THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1853.

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This Week.

The close of business on Thursday night virtually concludes the present administration of national affairs. At 12 o'clock on Friday, Franklin Pierce will take the oath of office as President of the United States.

The present Congress will also end at the same time, and there is great reason to fear that it will go out without having done anything for our river or bars. The only chance now is with the Senate, and both the Senators from this State, turn their backs upon the affair and upon us. Whig or Democrat, Federalist or Republican, we must have a Cape Fear Senator, if we hope to have anything done for the interests of this portion of the State.—Messrs. Badger and Mangum care for us about the value of a chew of tobacco. Perhaps, however, Mr. Ashe may yet be able to effect something through others; but it is an uphill business, when even the urgent resolutions of the Legislature of their own State cannot induce our North Carolina Senators to co-operate with him. That they have refused to do so we *know*.

Beyond question, the Cabinet which will be sent in, we suppose on Saturday, will be in accordance with the announcements already made. It will certainly contain Marcy, Campbell, Guthrie, McLelland, Dobbin and Davis. Mr. Dobbin goes into the Navy. It would seem that about Mr. Cushing there is less certainty, although we cannot see why. We, ourselves, have little or no doubt that he will have a prominent place. One thing about him is certain—his ability; and a man of first class ability, learning and industry, when placed in the office of Secretary of State, can soon demonstrate the prudence displayed in his selection, maugre any slight prejudices which may have existed against him. Cushing will be Secretary of State, Marcy of the Treasury, Dobbin of the Navy, Davis of War, Guthrie of the Interior, McLelland Post-Master-General, Campbell Attorney General.

As a matter of course, President Fillmore has called an extra Session of the Senate to meet on the 4th inst. and continue in session for the purpose of acting upon executive appointments.

We must confess that at first the announcement of Mr. Dobbin in the Navy, struck us unpleasantly, and we should have liked anything else for North Carolina, if only for a change, but we learn from those best posted up, and on reflection we agree with them, that the Navy now ranks next to the premiership. The contemplated re-organization of our naval forces, and their vast increase, especially in the steam, or perhaps we should say atmospheric branches, has given that department great importance, and it is rapidly rising to still greater importance. It affords a fair field for the display of administrative ability—the best of any, perhaps, for a comparatively new man to show his power and make his mark.

Daily Journal, 28th ult.

The Inauguration.—Europe and European Affairs.

By about this time to-day, the new President of the United States will be taking the oaths of office, and assuming the reins of Executive Government. No part of our system, in its practical operation, can afford a stronger contrast to the systems of Europe, or more strikingly exhibit the difference between our population and that of the Eastern Continent—than the perfect quietness and certainty with which the transfer of power is effected in obedience to a written rule of the Constitution. Since the first announcement of the popular decision in November last, no one has for a moment doubted the regular succession of events in their legal order, up to the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, the successful candidate.

Europe has presented no such spectacle. Every attempt at popular government seems to be the result of revolution—not simply political, but social—and is certain to end as it began—by a counter-revolution. The first consul of France became also its first Napoleon, and now its first President assumes the title of Napoleon III. What his ulterior designs are, no man can tell; for above all the rulers which Europe has had for ages, he possesses the faculty of concealing his own views and aims—he is perfectly inscrutable. Meanwhile, the whole fabric of European society is inlaid and underlaid with combustible materials, of which fact, the recent abortive effort at Milan and other places in Italy, is sufficient proof. For the success of these efforts, there is not the slightest hope; and the only present effect will be, to afford Austria an excuse to flood the country with troops, without exciting the jealousy of the other European powers—particularly France, of whom she is peculiarly jealous, since, under the name of restoring the Pope, French troops have obtained a foothold at Rome, in the heart of Italy, and in immediate contiguity to the Austrian Provinces.—France has also despatched additional forces to Italy, and with the present unpleasant state of feelings between the two governments, no one knows when hostilities may break out, in which case, France would have, as she always has had, the sympathies of the Italian people on her side; and Austria once engaged with France on the West, would find a Hungarian insurrection on her Eastern limits. What might be the result of all this, no one could tell; nor what influence Russia or England might exert—Russia, to give her neighbors occupation, and direct their attention from her own schemes of aggrandisement in Turkey, and England, to turn the tide of war from her own shores, and lessen the dangers of a French invasion.

It is true that Stocks in the English market rule high, and this is looked upon as an indication of confidence in the maintenance of peace, for some considerable time, at least; but, for all that, there is an uneasy feeling, since, in fact, the question of peace or war rests with one man, and his intentions all "the rest of mankind" are unable to fathom. What effect this might have upon ourselves, could not easily be calculated. Certainly a general European war could not exist for any great time without seriously affecting our commerce, and almost certainly involving us in difficulties with one or more of the maritime powers. President Pierce's Cabinet may have its hands full, or it may not, but it would be the part of wisdom to be prepared for emergencies.

☞Well, it's *not* much to brag about, but it's *some*, and that is something—the enlargement of the "Daily," we mean. We have lengthened the columns enough to make a gain in all equivalent to near about two whole columns; and furthermore, have deemed it proper to call attention to the fact, lest it should be overlooked, and this is by no means an age wherein hiding one's light under a bushel can be regarded as fashionable.

In fact, we have added a little to the length of our columns, and will soon add more, we hope. Certainly our patrons may rest assured that we will do so as soon as we can, for we don't like to lag behind. Still we cannot and will not make promises, but we'll try.—*Daily Journal.*

The Ericsson Engine in the U. S. Navy.

Secretary Kennedy has written a letter to Hon. F. P. Stanton, Chairman of the Naval committee of the House, recommending the passage of a resolution to direct the Secretary of the Navy forthwith to make a contract with Captain Ericsson, for the construction, under the superintendence of the department, of one Ericsson Frigate, of not less than two thousand tons, to be equipped with Caloric Engines, as a Ship of War; and, for this purpose, to appropriate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Kennedy thinks that such a prompt recognition of this most important invention, is due from Congress; at the same time, that the probability—indeed, the certainty of future improvement in this engine, would commend the restriction of the contract, at the present moment, to one frigate.—The Report of Captain Sands, of the Navy, who was on board of the Ericsson, during her trip from New York to Norfolk, is considered highly favourable. He testifies to the steady and uniform action of the engines, under all circumstances—the coolness of the engine room—the very small quantity of coal used, and the slight attention necessary. The working pressure was restricted to eight pounds, and, therefore, gave no fair test of the speed which might be accomplished. The vessel, under this pressure, made from six to seven knots.

Capt. Ericsson proposes to build two vessels, of not less than two thousand tons, to be propelled ten miles an hour, on a consumption of not more than eight tons of coal per day.

INQUEST.—Coroner John J. Conoley, held an inquest Monday afternoon, 28th ult., over the dead body of Jacob Stidham, which was found in the Cape Fear River, below town, on the evening of the 27th. The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased came to his death by accidental drowning.

Stidham was a native of New Jersey, but lately of Wilmington, Delaware, from which place he came out here a short time since, in the steamer Spray, of which boat he was engineer. We learn that he bore an excellent character, and was highly esteemed by his employer, Mr. VanBokkelen. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Society, by which the proper attentions have been paid to his remains.

Arrival of the Steamer Isabel.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on Friday last, from Havana, bringing dates from the latter City to the 22d inst. We are indebted to the Charleston Courier of the 26th instant, for the following items of news:

Among the passengers is G. HAMILTON JONES, Esq. Private Secretary to the Hon. W. R. KING, who is bearer of dispatches from our Counsul at Havana to Washington. We are gratified to learn from Mr. JONES that the health of the Vice President elect is much improved. He is at present staying on the plantation of Mr. JENKS, four miles from Matanzas, that gentleman having politely tendered him the use of his house. Mr. JONES described the place as being exceedingly beautiful, and says that Mr. KING seems thoroughly to enjoy himself there. Mr. JONES left Mr. KING on the 21st instant, and appears perfectly sanguine as to his speedy recovery. The sugar house in Mr KING's case, has proved efficacious, affording him almost instantaneous relief. Mr. KING is accompanied by two nieces and two nephews.

The telegraphic account published in the *Courier* on Thursday, of the misunderstanding between Mr. KING and the Captain-General is substantially correct. It is, however, definitely settled, although no interview took place between the parties.

We learn from another passenger by the *Isabel* that some excitement existed in Havana in consequence of the authorities having broken open the mails from Havana, which were placed on board the U. S. Mail Steam Ship *Empire City*, Capt. WINDLE, for New Orleans on the 19th inst., by the agent, Messrs. DRAKE & Co. The *Empire City* was advertised to sail on that morning at seven o'clock, but prior to that hour was boarded by the Chief of Police, two Commissioners and three Police officers, who proceeded to open the Havana letters, detaining thereby the steamer until half past eight o'clock—one hour and a half. The following morning the U. S. Mail Steam Ship *Crescent City*, Capt. BAXTER, just as she was about proceeding to New York, was similarly treated, and detained one hour and a quarter.

It is said that the authorities have adopted this course in order, if possible, to discover what Creoles in the Island are engaged in correspondence with the Fillibusters of the United States. On the 21st inst., however, the U. S. Consul at Havana, Judge SHARKEY, addressed a communication to the Captain-General, protesting, it is said, in energetic terms against the right of the Cuban authorities to search any U. S. Mail steam ship. Our informant further states that he believes no response had been received by our Consul, prior to the departure of the *Isabel*. The *Isabel*, however, was permitted to leave Port without undergoing any examination; the communication therefore, of our Consul, seems to have had a desirable effect.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following are the principal Drawn Numbers in Drawing of 12th February: No. 28.477, $30.000; 18,447, $20,000; 23.784, $12,000; 867, $6,000; Nos. 15,992, 32,393, 35,246. 38,050, 38.776, each $2,000; Nos. 1.011, 1.638, 9,084, 13.078, 15,132, 21,502, 38,465, 38,766. 39.841, each $1.000; Nos. 5,812, 9,039, 10.549, 11.469, 13.670, 21,907, 22,705, 26,755, 28,378, 36,639, 39,942, each $500.

Mr. Pierce, of the Book Store, has laid upon our table:

"FIRST LOVE, a story of Woman's Heart," by Eugene Sue. Three volumes in one. Price 25 cents. Like all Sue's works, it is well worth reading as a work of art.

"WALDE WARREN, a Tale of Circumstantial Evidence," by Emerson Bennet, complete in one volume. Price 25 cents. The scene is laid in the Southwest, and we should think the novel affords stirring incidents, and would repay perusal in an unemployed hour.

"UGLY EFFIE, and other Tales," by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. The volume contains 369 pages, and eight of Mrs. Hentz's best stories, for 50 cents, and we think it well worth the money.

ANOTHER PROGRAMME OF THE CABINET.—We find in the Baltimore Sun of last Monday, another programme of the Cabinet, which differs somewhat from that which we gave last week—the difference consisting rather in the positions assigned to the different persons named, than in the persons themselves. It may be that this publishing of Cabinet rumours is a very unprofitable business; indeed, we are seriously inclined to think that it is, but then, what of that? everybody does it, and it can't be repeated only four more times, after which the official will be known. The telegraph in the Sun says:

The following is said to be the true complexion of the Cabinet, as definitely fixed upon:—Hon. William L. Marcy, of New York, Secretary of State; Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Robert McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior: Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War; Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Post-Master-General; Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

A MORMON SPLIT.—It would seem that even the Mormons are not without their sectarian divisions. They, too, have their orthodox and heterodox—their Old Fogies and Young Americas. The "New Church" has sprung off from the "Old Church," and now they hate each other with due cordiality.

Great excitement exists among real estate holders, in Mobile in consequence of a large number of suits of ejectment brought against them for defective titles. Property of over $2,000,000 value is involved.

Arrival of the Humbolt.—Three days later from Europe.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamer Humbolt arrived here to-day. She brings Liverpool dates to the 16th Febuary, being three days later.

The Humbolt brings sixty-five passengers and $89,000 in specie. Among her passengers is Mr. McCroskey, the American consul at Southampton.

ENGLAND.—The steamer Europe has arrived out. England was quiet. Parliament has done nothing of special or general interest.

The winter in England has been unusually severe. Heavy snows storms had prevailed, causing considerable distress.

IRELAND.—The steamer Victoria struck against a rock on the coast of Dublin, and almost immediately went to pieces. There were about one hundred passengers on board, of whom about fifty lost their lives from drowning.

FRANCE.—The French legislature was opened on the 16th by the Emperor in person. His speech had a favorable effect on the Bourse

There is nothing of striking interest in France. All was quiet, and government affairs were moving on as usual. The Emperor and Empress continue to retain the confidence of the people. Some other arrests for political offences had been made, and others previotsly arrested liberated.

GERMANY.—Affairs in Germany present no new feature of moment.

ITALY.—The insurrection at Milan and other parts of Italy has been subdued, and martial law had been proclaimed.

Later from California, &c.

The steamer United States, from Aspinwall the 18th, arrived at New York on Monday last. The steamers Tennesee and Cortes arrived at Panama on the 15th, and the Sierra Nevada on the 9th.

The United States brings 300 passengers and $112,000 in specie.

The Sierra Nevada at Panama brought Valparaiso dates of Jan. 28th. The schooner Daniel Beckwith, bound to California, had been destroyed by fire at Talcahuana.

The Golden Gate and Winfield Scott left Panama on the 1st for San Francisco. The Cortez brought down 200 passengers and $110,000 in gold. She passed the Pacific and Tennessee off Monterey on the 8th.

The corvette Portsmouth was at Acapulco.

In California the floods had nearly subsided, but the roads were still almost impassible, and the suffering of the people in the interior represented as heart-rending. The supply of flour at Nevada and vicinity was entirely exhausted. In the mines, at some places, life was sustained by feeding on mere scraps, which they were fortunate enough to have left and had previously thrown aside.

A destructive fire occured at Tobago on the 18th. No business houses were burnt.

Advices from Chirique state that the survey of the new route from the Atlantic to the Pacific was progre-sing favorably.

It was reported that an Ecuadorian vessel lying in the harbor of Tobago was procuring recruits.

There was no political news from Peru. Rich gold diggins had been found at Meadosea.

Australia dates of Dec. 10th had been received at Callao. The yield of gold amounted to £1,000,000 per month. Two government escorts had arrived at Sydney with 40,000 ounces of gold, and the ship Meteor had sailed for London with 44,000, ounces The accounts of the crops were favorable, the ground yielding abundantly. Flour at Sydney brought $12 per 200 lbs.

Seventeen Americans had returned to Panama, none of them with less than $3.000. A number are passengers on board of the United States, and speak in high terms of Australia.

The emigration into Melbourne from Great Britain and the United States is said to average about 1,000 daily. The American ship Ticonderoga, from England, with 1,000 government emigrants was in quarantine at Port Philip—125 passengers had died of measles.

Board at hotels in Melbourne was worth $2 per day. The Government were paying $2 50 per day for laborers on the public works.

There has been terrible destruction of property at Oregon from the floods. Many buildings swept away in Oregon city The Willamett river at one time was covered with floating dwellings, saw-mills, &c.

The health of the Isthmus continued good, and the roads rapidly improving.

Small sales of flour took place at San Francisco on the 31st ult., at $23.

Rice had advanced.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the surrounding counties, held at Whitehall, Wayne county, on Saturday, the 12th of February, 1853, for the purpose of considering the proper steps to be taken in regard to any and all persons suspected of incendiarism, and other base crimes. The President being unwell, Allen W. Wooten was requested to take the chair.—The object of the meeting being explained, the Association proceeded to business, as follows:

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of six to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: Jesse Lassiter, Mark Kutely, Col. James Davis, Calvin Rouse, Lemuel Dawson, and Needham Waters; and on motion of Dr. Davis, the chairman and Secretary were added to the committee.

The committee after a few moments' retirement, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, through their chairman, Jesse Lassiter:

WHEREAS, the peace of the community has been broken, and the good citizens thereof have, from time to time, been molested, by some unknown villian or villians; and whereas, the property of some of our most worthy citizens has been maliciously or clandestinely destroyed by fire and other means, by these midnight mauranders, & public safety thrown in jeopardy, we, a portion of the citizens, well wishers of good order, in convention assembled, are thoroughly convinced, from evidence gained from various sources, whence the above named depredations come.

1. *Resolved*, That we do most earnestly regret the distracted and unhappy condition of our community, caused by the fiendish perpetrators of darkest crime.

2. *Resolved*, That while we regret the performance of a duty incumbent upon all honorable people, which public as well as private security, demands at our hands, a task we could rather forego; we deprecate, and will no longer submit to such wanton and rascally outrages as have been from time to time perpetrated on our good and peaceable citizens.

3. *Resolved*, That we have strong reasons to suspect Enoch Cobb as being accessory to the commission of the many acts of incendiarisms heretofore witnessed by the good people of the surrounding country, by which great and severe losses have been sustained, and that he is hereby particularly requested, for the sake of the peace and safety of all concerned, to leave peaceably this State.

4. *Resolved*, That a word to the wise is sufficient, and we sincerely trust there will be no cause for further and more active means of redress.

5. *Resolved*, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the New Era, Republican & Patriot, Telegraph, Wilmington Journal, and Weekly News, with a request that they be published.

On motion, the association adjourned, to meet at this place at 11 o'clock, Saturday, 26th inst.

Wm. Kornegay, Pres't; L. Whitfield, Sec.; Jesse Hardy, Wm. Hines, Ira Davis, J. T. Dawson, J. H. Jarman, Loft. Quinn, Wm. S. Bowden, Edw. Outlaw, G. Quinn, Thos. Hardison, Jacob Turner, Calvin Hays, Insel Sullivan, Jesse Taylor, Alsey Gregory, G Outlaw, Willis Pipkin, Wm. B Whitfield, F. T. Wise, Lemuel Dawson, Thos. Dale, Elijah Bizzle, Allen Whitfield, B. D. Barnett, J. W. Davis, B. F. Sutton, W. M. Bolies, J. M. Davis, C. L. Davis, Seth Davis, O. L. Hawkins, John P. Davis, Wm. Kornegay, A. L. Davis, Jno. E. Davis, J. M. Kornegay, R. A. Whitfield, N. B. Whitfield, Wooten Bizzell, R. E. Davis, Jno. S. Davis, David Tindal, Isaac Casey, Bright Brock, Will. Eason, John W. Casey, Simpson Harper, John Tindal, John H. Blizzard, Gatlin Pate, Oliver Spencer, Jno. H. Allbertson, Churchill Bell, Wiley Rouse, Samuel Loftin, T. T. Hollowell, E. C. Patrick, Oliver Smith, S. D. Phillips, Giles Smith, Kinch, Grant, Wm. Smith, F. J. Cox, G. Stancil, P. C. Brister, Blount King, B. H. Smith, Wm. D. Cobb, Wm. Robinson, Wm. Carroway, D. B. Everett, Jas. F. Kornegay, G. W. Collier, John Wright, Wm. Thompson, John Everitt, John B. Griswold, R. Edmundson, E. Murray, John H. Powell, James K. Green, Wm. Holloway, John T. Kennedy, C. J. Nelson, J. J. Baker, Daniel Cogdell, James S. Lane, Jno. W. Davis.

Arrival of the Georgia.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamer Georgia arrived here from Chagres with a full complement of passengers and $2,800,000 in gold She also brings the regular California mails of the 1st February.—Her news is no later than what has already been received by the United States and other conveyances.

New Hanover Bible Society.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 23d, 1853.

At a meeting of the friends of the Bible, held this evening at the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. I. Langdon was called to the chair, and Rev. M. B. Grier, appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That we form a Society, to be called the "New Hanover Bible Society," auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

A constitution was reported, and after sundry amendments was adopted.

The following persons were duly elected officers of the Society. President Dr. James H. Dickson; Vice President, H. Nutt, Levin Lane, Jas. Kerr; Secretary, M. B. Grier; Treasurer, Capt. Gilbert Potter; Executive Committee, Isaac Northrop, Geo. H. Kelley, Thos. Loring, Jos McLaurin, Eli W. Hall, Esqrs, together with the other officers of the Society.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the various newspapers of the town.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Deruelle the Society adjourned. W. I. LANGDON, Chm'n.

M. B. GRIER, Sec'y.

SUPREME COURT.—The following decisions have been delivered since our last:—

By NASH, C. J.—In Barnes v. Ward, in Equity, from Robeson, making the injunction perpetual. Also, in doe ex dem Ward v. Hearne, from Stanly, affirming the judgment. Also, in Abrams v. Suttles, from Henderson, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J.—In Bowers, adm'r., v. Hoyt and others, and in Clark v. Hoyt and others, in Equity, from Martin, declaring Mrs. B. entitled to a life estate, &c. Also, in Armfield v. Moore, from Union, directing a venire de novo.

By BATTLE, J.—In Fulford v. Hancock, in Equity from Carteret, directing a decree for partition. Also, in March v. Wilson, from Surry affirming the judgment. Also, in Troy v Troy, in Equity from Bladen, dismissing the petition.

Supreme Court.

This Tribunal adjourned on Wednesday, after a laborious Session. The following are the closing decisions:—

By NASH, C. J.—In Turner v. Hughes, in Equity, from Wake, confirming the report. Also, in *doe ex dem*, Smith v. Bryan, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in Parker v. Latham, from Beaufort, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Carroway v. Cox, from Wayne, judgment below reversed; judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in State v. Hussey, from Guilford, awarding a *venire de novo*.

By PEARSON, J.—In *doe ex dem*, Myers v. Craige, from Anson, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Blue v. NcDuffie, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in President &c., Deaf, Dumb Institute v. Norwood, in Equity, from Orange; decree for plaintiffs: (Nash, C. J. dissented.) Also, in Robinson v. Lewis, in Equity, from Bladen, dismissing the Bill.

By BATTLE, J.—In Greene v. Lane, in Equity, from Craven, dismissing the petition, affirming the former decree. Also, in Drewry v. Phillips, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in Fanshaw v. Fanshaw, from Currituck, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Dudley v. Winfield, in Equity, from Anson. Also, in Owen v. Owen, in Equity, from Sampson, directing the proper accounts to be taken.

Decision in the Great India Rubber Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—There has seldom been a decision of so much inportance to the public and those immediately concerned as that made in the Patent office to-day by the Commissioner of Patents The application to extend Goodyear's India Rubber Patent for seven years dismissed and the public will hereafter have free use of the invention.

From a careful perusual of the decision it appears that it is likely to carry with it the subsequent patent, which is immediately dependent on this, sulphur being indispensable in both patents There is no appeal, the law of 1848 giving no exclusive power to the commissioner. The interest involved exceeds $5,000,000. This is a great triumph for Horace H. Day, who was proved by thirteen witnesses to be the prior inventor.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Savannah Journal says that its exchanges from Florida "do not bring us any account of a battle with Billy Bowlegs, as we had hoped they would do. Billy's *coup d'etat* still retains its brilliancy, and that hero is tranquilly awaiting attack, in undisturbed possession of his native everglades. The only allusion to him we find in the Jacksonville News, of the 12th.—They are as follows:

"Gen. Blake, the contractor for the removal of the Indians, passed through on the Welaka on Tuesday last, *en route* for Washington. He seems to think there is still hope that the Indians will go voluntarily, provided a *demonstration* is made to force them. All means and appliances have heretofore been exhausted, and failed, *except one*; and until that is tried, we shall have no hope—and that is the plan of "still hunting," and high rewards, for success. We see no "impropriety" in it.

"President Fillmore, it is supposed, will make a visit to the South soon after the 4th of March; and we notice that a public meeting is suggested at Wilmington, North Carolina, to make the arrangements to give him a suitable reception.

If he will extend his visit South as far as the *everglades*, his friend Billy will be happy to reciprocate the hospitality he received at the White House last September, but it will be done after *his own fashion!* The *way* Billy would *entertain* the ex-President, in the "Big Cypress," would be a "caution" to all the rest of mankind!"

GEN. PIERCE'S CARRIAGE AND HORSES.—On Thursday, the 24th ult., the splendid carriage and horses presented by the Boston people to Gen. Pierce, arrived in New York, *en route* for Washington. The horses, which cost $1,400, are of a light bay color, with switch tails The carriage is a very costly one, the materials used in its construction being all manufactured in New England. It weighs about 1300 pounds, and cost about $1500. It is made in the French caleche style. The whole equipage, including harness, &c., cost $3.500. This handsome present will be presented to Gen. Pierce at Washington, by Messrs. Dunbar, Riddle and Fetridge, who are the committee on behalf of the Boston people.

Attorney General Crittenden was married to the widow of the late General Ashley, on Sunday evening last, at Dr. Payne's Episcopal Church, in Washington City. President Fillmore, General Pierce, General Scott, members of Congress, of the Cabinet, and many others were in attendance. The bride was given away by Secretary Everett.

POST OFFICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Postmaster General has established a new Post office at Pine Hill, Richmond county, Wiley Smith, P. M. Also, at Colvin's Creek, New Hanover county, Joel L. Moore, P. M.

Contentina, Pitt county, and Pleasant Oak, Mecklenburg county, have been discontinued.

The Philadelphia dealers in breadstuffs are about to establish a Corn Exchange, and for that purpose have agreed to meet every morning for the discussion and transaction of business, from 9 until 10 o'clock.

The U. S. mail steamer Washington, sailed from New York on Saturday for Southampton and Bremen, taking out $85,323 in specie and 31 passengers

Two of the Aldermen of New York city have been indicted by the Grand Jury for misdemeanors.

BACK AGAIN.—A large number of slaves passed through this place yesterday on their way from Florida to Halifax county, from which they had been removed some years ago.

People having almost ceased to remove *from* North Carolina, it is natural that the tide should turn. Many others would do as the masters of these slaves, if they could summons the neccessary moral courage.

Fayetteville Observer.

SPEECH OF GEN. PIERCE.—Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, from the committee appointed by congress to inform Gen. Pierce of his election as President of the United States, reported that Gen. P. accepted the office in the following speech:—

"You will please communicate to the respective houses of congress my acceptance of the trust confided to me, and at the same time express to them my grateful acknowledgments, and assure them of the deep sense of obligation with which I regard this manifestation of confidence on the part of my countrymen, and it will be my earnest desire to prove that their confidence has not been misplaced."

SWEARING IN THE VICE PRESIDENT.—A Bill was introduced and unanimously passed in the U. S. Senate, Thursday last, authoizing our Consul at Havana, to administer the oath of office on the 5th March, or any time thereafter, to Vice President King. Also, authorizing any Judge of a U. S. Court to administer said oath at any place in the United States, on said 4th March or thereafter.

The President Elect.

"Halifax," the Washington correspondent of the South-Side Democrat, states that Jefferson Davis has positively declined a seat in the Cabinet, and gives a graphic sketch of Gen. Pierce's arrival in the Federal Metropolis:

I understand that Gen. PIERCE ran a very deep set saw on the office seekers last night, when arriving at the Washington depot. The committees, some of whom had got themselves appointed to receive him, with "*le grand flourrishe*," were ranged about the inner door of the car house, written speech and hats in hands. The instant the cars stopped, a seedy looking individual jumped from the *baggage* car. He was habited in a rusty overcoat and shocking bad hat, and his jaws were tied up in a handkerchief. With hands in his pockets, he elbowed his way through the eager crowd of committee men, who were straining their eyes to discern the person of the President elect and those known to be in attendance upon him, among those dismounting from the passenger cars. While so engaged, a patriot, deeply interested in the division of the spoils, hearing the steam whistle, had rushed from the avenue to the station, and leaping into the door ran butt against the seedy looking stranger, who was just then striding out of it. The latter gave his assailant a look from head to foot, saying—"Is it absolutely necessary to run a man chock down?"—passed on, taking the first hack at hand and driving to Willard's. As the hackman was closing the coach door, on his "fare," the committees learned that their prey had escaped them. On arriving at Willard's, Gen. Pierce managed to reach his rooms without its being known by another soul that he was in the house. His private Secretary, who had selected his suite of rooms, some time before, had so described to him their locality, as to enable him to reach them without even acquainting the person in the office of his presence. To-day he is receiving no call, though some gentlemen have been with him on his own invitation, I understand.

The Ericsson Propeller.

Her trip to Alexandria. The Washington papers give a good account of the breathing ship during her recent trip from New York to Alexandria. It is stated that she will remain at that city probably ten or twelve days, to afford the members of the Government of Congress and others, full opportunity to examine her peculiarities. Mr. Ericsson, the ingenious inventor of her motor, is on board. This ship and her novel motive power have been so often and so fully referred to in our paper that any description here would be unnecessary repetition. Her size is about 2,200 tons, her engines are estimated at 600 horse-power, and her model is said to be beautiful. She made no attempt to try her speed on her way up the Potomac, that forming no part of the object of her voyage.

Captain Lowber, weighed anchor at half-past nine o'clock last Wednesday morning at Sandy Hook, and, in pursuance of instructions, stood to the east in the face of a strong gale and heavy sea. He kept his course for eighty miles, when the wind shifted to the northwest. He then stood in shore again in the face of the gale. During these two gales the ship stood the test nobly, and though she pitched her bowsplit under water, with her lee-guard immersed, her engines performed with the utmost regularity, the wheels making six turns and a half a minute, with entire uniformity. Not the slighest motion was perceptible in the frame work and bracing of the engines. After the ship and engines were thus fully tested, Captain Lowber shaped his course for the Cheaspeake, and in going up the bay encountered a heavy snow-storm.

On approaching the mouth of the Potomac the weather became so thick that the pilot declined to go further and the ship came to anchor at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The engines had then been in operation for seventy-three hours without being stopped for a moment or requiring the slighest adjustment—only one fireman having been on duty at a time during the whole trip. The consumption of fuel was under five tons in the twenty-four hours Captain Sands of the navy, who was on board to witness the performance, is delighted with the result, and says that he would willingly go to Australia in her. Thus the great principle of the new motor is now a demonstrated reality.

The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. John P. Kennedy, has addressed a letter to Captain Ericsson, in which he speaks favorably of the new invention, and expresses his wishes for its success. He says:

The country and the Government have both so many inducements to wish for a fortunate result to your great enterprise, that I regard it as an obligation upon this Department to contribute whatever may be appropriately in my power, to promote the full development of your invention, and to aid in the most effectual means to test its value.

It was with this conviction that I requested you to allow your ship to be brought, at the earliest practicable day during the present session of Congress, to the neighborhood of the seat of Government, not only that it might be seen and examined by the public authorities, but that by the voyage hither a trial of its capacity and quality might be made which should enable this Department to form the best judgment upon the question of the adaption of the principle of its construction to the uses of the service.

First Vessel for Liberia.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington February 25, 1853.

The American Colonization Society is making preparations to start a vessel from Norfolk, Virginia, the First of May, with emigrants for Liberia. One hundred and seventy-eight persons have already applied for a passage—of whom one hundred and fourteen are from Virginia: fifty-two from North Carolinia, six from Kentucky, three from Massachusetts, one from Ohio, one from Pennsylvania, and one from New York. A fine large vessel will be chartered, affording the most ample accommodations for two hundred and fifty passengers. Application for a passage should be made immediately. The price of passage and six months support in Liberia is sixty dollars each one, for all who are able to pay. A free passage and six months' support will be given to all worthy persons who are unable to pay, and who can come well recommended.

A pamphlet containing all necessary "information about going to Liberia" will be forwarded to all who desire it. W. McLAIN,
Secretary American Colonization Society.

We learn from the Savannah Courier that Mr. WILLIAM J. HOLMES, a gentleman of high respectability, in Hamilton county, Florida, was murbered on the 17th inst. by a man named JAMES HALL. There is a large reward offered for HALL'S arrest. HALL is a man about forty-five years old, light complexion, light hair, rather red—blue eyes and deep set—remarkably hump shouldered, and his head thrown back—will weigh about 115 lbs., and was riding a chestnut sorrel horse when he left. He is said to be quick spoken, and is as cunning as a fox.

"A PARTY IS A BODY OF MEN UNITED FOR PROMOTING, BY THEIR JOINT ENDEAVORS, THE NATIONAL INTEREST UPON SOME PARTICULAR PRINCIPLE IN WHICH THEY ARE ALL AGREED. The duty imposed upon such a party, in order to insure success, is constant vigilance. It is in a position of perpetual hostility to its opposing party or parties. SEVERE AND ARDUOUS CONTEST is essential to success, nay, to the continuance of its own existence. Now, we all know that the *active* men of every political party, are comparatively few in number. On those few devolve the duty of managing its affairs. They have to maintain the contest in which the party is engaged; they have to bear the burden and heat of every day; and of them arduous labors and great personal sacrifices are unceasingly demanded. The vast numerical majority of every political party *are engaged in their own personal affairs, attending to their private business, from which, except on special occasions*, say election days and occasional convocations—*they will never consent to be drawn.*

Now, what I maintain is, that those men who do the work and submit to the sacrifices, and *give* and *receive* the hard blows in party conflicts, HAVE CLAIMS UPON THE PARTY for *whatever emoluments and honors it has to bestow.* I do not mean that any party claim can compensate for the want of proper qualifications faithfully and intelligently to discharge the duties of office to which a citizen may aspire; but what I mean is, that where there *are* such qualifications, THE MEN WHO HAVE MINGLED IN THE PARTY CONTESTS ARE TO BE PREFERRED IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL STATIONS. Let this principle be overlooked, and the declaration made that *individual services and sacrifices give no claims upon a party for preferment*, and it will soon see that NONE WILL PERFORM SERVICES AND MAKE SACRIFICES FOR IT. The avowal of such a principle by any party WOULD BE AN ANNUNCIATION OF ITS DISSOLUTION."

Capt. Lowber has written home to the owners of the Ericsson, in New York, expressing himself entirely satisfied with her performance at sea and confirming to their full extent, the gratifying reports that have already appeared.

The Public Lands.

The fuss and struggle over the public lands and the proceeds of the public lands, reminds us of a legal anecdote. A witness on the stand was asked, "What did Mary say?" The opposing council objected to the question, and went into a long and learned argument to show that it was not competent. The lawyer who had pronounced the question maintained that it should be answered, and dived deep into legal lore to sustain his position. The Judge sifted the arguments of both the champions, quoted the authorities, and finally decided that the witness should answer the question—"What did Mary say?" was asked; and the reply was, "Not a word."

And thus after all the squabble about what is to be done with the proceeds of public lands, it turns out that there are no proceeds; but on the contrary the expense of surveying and bringing them into market has been greater than the amount received for them.

But some contend that the Government should defray the expenses and divide the receipts among the States. This would only be sifting the money from one pocket to the other. The Government would draw from the people the money to pay for the lands surveyed, and then return them a portion of what they had paid. Why not let the money remain with them, and let the proceeds of the lands go towards defraying the expenses of bringing them into market? The tariff laid on imports to furnish a revenue, comes out of the people who consume the imported articles. It is but an indirect way of taxing them, and if the amount received for the lands does not go into the treasury then the indirect taxation must be increased. Thus the captivating generosity of giving to the States the proceeds of the public lands is but a gilded hook whose barb is a high tariff—a pretext to foist that old exploded thunder of the whig party upon the people.

It sounds remarkably well to say that Uncle Sam should have his lands surveyed, the Indian titles extinguished, &c., and then sell them and give his money to the boys But where does the old fellow get the money to have this done? Why the boys must contribute it—must pay a little higher for clothes and various other articles, which would be unnecessary if the old Uncle would just go along, and take the money he gets for his lands to pay for bringing them into market. His lands are large and valuable and soon will yield him a revenue; and then he can afford to lower his tariff, which will cheapen many of the articles that his boys have to buy. This, too, will prevent his Northern sons from growing rich by impoverishing his Southern ones; for the demagogical liberality of giving the proceeds of the public lands is but a trick to increase the tariff and enrich the Northern manufacturers.

Some astute ones, although they profess to be opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the lands, are in favor of distributing the lands themselves among the States. Now this is simply stuff, gammon, every bit of it. If the General Government, with all its wealth, wisdom and power, cannot make these lands profitable, how is it to be expected that a single State can, when the lands belonging to one State lie in another, at the mercy of the State in which they do lie as to the amount of taxes they shall pay. Suppose, for instance, North Carolina has 500,000 acres of land in Illinois. Illinois may say, "You have no business with that land here in my territory. I will give ten thousand dollars for it, and if you are not willing to take it, why I will lay a tax of 50 cents per acre upon it." And this is just about the course that would be pursued by the new States in which the lands lie.

We say let the public lands remain in the hands of the General Government. Let it manage them—they are too unwieldy for a State where they lie beyond the borders of the State to which they belong. If Uncle Sam can't manage them to advantage, one of his sons would not be likely to do better.

Mountain Banner.

Slave Trade in British Vessels.

The laws of the United States make the importation of slaves from foreign countries *piracy*. The British Government sanctions the importation of coolies into Jamaica, and other British islands. How much better this system is than the slave trade and slavery, the reader may judge after reading the following:—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*