THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 6, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
Dr. Sherwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. Koonce, Richland, Onslow county.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Non-Intervention.—Cuba and Northern Mexico.

In his seventh annual message, bearing date Dec. 2, 1823, Mr. Monroe, after alluding to the arrangement, by negotiation, of the respective rights and interests of the United States and Russia, on the North West coast of this continent, uses the following expressions:—

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the U. States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

This is word for word, the much talked of Monroe declaration. Ever since the date of its enunciation, now 28 years, it has been recognised as a principle of American policy, and found a warm response in the feelings of the people. No nation, perhaps, in the history of the world,—certainly none in modern times,—has been so jealous of foreign interference as the American Confederacy; and so far has this feeling or principle been carried, that as in the above declaration, it is not confined simply to our own territories, but to some extent embraces both of the American continents. Our maritime wars with France and Great Britain were undertaken for the purpose of protecting our flag from an interference to which the nations of Europe were forced to submit. We mean the right of search. All our wars, not even excepting that of the revolution, have been in defence of this principle, so essential to national dignity, and territorial independence.

But while the confederacy at large, or the General Government, as its national representative, has uniformly adhered to this principle and course of policy, the Southern States, from the peculiarity of their institutions, have been among its most zealous asserters; and rightly so, for therein lie all their hopes of security and quiet. We know that not only the Northern States, but all Europe and America, with the exception of Brazil, are opposed to us in this matter. We know in what dark colors the fancied horrors of slavery are painted to millions who, perhaps, sincerely believe that no language can be employed sufficiently strong to portray its evils. In this position of affairs, it is our right and our duty, to sternly proclaim and enforce the doctrine of non-interference. This doctrine lies at the bottom of all Southern rights and States rights parties. It is essential to our existence.

But while we are proclaiming this doctrine as regards ourselves, prudence would counsel us to do nothing that might, in the slighest degree, tend to divest it of the moral force of our example. We should be particularly cautious of interfering in the municipal government or domestic affairs of our neighbors, as every such interference must inevitably have the effect of weakening the strength of our own position. Standing isolated from the whole civilized world, if we except Brazil, we are in a situation somewhat similar to that of a man in a glass house, and cannot safely indulge in the healthful recreation of throwing stones.

Our remarks, of course, have reference to the expeditions which have been, or may hereafter be, organized within the United States, for the purpose of revolutionizing Cuba and Northern Mexico. In regard to Cuba it is now evident that there is and has been no insurrection—no state of war subsisting there in which to take sides. The island of Cuba is Spanish territory. The Spanish government is supreme throughout its length and breadth, and although we may believe that the Cubans are oppressed, and may be ready and willing to sympathise cordially with them in any effort they may make to throw off the Spanish yoke; still, as an abstract question, we have no more right to interfere with Cuba on account of the peculiar system of laws existing there, than Great Britain or any of her subjects would have to interfere with us on account of the peculiar institution of slavery existing here. We are speaking now of the abstract principle of the thing, not of our personal feelings, for we must admit that, in spite of us, they were with Lopez and his little band.

As for the movements in Northern Mexico, having for their ostensible object the severance of some of the northern States from the present Mexican confederacy, we can see neither the use nor excuse for them. We cannot understand what object is to be gained or what good effected. We believe the Mexican form of government is already in advance of the capacities of the Mexican people.

The fault does not lie in the *form* but in the *administration* of the government. At any rate, from a movement headed by Carabajal and Canales, nothing but plunder and rapine can be expected. We most firmly believe that all the valuable coast range of Mexico will yet be annexed to the United States, peaceably and quietly, but the time is not come.—They are not yet ready, and until a better, a more energetic and anglo-American spirit be disseminated among the people of that region, their acquisition would be a loss.

We are perfectly convinced that Cuba will be ours, and that before any great length of time; but its acquisition will be under different auspices, and effected in a different manner from any contemplated by Lopez, or those who took part with him.—The acquisition of Cuba by negotiation or purchase, will be and should be made a prominent measure of American policy. It is now important—it will soon be indispensable to our commercial interests in the Gulf of Mexico—Spain cannot hold it—it *must be* ours.

In glancing over the above, it strikes us that it may run counter to the current of popular feeling. We say this, because, as we have already remarked, our own feelings and sympathies were in favor of Lopez and his gallant followers, who, had they succeeded, would have been canonised as patriots and heroes, instead of being denounced as pirates and robbers. But this cannot alter the principles involved, which we have discussed as an abstract question, and upon which our conclusions will, we think, be found essentially correct.

☞The Journal is *not* mistaken about Hooper being in earnest. The man brings right strong arguments to support his opinions. It won't do to make a joke of it. It really don't make so much difference what the Montgomery Journal says. It cannot refute what it considers fun, nor could Hooper himself, if he tried. If the Herald and Montgomery Journal can see the point of the joke, we congratulate them on their keen appreciation of such things, for no other human being could.

Death of Mr. Graham.—The Hon. James Graham, formerly a member of Congress from N. Carolina, and the last surviving brother of the Secretary of the Navy, died at his residence in this State, on the 25th ultimo.

☞Late accounts from Europe seem to warrant the belief that some understanding or arrangement has been entered into between England, France and Spain, whereby the two former are to guaranty to the latter the perpetual ownership of Cuba, on condition of certain nominal concessions to the people of Cuba, and actual surrenders to the abolition spirit of Great Britain.

Although the sober sense of the people of the U. S. might deprecate any interference with the territories of a foreign nation, the settled policy of this country is in direct opposition to European intermeddling in American questions; and, as such, this affair is regarded here. Cuba in the hands of Spain might be simply inert, and could not become dangerous; but if placed directly or indirectly under the control of a European alliance of the kind proposed, especially with a stipulation looking to the eventual abolition of slavery, it might become a troublesome neighbor to the Union, and must become a dangerous one to the South. In the settlement of this question, we have rights and interests of which we cannot divest ourselves, and we know that if Spain invites the interference of France and England, it must submit to that of the United States. If Cuba should cease to be either nominally or truly Spanish, it must be American.

☞The Georgia election comes off to-day, 6th; the Pennsylvania on next Tuesday week, 13th. It is useless to speculate on the result, as it will soon be decided. In Georgia, Governor and members of Congress will be chosen. In Pennsylvania, Governor, judges, members of the State Legislature, etc.—To tell the truth, we don't much care which whips in Georgia, although we rather sympathise with McDonald. Neither of the parties occupy precisely the position of the North Carolina democracy, and both of them have been weak enough to seek support under some other name, if not under some other banner. We most earnestly desire the defeat of Johnson and the election of Bigler in Pennsylvania.

Maryland Elections.

The following are the latest returns:

1st district.—Richard J. Bowle, whig, re-elected.
2d district.—Wm. T. Hamilton, dem., re-elected.
3d district.—Edward Hammond, dem., re-elected.
4th district.—Thos. Yates Walsh, whig, gain.
5th district.—Alexander Evans, whig, re-elected.
6th district.—Daniel M. Henry, the regular whig nominee, will, it is thought, be elected in this district, over Joseph S. Cottman, independent whig.

Outrage at Syracuse, N. York—Fugitive Slave Rescued and owner arrested as a Kidnapper.

On the 1st inst., while the case of a fugitive slave named Jerry, claimed by a Mr. P. J. Lear, from Missouri, was under consideration before the United States Marshal, at Syracuse, N. York, the fellow, assisted by his friends, broke from the officers who had him in charge, and ran down the street, but was recaptured and brought back. In the meantime an immense crowd had gathered outside, and after the adjournment of the investigation, an attack was made upon the police office by a number of persons armed with clubs, axes, and crow-bars, the doors and windows broken through, and the negro forcibly taken out of the custody of the officers, put into a carriage and hurried out of town to a place of security.

In endeavoring to detain the negro in custody, Marshal Fitch, of Rochester, had his arm broken in two places. The crowd having accomplished its object, dispersed, and in half an hour, all was quiet. P. J. Lear, the claimant, was arrested as a kidnapper, on a warrant issued by one Justice House, on the complaint of C. A. Smeaton. He was to have had his examination on Thursday, the 2d inst.

This is one of the most atrocious outrages of which we have yet heard, and is the legitimate fruits of Greelyism and Sewardism. We have no time for comment.

Fugitive Slave Remanded, &c.

Buffalo, Oct. 1.—The fugitive slave Harrison had a hearing this afternoon, after which he was again placed in jail for further examination. An attempt was made to get up a disturbance, but it was quietly checked.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Buffalo, Oct. 1.—Harrison, the fugitive slave, was after a brief examination remanded back to his master, N. D. Payson, of Va.

Capture of Virginia Fugitive Slaves in Pennsylvania.

The *Hardy Whig*, of the 19th, gives a detailed narrative of the recapture of the nine negroes who ran off from that county on the night of the 7th inst. Two were taken this side of the Potomac, and the other seven 16 miles beyond the Pennsylvania line. They were entrapped by a boy not over fourteen years, whom they asked for bread. He took them to his father's cellar and managed to shut them in. There had been a previous affray with a single man who attempted to seize one of them. He was badly beaten and deprived of his pistol. With this weapon, shut up in the cellar, the most powerful man took post at a small window and blustered violently against the "d——d shingle-faced Pennsylvanians." The little fellow got his gun and fired at him, demolishing his pistol and wounding two others. On the arrival of the Virginians, the fugitives surrendered at once.

Winchester (Va.) Virginian, Sept. 23.

Important from Mexico.

Resignation of the Cabinet—General dissatisfaction—The Convention of Governors, &c.

New Orleans, Sept. 30.—Late advices from the city of Mexico have been received. The Cabinet all resigned in a body on the 2d inst. Much dissatisfaction prevailed throughout the country, which was in the most deplorable condition.

The Convention of Governors which had been called for the purpose of devising means of relief for the difficulties which the people have been laboring under, without taking any decisive action, had adjourned, causing great dissatisfaction.

Return of the American Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin.

New York, Sept. 30.

The United States brig Advance, Lieut. Commanding De Haven, arrived at the Navy Yard to-day, from the Arctic Ocean.

The Advance belonged to the Grinnell Arctic Expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin. Her officers and crew are reported all well.

Her consort, the Rescue, is also on her way home. They parted company on the 13th instant in a gale of wind.

Mr. Hobbs and his Gold.

The London Express objects, as does Mr. Hobbs, to the ungracious manner in which Mr. Bramah paid over his 200 guineas for having his lock picked. It also gives the following account of the display made of the 200 guineas by Mr. Hobbs at the Crystal Palace.

"The American department was again the great feature of attraction. Mr. Hobbs having, with a fine Barnum touch, got his reward changed into sovereigns, and spread them out under a glass case, with a policeman keeping guard, and an inscription informing the spectators that there were the two hundred guineas which had been awarded for picking Bramah's lock. This was an argument that appealed to the meanest capacity, and excited so much curiosity that the place was a scene of bustling all day, every one wishing to assure himself by occular proof that the American had really won the day. The hero of a hundred locks was himself the observed of all observers, and complained that even in the streets he suffers one of the disagreeable concomitants of glory, in being followed by crowds on his way to the palace."

Tall Bricklaying.—A bet of $100 between two bricklayers, one from Cincinnati and the other from Columbus, was decided at Columbus, Ohio, on the 17th. The Columbus man layed 2,360 brick in two and a half hours. In the same time the Cincinnatian (H. W. Lewis) layed 2,520. The Columbus man then gave up.

The Law of Treason.

Judge Kane, of the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, charged the jury on Monday, on the law of treason. To constitute the crime of treason, he says:

"There must have been a combination or conspiring together to oppose the law by force, and some actual force must have been exerted; or the crime of treason is not consummated. The highest, or at least the direct proof of the combining may be found in the declared purposes of the individual party before the outbreak; or it may be derived from proceedings of meetings, in which he took part openly, or which be either prompted, or made effective by his countenance or sanction—commending, counselling and instigating forcible resistance to the law. I speak, of course, of a conspiring to resist a law, not the more limited purpose to violate it, or to prevent its application and enforcement in a particular case, or against a particular individual. The combination must be directed against the law itself.

"But such direct proof of this element of the offence is not legally necessary to establish its existence. The concert of purpose may be deduced from the concerted action itself, or it may be inferred from facts occurring at the time, or afterwards, as well as before.

"Besides this, there must be some act of violence, as the result or consequence of the combining. But, here again, it is not necessary to prove that the individual accused was a direct, personal actor in the violence. If he was presennt, directing, aiding, abetting, counselling, or countenancing it, he is in law guilty of the forcible act. Nor is even his personal presence indispensable. Though he be absent at the time of its actual perpetration, yet if he directed the act, devised or knowingly furnished the means for carrying into effect, instigated others to perform it, he shares their guilt. In treason there are no accessories."

An Interesting Document.—The Cuban Bonds.

The National Intelligencer has procured one of the Cubon bonds, issued by Gen. Lopez to the men who embarked with him in his last and unfortunate expedition to Cuba. The following is a copy of it:

$2,000	No. ———

Be it Knewn to all Men, That I, General Narcisco Lopez, Chief ot the "Patriotic Junta for the promotion of the political interests of Cuba," established in the United States of North America, and the contemplated head of the Provisional Government and Commander-in-chief of the revolutionary movement, about to be now undertaken through my agency and permissive authority, for the liberation of the people of Cuba from the tyranny and oppression to which they are subject by the power of Spain, and to be prosecuted by me till superceded by a superior Executive Officer, or such form of government and authority as the people by their free will and choice shall prescribe, do, by these presents, to subserve the cause and object aforesaid, make and execute this obligation, on behalf of the people of Cuba, by whatever designation of nationality or form of body politic it may hereafter assume, to-wit:

I do, by these presents, for and on behalf of the said people of Cuba, and their successors in government forever, and for value received, promise to pay to ——— ———, or bearer, in equal annual instalments at one, two, three, four and five years, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with six per cent. interest from date, payable on each annual instalment, until both principal and interest be fully paid and discharged. And I, the said Narcisco Lopez, in virtue of the authority and for the promotion of the said ——— ———, or bearer, the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and government of Cuba, from whatever source to be derived; and do further pledge the good faith of the people and government of Cuba, in perpetuity, for the faithful and complete discharge of this obligation.

In testimony whereof, I, the said General Norcisco Lopez, do hereto affix my signature and seal of the said Provisional Government, which is further witnessed by Ambrosio Jose Gonzales and Jose Maria Sanchez Ynaga, members of said "Patriotic Junta," and the Hon. Cotesworth Pinckney Smith, Jude of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi.

This done and executed in the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, one of the United States of North America, on this 30th day of April, A. D., 1850.

NARCISCO LOPEZ.

$2000	J. Sanchez Ynaga, Ambrosio Jose Gonzales, C. P. Smith.

At the head of this bond is a handsome cut of a shield or coat of arms, (in one division of the field of which, by the way, is a Palmetto and Stars, signifying we know not what) surmounted by a Liberty Cap, and garnished on both sides with flags of different kinds, cannons, trumpets, drums, swords, &c. And at the bottom is an impression of a seal, with the legend "*Gobierno Provisional.*"

Commodore Parker at Havana.—A letter from Havana to the New Orleans Picayune, announcing the presence of Com. Parker, says:

"Since his arrival he has been engaged in investigating the circumstances connected with the inhuman butchery of Crittenden and his forty-nine companions, and the attrocities perpetrated upon their lifeless bodies by the Spanish populace here. I have been informed that several gentlemen of the highest respectability have waited upon the Commodore, and related to him what they saw themselves in the streets and public places of the town on the day and night of the execution. The affirmations of these gentlemen more than bear out all that has been related by correspondents from here relative to the atrocities. The details are of too disgusting and indecent a nature to be related in the public prints; and, to one who does not know the Spanish character, would seem like monstrous fiction."

The New York Commercial Advertiser and Boston Daily Advertiser differ as to the merits of Consul Owen. The latter thinks if his letter of explanation is true it fully exonerates him from the charge of indifference and neglect in case of the executed prisoners. The Commercial Advertiser says that, "by his own showing, he made no effort proportioned to the energency of the case," and it joins "heartily in the demand for his prompt dismissal."

Virginia Candidates for Governor.—Geo. W. Summers, who has just been nominated by the whigs of Virginia, as their candidate for Governor, is one of the ablest men of the Old Dominion. He comes from the western part of the State, but is popular in all sections of it. He is a most eloquent speaker, a very business-like and practical man, served in Congress many years ago, and took rank there with the first men in the House.

Joseph Johnson, of Harrison county, the democratic nominee for Governor of Virginia, is also one of the most popular, able and practical men in the State. Mr. Johnson is the Governor elect under the old constitution, having been elected by the Legislature, and his nomination for re-election by the people is a high compliment to him.—*B. Sun.*

European Despotism.—There is a good time coming for the republicans of Europe, and those who rule there are hastening on that time:

"While the Princess of Germany," says the London Economist, "are crushing civil rights by wholesale; while the sovereigns of Italy are decimating patriots in detail; whilst the first are trampling out freedom by sweeping perjuries and national oppressions, and the second by elaborate cruelty to individuals; while the tender-hearted sigh over the sufferings, and the good murmur at the wrong, and the just inveigh against the crime, there is a class of men who regard these proceedings with a stern and vindictive delight. The fettered revolutionists in his dungeon; the banished republican from his exile; the baffled demagogue from his hiding place: the man to whom political convulsion is a savage pleasure; the reformer to whom it is a sacred means, are all watching, with the eagerness of hope renewed, the wild and brutal blundering of their triumphant foes; in the very extravagance of whose crimes they read the certain prophecy, the speedy advent, of their own day of deliverance and retaliation. In 1848 the democrats played the game of royalty; in 1851 monarchs are playing the game of the democrats. Every day now sees, throughout the whole of Europe, quiet liberals converted into uncompromising republican, and steady conservatives passing over with undisguised reluctance, into the ranks of the movement. Each fresh iniquity that comes to light is a democrat, a progressionist the more,—a royalist, or a retrogadist the less."

Miss Maria Linch, a resident of Claremont, N. H., has just emerged from the *one hundred and fifth year of her age*, her faculties unimpaired.

The British Consul at Havana.

We copy the following tribute to this noble specimen of an Englishman from the correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune:

"By the kindness of one or two Spanish officers, I was permitted to see these poor fellows on board of the vessel destined to convey them to Spain, and I can with truth say they were made as comfortable as their situation would permit. All were furnished with blankets and light clothing by the government, and all had an extra suit of thick and comfortable stuff, from head to foot, together with chocolate, cigars, tobacco, pipes, and many other little necessaries, which to men in their situation, were luxuries For these they were indebted to the American and Creole residents here, and to the British Consul and his attaches. Nothing could exceed the kindness lavished upon them by the latter functionary. The first three or four days after their arrival here, no one was permitted to see them but the Consuls of the different nations to which they belonged. The American Consul, I am sorry to say, took but slight advantage of this permission, and the only medium through which the Americans here could communicate with their distressed countrymen, or send them any of those little comforts which are absolute necessaries in a prison, was Mr. Crawford, the English Consul. All honor be to his name, and to that of his humane and indefatigable Secretary, Mr. W. Sydney Smith. With an enlarged philanthropy that knew no distinction between nation or race, they bestowed their kindness and care indiscriminately upon all the prisoners. Twice a day did one or the other of those gentlemen visit the prison, at no time empty-handed, and who can tell how much of consolation and hope these visits infused into the bosoms of the unhappy prisoners. Even after some two or three Americans received permission to visit them, these gentlemen did not intermit their semi-daily visits or their care, and no doubt much of the relaxation of the prison discipline permitted by the Spanish Government is owing to the interest shown by the representative of so powerful a nation. Every relative of the prisoners in the United States, every American who feels for the situation of his distressed countrymen, and every friend to humanity throughout the world, owe their grateful thanks to Mr. Crawford and Mr. Sydney Smith. Their conduct has cast a lustre upon the already bright escutcheon of their country, which the lapse of ages cannot dim. I now tender them the grateful thanks of at least one American, satisfied that it will be echoed by the voice of thousands, when the news of kindness reaches the United States."

Census of Georgia.—From the official table, published in the Washington Republic, of the census of Georgia, we extract the following recapitulation:

Dwelling houses in the State		91,011
Families		91,471
White males	266,696	
White females	255,342	
		521,438
Free colored males	1,368	
Free colored females	1,512	
		2,880
Total free population		524,318
Slaves		381,681
Total population		905,999
Federal representative population		753,326
Deaths during the year		9,926
Farms in cultivation		51,759
Manufacturing establishments producing $500 and upwards annually		1,407

Census of Rhode Island.—The following is the recapitulation of the returns of the recent census of Rhode Island:

Dwelling houses in the State		22,379
Families in the State		28,216
White males	70,417	
White females	73,583	
		144,000
Colored males	1,660	
Colored females	1,884	
		3,544
Total population		147,544
Deaths during the year		2,241
Farms in cultivation		5,385
Manufacturing establishments producing $500 and upwards annually		1,144

Treaty Respecting Cuba.—The Intelligencer contains an extract of a letter received by the Africa, negotiating a treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are that Cuba shall have a local legislature, a representation in the cortes of Madrid, and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island!

Blarney.—"A bright mornin', to your fair face, Mistress Murphy." "Well, a good-mornin', John." "Och Mistress Murphy, whiniver I see a rail shiny, Irish morning like this, it puts me in mind of the ould counthry, and of the time when I lived wid yer father—rest his soul—a dacenter man niver drew breath, and sorra a poor crayther niver passed his doors without a bit of a sup." "Troth he was John." Mistress Murphy"—pulling a flask out of his pocket—"would ye thrust me for half-a-pint till I go down till the wharf, and may—fly away with the roof of my jacket, but I'll pay ye before the sun goes to bed!" "Burn the dhrap, John, till ye pay for the half-pint ye got yesterday." "Mistress Murphy"—*emphatically*—"I knew yer mother, and she was an ould hod carrier, an' yer father was a dirty washer-woman, an' I see him hauled with six roarin' big bulls to the gallows you ould ugly—."

John *sloped* in double quick time, and a pewter beer mug rattled wrathfully across the pavement.

Hungarian Nobility.

A "Civil Engineer," in a letter to the London Times, after alluding to the case of the Baroness Von Beck, gives the following amusing account of the Hungarian nobility: "In the years 1844 and 1845, I had under my command on the Hungarian Central Railway about six thousand workmen. One day one of these workmen had wilfully broken some of the tools, and insulted several of the workmen, and being a little exasperated, I told my hodnet (servant) to go and lay his stick about the insolent fellow's back and send him off the works, which he did. The man went to the richter (magistrate) at Waitzen, and laid his complaint, and at the same time produced his passport, on which was stamped his "family crest." The richter sent me word that I had better give the man ten or fifteen florins and make the matter up, for if the man proceeded against me (being a "nobleman") in the Hungarian superior courts of law, it would cost me at least from £150 to £200. The magistrate persuaded the man to take five florins, (10s.) and so the matter dropped. The richter afterwards told me that if my hodnet had nearly killed one of the ignoble ones, no one would have taken any notice of it.

In consequence of the above, I gave orders that no 'nobleman' in future should be employed on the works; but, sir, you can judge of my surprise when I found that out of my six thousand work people, men and women, I had four thousand noblemen and noble families in my employ, and under these circumstances I was compelled to cancel (not sign) the Magna Charta I had caused to be issued. Just imagine, sir, my noble 'baron navvies' wheeling the barrows, and their noble 'baronesses' filling them, besides four thousand nobles to do homage to me every morning, without any shoes or stockings on, (these were pulled off and stowed away while they were at work.) Mr. Paget states in his work that two-thirds of the Hungarian population are nobles, and you will see, from what I have stated, he is not far out in his calculations. A great number of these nobles are under the impression that it is a disgrace to work. Some of them are markers at the billiard tables, others are waiters, agitators, dancing masters, fortune hunters, gamblers, &c., but all of them are ever ready to turn their nobility to the best account, and the present so-called 'political refugee' system, with their noble titles, without doubt must be a good trade.

The Engine Race.—This interesting exhibition attracted a crowd on Wednesday, and came off over the Lowell railroad, the distance being nine miles, exact, from Wilmington to Lowell, and the following gentlemen acted as judges: Professors Treadwell and Pierce, of Cambridge; G. H. Corliss, engine builder, of Providence; Isaac Hinckley, agent of the Merrimack Mills, Lowell; and W P Parrott, engineer, Boston. Six engines were run, but the result of the rate, so far as regards the awards of medals and diplomas, by the Middlesex Mechanics' Fair, is not yet ascertained, the relative weight of the machines, the pressure of steam, and other minor matters being taken into consideration in their decision. The Neponset, Nathan Hale, Addison Gilmore, of the Western railroad, and the Addison Gilmore of the Passumpsic, the Union and Essex, were tried; and the A. G. of the Western, attained the highest rate of speed, accomplishing a single mile in one minute and eleven 6-10th seconds, and averaging about forty-seven miles per hour. The judges' report will be published. The trial of the strength of engines will take place to-day.

Boston Post of 2d inst.

The Good Time Coming.—Scene 1st.—*Wife*, (loquitur)—My dear, I shall not be able to go out with you to the party this evening, my pantaloons are torn.

Husband—Never mind, my love, put on a pair of mine.

Scene 2d.—*Wife*—Charles, these doeskin cassimeres which you received from Stitch, the tailor, fit me exactly. I shall wear them myself, you may order another pair.

Husband, (meekly)—Whatever you say, my love.

Scene 3d.—*Wife*—What are you going to do with those black pants of yours?

Husband—Sell them to old clothes man.

Wife—Indeed you shall do no such thing; I'll cut them down; they'll do beautiful for Harriet Jane.

A worthy old farmer residing in the vicinity of Lake Mahopac, was worried to death last summer by boarders. They found fault with his table, and said he had nothing fit to eat. "Darn it," said old Isaac, one day, "what a fuss you're making. I can eat anything." "Can you eat a crow?" said one of the boarders. "Yes I kin eat a crow." "Bet you a hat," said the guest. The bet was made, the crow caught and nicely roasted, but, before serving up, they contrived to season it with a good dose of Scotch snuff. Isaac sat down to the crow, he took a good bite, and began to chew away. "Yes I kin eat a crow! (another bite and an awful face.) *I kin eat* crow; but *I'll be darned if I hanker arter it.*"

Gen. Cass has written a letter to Senator Clemens of Alabama, in which he says of public sentiment at the North:—"There is a better feeling at the North, and though fanaticism will talk and write, still there is just is little probability of our interfering with slaves, as there is of your interfearing with our houses and lands."

Daniel Webster.—The Boston Bee of last Monday has the following:

"We have been for some time aware—and so have the people of this State generally—that the friends of Mr. Webster intended to call a convention this fall, for the purpose of placing his name more prominently before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, and we are happy to learn that their intention is to be carried into effect in the course of November.

Reaction.—The ship *Constitution*, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on Tuesday, is said to have taken out two hundred and twenty-nine Irish immigrants who were not satisfied with America, and desirous to return to their own country.

The Mammoth Cave in Kentucky is now owned by the children of the late Gen. Jesup and the children of the late Colonel Coghan, who received it as a bequest from a wealthy relative.

Cotton.—It seems to be generally conceded that the present crop of Cotton will be usually short, from the long continued drought, rust, &c. Indeed, this impression has already had its effects in Liverpool, if we may judge from the gradual advance in price by every successive arrival. In this part of the State the scanty crops are almost entirely open and the weather fine for picking. Our extracts in another column show the deficiency to be general throughout the whole Cotton region.

Huntsville, (Ala.) Dem., 18th.

Four thousand dollars have been collected in N. Orleans towards the erection of a monument to Gen. Jackson.

Weldon Bridge.—The commissioners appointed by the Court of Northampton, N. C., decided on Saturday last to allow $22,500 damages for the stone piers in the bed of the great Roanoke River. It is considered as too much by the railroad company, who have discharged their hands.

Visiters to the Crystal Palace.—According to the official statistics, the number of visiters to the Crystal Palace from May 1, to August 30, was 4,205,509. The fullest day was July 15; then there were 74,122 persons in the building.

A Chance for the Clippers.—M. Ennis, the chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, in England, has published a letter, offering twenty-five hundred dollars premium to any ship that will make a voyage from New York to Galway within nine days, and fifty dollars per hour for every hour inside the nine days.

Darius Davison, of New York, announces that he is going to build a yacht of the capacity of the America, which he will sail against the world, without regard to wind or weather. In case the yacht wins the race, the vessel which comes out second, and the vessel last out in the race, to be forfeited to him.—And in case his yacht is beaten, he will deliver her, with all her appurtenances, to the winner of the race as a prize.

The London Standard says, "A conversion to Protestantism that astonishes much more than the conversion of the duke of Norfolk, is now to be announced: the conversion of Dr. Pusey."

A Solemn Question.—At a recent meeting of a parish, a solemn, straight-bodied and most exemplary deacon submitted a report, in writing, of the destitute widows and others standing in need of assistence in the parish. "Are you sure, deacon, that you have *embraced* all the widows? He said he *believed* he had done so; but if any had been omitted the omission could easily be corrected." He did not take at all.—*Knickerbocker.*

When Dr. Johnson courted Mrs. Potter, whom he afterwards married, he said that he was a man of mean extraction, and had no money, and that he had an uncle hanged. The lady, by way of reducing herself to an equality with the doctor, said that she had no more money than himself; and though she had no relative hanged, that she had plenty who deserved hanging.

Excellent.—Punch says, an astronomer being asked what the use of an eclipse was, replied—"Oh, I don't know. It gives the sun time for reflection."

There arrived at New York during Sunday and Monday last 2,291 immigrants from Europe.

Why is a pig the most extraordinary animal in creation? Because he is always *cured* after he is killed.—*Ex. paper.*

Extreme Delicacy of Taste.—An earthquake has refused to swallow the king of Naples.—*Punch.*

Bad as rum is, it certainly enables its votaries to accomplish unheard of feats that would be certain death to a sober man. An Englishman, named John Connard, on Saturday, at Philadelphia, while brimfull of the fire-water, cut his throat with a razor, and then threw himself from the roof of a two story building to a shed, and from thence to the ground, without receiving any injury that is likely to prove fatal.

An Englishman having asked a son of Erin, if the roads in Ireland were good, Pat replied:

"Yes, they are so fine that I wonder that you do not import some of them into England. Let me see, there's the road to love, strewed with roses: to matrimony, through nettles; to honor, through the camp; to prison, through the law; and to the undertakers, through physic."

Have you any road to preferment?" said the Englishman.

Yes, faith, we have, but that is the dirtiest road in the kingdom."

An editor out west has married a girl named Church; he says he has enjoyed more happiness since he joined the Church than ever he did in his life before.

A worthy couple at Nottingham have actually separated, and divided the children between them, in consequence of an altercation respecting the propriety of commuting the sentence of Sarah Barber—the lady insisting that it was improper to hang a woman, and he that no husband was safe if Sarah Barber was not hanged.

There is iron enough in the blood of two men to make a plough share weighing 24 pounds; and there is brass enough in the face of some men to make a tolerably sized kittle.

When a committee of the New Orleans Common Council, last winter, telegraphed Mr. Webster, to know if he would undertake the defence of the city interest in the matter of John McDonough's estate, his reply was a model laconic one—"Send on the money!"

The Boston Museum, from which we cut this, calls it "Laconic," which it is—and it is characteristic too, for it is the reply Mr. Webster always gives when his services are solicited.

In a Fix.—An editor in the western part of Michigan is in a fix. He dunned a subscriber for his subscription, which he refused to pay; and threatened to flog the editor if he stopped the paper.

The Garrotte.—The Providence Journal in an article on capital punishment, objects to the gallows, as brutal and demoralizing, and suggests the garrotte as a substitute. The Journal also revives the idea of giving the *hangee* chloroform.

Mr. Thrasher, owner of the "Faro Industrial," the most successful newspaper in Havana, which was suppressed lately by a police officer, backed by five men with muskets, is an American who has mastered the Spanish language completely. The paper never published any thing against the Government; in fact it could not publish any thing, for the censorship is so rigid that all articles are seen in print before the paper appears. No reason was assigned for stopping the press; nor was the proprietor allowed even a copy of the order of the Governor General. Mr. Thrasher was instantly and suddenly deprived of his property without a why or wherefore. So says the Baltimore Sun.

The new Governor of Ky., is a very amusing man, and a very clever one. His name is Lazarous W. Powell. In 1848, after a debate with Leslie Coombs, Col. Powell was asked what his prospects were for election. He good humoredly replied: "*I shall be beaten about six thousand votes; but my name is* Lazarus, *and I believe in the resurrection.*" Col. P. was beaten then, but beats now though the State is overwhelmingly Whig.

A French naval officer of distinction lately returned from a cruse in the Pacific, brought with him as a present to his sister, the complete costume of an Indian Princess, on one of the Society Islands. It consisted of a necklace!

Barnumism.—The notes of the new bank of Bridgeport, of which Mr. P. T. Barnum is the principal stockholder, have a portrait of himself on one end, and one of Jenny Lind on the other.

Renunciation—Capt. A. S. Henry, a son of the great Patrick Henry, announces in the Lynchburg Republican that he shall no longer act with the Whig party as heretofore. He says he has "frequently differed with the Whigs in the past and particularly do I differ with them on the great, absorbing, paramount issue of the day, viz: The slavery question."

Prof. Julius Cæsar Hannibal, who preaches for the N. Y. Picayune, devoted his last discourse to the consideration of the Duck. We extract his "4thly. Deduck hab de 'wantage of de ladies in de splendor od dier busts; de simetery ob de duck's neck am bewteful in the extreme, and de swell ob de bussom am graceful wen deir crops's full, add hence dey nebber hab to resort to pads and double-breasted skoops network (wich am 'exposed in de winders ob a shop in Broadway for sail) to make up deir figor."

"Do you take a newspaper?" "Yes." "What one?" "Any one I can lay my hands on." The above, though good, is not quite so good as its original. "Take a wife, Tom," said Richard Brinsley Sheridan, to his wild son Tom, the father of Mrs. Norton, "take a wife and reform." "With all my heart," replied Tom, innocently, "whose wife shall I take?"

Why is an oyster the most contradictory thing there is? Because he's got a beard without a chin.

The North Mississippi Union nominates Gen. H. S. Foote and Hon. D. S. Dickinson, for President and Vice President.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 2—brig Patrick Henry, Lofland, from Philadelphia, to Wm. M. Harriss; with mdze.

brig John Dawson, Bennett, from Norfolk, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

steamer Fawn, Scott, from White Hall, to Miles Costin; with spirits turpentine and rosin.

schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with spirits turpentine and rosin.

Oct. 3—schr Wm. H. Howard, Johnson, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

4—steamer Rowan, Mallett, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Oct. 4—schr. LeRoy, Jones, 3 days from the Capes to the bar, and 9 days from wharf to wharf, from New York, to Geo. Harriss, with mdze.

Brig Forest Prince, Hinkley, from Cherryfield, (Maine) in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

5—schr Henry P Russell, Bennett, 4 days from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell and Co., with mdze.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Elizabethtown, with boat David Lewis in tow, to J. C. Latta, with rosin and spirits turpentine

Schr R. W. Brown, Hulse, from New York, to DeRosset and Brown, with mdze.

CLEARED.

Oct. 3—schr. C. D. Ellis, Smith, for New York, by Miles Costin; with 200 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1100 do. rosin, 16 boxes mdze.

schr. Helene, Elwood, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 2006 bbls. rosin.

schr. Ann Maria, Chadwick, for Lockwood's Folly, by J. H. Flanner; with sundries.

brig Triton, Harding, for Hallowell, (Maine,) by Adams, Brother & Co.; with 1350 bbls. turpentine.

Oct. 3—steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, with Lighters Diligence and H. Clay in tow, with goods for Fayetteville and Interior, by A. D. Cazaux.

4—schr. Charles Mills, Myers, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 212 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1608 do. rosin, 15 bales yarns, 5 do. sheetings, 2 do. waste, 2 hhds. wax.

Prussian brig Franklin, Falck, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1300 bbls. turpentine.

schr. Gen. Irvin, Edwards, for Baltimore, by Ellis & Russell & Co.

schr. Henry, Line, for Alexandria, by Geo. Harriss; with 95,000 feet lumber.

schr. Gazelle, Snow, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 1,286 bbls. rosin, 12 bbls. fruit, 7 bales waste