THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 13, 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. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞That Buffalo letter and the Fillmore eulogium seem to have upset the usual serenity of our neighbor of the Herald. It is certainly a sore subject; but it is simply unnecessary to get warm about it.—Better luck next time. He says in his paper of last Saturday, that it is a matter of indifference to him whether we keep silent or speak out; nay, he would be even content that we should remain dumb. Now, this is *too* unkind. He certainly has too much respect for our feelings to mean all that. Think of a fellow "critter" struck dumb, and the editor of the Herald perfectly indifferent to his sufferings, which *is* intolerable. And then, only to reflect upon the loss which the public would sustain. The Herald wants proof of the absurdity of the thing, that is, the Buffalo letter and eulogium. He is better versed in dramatic lore than we can pretend to be, and no doubt remembers the passage about gilding refined gold, and so forth. The application is plain, and exhibits the reason why we prefer to let the matter rest upon its own merits. Wind from the northeast.

Probable Release of the Cuban Prisoners.

It is stated on the authority of Capt. ELLIS, one of the recently released prisoners, who came in the Empire City, that all of the prisoners of the LOPEZ expedition will be liberated by application to Madrid, upon condition that the authorities will remunerate the Spaniards of New Orleans for their losses by the riot there. Gen. CONCHA authourized Capt. ELLIS to make this representation at Washington.—It is probable that the required indemnification will be made up in some way. Two other prisoners have been released. The removal of Consul OWEN is confirmed.

☞We have received the Democratic Review for October. It is above an average number, and contains several able articles, which we have only had time to glance over. We may make some extracts in coming numbers.

☞The Raleigh Register entered on its 53d year on Wednesday last. It is now edited by the grandson of its original founder, having seen two generations pass away, and a third one come.

☞It is a mistake to suppose that Judge Douglas favours the capture of Cuba in any illegal manner or by any unauthorized expedition. He is in favour of its acquisition by negotiation or purchase. We say this because we have seen the contrary stated in some of our contemporaries.

Georgia—South-Carolina.

Sixty nine counties heard from, in which COBB'S net majority will be about ten thousand. Nearly thirty counties to hear from, which are expected to give large "Union" majorities. COBB'S majority has been variously estimated at from 13,000 to 18,000. Three-fourths of the Legislature will be "Union" men. Of the Congressmen elect, only two are "Southern rights." The balance are "Union."—TOOMBS and STEPHENS are the only avowed whigs elected. Out of 65 counties, COBB carried 50, and MCDONALD 15.

The advocates of immediate secession in South-Carolina urge the action of Georgia as a reason why their own State should move now, without waiting for co-operation, which it is evident she cannot obtain. On the other hand, the co-operationists insist that, in the present position of affairs, it would be folly for South-Carolina to place herself in a position in which her Southern associates have declared, by their action, that they will not sustain her.

Arrival of the Humboldt.

The steamship Humboldt has arrived at N. York, from Havre, which place she left on the 24th ult.—Cotton is reported dull, but no positive change in prices. Money is easier. American securities firm.

The Parisian Journal *La Presse*, has been seized for publishing certain obnoxious articles. Advices from Madrid state that eight thousand troops had been sent to Havana. A warlike feeling prevails, and a proposition has been made to declare war against the United States. The Spaniards must be tired of Cuba, or they would not dream of such a thing.

The Money Pressure.

Even sooner than could have been expected the storm has blown over, and we find by our northern exchanges that the crisis of the present stringency has passed, and a better feeling has taken the place of the previous despondency. The total export of specie last week from New York was but 63,000, while gold from California has been pouring in by millions. The imports of foreign goods are also much less than for a corresponding period last year.—So that on the whole there is no reasonable ground for apprehension, if there ever was any. The whole affair was a panic movement, gotten up by the brokers. We find this opinion expressed in the money articles of the Journal of Commerce, the Boston Post, the Philadelphia Bulletin, and even in the N. Y. Tribune.

Kossuth in Hungary.

We take the following extract, illustrative of the feeling with which Kossuth is regarded by his countrymen, from one of Mr. Brace's recent letters to the New York Tribune. It is describing a trip on board a steamer up the Theiss, the central river of Hungary. He entered into conversation with one of his fellow-passengers, of whom he says:

I found I had stumbled on a very intelligent man, and I followed up the conversation eagerly. It appeared soon, my companion was a small farmer from the neighborhood of Szolnok, and in the course of the conversation I asked what was the feeling of the Bauer in that section toward Kossuth. I wish I could in any way give the full, rich, eloquent tones in which he replied. He said I could not imagine the devotion, the love of the people to him; in his exile and disgrace they remember him with prayers and tears. The poor creatures, some of them, think he was inspired from Heaven, and they talk of him as if he was their prophet, when they meet; and they believe he is *coming with the Spring, under the earth*, to free the land! Those who are more intelligent think he will come back from Asia, with a host of their wild forefathers, the Huns. They pray for him in their houses, and though his picture is forbidden, most of them have it concealed. "He is almost worshipped." I had not at all, at that time, expected to find Kossuth's name so loved among the peasantry, and I expressed to him my astonishment, and asked him how he explained such a passionate attachment. He said he thought it was partly from the wonderful eloquence of the man, "and then," said he, "every peasant remembers what Kossuth's Government gave them. Under that, for the first time, the Bauer could choose their own rulers.—They had elections for their Judges and *Burgermeister*. They could vote for their representatives to Parliament. To be sure, some of them had had these rights before; but the majority had never possessed any share in the elections for the National Assembly. Then, under Kossuth, they began, for the first time, to be independent, free landholders. They knew how long he and his party had been striving to make *men* of them, and when, at length, he succeeded, of course they were grateful. But it was Kossuth's sympathy with them—Kossuth's eloquence, as he spoke of freedom and the wrongs of Hungary—which helped all this influence."

Parties in Mississippi.

Our readers will remember that we have more than once expressed our conviction that the various local parties and party names growing out of the slavery crisis would soon pass away, and their constituent elements become merged in the old parties. We have asserted, and now re-assert our opinion, that the principles of the Democratic party contain every thing essential to the assertion and maintenance of the rights of the States, and of the South, and whatever abstract ideas or fe'lings we or others might have entertained, or may now entertain, we have still believed that that party and its organization afforded the only available machinery by which any practical effect could be produced, at least for the present. If we have been mistaken, we have yet to be informed of the instance. It is certainly not in Mississippi, as witness the annexed extract from the Vicksburg Sentinel, one of the leading organs of the "Southern Rights" party. Were it not so late in the day, we have little doubt that Jefferson Davis would beat Foote. But the short time for canvassing, combined with Mr. Davis' feeble health, render the election of Foote more than probable:

In many of the counties of Mississippi the State Rights nominees are declining, and in their place candidates are nominated on the old democratic platform. So far there seems to be a general disposition on the part of the State Rights party to consider the result of the late election final, and acquiesce in the decision of the people. For our own part we think it best. We contended with all our might for the State Rights party—we thought its principles and views the genuine ones, up to which it was the duty of the people of Mississippi to act. But for the people it was to decide. They have decided, and decided against us. That settles that question. But the old issues of democrat and whig are not in the least affected by the result. The democracy is still the same—still in favor of an economical administration of the government; still in favor of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian principles; still opposed to the establishment of a U. S. bank; still opposed to a protective tariff; still opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, and all other old whig measures.

Organizing upon the old issues, we have a right to select our own standard bearers. Foote still pretends to be a democrat. So he may be—but if the whigs choose to run him for governor, they can do so—we cannot. He is not our choice. It has often happened in different States, that the democrats have nominated a candidate of their own, and the whigs have nominated another democrat and supported him, where they were too weak to elect a man of their own. It suits Foote to be a whig, just as well as anything. He has tried both sides and finds that one pays about as well as the other. He has been notorious for associating with a party until he became acquainted with all the tricks and secrets, and then join the other and seek promotion by exposing his own acts, such as any other man would be ashamed to own. Jefferson Davis has been a true and consistent democrat. He has served the party long and served it well—and as the issue of State Rights and Union is settled, there is no man to whom the democracy can turn with more pride or confidence, or under whose banner they would be more ready to rally than that of Jefferson Davis.

TERRIBLE GALE.
Hundreds of Vessels Wrecked.—300 Lives Lost.

PORTLAND, Oct. 8.

A dreadful gale has prevailed on the coast of Nova Scotia. One hundred fishing vessels have been driven ashore, and it is supposed that three hundred lives at least have been lost. Large numbers of bodies have drifted ashore from the various wrecks.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.

A despatch from Mr. B. H. Norton, U. S. Consul at Pictou, N. S, says that the North East Coast of Nova Scotia has been swept by a terribly destructive gale.

One hundred fishing vessels have been driven ashore on the north side of Prince Edward's Island, and it is estimated that three hundred persons perished in the wrecks.

Mr. Norton will proceed immediately to the scene of distress for the purpose of rendering prompt and efficient aid.

From the South Carolina Farmer and Planter.

Farming.—Attention to small things the secret of Success.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If you will allow me the use of a brief space in the columns of the Farmer and Planter, I will make a few hints upon matters relating to farming.

I fully believe that too much cannot be said in favor of subsoiling our lands and protecting them against the washing rains, that bear so rudely away from the soil the elements essential to its productiveness. These matters, together with rotation of crops, and drainage of the wet lands, are receiving I am glad to see, due consideration at your hands. The ravages occasioned be their neglect throughout the South are too apparent to be mistaken, and all except the voluntarily benighted and those into whose mind no light can shine, are now convinced of what ought to be done to render their land productive and their homes permanent. But there are other things to be attended to besides these fundamental principles of successful farming. There are many trifles, so considered, that make the profit or loss of the husbandman, and in the observance of these lies the good management of the farmer, or in their neglect the secret of his failure. In the first place, it is a matter of moment for most of us, who cultivate diversified crops to ask ourselves, if we have our stables, granaries and out buildings properly located and conveniently constructed. Are the stalls and troughs for our horses so constructed as to be comfortable, and to prevent waste of food? do we use chopped fodder, corn or meal? do we vary the food, or continue the same? do we make thorough use of the curry-comb morning and night? is our stock in good condition at the time of laying by our crop?—Have we good collars and traces for our horses, or do we use grape vines and hickory withes? have we good plows, harrows, hoes and every kind of implement necessary to facilitate and save labor, and do we suffer these to lie out in night dews and rains, or have we a place for each one beneath a shelter, and do we take care that each is stored in its place when not in use?

Do we feed our milch cows night and morning upon peas, turneps or meal, or do we suffer them to go only with what they can pick up in the range, and then complain that we are without butter and milk, and that our cows, miserable milkers, are dry the greater part of the year?

Have we set apart a piece of land, and manured it well, to be sown in ruta baga turneps? If not, is it not time to do it immediately?

Do we, as a matter of grace, feed our cows on decaying cabbage leaves, and expect to have butter fit to be used?

These are but a few of the many questions that farmers might ask themselves with profit, but I will forbear pressing more upon the mind of the reader lest he fail to heed any of them. It is a very general fault among the best of managers that small things are passed by as too insignificant to deserve attention.

This is a great mistake, and never shall we be a thrifty, independent, good-living people, until we change our habits in this respect. The trifling occurrences of every-day life make up the sum of human happiness or misery; so do the details of planting and farming constitute the gain or loss. Vast crops of rice may be made and handsome prices realized—bales of cotton may be heaped on bales, till Ossa be piled upon Pelion, and if the little conveniences and delicacies of every-day life are not at command, we fail to secure the object of all our exertions.

GUANO.—We publish the following experiments by Mr. Bridges, of Caroline county, Va., as interesting at this time, when so many are using the article:

"I observe that one of the modes in the application of Guano by Mr. Newton, was to sow the wheat and Guano and turn them in with a light furrow I applied two tons in like manner, on soil rather light; I also used about the same quantity, on similar soil, by first turning it in with a two horse plow, about four inches deep, then seeding the wheat and covering with a large harrow. Its effects in either case were very beneficial, but applied as first mentioned, its effects were much greater, producing a considerably heavier growth, and the yield per acre, over and above the other, I feel confident was not less than six bushels. R. M. BRIDGES.

TOMATO SPIRITS.—A week or two since we published a paragraph, stating that spirits could be produced from the tomato, of a superior quality. We observe that the editors of the Norfolk Beacon and Baltimore Sun, have tasted a sample of some distilled by Messrs. David and William Kyle of the former city, and pronounce it as having a very pleasant smell, and being in every respect a most delicious spirit—equal if not superior to the old Irish Potheen, so famously extolled by historians. The tomato is a most prolific vegetable, and can be raised in any quantities. Consequently this country may, by this discovery save a large amount in the shape of duties now paid for Irish and Scotch whiskey.

[*Charleston Courier.*

From the N. O. Picayune of Sept. 30.

Revolution in Mexico.

By an arrival of the steamship Yacht, Capt. J. S. Thompson, we have Brownsville papers to the 24th inst., which contain the startling intelligence of a successful revolution in that part of Mexico, bordering on the Rio Grande.

We find the following in the Rio Bravo of the 24th inst., published at Brownsville.

Pronunciamentos on the Rio Grande.

We copy from the Bien Publico of Matamoros the following plan and pronunciamento, signed by Don Ignacio Canales, and other citizens of Guerrero, and forwarded by them to the commanding general of the Mexican forces at Matamoros. The movement seems to extend throughout the State of Tamaulipas, and it is said will be general in all the northern States of Mexico.

The patriot forces are commanded by Col. Don Jose Maria J. Carvajal, and already number nearly a thousand men. His plan and pronunciamento are extensively circulated throughout the republic, adopting the twelve articles of the Guerrero patriots, as found below.

The movement looks truly formidable, and we believe is so regarded by the authorities of the general government over the way.

PLAN.

The subscribers, all citizens of the city of Guerrero, in the State of Tamaulipas, convinced that the national representation has paid no attention to the repeated petitions which they have sent to that sovereignty, through the corresponding sources, for the abolishment of prohibitions and the reduction of the tariff—the protection due to stop the depredations of the Indians, already insupportable, as well as the oppression they suffer, owing to the restriction, together with the hostility of the barbarians, are the complete destruction not only of those who speak, but of the whole frontier—have decided and resolved to sustain with their arms the contents of the following articles:

1. The permanent troops shall be expelled from the territory of the State as being pernicious, oppressive, and useless.

2. The citizen is inviolable in the enjoyment of his rights and property, and in the use of his opinions; the judicial power shall be sustained in the free exercise of its functions, and nothing shall be taken by the liberating forces without payment for the same.

3. As a guarantee of the rights and sovereignty of the States, a reformation of the federal constitution is required, *reserving to the States all the powers and enjoyments not granted to the general government.*

4. The national representation, or at least in the Senate, shall be equal, or by States, and elected popularly, abolishing the power of the executive to appoint senators.

5. The abolishment of prohibitions and the reduction of import duties on foreign merchandise are required, and the duties imposed shall not be over forty per cent. *ad valorem.*

6. The heavy penalties applied to smuggling, which make it a criminal offence, imposing absurd fines, shall be abolished: the loss of the goods, without further responsibility, is enough; and from the product of this a fund shall be created for the exclusive and sacred purpose of making war upon the savages.

7. The introduction of groceries shall be permitted on the frontier of the Rio Bravo free of duty for five years.

8. For the foreign commerce, a frontier custom-house shall be established in the town of Reynosa.

9. The towns seconding this plan subject themselves to the authorities of the respective States that may second the same.

10. This movement is eminently national and liberal; consequently, the States and towns that may adopt the same shall be sustained by the liberating forces.

11 A portion of said forces shall be permanently destined to carry on hostilities against the barbarians, until the complete pacification of the frontier States.

12. These towns will not lay down their arms until the contents of the eleven preceding articles be granted and realized. If the general government should be obstinate in refusing the armed petition of this frontier, containing all the wants of the whole nation, the States adopting this plan will organize a provisional government, laying aside all idea of secession or annexation; and in order that this plan may have the necessary publicity, this meeting has resolved to address the same to the illustrious ayuntamiento, being the body of this city, leaving to their consideration and deliberation the manner in which they will promulgate it.

J. M. CANALES,
J. M. GONZALES, &c. &c.

CAMP AT THE LOBA, Sept. 3, 1851.

GENERAL ORDERS

To be read to the defenders of Mexican liberty, who, under my orders, swear to combat against tyrants.

All people on earth, both ancient and modern, have seen themselves compelled, by the enormous weight of the oppression of unjust and cruel tyrants, to take up arms and re-conquer, with fire and blood, their violated sacred rights, re-assuming that sovereignty which, as a gift of the God of the universe, belongs to them. The people are sovereign—government was only instituted to make them happy and carry out their will. The people, then, are the grantor, and government a mere agent; and the whole world knows that when an agent, far from carrying out the will of the grantor, or procuring the well-being of his interest, usurps powers not granted to him, and takes unto himself his masters's property and rights, thereby causing his ruin, no other resource is left but to remove that bad servant, and in his place put a more faithful one.

In this case the republic of Mexico finds itself, and more particularly the north and northwest portions of said republic. The unfortunate end of the last war left them in misery, and without its richest territories and resources. Their property was nearly all lost without remuneration; $40,000,000 could not pay our losses, without counting our lands, the rights to and the possession of which are now doubtful, and we shall have to spend thousands of dollars to learn if our rights are recognised. The savage murders our parents and brothers, violates our wives, and carries off our children captives; he desolates our fields and robs us of our property, and the govment remains deaf to our lamentations and complaints. Its troops, far from occupying themselves in defending or consoling us, rob and murder our countrymen under the frivolous pretext that they are smuggling, although these troops, when before the enemy, fly coward-like. Repeated complaints, representations, and protests, have been addressed to the government of Gen. Arista, and, far from hearing us, he has attempted to humble and intimidate us, as if we were vile slaves.

On the other hand, the nation is on the verge of a precipice, owing to its bad governors, who only look out for themselves. The public funds are not administered with honesty, and the bastard influence of monopolists is more powerful than the universal clamor of all the Mexicans. It is on this account that the atrocious and anti-republican system established by the ancient Spanish monarchy is sustained, and why the existence of the nation itself is exposed, squandering its immense resources, and insulting the sovereign people. Our children are not educated, and they want to discipline us in the school of military despotism, as if our fathers had not conquered our independence and domestic liberty. And what is still more aggravating to-day is, that the people of the towns are dying of hunger—the necessaries of life are prohibited.

In short, the children of the northern towns, being tired of this oppression, resolve to swear, and do swear, to sustain the twelve following articles, and such others, in accordance with these, as may be adopted by a majority of the towns seconding this plan.

[Here follows, substantially, the twelve articles published above in the *Guerrero* platform.]

These twelve articles my subordinates swear to sustain generally, with all their might and boldness, fighting gallantly and with fidelity, in accordance with the platform to-day proclaimed, and until we expel the enemy from our territory in order that the frontier States may secure their future, felicity, and make the despots who inhabit the palace of the Montezumas understand the claims and rights of freemen shall be respected

Viva la Libertad! Death to the tyrants!

JOSE MARIA J. CARVAJAL.

During the month of September there were coined at the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia 618,793 pieces of gold, of the value of $4,087,423; also 1,411,493 pieces of silver, of the value of $4,136,682; and 535,271 cents. The gold bullion deposited for coinage from the 1st to the 30th of September, 1851, inclusive, was $4,035,500, of which $3,960,500 was from California, and $75,000 from other sources.

From the New York Dry Goods Reporter.

Trade of the Past Year.

It is always a matter of regret that our official tables are so exceedingly slow in the preparation. The fiscal year of the United States closed on the 30th of June, and now, after the lapse of three months, and during a financial pressure caused by an export of specie, the causes of that export are matter of conjecture; and that when the true nature of the crisis is absolutely indispensable to a just estimate of affairs. A reasonable degree of attention and skill would place before the country the official data within one month after the close of the year, and thus enable every merchant to form his own deductions. In the absence of official data, we shall estimate the imports and exports of the past year on such facts as we have. The customs revenue is known; and as that averaged, last year, twenty-five per cent. of the imports, we have the value of dutiable imports. We have also the specie and free goods imported at the port of New York for the year, and we know the proportion they usually bear to the whole. On these data we estimate the imports into the United States for the year, as follows:

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

	Specie.	Free Goods.	Dutiable.	Duties.
1849	6,651,240	15,726,425	125,479,774	28,346,738
1850	4,628,792	18,081,690	155,427,936	39,668,686
1851	5,000,000	18,000,000	188,000,000	50,000,000

It will be observed that *net duties*—that is to say, the duties less the expenses of collection—last year, were twenty-five per cent. of the dutiable imports. The duties this year include the expenses of collection—say $3,000,000. Hence the net duties—$47,000,000—would give $188,000,000 dutiable imports. There is then an excess of $32,600,000 in the importations of the year 1851, over that 1850.

We now estimate the exports. For this, we know the number of bales of cotton exported from the U. States, and the average value; we have also the fact that 1,5000,000 barrels of flour were exported to Great Britain, against 400,000 barrels, say an increase of 1,100,000 barrels; and we have similar data in regard to the exports of tobacco, and rice and specie. From these we compile the following, as compared with the official exports of 1850:

UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

	1850.	1851.
Cotton	71,946,616	93,500,000
Tobacco	9,951,023	10,000,000
Fisheries	2,824,818	2,800,000
Wood	7,442,503	7,400,000
Provisions	10,549,383	10,500,000
Breadstuffs	15,822,373	22,000,000
Manufactures	16,325,517	18,000 000
Foreign goods	9,477,658	10,000,000
Foreign coin	5,476,315	12,000,000
United States coin	2,646,679	20,000,000
Total	$151,900,880	$206,200,000

The total export of specie from the whole Union is here placed at $32,000,000; that from New York is officially given at $26,684,761. In breadstuffs an increase of $6,000,000 is based on an increase in Great Britain of 1,100,000 barrels of flour, worth $4,500,000, and also of other articles. Under other heads, although there has been an increase, we have assumed a diminution from last year. In the leading item of cotton the export is 1,988,710 bales, or 400,000 bales more than in 1850. The New Orleans Price Current gives the average value of the bales at $50; we have taken at $47. The result is a total increased export of over $54,000,000, and an aggregate export equal to the whole import of goods. That is to say:

Imports, goods	206,000,000
Exports and specie	206,200,000
Excess exports	200,000

There was, no doubt, some profit on the exports, and also freights, which would raise the figures; but there have been losses on cotton, and, as an offset, there have also been losses to foreign shippers of goods to this market; but, at the outside, there can be no commercial balance due from this country—absolutely none.

As, however, many persons talk flippantly about comparisons with 1836, let us take the imports and exports of the three years ending with 1836, and compare them with the three years just closed:

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Impt's.
1834-'35-'36	466,397,109	354,693,590	111,703,519
1849-'50-'51	521,985,757	503,854,540	28,141,217

The excess of imports now is no more than, or not quite enough to pay freight and profits; while under the sytem of open credits and United States Bank operations in the three years ending with 1836, the excess of imports was nearly five times greater than now.

At this moment the crop of cotton is backward, because of the ability of the planters to hold after high prices, and 40,000 bales less have been shipped in September, than last year, making a difference of $2,000,000 in billls; and this, added to the special demand for specie, growing out of the financial confusion resulting from the resumption of the banks in all directions, is the sole cause of the export of specie now.

A GIANT.—The Ohio State Journal gives an account of a huge speciment of humanity, a giant, which it averse is a giant, and one of the greatest living curiosities extant. He stands about eight feet high, weighing over four huudred pounds, with good proportion, and yet he is a beardless by, and is still growing. He is a sight worth seeing, as it is only once in an age that such a person is permitted to grow.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—This gentleman is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Mississippi. It is reported he has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate, and also that he has re-considered his acceptance of the nomination for Governor, and now declines.

RAILROADS JOINED.—The Georgia Central Railroad and the Southwestern Railroad have been united at Macon, and the cars now pass directly from Savannah to Oglethorpe.

Severe Frosts have occurred in South Carolina and Georgia. The late Cotton will probably be injured by it.

A VENERABLE STEWARDESS.—The owners of the old Liverpool line of packets have presented a gold medal, worth $50, to Mary Jones, in testimony of her faithful services as a stewardess in their employment during the last twenty-four years. She has made one hundred and thirty-six passages across the Atlantic in their ships.

"Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long," is a lie—he wants all he can get, and wants to keep it as long as he can. The fact that he can get but little, and can keep it but a short time, is no negative on his wants.

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 labor 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 earthy 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."

CUBA AND THE PRESIDENCY.—A German paper in St. Louis publishes a letter from Ex-Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, in which he says he "will vote for no man who is opposed to Cuba, for President in 1852." and also uses the phrase, "I think Douglass will go for Cuba."

EXPERIMENTAL HANGING.—The New York police returns tell a queer story about an amateur Jack Ketch, named Colligan, only 13 years of age, who had his imagination so excited by reading the accounts of Stookey's execution in the newspapers, that he thought he would "try it on" himself. Accordingly, he procured a noose, fastened it to a beam in the garret, poked his head into it, and "swung off in the most approved manner." The little shaver, however, soon discovered that hanging is hanging. The noose was drawn so tight that he must have been immediately victimized, but for his groans that brought the neighbors to his rescue. When cut down his face was black and blue, his tongue protruding from his mouth, and life very near extinct.

In Syracuse, various arrests have been made of several individuals implicated in the rescue of the fugitive slave, *Jerry*, from the officers of the law.—The ringleaders of the riot are not likely to escape the penalty of their temerity from any lack of evidence.

Of the one hundred and sixteen Cuba victims sent prisoners to Spain, 51 are ascertained to be of the age of 22 and under, down to the age of 16, and of the whole number only 18 are above the age of 30 years.

A floating daguerreotype establishment is the latest novelty at Cincinnati.

Postmaster General in Disguise.

On my way to the north in 1835, in company with several gentlemen of New Orleans, it happened that the stage in which we were passengers, stopped for supper at a small village situated between the towns of Columbus and Zanesville, on the Cumberland road, in the State of Ohio.

There was a great gathering of militia captains, lieutenants, ensigns, sergeants and corporals, with a considerable sprinkling of privates, all of whom had been exhibiting their patriotism during the day, by marching up and down the road, shouldering arms, carrying arms, presenting arms, charging bayonets preparatory to intended hostile operation against the neighboring State of Michigan, the authorities of which, and those of the State of Ohio, were at open war—almost—about *boundary*.

For the purpose of amusement, it had been agreed that the stage driver should be informed confidentially, that I was Amos Kendall, *Postmaster General of the United States*, travelling in disguise, and assuming the very common name Smith, in order to discover abuse in the transportation department.—With many mysterious hints, and strict charges of secrecy, John was made acquainted with the awful fact, that he was actually driving the important individual above named. The reins almost fell from his hands as he exclaimed.

"What, Mr. Kindle! *Amos* Kindle!—it can't be possible!"

"It *is* possible," answered the gentleman who was imparting the information, and who was enjoying an outside seat; "and it is his wish to be entirely private to avoid the attention that would otherwise be lavished upon him."

The driver promised his most inviolable secrecy, and proceeded to curry down his horses.

We had not been long in our hotel, where our supper was being prepared, before it was plainly perceptible that *something* was going on; curious glances were thrown into the bar-room where we were sitting—military officers flitted about or collected into groups—the landlord and his family began to spruce up: in brief, it was evident our secret had been confidently imparted to half of the village.

The first demonstration that was made, consisted of an invitation to my friends and myself to accept the use of a private parlor. This being at once agreed to, the landlord ventured to suggest that, if it was not disagreeable to me, my fellow-citizens of the village would like to pay their respects to me, and *take me by the hand.*

"No objections in the world," said I, "let the worthy citizens come in."

Then followed a scene of the richest kind of fun; but Dickens has described a similar adventure, and I pass on.

Supper was announced. I was placed at the head of the table; the richest viands and preserved fruits were set in profusion before us. We feasted—and during the operation numerous female heads, or rather heads of females, were continually popping in at the widows and open doors—while the piazza was filled will boys of all sizes, who amused themselves by firing off Chinese crackers, sending up young rockets, and shouting: "Hurrah for Jackson!—*and his Cabinet!*"

Supper over, we retired to the bar and demanded our bill of expenses. The landlord smilingly answered, that he was too happy to entertain us without compensation—he felt honored by my sitting at his board, and my friends were equally welcome.—After much urging I consented to receive his hospitality since he *insisted* upon it, but *my friends*, I would not consent that they they should feast at his expense—oh no! *They* must be allowed to pay for their splendid supper. Well, if I *insisted* he *would* take pay for *them*—and he did.

"Could I say two or three words to you in private?" asked the landlord in a low voice, as he walked by my side toward the coach which was waiting.

"By all means," I replied, and he led me a little one side, into a dark part of the piazza. After two or three hems! to clear his throat the landlord commenced.

"Whatever *others* may think of you, sir, I consider you an *honest man*."

"Sir, I feel very much obliged by the favorable estimate you have formed of me."

"Yes, sir, let the opposition say what they please, I believe you to be a conscientious individual—*I* do."

"Well, sir, considering this is the first time we have ever met, I must say your liberty is extraordinary; but I thank you for your good opinion."

"Ah, sir, though we have never met, I know you well—we *all* know you for a most efficient officer, and a deserving man."

"It is true I am tolerably well known in the western and southern countries, and as for my *efficiency* I believe I do push about as hard as a man conveniently can."

"That you do—all parties must acknowledge—you have effected many improvements in your department."

"Yes, I flatter myself that in the *stage* department I have made some improvements."

"Your *removals* have met with general approbation in this part of the country."

"Removals?—Oh, yes—I do travel a great deal."

"Yes, you do, and to some purpose. Now I wanted to speak to you about the Postmaster here."

"Indeed! Well, what of *him*."

"Are you not aware that he is a whig?"

"No—is he?"

"Yes, he is—and it is thought by the friends of the administration here that he ought to be removed, and a good democrat appointed."

"What is the office worth?"

"About five hundred dollars a year,"

"Who would be a proper person for the office?"

"Why, I could'nt exactly say—but if—"

"Would *you* accept the appointment?"

"Most willingly, if you should think me worthy."

"Well, I'll tell you what you'd better do. Write on to the department—state the matter as you stated it to me, and perhaps—"

"If you would just make a memorandum it would be sufficient."

"My dear sir, don't depend on anything that passes between us *here*—here I am, Sol Smith, as you may see by the way bill; but at Washington—you understand."

"Yes, I understand. Then I'll write on to the department."

"Yes—write."

"Sir, I shall depend on your good offices."

"Sir, you may—your supper was excellent, your attentions shall not soon be forgotten—farewell—write on to the department by all means."

The worthy aspirant to the postmastership of the village accompanied me to the coach, carefully turned up the steps when I had entered, and then joined his fellow-citizens in three loud cheers, with which our departure was honored.—*N. O. Crescent.*

On the 29th ult., there met at Boston, ten sisters, whose united ages amount to 702 years. Their mother lived to near one hundred, and they are themselves hale, straight and hearty. They belong to the old Puritanical school, and were reared among the Sandhills of Cape Cod.

An advertisement appears in a Western paper which reads as follows: Ran away, a hired man named John: *his nose turned up five feet eight inches high;* and had on a pair of corduroy pants much worn.

"Mister, I say, I don't suppose you don't know of nobody what don't want to hire nobody to do nothin' for somebody no how, you don't do you?"

"Yes, I guess not."

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Oct 9—schr Radiant, Whitehurst, from Shallotte, with naval stores, to DeRosset & Brown.

schr Volant, Whitehurst, from Onslow, to DeRosset & Brown, with naval stores.

J. R. Daniel's boat, from Lyon's Landing, to DeRosset & Brown, with rosin and spirits turpentine.

10—schr Forest, (of Goldsboro', Me.,) Cole, master, from Savannah, bound to Boston, with lumber, put in here with all hands sick, except the Captain, to Wm. M. Harriss; will ship another crew and proceed on her voyage.

Oct. 10—steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with cotton and dried fruit.

CLEARED.

10—schr C. B. Glover, ——, for Onslow, by DeRosset & Brown, with lumber, etc.

schr. Express, Parker, for Onslow, by DeRosset & Brown, with mdse.

schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown, with sundries.

Oct. 11—schr. Albion, Lufkin, for Philadelphia, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1252 bbls. rosin.

Brig J. Nickerson, Nickerson, for Portland, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 112,000 feet lumber.

schr. LeRoy, Jones, for New York, by George Harriss; with 1177 bbls. rosin, 194 do. spirits turpentine.

schr. C. C. Stratton, Westcott, for Gloucester, N. J., by Geo. Harriss; with 14 bbls., 10 boxes and 1 cask dried fruit, 10 bags rags, 100,096 feet lumber.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.—The N. Y. Tribune contains an account of a heavy defalcation by Henry Engelbert Hase, one of the first merchants of Bremen.—He was the leading man of the city—an alderman, manager of the school fund, a leader in the church, &c.

The whole amount of his defalcation is not yet fully known. But it is certain that there is a deficit of $100,000 in the school fund, $8,000 in the fund of St. Stephen's church, which he attended twice every Sunday, and $9,000 in the Missionary Society.

So highly was he esteemed, that when the explosion took place men wept like children; they were pale as death when they met on the Exchange, and all business came to a stand still. The streets were perfectly hushed; people stood in groups, speaking to each other in whispers of the astounding disclosures. The demeanor of Hase at the examination greatly surprised the judges. With great composure he listened to the charges, displaying no traces of distraction, and he still remains in a state of self-deception, persuaded that he will receive pardon, as he confessed the crime and yielded himself to justice when he gave up the accounts and resigned his office.

The mails for Key West, the West Indies, South America, California and Oregon will, in future, be madd up for the U. S. mail steamer Isabel, to leave on the 8th and 22d of each month.—*Char. Courier.*

Schools.

WANTED.

A TEACHER of strictly moral character, to take charge of a Public School in Rocky Point District. The School to commence the 1st of November. No Yankee need to apply. W. J. HAND, *Committee.*
October 10, 1851. 5-3t*

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Second Session of this School will commence on the 20th October, under the immediate supervision of the Rev. WM. O. REID and Lady. All possible pains will be taken to make this one among the best Schools in the Eastern part of the State. A thorough English education will be given, and the languages will also be taught if desired.—Board can be had on reasonable terms in the best of families, varying from $5 to $7 50 per month.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months.

Primary English branches	$8 00
Higher branches in English	12 50
French	5 00
German	5 00
Music on Piano	17 00
For use of instrument	3 00
Music on Guitar	15 00
Drawing and Painting in water colors	5 00
Fancy and Ornamental Needle Work	3 00

Vocal Music taught gratis.

No reduction whatever in tuition from time of entrance, except in case of protracted sickness.

By order of Board of Trustees.
JASPER ETHERIDGE, President.

Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 3, 1851 1-4m

Spirit of the Age, (Raleigh,) and Newbernian, (Newbern,) will copy 4 months, and forward bills to Jacksonville.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT

Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., July 22, 1850 47-tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.

Also, one tract of