THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 17, 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.

The Stockholders Meeting and the State Proxy.

We find articles in both the Herald and Commercial of last Saturday, in which allusion is made to the course pursued by Owen Fennell, Esq., who held the proxy of the State, in the late Convention of the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad. We have no wish to enter into any controversy about the matter. We merely wish to correct some misapprehensions into which these papers seem to have fallen. In the first place then, Mr. Fennell acted under *no* instructions whatever from the Governor, unless we consider an expression of opinion as to the extent of his powers such instruction. The Governor expressed his opinion that, under existing laws, the State was entitled to its usual vote. We should think that no one acquainted with Sheriff Fennell, would believe that he would accept any proxy unless full confidence were reposed in him.—In the second place, we are not aware that Mr. Fennell did even know that Mr. Campbell was a member of the Democratic party until after his vote had been cast; so that political prejudices could have had nothing to do with the matter; although if they had, the Herald's party could have had no reason to complain. As for personal influences, we know nothing. We are not aware of any. The whole amount of the matter seems to be that the State's proxy did not wish to vote for Gen. McRae, and did not do so. But that he did not wish to control or embarrass the action of the individual stockholders, is apparent from the fact that no effort was made to obtain individual proxies, although such might have been obtained to a considerable extent—nor to canvass with a single stockholder during the whole previous session of the Convention. He did not even state for whom he was going to vote. He acted simply to the extent of the power conferred upon him, and no further.

When the Herald speaks of "untried hands and inferior knowledge," we presume it means the expression as a general one, it certainly could not refer to Mr. Campbell, who is as well acquainted with the affairs of the road as any man connected with it.

As we have already said, we wish to enter into no controversy about this matter. We have not interfered, and do not intend to interfere with it any way form or shape. We simply state facts because they are facts, and are necessary to a proper understanding of the case in point. As for the wholesale nature of the State's proxy, it is strange that it was never found out before. For our part, we wish that the State could sell out every share of stock she owns in any and every institution, at par. It would be much better for the State and for the institutions. The connection of the State with incorporated companies is always an evil; the best excuse that can be made for it, is to say that it is sometimes a necessary evil.

The Prospect Ahead.

Congress will soon meet, and will not soon adjourn, for this is to be the long. President-making session, when every political movement made in Congress, will be a sort of indirect stumping, intended purely for electioneering purposes. Yet, although a good deal of this will be done, it will, perhaps, be carried to a much less extent than on some former occasions. The preponderance of one party, both in Congress and throughout the country, is so overwhelming and undisputed, that a less energetic struggle need be expected, than if there was something like equality in the forces of the respective parties. The elections generally have resulted so unfavourably to the whigs, that there will be comparatively little struggle for a nomination which holds out few hopes of resulting in an election. The whigs will hardly run Fillmore, on the ground that a President, under whose administration his party suffers so many defeats, carries with him no prestige of success, but is already included in the reverses with which his party has been visited. The grand danger, and indeed, the only one which the Democrats have to apprehend, lies in the excess of their own strength. It will be felt that a nomination by the Democratic National Convention implies an election by the people, and consequently it may prove a bone of contention between the partizans of rival aspirants, to an extent calculated to disturb the harmony of the party. If this can be avoided, success is almost certain. Indeed, the more reflecting of our whig friends must see, that all that the whig papers say of Mr. Fillmore's popularity is contradicted by the almost unbroken series of reverses which have been achieved under his auspices. His defeat would be a foregone conclusion.

No one will pretend to call the two-thirds rule a democratic principle, yet it may now be fairly set down as a democratic usage, which will not probably be deviated from. Under the operation of this rule, we think that none of the three or four candidates, now regarded as most prominent, will be able to command a nomination New names will be brought forward, and among them the following: Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, for president; Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for vice president. This ticket will gain strength. It will be irresistible. There will be objections urged to it, but it has strong points—very strong points—and we should not be surprised to find it nominated and elected. Who speaks next? Who has a better?

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

We learn from Mr. Fleming, the Resident Engineer of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, that on the 12th inst., a section of about ten miles on the South Carolina end of the road, was opened for freight and travel. The laying of the iron is progressing with considerable rapidity.

Admitted to Bail.

We are happy to learn that Mr. J. L. Cantwell, the gentleman who had the unfortunate difficulty with Mr. Morrison, at Aquia Creek sometime since, has been discharged on bail. The testimony as given in, we understand, changes the face of the affair very much, and makes the charge far less serious than an exaggerated rumor had represented it.

☞The steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of the 13th, with Liverpool dates to the 1st. There has been a slight decline in cotton and breadstuffs, and a rise with a brisk demand for provisions. Kossuth had been received in London with great enthusiasm. He was to have left on the 12th inst., in the steamer Atlantic, for New York, with his family. Considerable excitement exists in France, and an outbreak was anticipated; this however, is the usual report from France, and no especial danger need be anticipated.

☞A new steamer, of the first class, called the *Bainville*, is in the course of construction at New York, to run between that port and Galway, Ireland

☞The war between the Haytiens and the Dominicans on the Island of St. Domingo, has been bro't to a close by British and French intervention.

Rail Road Meeting.

We copy from the Herald of last Saturday, what appears to be the official account of the proceedings of the Stockholders' meeting of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company. Everything of importance has already been published in this paper.

From the Wilmington Herald of last Saturday.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company.

THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1851.

The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, in conformity with the previous resolution of this Company, having this day assembled,

On motion of Gen. Alex. McRae, Rice B. Pierce, Esq., of the county of Halifax, was appointed Chairman, and W. A. Wright and M. London, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of L. H. B. Whitaker, Esq.,

The Secretaries were appointed a committee to examine Proxies, and ascertain the number of shares of this company represented at this meeting.

The Secretaries as a committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented at this meeting, reported that 10,927 shares were represented, of which 5,797 were represented by the holders in person, and 5,130 by proxy.

Whereupon, it appearing that more than a majority of the shares of the capital stock was represented, the Chairman declared the meeting as duly organized for the transaction of business.

Gen. W. W. Harlee, as the President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company appearing as the representative of the stock of the Company held by said Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

On motion of A. J. DeRosset, Jr., it was

Resolved, That this meeting recognize W. W. Harlee, the President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company as the proper representative of the shares of the capital stock of this Company held by said Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

On motion of C. C. Battle, Esq., the following resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That the State's proxy is only entitled to represent four hundred thousand dollars worth of the capital stock of the Company.

After an extended discussion this resolution was laid on the table

On motion of Dr. S. P. Suggs, of Edgecombe, the following Preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The State of North Carolina has heretofore owned *two-fifths* of the Capital Stock of this company, and by virtue of her interest in the same has exercised the right to appoint *two-fifths* of the Directors of this company, and the right to cast *two-fifths* of the votes given at the general meetings of the Stockholders of this Company. And whereas, the State has parted with *one-third* of the Stock heretofore held by her in this Company, and the Act of the General Assembly authorizing the transfer of this stock is silent as to the power of the State to appoint Directors, and to vote at the general meetings of the Stockholders of this Company; and whereas, the State yet claims the right to appoint *two-fifths* of the Directors of this Company, and the representative of the State claims the right to give *two-fifths* of the whole number of votes given at this meeting, against which claims this meeting protests. It is therefore

Resolved, That the next General Assembly be requested to remedy the evils so existing, by limiting the power of appointment of Directors on the part of the State, and the votes of the representative of the State at the general meetings of the Stockholders, according to the ratio of the interest of the State in this Company.

The annual Report of the President and Directors of the Company, with the accompanying documents was then submitted to the meeting.

On motion of Dr. S. P. Suggs,

Resolved, That this meeting unanimously approve of the action of the President and Directors of this Company, declaring a dividend of profits of three per cent., payable to the Stockholders.

The report of the committee appointed at last meeting to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, was submitted by Col John McRae, Chairman, and on motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, it was resolved that said report be received.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, the meeting proceeded to the election of President and six Directors of this Company, when Gen. Alex. McRae was deduly elected, he having received 6,486 votes, being the entire vote cast by the individual stockholders, and John Campbell, Esq., having received 4,324 votes cast by the representative of the State.

The following persons were elected Directors on the part of the individual Stockholders: Edward B. Dudley, Edward P. Hall, Platt K. Dickinson, Gilbert Potter, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., and Wm. A. Wright.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.

The meeting met according to adjournment.

Resolved, That all matters connected with the declaration of future dividends of profits payable to the Stockholders, and the creation of a sinking fund, for the payment of the debt of this Company, be referred to the President and Directors of this Company.

On motion of W. K. Lane, Esq., Messrs. John McRae, H. Nutt, and M. Ferrall, were appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the coming year.

On motion of W. K. Lane, Esq.,

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for their respective services.

On motion of Dr. S. A. Andrews, the meeting adjourned.

Beautiful.

The following beautiful comparison we find floating like a waif upon the waters:

"THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.—Like one of those wondrous rocking stones reared by the old Druids, which the finger of a child might vibrate to its centre, yet the might of an army could not move from its place, our constitution is so nicely poised and balanced, that it seems to sway with every breath of opinion, yet so firmly based in the hearts and affections of the people, that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain."—*Balt. Clipper.*

Lest the waif should float too far, we will even consent to acknowledge ourselves its owner, it having first appeared in the 'Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,' of Jan. 13th, 1848, then under the management of the present editor of this paper. The extract in question formed part of an article headed "The Wilmot Proviso—our Union," in which we expressed the opinion that the storm of sectional passion and prejudice to which the agitation of the Wilmot Proviso and kindred measures must give rise, would pass over in due time—the clouds which obscured our political heavens would vanish, and "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a rack behind." As long as our Constitution and Union can claim an abiding place in the popular heart, they may vibrate but not move. We felt this at the beginning of the excitement four years ago, and we said it—we felt it at the height, crisis and culmination of it during the long session of 1849-50, and we said it then, and we feel it now even more strongly than ever. Consolidation, alone, by removing the basis upon which our institutions stand, can endanger their permanency. That, and not open disunion, is the danger against which we have to guard. The latter is a chimera, a mere windy tempest, which spends its fury upon the surface—the former saps the foundation.

Heaven knows we have no vanity in the way of fine writing, and would not give a sixpence for all the tropes and figures to which language is capable of giving expression We have seen little things of this kind, penned by us when we attached a value to such trifles, taken without credit, and finally paraded as gems, of which the thief was quoted as the author, and we have rejoiced to find ourselves thus relieved of sentimental responsibilities, of which perhaps we had begun to be somewhat ashamed. We only allude to the little scrap which heads this article, because we are pleased to find that, although written by a political novice, at the commencement of the recent agitation, it embodies an opinion upon which we have acted throughout, and of which experience has shown the correctness. The "Union party" of the South is useless—powerless for good, but potent for evil, because while it combats a mere imaginary evil, it may tend to produce positive ruin.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACT OFFICE, Nov. 12, 1851.

SIR: * * * * Letters not addressed to any Post Office should not be delivered at the designated localities, but mailed to the nearest Post Office.

Please inform your colleagues.

Respectfully, your obebdient servant,
S. D. JACOBS, 1st Ast. P. M. G'l.

Mr. B. W. VICK, Route Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

Georgia—U. S. Senator.

Hon. Robert Toombs was elected by the Georgia Legislature on the 10th inst., as U. S. Senator, in place of Hon. George M. Berrien, whose term will expire on the 4th of next March. There was no opposition. This is one of the fruits of the "Union party" movement. In the evening he addressed a numerous audience at the State House. One of the Editors of the Augusta Constitutionalist and Republic, writing from Milledgeville to his paper, gives the following as the substance of his address:

"1st. We understand him distinctly to announce that the Constitutional Union party will adhere to their present isolated independent organization and name.

"2d. That it will not send delegates to, or be represented in, either the National Whig or Democratic Conventions next year.

"3d. That it will wait until those Conventions have assembled and set forth their principles and candidates before the country, before it determines which side it will take.

"4th. That as an indispensable condition of its support, the National Convention, whether Whig or Democratic, which it coalesces with, must adopt the Compromise as a part of its platform.

"5th. That this condition being complied with, the Constitutional Union party will be free to unite either with the National Whig or National Democratic party."

From the Rio Grande.

The steamship Louisiana arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst., from Galveston, Texas, which place she left on the 7th. All but ten of the U. S. soldiers stationed at Fort Ringold, have deserted and joined the Mexican insurgents under Caravajal. The Mexican Government is concentrating five thousand men at Monterey, under Gen. Uraga, to act against Caravajal.

From the Raleigh Star.

Correction—With some Reflections.

In announcing that a dividend of three per cent. had been declared on the capital stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, we stated, (week before last,) that the amount from this dividend coming to the State was $18,000. This, we are advised by the public treasurer, is an error. The State's share is only $12,000, still a very handsome sum. We were led into the mistake, by overlooking the fact, that $200,000 of the State's stock in that company had been transferred, under an act of the last Legislature, to the Wilmington and Manchester Road, which, when completed, will, we hope, be a productive investment—leaving only $400,000 of the stock belonging to the State in the Wilmington and Raleigh Company, instead of $600,000, the amount of her original subscription.

The Wilmington road has had difficulties from the beginning, which to any but Wilmingtonians would have been insurmountable; but under the indomitable public spirit and persevering energy of that intelligent portion of our citizens, we are rejoiced to learn those difficulties are at length rapidly giving way, and it is now about to be demonstrated that the State's subscription to that important public work was a wise, and will ultimately become a profitable, investment. But however rich the immediate return may be from this stock, it will be but a drop in the bucket compared with the abundant harvest of revenue which will accrue to the State as the product of the enhanced value of real estate and the vast increase of wealth and population caused by the improvement to which the outlay was appropriated.

It is pleasing to every one, who looks with a single eye to a great North Carolina interest in her system of Internal Improvements, to contemplate the result that must follow the completion of the four great works, the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, and the *North Carolina* (we love to emphasise the name) Central Railway. The vast quantities of produce that will flow through these channels to Wilmington, and the incalculable amount of trade that will concentrate at that point, will build up a market town *there*, that will vie with Charleston, in population, wealth and commerce. Let no cold and cautious calculator say, this is chimerical—let no halting and hesitating doubter say, it is impossible. The spirit of the age laughs at "impossibilities," and cries, "it shall be done." The people of North Carolina have only to will it, and it will be accomplished. Already has Wilmington astonished the other sections of the State; already has she more than doubled her population; already has she commenced a regular business of *direct importations* from European markets; already does she offer West India products—groceries of every description—as low as they can be bought in any city in the Union; already does she offer as high prices for "country produce" as it will command in any market within its reach; and already does she give the pledge and assurance to the "rural districts" of the great West that she will be able to compete with any market, either to the right or left, that may be opened to their trade. Doubt, under such circumstances, is infidelity. Who that has the true North Carolina spirit and feeling can linger any longer about the chilling slough of despondency? Every citizen should hope and believe. This is an instance, (if all will be united, if all will agree as touching the one thing,) to which may be literally applied the language of holy Writ, "according to your faith so shall it be unto you.

The cause of Wilmington is the cause of North Carolina; whatever may be done for that town will contribute much to the prosperity and elevation of the State; but it will be only one of a series of measures required to perfect her system of improvements and achieve her thorough redemption and renovation. The cheering signs of success which already attend the works in progress, will open the eyes of those who have heretofore been honestly opposed to such enterprises, and swell the ranks of the advocates of a liberal and judicious system of Internal Improvements. A spirit of patriotic enthusiasm will pervade all classes of our citizens; the hoarded millions of capital that now lie idle in chests and vaults will be unlocked and more freely ventured in this noble cause; less opposition will be raised by demagogues; and the good work will steadily and successfully move on, until the completion of every link in the chain that will bind all the sections of the State together in one grand and glorious North Carolina interest.

Progress of American Manufactures.

The Dry Goods Reporter, after noticing the production of prints after the style of high priced French goods, observes:

One after another the manufacturers of Europe are obliged to retire from the field, leaving American producers to supply American consumers. First we obtained the market on brown cottons, and the production of bleached goods followed as a natural sequence. We then attempted prints. The victory on these goods is within our grasp already. Importer after importer is abandoning the importation of the British article. We next attempted the cassimere fabric, and have reduced the importation so low, that none beside those engaged in supplying tailors, can import them to advantage, and even they dare not repeat an order. The shawl making was believed by Samuel Lawrence, Esq., to be a business that could be profitably carried on among ourselves. The correctness of his judgment is attested by those noble structures, the Bay State Mills, and those beautiful fabrics now exhibiting in the fair of the American Institute. Last, though not least, came the manufactures of de lanes and cashmeres. We have not as yet succeeded in closing the market against the imported article, but we have succeeded in commanding a full share of the attention of purchasers, and ere another year rolls its round, the foreign producer will find that, to maintain the volume of his sales, he must reduce the cost of production.

Gresham's Hotel, Weldon, N. C.

We have not been requested to call attention, editorially, to Mr. Gresham's advertisement, and therefore we do it the more readily, for the purpose of saying, that in no Hotel in North Carolina did we ever find neater and better accommodations than at Guion's at Raleigh, whilst Mr. and Mrs. Gresham superintended it (a remark which will not less apply to the same Hotel as now conducted by Mr. Guion himself,) and at the Henderson Hotel, which they subsequently kept In our endeavor last Summer, with a lage party of fellow travellers, to find Gresham's Hotel at Weldon, we made a woful mistake by getting into Whitfield's. Those who wish to find Gresham, when the cars arrive after night, should be careful to go ten steps beyond the glare of lights from the Hotel which stands immediately by the side of the cars.

Fayetteville Observer.

Difference between Iron and Steel.

Steel is iron passed through a process called cementation, the object of which is to impregnate it with carbon. Carbon exists more abundantly in charcoal than in any other fusible substance, and the smoke that goes up from the charcoal forge is carbon in a fluid state. Now, if you can manage to confine that smoke, and heat a piece of iron at the same time, it will become steel. Heating the iron open its pores, so that the smoke or carbon can enter it.

The furnace for this purpose is a conical building of brick, in the middle of which are two troughs of brick or stone, which hold about four tons of bar iron. At the bottom is a large grate for the fire.—A layer of charcoal dust is put upon the bottom of the troughs, then a layer of bar iron; and so on alternatively, until the troughs are full. They are then covered over with clay, to keep out the air, which, if admitted, would prevent the cementation. Fire is then communicated to the wood and coal with which the furnace is filled, and continued until the conversion of the iron into steel is completed, which generally happens in about eight or ten days. This is known by the blisters on the bars, which the workmen occasionally draw out to determine. When the conversion is completed, the fire is then left to go out, and the bars remain in the furnace about eight days more, to cool.

The bars of steel are then taken out and either sold as blistered steel or drawn to a convenient size, when it is called tilted steel. German steel is made out of this blistered steel, by breaking the bars into short pieces and welding them together, drawing them down to a proper size for use.

Pop Emmons.

This name is familiar to all Bostonians who can recall the scenes of the Fourth of July in that city, twenty or twenty-five years ago. On that day a crack-brained democrat, by the name of Wm. Emmons, was in the habit of delivering an oration on the Common, which oration he had taken the precaution to have printed in advance of its delivery, for the purpose of selling copies to his hearers while the excitement caused by his eloquence was still glowing in their veins. He also sold from the same stand a delectable beverage known in those days as "egg pop"—from which acquired the *sobriquet* of Pop Emmons.

During the administration of Jackson, Pop Emmons removed to Washington, wrote the life of Col. Johnson, and electioneered many years in the vain attempt to procure his nomination to the Presidency.

By the following telegraph despatch from N. York, dated on Monday, we perceive that Emmons has become weary of the world:

"Yesterday, p. m., at two o'clock, an attempt at suicide was made in Trinity church yard by an elderly gentleman. He was discovered by one of the day police, just as he was adjusting the knot of a silk handkerchief, which he had previously attached to a tree. From the papers found on his person it appears that his name is Wm. Emmons, of Boston, and that he had been for several years private secretary to Judge Woodbury. He is evidently insane."

Park Benjamin, about ten years ago, committed the grave error of attributing to Pop Emmons the authorship of that immortal epic poem the Fredoniad The author of the Fredoniad was Rob't Emmons, a brother of the illustrious Pop, and as crazy as he is.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Star.*

Military Instructors in British Regiments.

The Secretary of War, in the debate last session on the army estimates, expressed his belief that Parliament ere long would be called on to furnish means by which the officers of the army might be enabled to obtain that amount of knowledge absolutely requisite before they ought to be promoted to the rank of Captain. We have recently learned that it is the intention of the authorities to make early arrangements for appointing to regiments competent instructors, and that in the next estimates a sum will be proposed for that purpose. It seems that all intention of appointing captains to the regiments as military instructors has been relinquished, and that as yet nothing definite has been done, though many proposals and suggestions from high quarters have been submitted.—*London Naval and Military Gaz*

Arsenic Eaters in Austria.

A poisoning case at Cilli has procured the publication of some interesting facts representing the arsenic eaters of lower Austria and Styria. In both these provinces it appears to be a common custum among the peasantry to consume every morning a small portion of the deadly poison in the same manner as the eastern world consumes opium. Dr. Tschudi, the well-known traveller, publishes an account of several cases which have come to his knowledge. The habit does not seem to be so pernicious in its results as that of opium eating. It is commenced by taking a very small dose, say somewhat less than half a grain every morning, which is gradully incresed to two or three grains. The case of a hale old farmer is mentioned, whose morning whet of arsenic reached the incredible quantity of four grains. The effect it produces is very curious. The arsenic eaters grow fat and ruddy, so much so that the practice is adopted by lovers of both sexes, in order to please their sweethearts. It relieves the lungs and head very much also when mounting steep hills and entering into a more rarified atmosphere.

A Fox's Revenge.

The Rev. I. Murray, in his work on Creation, tells the following story:

"An old and respectable man of the county of Montgomery, used frequently to relate an anecdote of a circumstance which he saw In his youth he resided on the banks of the Hudson river One day he went to a bay on the river in order to shoot ducks or wild geese. When he came to the river he saw six geese beyond shot. He determined to wait for them to approach the shore. While sitting there, he saw a fox come down to the shore and stand some time and observe the geese. At length he turned and went into the woods, and came out with a very large bunch of moss in his mouth. He then entered the water very silently, sank himself, and then keeping the moss above the water, himself concealed, he floated among the geese. Suddenly one of them was drawn under water, and the fox soon appeared on the shore with the goose on his back. He ascended the bank and found a hole made by the tearing up of a tree. This hole he cleared; placed in the goose and covered it with great care, strewing leaves over it. The fox then left; and while he was gone, the hunter unburied the goose, closed the hole, and resolved to await the issue.

In about half hour the fox returned with another in company. They went directly to the place where the goose had been buried, and threw out the earth. The goose could not be found They stood regarding each other for some time, when suddenly the second fox attacked the other most furiously, as if offended by the trick of his friend During the battle he shot them both."

The President and his Coachman.

We heard the following good story a few days ago, related by one of the high dignitaries of the land—Tom Corwin—whose inimitable manner of relating the same, we are sorry cannot be committed to paper.

President Fillmore upon his elevation to the presidential chair was obliged, in conformity with the dignities of his new station, to purchase a carriage and horses—the horses were soon obtained—and Mr Preston, of South Carolina, offered to dispose of his fine coach, which, was accordingly sent to the new president for his inspection

Irish Jemmy, the White House Coachman, was on hand when Mr Fillmore called at the stable to inspect it and wishing an opinion from Jemmy, as to the fitness of the coach; asked if he thought it fine enough.

'Och, it's a good coach, your honor,' said Jemmy.

'But is it good *enough* Jemmy?' said the President.

Jemmy with a doubtful scratch of his head—answered again in the same manner; when Mr F., wanting a positive answer, said:

'Jimmy, do you think a second hand carriage would do for a president?'

'Och,' said Jemmy, 'remember *your honor's a second hand President*, and sure it's just right!'

The President took the coach.—*Cinn Commercial.*

A devotee of Bacchus stepped out of a hotel at Utica (N. Y.) not long since, and, his perceptive faculties not being particularly distinct, tumbled unawares into the lock. After paddling around about half an hour, he succeeded in getting out and obtaining admittance into the house. Shaking his hat by the stove, he exclaimed: "I say, (hic) Mister, this may be a darn good tavern, (hic) but I think your house (hic) has a leetle larger *cistern* than it can well afford."

Mississippi Election.

JACKSON, Nov. 12.—Authentic returns from fifty-five counties in Mississippi, give Foote for Governor, 1,000 majority over Davis. Four counties remain to be heard from, which cannot change the result.—The Union State Ticket, with the exception of the candidate for Chancery Clerk, is elected.

The Two Gates.

There are two starry gates, like Morn and Even,
Flung back along the thresholds of a plain,
Where Earth looks out upon a watchful Heaven,
And Heaven looks in upon the Earth again.

One lifts its pillars from a sea of flowers,
And pours along the lands a flood of light;
The other wraps in clouds its iron towers,
And half the world around is lost in night.

White robed and innocent, in linked bands,
Young children crowd the first, with dreamy eyes,
And pluck the lilies there with eager hands,
The sole surviving blooms of Paradise.

Youth leads them down the path, but soon departs,
And Manhood beckons to its stern estate,
Save when the angels told them to their hearts,
And bear them swiftly through the iron gate.

Some urge their chariots to the distant goals;
Some wallow in the mire of sensual things;
And some preserve the whiteness of their souls,
And walk beneath the shade of angel's wings.

The monarchs feast in purple robe and crown,
The ragged beggar starves for want of bread,
The laurelled conquerors reap their red renown,
Where widows weep, and orphans wail their dead.

But all in turn are borne across the plain,
Or swift or slow, by some resistless fate.
With which they strive from year to year—in vain,
Impelled forever toward the shadowy gate.

Some in their youth, while hope still waves her torch,
And some in age, when locks are thin and white,
Groping their way along the cloudy porch,
Until they vanished in the yawning night.

All vanish there, and are replaced again,
By myriads more, that tread the path they trod;
And God looks down upon that host of men,
But few of all that host look up again to God.

Hard Life of a Cure's Pig.

We have often heard travelers from the back country or the mountains tell wonderful stories about the vigilance of the poultry tribe in the traveling season. Sundry most veritable persons have assured us that the halting of a stranger at the farm house is invariably regarded by the fowls as a dangerous indication, upon which the old ones usually give warning, and immediately the young ones of the broiling or frying age, run for life to their hiding places. But the stories of these travelers, are all completely cast in the shade by the following from Henri De Cirquelie's Book.

"Among the Cures, who dwell among the arid and volcanic mountains that adjoin the Nivernois, and who are vegetarians by compulsion—ingenious devices are employed to keep up a fair exterior.

"One of them thus exiled to a most deserted part of our forests, and who, the whole year, except on a few rare occasions lived only on fruit and vegetables, hit upon most admirable expedient for providing an animal repast to set before the Cures of the neighborhood, when one or the other, two or three times during the year, ventured into these dreadful solitudes, with a view of assuring himself with his own eyes that his unfortunate colleague had not yet died of hunger The Cure in question possessed a pig, his whole fortune, and you will see, gentle reader, the manner in which he used it.

"Immediately the bell of the presbytery announced a visitor (the bell was red with rust, and its iron tongue never spoke unless to announce a formal visit,) and that his cook had shown his clerical friend into the parlour, the master of the house, drawing himself up majestically, said to his housekeeper, as Louis IV. might have said to Vatal, 'Brigitte, let there be a good dinner for myself and my friend.' Brigitte, although she knew there were only stale crusts and dried peas in her larder, seemed in no degree embarrassed by this order; she summoned to her assistance 'Toby, the Carrot,' so called because his hair was as red as that of a native of West Galloway, and leaving the house together, they both went in search of the pig.

* * * * * * * *

"Our parson's pig, after a short skirmish, was caught by Brigitte, and her carrotty assistant; and not withstanding his cries, his grunts, his gestures of despair and supplication, the inhuman cook, seizing his head, opened a large vein in his throat, and relieved him of two pounds of blood; this, with the addition of garlic, shallots, mint, wild thyme, and parsley, was converted into a most savory and delicious black pudding for the Cure and his friend, and being served to their reverences smoking hot on the summit of a pyramid of yellow cabbage, figured admirably as a small Vesuvius and a centre dish

"The surgical operation over, Brigitte, whose qualifications as a sempstress were superior, darned up the hole in the neck of the unfortunate animal and he was then turned loose until a fresh supply of black pudding should be required for a similar occasion.—This wretched pig was never happy. How could he be so? Like Damocles of Syracuse, he lived in a state of perpetual fever; terror seized him directly he heard the Cure's bell, and seeing, in imagination, the uplifted knife already about to glide into his bacon, he invaribly took to his heels before Brigitte was half way to the door to answer it."

Capt. Long in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13

Capt. Long, of the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, arrived here yesterday, and reported himself to the Navy Department. He most positively denies the unfavourable reports concerning Kossuth.

The Intelligencer officially announces the appointment of Nathan Sargent, of Philadelphia, as Register of the Treasury.

Ice in Egypt.

The bark Stamboul, which sailed from Boston on the 2d August last, arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 1st, with a cargo of Massachusetts ice—said to be the first ever brought to that port from any part of the world. "All Alexandria and the region round about," says the captain of the Stamboul, "flocked on board and around her, to see the frozen water.—The Pacha, the High Admiral, and all the distinguished officers of the government, visited the bark and inspected her cargo; and after these, people of all degrees. She was literally crowded while a block of ice remained in her." The entire cargo was purchased by the government, and was all discharged and stored ashore in forty-eight hours after the vessel's arrival.

What are the Whigs going to Do?

The whigs are in a bad way. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, where they relied upon General Scott, they have been terribly swamped. In Virginia, where they hung out the banner of Fillmore and the Union, they are defeated, horse, foot, dragoons, artillery, and baggage-wagons. In New York, where they mixed up Scott, Fillmore, Seward, and Webster, Union and disunion, the constitution and the higher law, and the canals, all together, they have lost ground, and nothing saves them from utter destruction but the canals. And in this city, where they endorsed the fugitive slave law, they are entirely too late to come to tea in the tea-room. There is yet a solitary chance in Massachusetts—the last chance; for if Massachusetts, on the 10th of November, fails to stand up to Mr. Webster, the case is out—time's up; and Scott, Fillmore, and Webster—the trio—the hero of Mexico, the expounder of the constitution, and the executor of the fugitive-slave law—will all be laid up to dry; and in their last extremity they and the whig party may yet be compelled to turn to Henry Clay. They have had nothing but bad luck since they betrayed and deserted him. Now it is the eleventh hour—yea, it is half-past eleven; but still he may save them on a Union platform.

New York Herald.

Webster in the Senate.

Disunion, like an ocean, round him roared,
And shook the Capitol—the Nation shook;
Mount Sinai-like, the Godlike Daniel soared,—
While traitors, trembling, cowed beneath his look
And on those damned Parricides he poured
His thunder, lightning, lava—like—a book!
"*Hell-blistered be the man, O! Russia Satres,*
Would tear this glorious Union into halves!"

Within twenty miles of Albany there is a vast cave, far exceeding in its extent and novelty, the mammoth cave of Kentucky. It has been explored over eleven miles; is traversed by a small river from one end to the other; which contains a deep lake, nearly a mile square, and an amphitheatre of equal dimensions, over which hangs a dome, the height of which has never yet been calculated, but which rockets of the largest size have entirely failed to make visible or to reach.

A party of Hungarian emigrants have arrived at Chicago, and instead of going to Iowa, as they at first intended, some of them have gone to work on the Rock Island and Chicago Railroad, and those among them who have learnt trades will seek employment as mechanics. This is much better for them than to be depending upon the charity which patriotic enthusiam may give them for a few days.

English vs. Arab Horses.

About 18 months ago, Abbas Pacha, Governor of Egypt, challenged the jocky club to run their English horses against the Arabs for the sum of from £5,000 to £50,000, optional to either party, allowing also a start of 300 yards to the English horses, the distance to be ten miles This challenge was not accepted by the jocky club, nor did they publish it, consequently the viceroy concluded they were afraid to meet him. In consequence of the above challenge of the governor of Egypt, many parties may be anxious to know what an English thorough bred horse can do amongst the Arabs An Hungarian officer, attached to the staff of Gen. Guyon, writing from Damascus, in Syria, says:

"General Guyon's English mare is thorough bred, out of Hisdo tan by Lightfoot; she was brought from England in 1848, and is now 3½ years old. We have often made excursions, and frequently came in contact with the Bedouins, owners of the finest Arab horses. Frequently races have been got up, when the English mare has been successful. The Bedouins insist upon her being an Arab mare, though they are rather puzzled at her size, as she stands 16 hands 1 inch. From what I have seen of her performances, I think a well-trained English horse would beat any Arab whatever, and in any way. General Guyon's mare, when only a year and a half old, went through the campaign in Hungary in 1849, so she has been well worked, though, of course, not trained for racing."—*North British Daily Mail*

A man who has travelled some, says that there is no country in the world where wives are more worshipped than they are in France. He regrets to say, however, that all the adoration comes from somebody else's husband.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPY GLASSES.—The London papers, in speaking of works of art in the great Exhibition, mention a newly invented very small powerful waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known one and a half miles distant; they answer every purpose on the race-course, at the opera houses, country scenery, and ships are clearly seen at twelve and fourteen miles; they are invaluable for hunting, shooting, deer stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gentlemen, game-keepers, and tourists

A BOSTON NOTION.—A married lady, the keeper of a boarding house in Boston, has been arrested and held to bail on the charge of kidnapping her own husband

DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., of Typhoid fever, Mr SAMUEL D. HALL, aged 25 years, and 5 months

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Nov 14—Brig Francis, Hopkins, from Demarara, via St. Thomas, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

Schr. Susan M. Young, Oatis, from Wiscasset, to Miles Costin; with hay and brick.

Brig Keoka, Carver, from Searsport, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Barcelona, Fritz, from Boston, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with mdze

Schr. Geo. H. Townsend, Hutchinson, from New York, in ballast, to Potter & Kidder.

Brig Versailles, Conant, from New York, in ballast, to Wm M Harriss.

Nov. 14—Brig Sutton, Mitchell, from New York, to Adams, Brother & Co

15—Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Johnson, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

CLEARED.

Nov. 14—Dutch Galliot Tweelingen Daniel and Wilco, Klein, for Amsterdam, by DeRosset & Brown: with 37,223 ft timber, 13,699 ft. lumber, 15 spars, 297 bbls. rosin, 5,000 staves

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 1,000 bbls rosin, 150 do turpentine, 250 do. spirits do., 136 bales sheetings, 215 bushels pea nuts, 2 hhds. and 3 boxes wax, 5 bbls sweet potatoes, 5 boxes tobacco, 21 bbls. and 11 boxes dried fruit.

Schr. John Potts Brown, Collett, for Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown; with 618 bbls rosin, 584 do spirits turpentine, 2,000 ft lumber, 12 bales sheetings, 13 do waste, 26 do rags, 23 do yarns, 53 bbls. and 8 boxes dried fruit, 1 hhd and 2 boxes wax.

15—Schr. Wm. Hart, Orten, for Phildelphia, by George Harriss.

Brig Tangier, Parks, for Havana, by Potter & Kidder; with 125,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Whitehall, by J. C. Latta; with passengers and mdze.

Schools.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wednesday the 1st day of October next.

Rev William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M. College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7