE WHEAT CROP.—From all the wheat-growing States there are most favorable reports of the prospects for the coming harvest. In Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, as well as in some of the more Southerly States, there are indications of a crop rather above the average, and the quality of the grain bids fair to be superior.

Consequences of British Policy.

The following article from the European Times of June 14th, we commend to the attention of our readers as one well worthy of perusal:

In another page will be found a report of the proceedings at the Adelphi Hotel, on Tuesday. The Catholics of this town invited Dr. Hughes, the Archbishop of New York, to a public dinner, and his speech on that occasion can hardly fail to command considerable attention on both sides of the Atlantic. It is a remarkable speech, and bears the impress of a "great fact." The speech consists of two phases—the religious and the political. With the former, we have of course, nothing to do; but the latter is worthy of a passing remark on account of the peculiar position of the speaker. Dr. Hughes, it seems, is an Irishman by birth, and an American citizen by adoption. He left his native country early, when he discovered that "the rights of his birth had," as he says, "been washed out by the rights of his baptism." This ecclesiastical pun gives the impress of wit to a melancholy truth. The bitter anguish which the speaker felt before his emigration has been often painted by others in a similar position, but the dignity and truth of the following has rarely been surpassed:

"I can remember still every line and curvature of that horizon which was to me then the end of the world; still, when I became master of the unhappy secret that I was not to be on an equality with others of my countrymen, the beauty of the scenery faded, and I thought there must be something beyond the horizon. (Loud applause.) It was one of those unfortunate secrets the communication of which removes the bliss of ignorance; and I found I was under a State which made distinctions among her children, which was a mother, and perhaps more than a mother, to some, and a stepmother to the rest."

We pass by the remarks in which Dr. Hughes indulges, showing what Ireland *might* have been, if the law for so long a period had not favored an eighth, and frowned on seven-eighths of the population, to come to the allusion to America, which is the gravaman of the speech. Dr. Hughes says:

"Of course, as soon as opportunity presented itself, I, like other driftwood from that old wreck, floated away on the western wave, and found another land far beyond the horizon I have alluded to; and there, though I had no claim on her hospitality, that strange parent took me to her bosom, and treated me as her child, and soon ranked me in honors among her own most favored and first born." (Cheers.)

This is neatly and artfully said. And here we find the latent feeling peeping out, which is the worst feature of Irish emigration, namely, that almost every Irishman who leaves his native country for the great Republic carries with him the seeds of discontent and a sense of injustice. The harshness of the "stepmother" is never forgotten. If we find an educated and accomplished man, like Dr. Hughes, imbued with this idea, how much stronger must it not exist in the minds of the half-educated or totally ignorant peasant? The consequences of this feeling may not be immediately apparent, but, by a wise statesman, they ought not to be overlooked. America stands out a miracle among nations. Her development is too sudden and too recent to calculate on what results a generation or two may produce. But it is not a very gratifying reflection, nor one complimentary to our national security, to know that almost every Irishman whose progeny is springing up in the United States *hates* England and would be delighted to see her strength crippled and her spirit broken. The poisoned chalice, when the present generation has mouldered away, may possibly return to the lips of our children.

During the next fifty years some of the most startling changes, ever witnessed will, it is more than probable, take place; and those who see in America the great rival with which we shall have to cope—our equals at sea, and with a population, at the end of the century little short of a hundred millions—cannot but feel a little fidgetty at the reflection that we nourish, in the very heart of the British empire, the germ of our weakness, and, it may be, the source of our proximate punishment. It is only on such occasions as the one to which we are adverting that the full force of our mistaken Irish policy comes upon us. We see its immediate effects, and we trace in the distant future its very unpromising results.

America is the asylum of the aggrieved of every land. All who are dissatisfied find their way there, and the institutions of the country are reflected in the enthusiasm which they inspire. Dr. Hughes speaks highly and thinks highly of his adopted country, because it recognises no distinction of sect or country. When the American Congress requested Dr. Hughes to preach before them, they cared not a straw for his sectarian views. They regarded him as a man of talent, and paid him the public compliment of its recognition. The result is that, in America, there is less religious acrimony, arising from sectarian differences, than in any other country. Would that we could extend the same compliment to ourselves.

Democratic Ratification Meeting Pennsylvania.—Speech by Mr. Buchanan.

A despatch from Lancaster, June 28, says that the democratic meeting has confirmed the nominations of the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions, for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judges, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. A series of resolutions was passed, one of which recommends and insists on a faithful adherence to the compromise measure, as the duty of the North and South, and contends that the fugitive slave law is in accordance with the constitution, and asserts that the duty of the North is to enforce its provisions. They also denounce Governor Johnston as a truckling abolitionist, and declare in favor of the revenue tariff based on the *ad valorem* system, which equalizes common interests.

Hon. James Buchanan made his appearance in the meeting, and was received with great enthusiasm, and delivered a very eloquent and effective address, which lasted about fifty minutes, during which he was repeatedly cheered. He began by saying the conventions of both political parties were now over, and each had chosen their standard-bearers. The issue was then fairly joined, and the democrats had this day assembled to ratify the acts of the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions.

He spoke in the highest possible terms of the character and qualifications of the nominee. He denounced, in round terms, the infamous attempt made by certain politicians to injure Judge Campbell as a candidate, because he happened to be a Roman Catholic; and argued, if such principles were tolerated and carried out, the destruction of the democratic party must be the consequence. He next adverted to the danger of the Union if the North persisted in resisting the Fugitive Slave Law, and quoted the history of the compact between the North and South, and expressed his fears for the safety of the Union, though he hoped the best.

He next referred to the position of South Carolina, and the fixed determination of other Southern States on the subject. After which, he paid his respects to Gov. Johnston, and entirely disapproved his course. He insisted that the compromise measures must be carried out, or most direful consequences must inevitably ensue. He concluded his very able and powerful effort, by conjuring a benign and merciful Providence to guard the United States from impending dangers now, and in all time to come.

South and North.

The returns of the census are vindicating the institutions of the South in the most triumphant manner. The following are a few items concerning Georgia.

POPULATION.

Whites	526,417
Blacks	382,294
	908,711
Value of real and personal estate	$334,660.217
Amount of State tax	328,247 18
do county do	170,803 53
	$499,050 53
Number of deaths for the year preceding 1st June, 1850	9,099

The mortality of the whole population in 1849-50, was one in 91½ *Richmond Times.*

The white population of Georgia is about one-sixth of that of the State of New York. Yet Georgia has nearly half the property. Hence a white person in Georgia is on an average nearly three times as rich as one in New York. Even if slaves are excluded from the property of Georgia, she is wealthier in proportion to white population than New York.—And then the health of Georgia is vastly superior.—Out of a total population of 908.711 the deaths in a single year were 9,099. In the single city of New York, with about half that population, they were about 18,000, or nearly double. Hence the average mortality of the city of New York is four times as great as that of the State of Georgia.

The taxation of Georgia, State and county, is about half a million—that of New York exceeds seven millions. Hence the taxation of Georgia, compared to that of New York on the basis of population, is less than one-fourth, on the white basis is less than one half—on the property basis is less than one-sixth! Yet with this overwhelming evidence of the superior, social, political and financial condition of Georgia, she is excluded by New York from a common territory, as immoral and unthrifty and—submits!—*Southern Press.*

The United States Balance Floating Dry Dock, lying at Pensacola, Florida, is said to be nearly completed. It is the largest structure of the sort in the world, being 350 feet long, inside the gates, 105 feet wide, 91 feet in chear—heighter to deck, about 40 feet. It is warranted to take up the largest ship in the United States Navy, with armament, &c., on board, and it is the opinion of competent judges that it will raise a ship 6,000 tons weight in forty minutes after she enters it. It is double the capacity of the stone dock at Brooklyn, New York, and three times that of the docks at Norfolk and Boston. It is said that a floating dock might be built every year at Pensacola for the interest only of the money which would be required to construct there a stone dock of the capacity of the one referred to, and engineers are now of opinion that excavated graving docks will be superseded in this country.

From the Raleigh Standard.

State Medical Society.

We copy from the proceedings of the North Carolina State Medical Society, which have just been printed at the Standard office, the Valedictory Address of Dr. Strudwick, and the remarks of Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell, on assuming the duties of the Chair:

"Dr. Strudwick, the late President, on leaving the Chair, delivered the following interesting and feeling Valedictory Address:

GENTLEMEN: In leaving the post assigned to me by your kind partiality, I again tender to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. I congratulate you that we have been spared to pursue, during another year, our arduous and responsible duties—that we have been permitted to meet together under circumstances of pleasure and encouragement—to recognise each other as personal friends—to engage in the pleasant offices of social intercourse—to interchange, with pleasure and profit Medical opinion. From the high character of our Annual Address, and the eminently practical turn of our discussions, I am gratified to say we have commenced an appropriate work. This is the proper way to promote the best interests and true objects of our enterprize—to infuse new life into it—and to bear some honorable part in the elevation of Medical character and the advancement of Medical science. For, believe me, whether we contribute our rightful share to this great work or not, its growth is inevitable. The highest order of talent, with the lights from almost every department of science, in the Old as well as the New World, is enlisted in this noble scheme. Neither the apathy of friends, the cold neglect and deep injustice of legislation, nor pampered quackery and empiricism, can stay its onward course. True Medical Science will, like the majestic oak, withstand the shock and storm of every opposition. It has been beautifully compared to "a star, whose light, though now and then obscured by a passing cloud, will shine on forever in the firmament of heaven."

During the brief existence of our Society, it has, I think, accomplished much good. There is a perfume of kindness and consideration in our intercourse, which indicates a higher tone of morality in the Profession; and there is a more generous, if not a more general, interest manifested in all that concerns its honor and its usefulness.

Before I take my seat, permit me to bring to your knowledge the fact, obtained from my friend and preceptor, Dr. Webb, that, in 1802, a State Medical Society was organized and held its meeting in this place—

DR. OSBORNE, of Newbern, *President*. DR. WHEATON, of Raleigh, *Sec'y. and Treasury*. Dr. Winstead of Orange, Dr. Fenner of Franklin, Dr. Mitchell, of Louisburg, Dr. Webb, of Hillsboro', Dr. Claiborne, of Louisburg, Dr. Hill, of Louisburg, Dr. Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, Dr. Pasteur, of Raleigh, Dr. Massenburg, of Raleigh, Dr. Bunchanan, of Anson, Dr. Broadhead, from the West.

It existed a few years and passed away. Let us avoid its fate. Dr. Webb, now almost an octogenarian, is the sole surviving member, and in his memory are its only records.—Let me here say, that I am charged by Dr. Webb to present his grateful acknowledgments to the Society for electing him one of its Honorary members, and to thank our Secretary for the kind manner in which he informed him of the appointment.

In taking my leave of you, accept the assurance of my sincere regard—my warmest wishes for your personal hapiness and your Professional success. Carry with you, gentlemen, to your respective spheres of action, a zeal so diffusive and efficient in its character, that it shall command the aid and co-operation of your Medical friends—give permanency and respectability to our Society, and inscribe upon our banner "Progress and Success." I now cheerfully yield my place to my successor. I congratulate you that your choice has fallen upon one who will preside with dignity and impartiality over your deliberations, and who is so well qualified to perform the duties of the Chair with honor to himself and advantage to the Society.

Dr. James E. Williamson, the President elect, was then conducted to the Chair by Drs. Satchwell and Peace, on taking which, he remarked:

GENTLEMEN: I tender to the Society my acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon me, and have to express my regret that you have not elected an individual better qualified than I am to discharge the duties of the office. Totally unacquainted with Parliamentary law, and unaccustomed to mingle in public discussions, it is not to be expected that I can discharge the duties of the office with the ability of one more accustomed to such deliberations. I assure you that, so far as I can, I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned me, and beg the indulgence and co-operation of the members of the Society to aid me in the discharge of the responsible duties of presiding officer of so learned, high minded, and honorable a body as the North Carolina Medical Society.

Dr. Satchwell introduced the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby tendered to Dr. Strudwick, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations as its President.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are due Dr. McKee, our late Secretary, for the faithful and laborious manner in which he has performed the duties of his office.

The following Resolution was introduced by Dr. Pittman, and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the appropriate and very beautiful remarks of our late President be spread upon the minutes of our proceedings."

There are forty-five regular and nine honary members of the Society. The next Meeting is to be held in Wilmington in May, 1852, by which time we have no doubt the Society will receive considerable accessions to its ranks.

[At the time of the meeting of the Society, Dr. SATCHWELL was a citizen of Beaufort county, in this State, of which place he is a native. He is now, however, a resident of New Hanover county, having but recently located at Long Creek, for the purpose of pursuing the practice of his profession. He left in his native county a large number of personal friends.] JOURNAL.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.—The following table sets forth the dates of the elections which are to be held during the month of August next:

Kentucky,	Monday,	August	4th.
Indiana,	"	"	"
Alabama,	"	"	"
Arkansas,	"	"	"
Missouri,	"	"	"
Illinois,	"	"	"
Iowa,	"	"	"
North Carolina,	Thursday,	"	7th.
Tennessee,	"	"	"

"FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S PAPER."—Frederick Douglass, the well-known fugitive slave, has just commenced the publication, at Rochester, N. Y., of a large weekly paper, with the above title. John Thomas, white man, is the assistant of Douglass in the new journal. Douglass was formerly a disunionist, but he is now a convert to the doctrine of Lysander Spooner, that the constitution, rightly interpreted, is not pro-slavery at all, and that the United States Government has full power to abolish slavery in every part of the land.

IMPRISONMENT OF AN AMERICAN BY THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.—The Hartford Courant says that Mr. Charles L. Brace, son of J. P. Brace, Esq., of that city, who has been engaged the last year in a pedestrian tour through Europe, was imprisoned May 27, in Grosswardein, in Hungary, under the false accusation of being one of the democratic revolutionary committee, and an agent of Ujhazy. Mr. McCurday, our Minister at Austria, is making efforts for his release. He has written to our Government for their interference.

A NEW-HAMPSHIRE BOY.—A lad between 11 and 12 years old, made his appearance in Newburyport market one day last week, with a load of sixty barrels, which he brought from Chester, N. H., a distance of 25 miles. Arriving late in the afternoon, and not finding a purchaser readily, he unharnessed his horses and put up at the hotel until morning, when he disposed of his barrels, took his money and started for home. On being asked if he had ever been in town before, he replied that he had, when he was *a little boy*. It is easy to predict that he will be a *man* when he grows up.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Gen. Campbell, the Whig candidate for Governor of Tennesse, is lying dangerously ill.

The *Der Freyschutz*, a German newspaper, thus speaks of the city of Cologne: "Cologne is principally inhabited by the editors of the Cologne *Gazette*, and by ninety thousand Germans, each of whom claims the name of 'Jean Marie Farina,' and to be the only first and original distiller of Cologne water."

JENNY LIND.—The last concert of Jenny Lind at Boston was given on Friday night. On Friday evening next she will give a concert at Lowell, and one at Springfield on the following Thursday, after which she will visit western New-York, give concerts at Albany, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo. After this she will visit Niagara Falls, and then return to Saratoga Springs for repose.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 28.—*Declines the Nomination.*—Hon. Lucius B. Peck, who was nominated for Governor of Vermont, by the Free Soil Convention at Burlington, declines being a candidate. He gives his reasons in a letter to the Montpelier Patriot. He says he cannot assent to the resolutions passed by the Convention, inasmuch as he believes the fugitive slave law to be constitutional, and cannot consent that the act passed by the last Legislature, authorizing the State to take by *habeas corpus*, a slave out of the hands of the United States officers, as a just exercise of the power of the State.

Editors of newspapers are bound to publish the following once a year, and we believe that our turn has come:

An old lady, who did not know whether her plantation was in Virginia or North Carolina, found, when the line was run, that she was a resident of the former. "Well," said she, "I am glad I don't live in North Carolina! It was always a sickly State!!"

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION.—The Southern Standard—not the one about to be raised in Charleston—illustrates the benefits and results of the "adjustment" as follows:

"STRAY MULE LAW.—Two neighbors purchased a piece of land jointly at ten thousand dollars, Mr. North and Mr. South—Mr. South paying two-thirds of the money. Mr. South owns mules and he says cannot cultivate his land without them—Mr. North gives Mr. South to understand that he and his children have been raised with prejudices against that sort of animal, and a proviso is formed against them by him, and he sends some of his children who take possession of the whole tract and excludes Mr. South entirely. Mr. South, a gallant and chivalric man, raised in Virginia and domiciled in Georgia, has solemnly declared that he would resist at every "hazard and to the last extremity." Mr. North is alarmed—he tells Mr. South that he will compromise with him and proposes that if one of Mr. South's mules should ever stray off and be found on the old premises of Mr. North, that Mr. South might send and take him back if he could catch him. Some of his children might interfere and prevent it three times out of four and put him to as much expense as the mule might be worth, but Mr. South must risk that. Mr. South gives up his land, and his resolves, his equal rights and other trifles, for the glorious privilege which he had before of catching a stray mule if he could."

A Financial Operation.

We lately heard a story illustrative of the early days of York county—those good old times when everybody was "honest as the days were long."—The parties were two of the early settlers in the western part of York (now Adams) county—both were of the honest old German stock—and as one of them is still living, we suppress the name. Peter, it appears, had increased the size of his farm by annexing thereto a small tract adjoining, and lacked about a hundred dollars of the sum necessary to pay for the new acquisition. He called upon his neighbor, George, to borrow the amount. George brought out an old bread basket, and counted down the desired number of "thalers"—and then, of course, the two sat down to two large earthen mugs of cider and as many pipes of tobacco.

After smoking over the matter for a while, it occurred to Peter, that in similar transactions he had seen or heard of something like a note passing between the borrower and lender, and he suggested as much to George. The lender, assented to the propriety of the thing—paper, pen and ink were produced—and between the two a document was concocted, stating that George had loaned Peter one hundred dollars, which Peter would repay to George in "dree mont," (three months.) This Peter signed, and thus far our two financiers had made the thing all regular and in shape. But at this point a difficulty presented itself. They both knew that notes were made in the operations of borrowing and lending which they had witnessed—but neither of them had observed what disposition was made of the document—neither could tell whether it was *en regle* for the borrower or the lender to take charge of the paper.

Here was a dilemma! At length, a bright idea struck George. "You haf de money to pay, Peter, so be sure you must take dis paper, so as you can see as you haf to pay it!" This was conclusive—the common sense of the thing was unanswerable, and Peter pocketed the money and his own note, "so as he could see as he haf to pay it!" Three months passed over; and punctually to the day appeared our friend Peter, and paid over the promised sum to George. This being done, the mugs and pipes were again paraded. After puffing a while, Peter produced the note, and handed it to George, with the remark: Now you must take de note, so as you can see as de money haf been paid!"

We Yorkers may be trusted!—*York Herald.*

Discovery in Egypt.

A most interesting discovery has been made in Egypt. It is known that there exists in Mount Zabarah, situated on an island in the Red Sea, a mine of emeralds, which was formerly worked by the pachas of Egypt, but was abandoned in the last years of the reign of Mehemet Ali. An English company have solicited and recently obtained authority to resume the working of this mine, which is believed to be still rich with precious stones. Mr. Allan, the engineer of the company, while directing some important excavations in this place, has discovered at a great depth traces of an ancient gallery, which must evidently be referred to the most remote antiquity. Upon removing the rubbish, they found tools and ancient utensils, and a stone upon which is engraved a hieroglyphic inscription, now partially defaced. This circumstance proves the truth of the opinion expressed by Belzoni, on the strength of other indications, that this mine was worked in ancient times.

The nature and form of the implements discovered, and the configuration of the gallery, the plan of which has been readily traced, proves most conclusively that the ancient Egyptians were skillful engineers. It seems from examination of the stone which has been discovered, that the first labors in the mine of Zabarah were commenced in the reign of Sesostris the Great, or Ramses Sesostris, who, according to the most generally received opinion, lived about the year 1650 before Christ, and who is celebrated by his immense conquests, as well as by the innumerable monuments with which he covered Egypt.

POMPEII.—A recent letter from an American gentleman in Naples says:

"Vesuvius is now calmly smoking, and seems disposed to repose himself from the fatigues of his devastating labors of the last year. Pompeii is slowly appearing above ground. About twenty laborers are kept at work, who manage to get off a cart-load of earth a day from the subincumbent city. Not one-half of the entire city is yet excavated. The earthly mound which covers it is an exceedingly beautiful and rich vineyard, with houses of peasants scattered over its surface. A bastion of the sea-wall has recently been unearthed, which goes to confirm the opinion that the sea, now nearly a mile distant, once laved the walls of Pompeii."

WANTED.—A pair of spectacles to suit the eyes of potatoes.

The club with which an idea struck a poet.

A stick to measure narrow escapes.

The hook and line with which an angler caught a cold.

A pair of stockings made of Ned Buntline's Life-yarn.

A pair of gloves for the hands of a watch.

An umbrella to use in the *reign* of tyrants.

A knot from the board a man paid twenty shillings a week for.

Some lemonade made of a sour temper and the sweets of matrimony.

A snare to catch brick-bats.

A cement for filling the decayed teeth of saws.

Some of the other fish the man had to fry.

A span of horses that can *draw* the $20,000 prize.

A Desperate Murderer.

Riely, the man who murdered his wife and mother-in-law, at Williamsburg, New York, on Saturday, seems to have become perfectly desperate. The following scene took place between him and the Reporter of the Herald:

Reporter—Mr. Riely, are you not sorry for what you have done?

Prisoner—No. My wife has betrayed me; she has shown that fidelity to another which she should have shown to me.

Reporter—But why should you have killed her mother?

Prisoner—Ah! she has been my ruin; she has been the abettor of my wife in all her bad acts; I killed them both because I had reason to do so, and I am glad of it; I bought the knife in New York for the purpose, and I have applied it as I intended.—Then, quickly starting, he asked, "Is Elizabeth Conroy dead?"

Reporter—She was not dead about fifteen minutes ago.

Prisoner—Thank God! I am glad. I did not intend to injure her; she did me no harm; nor would I have touched the old man (meaning his father-in-law) had he been there. God forgive me if I have killed her.

Here the prisoner became thoughtful, and the conversation ceased. On being removed, for the purpose of conveying him to Brooklyn, he said: "There is no use for you to handcuff me; I do not wish to leave you. I am revenged, and I only wish to die. There will be no necessity to try me by a jury; it will be only putting the State to expense. I have committed the murder, and I want to die as soon as possible."

Miss Frances Bancroft, schoolma'am, of West Springfield, was brought before a justice last week, for whipping a daughter of Walter Burdotha, and the judge said "Sarved the child right."