

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 16, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal: JAMES M. RAYMOND, Tarboro, Edgecombe county, N. C. J. H. JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C. J. H. KEMP, Bladen county, N. C. JAMES H. McREED, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co. B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county. LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill, O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, Of New Hampshire. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. W. R. KING, Of Alabama.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, 24th DAY OF NOVEMBER.

Democratic Republican Electors. For the State at large, JAMES H. McREED. First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS. Second District, BURTON CRAIG. Third District, WALTER E. LEAK. Fourth District, ROBERT P. DICK. Fifth District, ABRAHAM RENCHER. Sixth District, L. O. BRANCH. Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PIERSON. Eighth District, D. G. WARD. Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

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.

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Pease. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; and last of all, for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—

which should be well pondered by the citizens of Eastern Carolina, who are persuaded to swallow the Scott ticket because Mr. Graham is on it. Mr. Graham, the General said, has always been unfriendly to this section of the State on the subject of the improvement in all his feelings, and antagonistic to the Cape Fear region and interest. There must be some mistake about this. We cannot believe that a gentleman of Mr. McKee's standing could have made any such assertion. We await confirmation of the fact; and, if confirmed, we pledge ourselves to disprove the declaration, and to prove that if any man in North Carolina is entitled to the credit of being an ardent internal improvement man, and of having been a peculiar friend of the Cape Fear region and interest, that man is William A. Graham.

We would refer the Register to an article upon this subject in our "Daily" issue of the 11th inst. That article Gen. McKee has seen, and endorses its statements in regard to Mr. Graham's opposition to this section; and the General knows personally what he stated at the Webster meeting. We speak by authority. If the Register has the proof, about which it vaunts, it had better present them. We have the proofs for all, and more than all that we have asserted. The Journals of the Legislature, and Governor Graham's own words, sustain us. We regret the mixing up of a private citizen's name in a newspaper controversy; but the facts are just as we stated them, and the Register may do its best,—it cannot alter them.

"Hon. W. S. Ashe was enthusiastically called for and responded in some brief but telling remarks. He stated a fact of which Hon. Joseph P. Caldwell, a Whig Congressman from this State, had informed him. Mr. Caldwell had heard that two sets of documents were sent out by the Scott central committee at Washington, one for the Whigs and another set intended for the North, proving him to be a strong pro-slavery man. He went to the room where the sets of documents were, and he was convinced he cannot support Scott—he cannot affiliate with a party that resorts to such means to carry its point. These documents are sent out under the frank of Truman Smith of Connecticut, and Edward Stanly of North Carolina."—Wm. Journal.

"We have our suspicions that here is another case of something not much better than the forgery against Gen. Scott. The Journal knows how, by adding something here and omitting something there, to make a speech mean exactly the reverse of what the speaker said. If it thus misrepresents Mr. Bank's speech, and published a forgery against Gen. Scott, will it attempt to manufacture a speech for Mr. Ashe?"—Fayetteville Obs.

There is a word of three letters, in the language, which, more properly than any other word characterizes the insinuations of the Observer, but as Gen. Scott fairly monopolized it in his Columbus speech, we content ourselves with saying that the course of the Observer is ungentlemanly and unworthy in the extreme. That, however, shall not prevent our setting Messrs. Ashe and Caldwell right upon an immaterial point, out of which the Observer, with its characteristic unfairness, would, no doubt, try to make some capital. Mr. Caldwell went to the folding-room himself—asked to see the two documents—the Washington Era, Abolitionist, proving General Pierce a pro-slavery man, and "The Contrast," charging him with being an abolitionist. They were shown to him. He enquired of the officers of the folding-room where they were folded for—he was answered "for Hon. Truman Smith and Hon. Edward Stanly!" These are the chief frankers of the Scott central committee whose contradictory documents flood the North and the South.

Arrival of the Illinois. The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 13th, with 300 passengers, \$1,600,000 in gold, and San Francisco dated to the 15th of September.

There is very little of importance in the news by this arrival. Large bodies of overland emigrants have arrived at different points in California. Another rich mine had been discovered at Mission Point. Col. Ransom and C. C. Macey, of the Surveying Department, had arrived at Los Angeles. A great fire had occurred at Nevada; the National Hotel, Adams Express Office, and other buildings were destroyed. Advice from the Sandwich Islands state that the fever had abated at Honolulu. The Maine Liquor Law was being agitated among the Islands.

For the Journal. Mr. FULTON—As I did not see you among the crowd of Scott-men (?) over the Railroad last night, I am fearful that your readers will not be informed of the sayings and doings of that very enthusiastic assemblage.

To rescuse from oblivion that portion of the proceedings that I am apprehensive the Scott organ in our town will not do justice to, I attempt a description. The auditory numbered (counting boys and all) about 80, thirty of whom, I suppose, will be entitled to a vote in November. The first speech or two—some of the old sort—"Chippewa," "Lundy's Lane," &c., were paraded as "confirmation strong" that the Whig candidate was qualified for the office to which a portion of the Southern Whig, and all the Northern Seawardists seek to elevate him.

One of the speakers introduced, became quite excited, and like the army in Flanders, "swore terribly." Alluding to Gen. Pierce, he asked triumphantly, "D—m him, who is he?" and the chaste comparison insinuated to "show him up," will have to be whispered in your ear,—twont do for your columns. This, however, like all the rest, was loudly applauded.

Daily Journal, 15th inst. The Elections.—The Definite Result. The result in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana are now placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. A rumour was circulated here on Saturday evening last, which also appeared in the Baltimore Sun of the same morning, to the effect that a recent despatch had cut down the Democratic majority in Ohio to between four and six thousand. The following is the real despatch upon which this mistaken rumour was founded:

REPORT, Oct. 13.—Reliable despatches received here from Cleveland, in regard to the Ohio election, say that the Democratic majority of 1851 which was 26,000, will be reduced from five to six thousand votes in consequence of Whig gains. By some it is thought that it will still further be reduced.

This implies a cutting down of the Democratic majority from 26,000 to 20,000, some 5,000 or 6,000 being taken off by Whig gains; indeed, a despatch dated Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 16, 5 p. m., places the Democratic majority on the popular vote at eighteen to twenty thousand. The congressional delegation stands 12 Democrats, 7 Whigs and 2 free-soilers.

As fuller returns come in from Pennsylvania they serve to swell the Democratic majority which will probably reach as high a figure as that in Ohio. There are strong reasons to believe that the Democrats have gained instead of lost a member in this State, in which case the delegation will stand 16 Democrats and 9 Whigs.

The following tells the story for Indiana: INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—In forty counties Wright (for Governor) gains 4,824 over his rival, Scott, and is elected by a vast majority. Democratic State ticket about 3,000 votes behind Wright. Ten Democrats and one Whig Congressmen. Legislature largely Democratic.

Hand Down that Flag! The Whobsters, in Wilmington, we are glad to see, have concluded to take Mr. Graham's name from their ticket and substitute that of Mr. Jenkins in its place. This is wisely, properly, and demanded should have been done in the first instance.

We receive, by the way, in the "Journal's" account of this proceeding, that Gen. McKee, President of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company, is represented as having "adduced one reason

From an Occasional Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Oct. 11th, 1852. Messrs. Fallon & Price.—The Legislature have passed a bill to amend the regular law, in relation to the subject of adjournment, and very ably debated by Judge Saunders, W. W. Avery, and others. A good many constitutional questions were raised and discussed with marked ability, particularly the clause in our constitution relative to the installation of the Governor. I think that it was clearly proved by precedent, and correct construction of the constitution, that the Governor elect can be installed before the 1st of January; that he can be qualified before and enter upon the duties of his office on the 29th of December, and Gov. Morehead on the thirty-first of December.

The point raised by Gov. Reid in his message to his Council in regard to the Senatorial districts being laid off the first day after the year eighteen and never since discussed. I think it is clear, in fact there seems to be no doubt of it among the members, that this is a Session within the meaning of the Constitution; consequently the Legislature could not have adjourned sine die without laying off the Senatorial Districts. They could have taken a recess to meet at a certain day. If they had done so, the members would have been compelled to have gone home on their own expense. They have entered upon the various legislative duties of the regular session. It is the general impression that they will be here until January, as there is a great deal of business to be done.

The standing committees were announced yesterday, and various bills referred to them. Mr. Love, of Haywood, introduced a bill, which he terms a free school bill, to permit all the good citizens of the State to have their rights without having to pay for them in Court. Col. McDugald, of Bladen, introduced a similar bill to Mr. Love's, but confined to his county. The bill enacts that Grand Jurors shall not find true bills, unless through information by ostensible prosecutors.

I had the pleasure of hearing the Hon. Edward Stanly last night address the Scott and Graham Club. Mr. Stanly has recently been in the North, and has returned with a company of Whigs, and other free soilers; he gave in his political experience in those States. I must confess that I was considerably disappointed in his speech. Gen. Winslow and Mr. Banks, of Fayetteville undoubtedly excel him on a stump speech. I do not think that his speech produced much impression among the Whigs—not even as much as Col. McDugald's did last week, who is quite a tyro in political life.

The Whigs are, I believe, trying to get up some cant, but I believe that in their meetings they only extract applause from the boys.

Considering that the Legislature is in session, Raleigh for the last few days has presented quite a gloomy appearance. I presume it is on account of the death of Mr. Haywood, who was connected with so many persons of his place. Truly is his death a sad bereavement to his family.

The subject of abolished County Courts has been introduced into the House of Commons, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. A good many of the members think it will be carried. Mr. Phelps, of Orange, has introduced a bill to distribute the School fund according to white population, which was referred to the committee on Education. So I presume the whole subject of Common Schools will be discussed during the session. A bill has also been introduced by Mr. Wheeler, regarding the arrangement of the Electoral and Senatorial Districts. No one has yet been taken on it. I will now close for the present. Yours, &c. BRUTUS.

From Our Regular Correspondent. RALEIGH, Oct. 13th, 1852.

Dear Sirs.—In the Senate to-day, the bill for the House for the repeal of the 25th sec. 521 chap. 17 of the Revised Statutes, was read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Boyd introduced a resolution, which was adopted, proposing to raise a joint committee of one member from each senatorial district, to whom shall be referred the subject of laying off the Senatorial Districts, and the apportionment of the Representatives in the House.

The Senate session to-day was very short. The House has gotten fairly to work. A host of bills were presented to-day; among them, a bill by Mr. Dobbin to incorporate the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company. A bill by Mr. Carmichael to repeal in part a bill passed in 48-49, entitled "An act to secure the purchasers of lands sold under execution." Mr. Strange a bill to amend the 59th chap. Revised Statutes, concerning landings and inspectors for the town of Wilmington. Mr. Leach a bill to ascertain the will of the freemen of North Carolina as to the call of a Convention—making it the duty of County Courts, at first term after first of March, 1853, to appoint inspectors to hold election on the first Thursday in August, 1853, for Convention or No Convention. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Webb a bill to appoint Tax Collectors for North Carolina; salary to be a per centage hereafter to be fixed by the Legislature.

Mr. Lander, a bill to qualify and explain duty of Grand Jurors. A fierce debate on this bill, occurred between Mr. Dargan and Mr. Lander. I believe I have given you the heads of all the bills which can interest your readers. The Whigs in the Senate and House, seem to have gone into quite a state of rapture. They are in the course of session, it will be contrary to the constitution; and if they adjourn, the same difficulty presents itself; they believe they will have no authority to meet again this year. I am not surprised at this dilemma—they have been in a "strange way" for 12 months, and another 12 months will find them "just nowhere at all." Yours, &c. W.

Duncan K. McKee, Esq., of Wilmington, is in our City. RALEIGH, Oct. 14th, 1852.

DEAR SIRS.—We are at work in the Legislature—trying to adjourn. The Whigs seem determined to have a name, if it is only that of wanting to be very economical. A motion was made in the Senate to-day, to adjourn on the 13th of November, and to adjourn on the 13th of November. The motion did not prevail. Again, we hear from them in the shape of a resolution, to adjourn on the 1st Monday in December; and, after considerable debate, the resolution was adopted—33 for, and 13 against it. The Resolution was sent to the House, and the House took immediate action on it—discussed it for an hour, and finally laid it on the table till 24 Monday in November.

Mr. Bynum introduced a bill for encouraging the investment of capital in Mining and manufacturing. Mr. Woodfin, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred, the bill to repeal the 25th sec. 521 chap. Revised Statutes, reported the bill back, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Bradley introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to ascertain from the Treasurer, the amount of stock held by the State in incorporations, and bonds, &c., with reference, he said, to ascertain the ability of the State to discharge her liabilities.

Mr. Bynum introduced a resolution, instructing the Judiciary committee to prepare and report a bill providing, 1st, for dividing the State into ten judicial districts, and assigning to the three additional districts the present three Judges of the Supreme Court. 2d, for abolishing all the jurisdiction now possessed and exercised by the present Judges of the Supreme Court, and conferring the same upon the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity; said tribunal to be styled the Supreme Court of North Carolina. [Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.] I apprehend that much trouble to the State is to grow out of this resolution, a long discussion, and its final rejection.

grows better as it grows older." But this letter is already long enough. I am about to shut with Democracy.

Mr. Loring is in our City. The Whigs—some of them—look rather one-sided at the old gentleman; but never mind, by and by they'll thank him for not supporting a boom-conspiracy of Seward. W. RALEIGH, Oct. 15, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL.—In the Senate to-day, some debate occurred on the Bill, which was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, yesterday, with recommendation to reject. Mr. Caldwell, from Mecklenburg; Mr. Bynum, and Mr. Gilmer, participated in the debate. Mr. Caldwell advocated the passage of the Bill, which provided for the repeal of the 25th section of 521 Chapter of Revised Statutes, and the other two gentlemen its rejection. The Bill was finally assigned to the "tombs," till 1st Monday in November. The Bill provides for the repeal of the Law concerning the General Assembly biennially, on the 3rd Monday in November.

A communication was presented to the Senate, from the Comptroller, giving information as to the amount of taxes collected from each County in the last two years, which was ordered to be printed.

A Message was received from the House, concerning the Senate's proposition to raise a joint select committee from each House, to whom shall be referred the subject of laying off the Senatorial Districts and apportioning Representatives in the House of Commons.

In the House, a small number of Bills were presented to-day, passed first readings and referred to the proper committees.

On yesterday, R. M. Saunders, from the Judiciary Committee, reported that there was no constitutional objection to continuing the session, and offered a resolution that the Legislature proceed to the regular business. Adopted.

Mr. Wynne, a bill extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, in certain cases. [Provides that in all cases of debts, originating from laws and contracts, or land, in any collection, hereof, to the plaintiff in the warrant, and that the Justices may award judgment for debt and possession, with rights of appeal.]

Mr. Reid, of Duplin, a bill to extend the right of appeal in certain cases, &c. Mr. Dorthe, a bill to amend the 7th sec. 17th ch. Rev. Statutes. [Provides that Engineers, who run the rails, or lay out, or logs, in the day time, on any Railroad, shall be prima facie evidence of negligence on the part of the conductor, in any suit for damages.]

Mr. Leach, a resolution to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to Free Suffrage and amendments to Constitution, to a select committee of seven. Adopted.

Mr. Loring is in the City, rejoicing with the Democrats over the victory in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. In fact, politics engross the attention of every body, Legislators—Democrats are too full of cheering news to do much; while our friends—the Whigs—are so "down in the mouth," that they "have no heart to do business." So, you see, both parties have very good reason for doing so little in the Legislature.

Whigs in this City, who professed three days ago to have a banner, that Scott would be elected, now give up the contest. It strikes your correspondent with the force of a small streak of lightning, that General Scott, some five weeks hence, will not have a very nice relish for the music of the Irish brogue "Hey!"

Colonization Notice. The vessel heretofore advertised to sail from Norfolk, Virginia, the 1st of November will be postponed to the 13th of November. This delay is rendered necessary in consequence of the vessel, the Ralph Cross, not yet having returned from Liberia; and also by the fact that so many persons have applied for a passage in her that she shall be obliged to send two vessels to accommodate them. We have received already the names of 483 applicants for a passage in said vessel, while she cannot comfortably carry more than 225. Many of these persons live in North and South Carolina. We have, therefore, determined to send a vessel from WILMINGTON, North Carolina, to sail the 20th November. This will be the first expedition ever fitted out from that port.

The present exhausted state of our funds will not allow us to send out all of the present applicants. We, however, have promised a passage to 350; and the money to pay their expenses have yet all to be collected. We, therefore, appeal to our friends to come to our help, and that right speedily.

We expect to send a vessel from New Orleans the 20th December, and one from Savannah as soon as arrangements will justify. W. McLAIN, Secretary African Colonization Society. COLONIZATIONS NEWS, WASHINGTON, OCT. 13, 1852.

Connecticut Election.

The Hartford Times of Monday thus sums up the decided victory of the democrats in the late town elections of Connecticut: "We have to-day heard from Monroe and Roxbury, (democratic,) and Washington, (whig,) making in all 68 democratic towns, 38 whig, and 14 equally divided."

From the Goldboro' Republican and Patriot.

Oh! Lady wake! the azure moon is rippling in the verdant sky. The stars are twinkling in the blue. Awaiting but thy song. The joys of future years are past. To-morrow's grief has fled away. Then, Lady, wake! thy Brigid's tears. We may be happy yet again. The rosy beams of early light Drive off the gloom of night. What joy the murmur of the light. The husbandman winds his madrigal. Then, Lady, wake! thy Brigid's tears. Neighs, pants and prances to be free; To some rich desert fly with me.—Boston Post

It is said that General Scott followed Filmore to Virginia last year, to efface the acting President's foot-prints from the sands of the Old Dominion. The old hero in his travels chanced to have his attention called to a little boy on the way-side crying piteously because some of his companions had snatched his head, thus administered the balm of consolation. My son, cheer up. Go home and tell your father and mother, that Major General Winfield Scott, of the United States Army, put his hand on your head.

EXTRAORDINARY IF TRUE.—According to some Italian journals, a new organism being discovered in the interior of Africa, which seems to form an immediate link between vegetable and animal life. This singular production of nature has the shape of a spotted serpent. It drags itself along on the ground; instead of a head it has a hinged, shaped like a bell, which contains a viscous liquid juice, enter into the flower, where they are caught by the adhesive matter. The flower then closes and remains shut until the worms are bruised and transformed into chrysalis. The terrible poison, such as the head and wings, are attracted by spiracular openings. The vegetable thence put on a skin resembling leaves, a white and soft flesh, and a yellow marrow. The natives consider it a delicious food.

IRON AND COPPER.—In 1851 the iron manufactured in Great Britain amounted to 2,500,000 tons, of which 750,000 tons were made in South Wales; 775,000 tons in Scotland; 600,000 tons in Staffordshire and Westmoreland; and 400,000 tons in other districts; one-third of the produce being employed in castings, and two-thirds in malleable iron. The value of the iron produced in 1851, 7,000,000 tons of ore, 2,700,000 tons of iron, and 13,000,000 tons of coal had to be extracted from the bowels of the earth, while in addition to the power, the labor of from 650,000 to 700,000 individuals, directly or indirectly employed, was required.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday evening, 13th inst. Miss Mary T. Monds, Mr. J. Cassidy, to Miss Mary Monds, at the residence of Mr. Van Amringe, Esq., at the same time and place, by the Rev. S. B. GARDNER, GEORGE CHADBOURN, to Miss Abby E., second daughter of Geo. O. Van Amringe, Esq., all of this place.

DIED.

At Smithville, N. C., last Friday night, Capt. Isaac R. SMITH, of the Steam Gunboat, Capt. S. was highly respected and worthy citizen.

In Norfolk, on the morning of the 12th, after a painful illness, Mrs. Maria Eliza Eliza, wife of the late Lieut. Usher, of the Revenue Service, daughter of the late Capt. Bell, of the Army, aged 32 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA. ARRIVED. Oct. 14.—Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shalotte, to Chatham & Hooper; with 200 passengers. 15.—Schr. Daedalus, Mankin, from New York, to Fremont & Houston; with 100. 16.—Schr. James M. King, Wainwright, from Charleston, with 35 passengers. 17.—Schr. James G. King, Wainwright, from Boston, in ballast, to Chatham & Hooper. 18.—Schr. John L. Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh. 19.—Schr. Elizabeth, Trout, from Smithville, to E. G. Rankin. 20.—Schr. Aleyona, Whitaker, from Philadelphia, to E. J. Lutterloh. 21.—Schr. S. M. Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Street, from Charleston, with 123 passengers. 22.—Schr. Steamer Southern, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux. 23.—Schr. Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to L. C. Worth. 24.—Schr. A. DeLorset, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with 100. 25.—Schr. Martin, Miller, 60 hours from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with 100. 26.—Schr. Manzanillo, Berry, from Boston, to Geo. Harris & Bro. 27.—Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, from New River, to DeRosset & Brown. 28.—Schr. Mary Isabella, Martin, from Baltimore, to Ellis Russell & Co.; with merchandise to sundry persons. 29.—Schr. Sterling, Lacey, from Boston, in ballast. 30.—Schr. G. H. Kinn, in 12th, of Ocean, boarded by the city of Warren, abandoned, dismantled and waterlogged—brought to the shore by an old chandler and maulman. 31.—Schr. Pine, Roberson, from Pango, (Brazil) to the Master; with corn. 32.—Schr. Ira Brewster, Williams, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with 100. 33.—Schr. John L. Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh. 34.—Schr. Pamah, Adams, from Boston, to Chatham & Hooper; with 100. 35.—Schr. Marshall Dutch, McGilvery, from Newport, to K. Dickinson & Co. 36.—Schr. John L. Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh. 37.—Schr. John L. Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh. 38.—Schr. John L. Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh. 39.—Schr. John L. Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh. 40.—Schr. John L. Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

How striking is the contrast with the action of the Whig Convention. The North, in a body, voted against the platform proposed by the Whigs, and there never has been an acceptance of it or a pledge to its support, and the Whig party are now in the field, virtually without a platform.

In