THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
Of Alabama.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,
SAMUEL J. PERSON.
of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

The Abolition Alliance—More of the Swearers.

The Washington Republic, the ally of Foss and the other acknowledged Abolitionists who have undertaken to *swear away* Gen. Pierce's character at the South, contains, in its issue of Monday last, certain affidavits from the same class of characters with those who originally started the report. We need hardly add that these affidavits are eagerly seized upon by all the followers of the Republic, who are parties with it to the same Abolition plot against Gen. Pierce, nor that the Whig press of North Carolina is included in this category. This "*Foss* and Feathers" affair figures as "leader" in the "Wilmington Herald" of yesterday; and will, no doubt, be paraded in all the Scott papers of the State.—Time was, that a calumny, like a man, would die when once its brains were out; but all this has been changed, and Abolition slanders against Gen. Pierce are circulated by Southern newspapers, after they have ceased to find any warrant from common sense, or any justification in common decency. Let us examine this matter by the lights of its own internal evidence, and see how far our assertion is borne out by the state of the case.

It will be remembered that when the extracts from the Manchester Democrat and the Independent Democrat purporting to give reports of Gen. Pierce's speech first came out in the Republic it was asserted that these papers were Democratic papers in favor of Pierce's election. That this statement was false, was proved by extracts from the very papers execrating Gen. Pierce and rallying the abolitionists against him on account of his devotion to Southern interests. We published the extracts in our paper of July 21st. Messrs. Ayer and Campbell, gentlemen who were present, and took part in the meeting, promptly contradicted the report. Almost immediately after, *one hundred and eleven* gentlemen, comprising in their number judges and clerks of the court, state senators, representatives in the legislature, the chairman of the meeting, the mayor of New Boston, the sheriffs of several counties, and other equally respectable citizens, comprising the great bulk of the intelligence of the meeting, came out voluntarily and certified to their recollection of the speech; stating distinctly that the report of it by Foss, as published in the Concord and Manchester abolition papers, was incorrect and untrue—that Gen. Pierce never made use of the offensive expressions attributed to him.

Now for Goodale and Fogg, the editors of the very authoritative papers in which the affair first appeared. It will be remembered that Goodale, in a letter to a citizen of this place, a *part* of which letter was published in the Herald, asserted positively that the report of the speech had never been contradicted publicly or privately; whereas, the Union Democrat, published in the same town, had positively contradicted it on the very first issue after its appearance. The report appeared in the Manchester Democrat on the 8th of January last; the contradiction appeared in the Union Democrat on the 14th. The article in the Union Democrat concludes as follows:

"*It is equally untrue that the General used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat.*"

An attempt was made to rescue Goodale from the shame of the lie he had thus told by saying that his (Goodale's) paper was the Manchester Democrat, and not the Independent Democrat, but this evasion was cut short off by the aforesaid Parson Foss, who swore that *he* made both reports—of course they were the same, and Goodale knew it. So much for *him*.

In the report of the Pittsburg Abolition Convention two names flourish conspicuously. FRED. DOUGLASS, the negro, who was secretary, and Mr. FOGG the Editor of the Independent Democrat, who was on the committee on resolutions. So much for another of the allies of the Washington Republic and the North Carolina whig press.

General Pierce having been written to by Mr. De Leon, one of the editors of the Southern Press, and his attention called to this matter, replied plainly and explicitly, "The pretended report is, and I presume was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untruthful, but so grossly and absurdly false, as to render in this vicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary." This is the deliberate statement of his own sayings and doings, made by a gentleman occupying the high position of the candidate of a great party for the first office in the world—to whom even the commonest of common sense would dictate silence, rather than the making of any statement not strictly and accurately in accordance with the facts. General Pierce has too much at stake. A high and honorable reputation, earned by past services and unimpeachable conduct. A brilliant and exalted future in the gift of the American people. A Congressional record of unwavering and consistent devotion to the Constitution and the rights which it guarantees to all. A man whose character for veracity and high and honorable dealing is vouched for by friend and enemy—even by Gen. Scott himself, in his speech made in Washington City after his nomination by the Whig Convention, would hardly be guilty of denying the truth in this case. Gen. Scott then said: "I know that much anxiety and many trials are to be passed through before the ratification of the people will be heard. Whether it shall *confirm* the action of the convention or *not*, I shall be satisfied; *for I know it will be conferred upon a man deserving your confidence and support*" What Scott man will deny the testimony of his own leader and say that he prefers to believe the slanders of nigger-stealing abolitionists to the word of honor of a gentleman like General Pierce—a man whom even his own opponent, Gen. Scott, vouches for as deserving the *confidence and support* of the American people? After this are we not justified in questioning whether the Scott papers who try to keep up this slander against Gen. Pierce *can* or *do* believe it *themselves*?

After several weeks' traveling around among his Abolition friends, Mr. Foss gets three of them to swear that they *thought* the report a faithful statement of Gen. Pierce's remarks on the slavery question. Another that when he saw the report, he then believed it to be a true and correct report of the speech. Another whose affidavit, by the way, shows the character of all the swearers, says:—"I do recollect that he spoke of his dislike of the Fugitive Slave Law; and I recollect that after returning, *I said to* a number of individuals, that he, Gen. Pierce, was as good an *Abolitionist* as *myself*, if he would only stick. This witness is one G. W. Campbell. In fact they all have some recollection, or think that they then thought the report correct, or that Gen. Pierce expressed a dislike to the Fugitive Slave Law.

As the Richmond Enquirer truly remarks, there are very few persons in the world however depraved and lost to truth, who could not in the time Mr. Foss has had to operate in, procure eight or more witnesses of his own stripe to sustain his own statement against the contradictory testimony of a whole community. Campbell's declaration shows the character of the whole affair.

Gen. Pierce as a Northern man, cannot be supposed to support the Fugitive Slave law from an abstract love of slavery. He does it from a feeling of justice and constitutional obligation. We have heard men in North Carolina, regarded as sound Southern men, who spoke of slavery, not as a good, but as something entailed upon us by our English ancestors, of which we must make the best. Mr. Stanly openly avowed such sentiments in the last canvass in the eighth district. Gen. Pierce no doubt said that the Fugitive Slave Law was distasteful to his feelings as a Northern man, and it is equally certain that he added as he did at a meeting in Manchester in 1850, when he was interrupted by the very same Foss. The report of *that* speech is from the National Intelligencer. Gen. Pierce said:

"*If the Constitution provided for the return of fugitive slaves,* IT SHOULD BE DONE. That was what he WANTED TO DO; that was what our fathers AGREED *we should do;* and that was what the FRIENDS OF THE UNION established by them wanted to do. [Hisses.] These, said Gen P., are the arguments of the 'higher law,' I suppose.

It is worthy of remark, that although we see a good many Northern Whig papers, we have yet to see the first one that pretends to believe this report; we do not know that any of them have even published it. Thaddeus Stevens' speech, from which we published some extracts, ignores the whole affair, which thousands of the Washington *Era's* Abolition articles against Pierce, showing from the record his devotion to the rights of the South, are franked all over the Northern States by Whig Congressmen, to excite the Abolitionists against him.

We beg to be excused for devoting so much space to this ridiculous affair—to the swearers or the propagators of the swearing, but such are the tangled meshes of preconcerted falsehood that it takes some time to unravel them, and guard the unwary against the game of fraud and deception. We hope that some at least of our brethren of the North Carolina press, will see better, and cast the vile thing from them as a putrid abomination.

Sharp Practice, to say the Least of it.

For weeks, we had almost said months past, it has been known that the Democrats have decided upon having a Mass Meeting at Goldsboro', on the 2d and 3d of September, at which Hon. WM. R. KING, and other distinguished gentlemen, have consented to be present. Extensive arrangements have been made, and a large attendance may be expected. It is more than likely that the 3d will be the "big day," since it is possible that Mr. KING may not arrive until the afternoon of the second.

This is a free country, and people can do pretty much as they choose, but we must confess that we opened our eyes at the announcement of a *whig* mass meeting, suddenly gotten up, to be held on the *same day*, at Enfield—some distance above Goldsboro', on the railroad. The time, place, and circumstances look very much like an attempt to interfere with the meeting called long before; and no doubt, the Enfield meeting is gotten up with the view of preventing any wavering whigs from attending the Goldsboro' meeting, and hearing what they would there hear. Messrs. Botts, Stanly, Jones & Co., were afraid to trust them, and so got up this meeting on the same day, with the view of keeping them away, if possible.

As we said before, its a free country, and the law allows folks to do a good many things that might be considered mean, and none the less mean because they *are* legal. It is for our readers to judge whether the getting up of the Enfield meeting is or is not mean—we only say that if it isn't, it comes very close to it; it is sharp practice, to say the least of it.

The Meeting last Monday Night.

The meeting in the Masonic Hall to make arrangements for offering some mark of respect to Hon WM. R. KING on his way home, was much larger than we could have expected, considering the short notice given—not more than half a day—and there was also an amount of enthusiasm displayed, which was highly gratifying, and speaks well for the feeling pervading the ranks of the Democratic party. Few expected so large an attendance, still fewer expected to be called upon for any speech, yet the several gentlemen who addressed the meeting on the sudden impulse of the moment, acquitted themselves with credit, and gave pleasure and satisfaction to the audience. No nominations have ever more perfectly united the party than those of FRANKLIN PIERCE and WM. R. KING, and none have ever promised to lead a more triumphant result.

Awful Steamboat Disaster—At Least Two Hundred Lives Lost.

About two o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, the steamer Atlantic came in collision with the propeller Ogdensburg, on Lake Erie, when about 12 miles from Erie, Pennsylvania. The Atlantic was so much damaged, that she sunk in a few minutes. There was a dense fog at the time. The number of passengers on board the Atlantic was about five hundred and fifty, of whom not more than half were saved. The passengers were all in their births asleep at the time, which made the catastrophe more destructive; and what added to the horrors of the scene and loss of human life, was that the great majority were Swedish or Norwegian emigrants, who did not know a word of English, and could not understand the directions given by the officers of the boat, for the purpose of endeavoring to save them by throwing out settees, chairs, and so forth, and clinging to them until picked up by the propeller,—the crew of which exerted themselves to the utmost for that end. The Ogdensburgh reached Erie, Pa., on the morning of the 20th, leaking badly. Of course it will be found that there is "nobody to blame;" at any rate it is impossible from what is now known, to tell who is chargeable with this melancholy affair.

The boat was valued at eighty thousand dollars. An Express Company had fifty thousand dollars in specie on board. She sunk in twenty-five fathoms water.

☞STEPHENS, of Georgia, came through here last week, and scared some of SCOTT's friends bad, by giving as his opinion, that SCOTT was not certain of more than one State—Vermont—and was bound to be the most badly beaten of any man that ever was started for the Presidency. STEPHENS has always been looked upon as a very close calculator of political chances.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—The Democrats held a Pierce and King jubilee in New Hampshire, at Hillsboro', we believe, at which it is estimated that at least twenty thousand persons were present—the New York Herald puts it higher.

The Whigs held a mass meeting at Harrisburg, Pa., last week. A telegraphic despatch in the Philadelphia Bulletin of the 21st, says that the number of strangers at Harrisburg did not exceed five hundred.

FALLING OFF OF EMIGRATION.—The emigration from Great Britain to this country has fallen off very considerably since the discovery of the Australian Gold Mines. Apart from the regular packets, there are more passenger vessels at Liverpool "up" for Australia than for the United States.

Bitterness vs. Resignation.—Very Instructive.

We can hardly pick up a Whig paper, without noticing signs of that excessive and vindictive bitterness which indicates the irritability arising from the consciousness of approaching defeat, and the desperation of a hopeless cause. The Washington Republic is as waspish as though it were a nest of the insects, and as unwilling to withdraw a slander or do an act of justice, as a man would be to admit that his last dollar was counterfeit coin. Perhaps the thing is natural, but it is ridiculous. We would advise our friends of the Whig press to bear up like soldiers, and die like men. It is true, the "minor drama" of the Whig press must follow their leaders, but they should request those leaders not to "lead them into temptation," but get them out of the scrape as easily as they can. Patience and resignation are great things. Yea, verily, and they are held in especial regard by the followers of the prophet, who let slip no opportunity of impressing their importance upon the attention of their four-footed fellow-citizens, down unto the dogs, whom they hold in peculiar contempt, as unclean beasts, and abounding in fleas.

Illustrative of this trait of Mahometan character, there is an anecdote going the rounds of the papers, in the words following, to wit:

A SERMON TO DOGS.—The number of dogs in Constantinople was so great a short time ago, that three thousand were conveyed to an island of the Bosphorus, with provisions sufficient to last three days.—On the 4th day, the Imans ascended the minarets, and exhorted them to patience and resignation.

Far be it from us to liken or compare, or insinuate a likeness or comparison between our very respectable, but exceedingly snaptious brethren of the Whig press, and the sons of —— *dogs* alluded to in the foregoing "elegant extract," yet fain would we be an Iman on a tall minaret, exhorting them to patience and resignation; teaching them, since die they must, to die with dignity—to keel over gracefully, and give up the "jost," politically speaking, quietly and judgmatically. It's the best plan. We tried it four years ago, and know all about it.

Cuba—Spain—Hayti—The United States, etc.

Advices from Cuba by the Crescent City arrived lately at New York, give accounts of a defeated conspiracy for the overthrow of the Spanish Government on the Island. The 1st of September the anniversary of the execution of Lopez was fixed upon as the day of rising, when the government discovered the conspiracy and promptly suppressed it.

Letters brought over by refugee passengers in the Crescent City, affirm that a secret Commissioner has been appointed to solicit the co-operation of England and France in vigorous measures for the defence of Cuba, from any attempts made upon it from the United States. In case this negotiation fails, then a treaty is to be entered into with Soulouque, the nigger Emperor of Hayti, to surrender Cuba to the niggers—the Spanish navy to transport the army of the black Emperor to Cuba, when the negro slavery on the Island will be emancipated, and Cuba will be given up to them, on condition of a certain yearly tribute, to be paid to the Spanish Government, which would rather that the Island should fall into the hands of the negroes, than the Creoles or the United States should possess it. We do not know what to make of the rumor, but give it for what it is worth.

The more we think of it, the more we are convinced, that the rumored intention of Spain to cede Cuba to the blacks of Hayti is a hoax, or an idle threat. Cuba is the back-bone of the Spanish finances, and pride and interest alike forbid its cession to such a despicable affair as Hayti.

The Sandwich Islands.

It is known that offers have been made to our government, by the authorities of these Islands, for their absolute cession to the United States, in consideration of a fixed annuity to be granted to King Kamehamena and his descendants; or in case of this not being acceded to by the United States, for their coming under our protection. It would seem that these offers have not been entertained by our Executive;—but it would also seem that some negotiations are now pending, from the fact that in answer to a call recently made by the Senate for information in regard to any such offers having been made by the Sandwich Island authorities, or for any further facts upon the subject, in possession of the Executive, the President declined giving such information, alleging that the giving of it at this time would be incompatible with the public interest.

Of course, neither our Constitution nor the theory of our Government would warrant us in assuming anything like a protectorate, in the European sense of the term; nor can we have colonies, save in so far as our territories may be so considered, and as the preparatory stage in their progress towards States. How far it may be for our interest to annex the Islands, is very questionable. Certainly, if there were no danger of their falling into the hands of any foreign power, they subserve our purposes quite as well in their present state, and are equally serviceable to us as half-way houses for our steamers, or as places where our whaling or other marine may stop to obtain supplies or to refit.

☞The Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 22d, with Liverpool dates to the 11th.

The matter about the fisheries is discussed in the English papers, and the most amicable feeling is evinced towards the United States on the subject.—The Morning Herald, semi-official, declares that the English Government has made no new claims in regard to the fisheries, nor withdrawn any concessions. The British have only strengthened their squadron to defend rights already claimed.

England has given the strongest assurances to Austria that she will keep a vigilant eye on Kossuth, as well as those associated with him in his revolutionary project.

The accounts from the crops in Great Britain and Ireland are unfavorable.

The accounts from France are of no particular interest. Petitions for the creation of the Empire were extending throughout France. A decree had passed, authorizing the return of M. Theirs and other distinguished persons.

The accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are very unfavorable. The Kaffirs were very troublesome, and the inhabitants were abandoning the Colony in great numbers.

Advices from Africa state that the slave trade was flourishing. Two steamers having each on board 500 negroes; and a sailing vessel with 400, had eluded the British cruisers. At the factory of Rio Ponzas, 2,000 slaves were awaiting embarkation.

☞Senator WADE has written a letter, or letters, denying that Gen. SCOTT ever held the conversation about slavery with him, which it is said he stated in a letter to a Mr. TILDEN he had done. He does not state whether he wrote the letter to TILDEN, or whether TILDEN did not, upon the strength of it, electioneer for Gen. SCOTT with the Abolitionists in Ohio.

☞The Senate of the United States has passed a bill for extending the time for the payment of duties on Railroad iron, imported by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. The amendment to the River and Harbor Bill appropriating $20,000 for the improvement of the Cape Fear River, has been agreed to.

☞The following call appears in the *Commercial* of yesterday. The signers are well known citizens, and we publish it as a part of the political news of the day. Its importance will be seen at a glance:

FOR PRESIDENT.
DANIEL WEBSTER,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The subscribers most *respectfully and earnestly* invite their fellow-citizens, favorable to the above nomination, to meet with them at the *Court House*, on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may seem best adapted to promote the glorious object embraced in the nomination of the distinguished individuals above named.

Alex. MacRae,	A. H. VanBokkelen,
Robt. G. Rankin,	M. Cronly,
A. Martin,	Albert Adams,
T. Evans,	Silas N. Martin,
Jos. R. Blossom,	Jos. B. Russell,
O. L. Fillyaw,	C. D. Ellis,
I. Northrop,	A. A. Hartsfield,
Alex. MacRae, Jr.,	N. T. Harriss,
S. M. West,	W. J. Love, Jr.
T. D. Love,	F. D. Smaw,
Thos. W. Brown,	John MacRae, Sr.,
Thos Loring,	Geo. H. Kelley,
E. J. Lutterloh,	W. W. Pierce,
Robt. H. Cowan,	John A. Taylor,
R. H. Grant,	L. N. Barlow,
John S. Dunham,	T. W. Dunham,
Saml. W. Dunham,	Henry Nutt,

H. R. Perrin.

Wilmington, Aug. 26th, 1852.

Thaddeus Stevens on the Presidential Question.

Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Abolition-Whig from Pennsylvania, made a speech in the House of Representatives, on the 12th instant, from which we make a few extracts. The speech of Mr. Stevens was chiefly in reply to Messrs. Faulkner of Virginia and Toombs of Georgia. He begins by repudiating those portions of the Whig platform which endorse the finality of the Compromise. "Nobody," says Mr. Stevens, "is bound to protect these crude novelties, these misshapen monsters, but those who begat and brought them forth."

Alluding to Mr. Toomb's speech, Stevens says:

"He then takes up the Democratic platform, and finds that it is opposed to his long cherished principles. He finds it is opposed to a protective tariff, to river and harbor improvements, and an equal participation in the public domain; in short, to all the ancient whig doctrines. But he finds that it is ultra upon the subject of the protection of slavery, and the perpetuation of the fugitive slave law, and the gagging of the people; and he and his associates, gracefully mount the Democratic slavery platform But the gentleman makes a greater distinction between the nominees than the platforms, and for his purpose, greatly prefers. Gen. Pierce to Gen. Scott. He says, speaking of General Scott and slavery—and also the same thing is repeated in this proclamation to the nation, signed by nine or ten gentlemen, with a kind of half postcript or half indorsement by two other gentlemen, [see note at end of speech]—"I have already shown that Gen. Scott's friends are not to be trusted with these principles." While Gen. Pierce says "I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the convention, not because it is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment, and with them I believe I can safely say, '*there has been no word or act of my life in conflict.*'" From their letters and their antecedents, the gentleman concludes, as well as the gentleman in front of me. [Mr. Faulkner]—and in that they agree remarkably with the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Orr]—that slavery would be much safer in the hands of Gen. Pierce than in the hands of Gen. Scott."

Again, in another part of his speech he says:

The gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Faulkner,] following the views of the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] and others, opposes Gen. Scott, because a vote for him will not imply an approval of the slavery policy. He asks:

"Will a vote for General Scott imply an approval of that policy? Will he so wield his Executive influense if elected, and so dispense the patronage of the Government, as to give strength and power to the friends of that policy against its enemies? So far from it, that he distinctly announces that he will not (*a la mode* Fillmore) attempt, by proscription, to reduce his supporters to exact conformity of opinion upon this or any other question. Will he, if the enemies of the South and of the Constitution should accomplish a repeal of that law, interpose his veto, and save the country from the terrible consequence of such an act? We are told by those upon this floor who profess to know and speak his sentiments that he would not in such a case, interpose his veto; that such an exercise of the veto power would not be in accordance with Whig principles."

Will not Gen. Pierce's success discourage the friends of constitutional liberty? With the whole sympathies, and influence, and patronage of the General Government against them, will not their hands become weak and their hearts faint? They see the issue distinctly made, and I ask them now if, upon such an issue, they suffer General Pierce to be elected, to dispense his patronage as his friends require of him, to exercise the veto power—I ask them if they can, consistently with their principles, not merely not vote for Gen. Pierce, but refuse their support to his opponent?

It is not for me to admonish others. Every man must act and think for himself; but would it not be well for those professing anti-slavery principles to look well to their consistency and their consciences before they peril both by aiding by acts of commission or omission this illegitimate, slave-propagating democracy?

Now, sir, I intend to be frank upon this subject. So far as enforcing the provisions of the Constitution, with regard to slavery, is concerned, in all its parts, I believe no man in this Union could be more faithful than Gen. Scott. His whole life has been spent in administering and submitting to discipline; and having taken the official oath of Chief Magistrate to support the Constitution of the United States, it seems to me that none but base-minded men would distrust its fulfillment; but if gentlemen require, as they do require, that any act of Congress, amending or repealing the fugitive slave law, should be met by Executive obstructions, and arrested by the Executive veto: and that the whole influence of his Administration should be used for that purpose, I am free to say, that I do not believe they can rely upon Gen. Scott for such high handed tyranny. If they require that the Executive shall afford facilities for extending slavery into territory now free, or the admission of new slave States into the Union, beyond the line of compact now existing, I think I hazard nothing in saying that they cannot rely upon Gen. Scott. Upon the other hand, I am constrained to admit, that in all official as well as extra-official efforts by the use of the Executive veto, to prevent the amendment or repeal of the fugitive slave law, and to afford facilities for the spread of slavery into free lands, and for the admission of new slave States into the Union, they can rely most implicitly upon Gen. Pierce, notwithstanding what some foolish men have published about some speech made by him at New Boston [Laughter.] If he ever did utter such sentiments—if he ever did fall into the path of rectitude, it was momentary and accidental, and for which he is not to be held responsible, [renewed laughter]—for all his votes in Congress, and all his public acts everywhere, proclaim him the champion of slavery. If this election is to be put on the sole grounds of supporting slavery beyond the requirements of the Constitution, (as is now apparent,) and all other questions are to be considered of minor importance, then those gentlemen who think so are right in abandoning all other parties and supporting Pierce. I concede further, that if my friend from New York, [Mr. King,] and those who profess to be anti-slavery men elsewhere—if the whole Democratic party do rally in support of General Pierce at the coming election, it will conclusively prove the truth of what was long ago asserted by one of their ablest statesmen, that Northern Democracy is the natural ally of Southern slavery. If this is the position of gentlemen, they are right in opposing Gen. Scott, and going for General Pierce. I find no fault with those who make that the sole object of this contest.

Mr. Stevens concludes his speech with the following threat, addressed to slave-holders: "If for these reasons [meaning distrust upon the slavery question] General Scott should be defeated, do you believe that hereafter you can ever avoid the sectional issue in any coming national election?"

Mosquitoes.—A Tale of Horror.

There is something semi-barbarous in the disrespect in which these most accomplished of insects are held. There can be no "music in our souls," else we would more properly appreciate their efforts for our amusement, and derive pleasure from the "concord of sweet sounds" with which they greet us every evening. It is true, that we would prefer the music "by distance mellowed;" and an Irishman might forcibly remark that he liked to hear it best at such a distance that he could not hear it at all. But it cannot be denied that it has claims in some respects, equal, if not superior, to the Italian Opera—its chorus being fuller, and the performers more numerous; and certainly neither Jenny Lind nor Kate Hayes could appeal so forcibly to our *feelings*, and not even our nearest relative has as much of our blood in his or her veins as a mosquito who has been sucking it all night.

We have tied up at night on the Cape Fear, near a swamp. We have camped out in the up-country; we have spent four summers in Wilmington; and we had begun to congratulate ourselves on our knowledge of the habits, propensities and antipathies of the mosquito. We had even begun to think that we knew how big they grew, and how hard they could bite, and all about them—not excepting their family relations. But we find that we have been mistaken. Our mosquitoes, although big enough for us, are nothing to the fellows they raise in Georgia. Their mosquitoes *are* mosquitoes, and no mistake, as witness the following letter to the Savannah Georgian, written from the banks of the Altamaha. Read and tremble, all ye who talk about "movin' to Georgy:"

But I do not aim to tarry with these, they are too much of a minor consideration. My aim is to whisper a thing or two about the great "man-eaters" which infest this part of our country. If our friend complains of mosquitoes in Philadelphia or New York, let me, as one who feels a lively interest in his temporal well being, advise him, with outstretched arms and eloquent words, to avoid forever "the banks and braes o' bonny" Altamaha; for here is where the genuine musquito is hatched and raised, frequently to the age of five years. My friend may enquire how this fact is ascertained. I answer,—easy enough; count the ridged rings on his sucker—as they invariably number *one* for every year. Yes, sirs, they often live to be five years old, a fact which does not want for authenticity, subsisting a greater portion of this period, on minnows, terrapins, frogs, snakes, and other productions of these turbid waters. There are instances in the memory of some of our oldest inhabitants, where they have been known, when lashed to desperation by the stings of hunger, to pounce upon a six or seven foot alligator, and before he is aware of his inevitable situation, is barbarously robbed of his eyes, and shockingly lacerated in the most penetrable parts of his crustaceous covering. Calves, and not unfrequently grown cows, are killed, and almost devoured by them. These voracious fellows seldom ever invade the privacy of our bedrooms, from the fact that we are generally well guarded against their hostile incursions; and few of us ever retire without seeing to the priming of a gun well charged with small shot, at our bedside. Notwithstanding their hostile nature, I must give them credit for considerable gallantry, but I am sorry to say, they are quite indiscriminate in the disposition of their music, for they will perch as politely on a gentleman's casement, and tune up their bagpipes as quick, and with as much *sang froid*, as on a fair lady's. Their serenade is always a prelude to a desperate attack. In this case, all you have to do, to rid yourself of their unwelcome proximity, is to whistle to your dog, or cock your gun, so that the click of the lock may be heard, and the craven villains will beat a hasty retreat.

My introduction is becoming somewhat prolix and longer than my tale. Let me furnish one instance—one sad instance—(while I drop a tear to the memory of poor, poor TIM.) from which my friend can draw an idea or two, of what our man eaters are in size and ferocity.

Some year or two since I was visited by a friend from the far interior of the Empire State. It was his first visit South, and with an innate love of hunting, brought a fine gun and as fine a dog. One pleasant afternoon I shouldered my piece and accompanied him upon his almost daily round. Together, for some time we followed the sinuous windings of the river. At length, in the warm pursuit of game, we separated. I was industriously tramping the adjacent highgrounds and he still pursuing the course of the stream. Before I had obtained the first chance, I heard him discharge three times in rapid succession, and, ere long, thrice again. I turned my head in that direction, and beheld him emerging from the swamp in hot haste—casting frequent and apprehensive glances behind.

As he neared me, I enquired, "what luck?"

"Pretty fine, I guess."

"What have you killed?"

"Snipes!"

"Snipes! Impossible! This is not snipe season."

"Snipe season or not, I have got snipes, and if you will go —. Here he was cut short by his dog dashing towards us, yelping at a fearful rate, and biting in every direction, as though tormented with seven devils.

"There they are," he exclaimed, at the same time rushing up to the dog with his drawn ramrod; "there they are killing my dog—what savage devils!" making the while desperate blows, which only increased the terror and agony of the expiring TIM. As I came up, where I could see plainly, I understood the whole affair. My friend stood victor—at his feet were a couple of murdered man eaters, full-grown. But the victory came too late for poor Tim, one had pierced him in a vital part, and he lay panting away his life. As I looked up to the woful countenance of my friend, I could not repress the swelling laughter; out it came.

What else could I do, Messrs. Editors, when I thought my sporting friend had successfully killed and bagged a half dozen well-grown maneaters for snipes, and lost in the chase the fine pointer. When informed of his error, and convinced that they were really mosquitoes, his eye-brows arched upwards like a drawn bow, his eyes startled almost from their bed and his lips trembled. His only words were "Let's go!"

In the next Northern boat he subscribed himself a passenger, leaving the gallant, but ill-fated Tim, as a votive offering to the wild Altamaha.

☞The New Orleans True Delta, a highly respectable neutral paper with whig leanings, has given currency to a statement that President Fillmore tendered the seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, left vacant by the death of the lamented Woodbury, to General Pierce. This, from the well known and strongly marked political differences between them, strikes us as highly improbable. Yet we have seen it copied and commented upon by leading Southern papers, and, so far, we have seen no contradiction of it. If true it is highly creditable to both parties. Cannot the Washington City papers enlighten us upon this subject? We ask for information. We have published the naked statement once before, with our authority for it.

THIS DISTRICT.—Notwithstanding that the unpopularity of Mr. Manly in Cumberland county, arising from a local cause, did not operate against Mr. Kerr,—giving him a gain on Mr. Manly's vote, of 103;—and notwithstanding also that some loss was experienced in Columbus, on account of some capital made against Gov. Reid, for having pardoned the boy Arnold, we still find a clear gain in the District of fifty-seven,—giving Gov. Reid full four thousand majority. The old seventh is the banner District, sure. She uniformly increases her majority, come what may.

☞We see by the Herald of last Wednesday, that there is to be a Whig Mass Meeting at Enfield, on the 3d of September, where it is expected that Messrs. BOTTS of Virginia, and STANLY of N. Carolina, will be present, and address the meeting. Other speakers will also be present; but the gentlemen named are the *original* SCOTT men in opposition to the whole South.

Robeson County.

A large and respectable meeting of the Democratic party of Robeson county, was held in the Court House in Lumberton on the 14th, for the purpose of organizing a Pierce and King club. The club was organized by the appointment of R. S. French, Esq., as President, assisted by three Vice Presidents

On taking the chair, Mr. French addressed the meeting at some length, on the objects of the association, showing that Gen. Pierce, who in the course of his whole life, had known "no North, no South, no East, no West," was infinitely to be preferred to Gen. Scott, whose whole course, seperate and apart from his official station, has been with the North and East. Mr. French, who is a talented lawyer, has never before acted with the Democratic party; and remarked that he belonged to no party in the strict sense of that term; but that he was now prepared to act with the Democrats so long as they maintained their present position, and labored to support the Union and advance the interests of our common country.

The meeting passed a resolution recommending Samuel J. Person, Esq., of New Hanover county, as Democratic Elector for this Congressional District.

The meeting was addressed by Wm. McNeill and Thos. A. Norment, Esqs.

Ship Burnt at Norfolk.—$100,000 Loss.

The ship Robert Centre, loading at the foot of Wall street, Norfolk, for San Frrncisco, took fire about 9 o'clock on Friday night, and by noon of the next day was almost totally destroyed, notwithstanding all the efforts made to save her. The R. C. was more than half filled with an assorted cargo of lumber, liquors, butter and flour. The vessel was valued at sixty thousand dollars, and the cargo at forty thousand. Amount of insurance not known.

☞The New Orleans Courier expresses its regret that General PIERCE should have stooped to repudiate the New Boston speech. It says:

"The only act of Gen. Pierce since this canvass commenced—we may say the only act of his public career—which we regret, is that he should have stooped to notice, and to deny under his own signature, as the telegraph reports him to have done, the foul, false and infamous slander concocted by a penitentiary convict and circulated by the combined Scott and abolition press."

We think very much like the Courier. It was more deserving of contempt than notice.

Topsail Sound Plank Road Company.

Pursuant to the notice given in the papers published in the town of Wilmington, by the Commissioners appointed to open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road Company, the subscribers to said stock met on Saturday, August 21st, at Topsail Academy, to organize the Company.

On motion of N. N. Nixon, Wm. A. Wright was called to the chair, and A. H. Van Bokkelen appointed secretary.

The Commissioners reported that four hundred and thirty-two shares, or twenty one thousand six hundred dollars had been subscribed to the capital stock.

On motion of N. N. Nixon, D. McMillan and M. London were appointed a committee to examine proxies and report the number of shares represented, whether in person or by proxy.

The committee reported that 282 shares were represented, of which 197 were in person, and 85 by proxy, which being a majority of the whole stock, the meeting was declared competent to transact any business which might come before them.

The meeting proceeded to elect a President and eight Directors to serve until the first annual meeting of stockholders, when N. N. Nixon was unanimously elected President. D. McMillan, Joseph M. Foy, Rob't H. Cowan, Wm. A. Wright, Jos. H. Flanner, A. H. Van Bokkelen, Edward Kidder, and David K. Futch, were elected Directors.

On motion of M. London—

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed by the chair to draft Bye Laws for the future government of this Company; and that they report to a subsequent meeting of the stockholders.

Whereupon, the chair appointed M. London, N. N. Nixon, and Edward Kidder, said committee.

On motion of D. McMillan—

Resolved, That the regular annual meetings of this Company be held on the second Monday of April, alternately at Wilmington and Topsail Academy.

On motion—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington papers.

On motion—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered the chairman and secretary for their services.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at Wilmington, on the second Monday of April next.

WM. A. WRIGHT, Chairman.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Secretary.

For the Journal.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic party of the town of Wilmington assembled at the Masonic Hall, on Monday evening, August the 23d, 1852, for the purpose of appointing a a committee to wait upon the Hon. Wm. R. King, the nominee of the Democratic party for the Vice Presidency of the United States; and to request him to visit the citizens of Wilmington, on the 4th day of September next, or at such time as will suit his convenience. On motion, Col. Gaston Meares was called to the Chair, and Samuel R. Bunting and James I. McCallum requested to act as Secretaries. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting, in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

On motion it was suggested that the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to draft resolutions for the meeting. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, viz:—Robert Strange, Jr., William C. Bettencourt, James Fulton, A. T. McCallum and John J. Conoley.

While the Committee had retired, the following gentlemen were called out, viz.: Eli W. Hall, E. Cantwell, M. B. Smith, Robert Strange, Jr., and George Houston, Esqs., who entertained the meeting in an able and eloquent manner.

The Committee returned and reported through their Chairman, Robert Strange, Jr., the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted., viz:

WHEREAS, it is understood that Hon. W. R. King, the distinguished nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States, will most probably pass through this place on his way home on or about the fourth day of September next; and whereas, we are desirous of giving some expression to the feelings of high regard in which his pure patriotism and eminent abilities are held by the citizens of this, his native State and district: be it therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of thirty be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, to make arrangements for giving him a suitable public reception, or tendering him such other marks of respect as may seem proper.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed in the same manner, to apprize Mr. King of the wishes of this meeting.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—H. L. Holmes, W. C. Bettencourt, James Fulton, Daniel Dickson, Robert Strange, Jr.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Miles Costin, T. M. Gardner, J. J. Conoley, W. B. Jones, S. D. Wallace, James T. Miller, A. J. Grady, George Houston, Wm. N. Peden, Dr Wm. J. Price, D. A. Lamont, M. B. Smith, Eli W. Hall, Wm. J. Yopp, Jacob Wessel, Dugald McMillan, J. H. Flanner, R. B. Wood, Owen Holmes, Owen Fennell, Edward Cantwell, N. N. Nixon, W. S. Anderson, John Walker, A. L. Price, C. C. Morse, H. R. Nixon, J. C. Bowden, A. T. McCallum, Thomas H. Howey.

On motion, the Chairman's name was added to the Committee of Correspondence.

On motion, it was requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the able manner in which they had discharged their respective duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GASTON MEARES, *Ch'n*,

SAM'L. R. BUNTING, JAMES I. MCCALLUM, } *Secretaries.*