THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 25, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

For Congress,
HON. WM. S. ASHE.

Intolerance.

As we remarked upon a former occasion, it is natural for those assuming a position or advocating a course at variance with the established principles of the party to which they claim to belong, to deprecate in advance that exposure of their erroneous action, which they must feel that the press of that party, in the conscientious discharge of its duty, will be called upon to make, and the very fact of their so doing is an involuntary acknowledgment of their own consciousness of the irregularity if no impropriety of their course of procedure. This much we were prepared to expect from Mr. Leak, as a necessary consequence of his position, but we were *not* prepared to find any one laying claims to the courteous bearing of a gentleman, or to the still higher and more purifying influences of christian membership, endeavoring to effect his object at the expense of the feelings, the legitimate influence, and the private interests of another individual, no matter how humble that individual might be, or however lacking in the possession of those "ample means," upon which Mr. Leak, by his frequent reference to them in his own case, seems to set so high a value. And yet such, we regret to say, has been the course pursued by Mr. Leak towards one of the editors of this paper. We regret it deeply for his own sake, since the harboring of such feelings and the commission of such acts must necessarily result in laying the foundation of future misery and corroding for the heart which could entertain the feeling or dictate the action.

The attempt, by a gentleman of Mr. Leak's age and wealth, to crush a young man almost at his outset in life, simply because he *is* a young man, and a native of another land, is one of those movements which stamp their own reprobation and that of their originator in colors and characters too strongly marked to receive any additional force from mere words, or to have one jot, or one tittle of that force abated by the most artful glosing.

From pillar to post—from stump to stump—from Long Creek to the head of the District—Mr. Leak seems to consider it his duty to endeavor to excite a prejudice against our person, and effect an injury to our paper, by denouncing one of the Editors of the Journal—Mr. Fulton—as a foreigner, and as a young man. He has been all that—(only more so as regards age)—for the four years and a half during which he has edited, or participated in editing, this paper; and every man, woman or child that cares to know, knows it long ago, without Mr. Leak coming down as a missionary to inform them of such an important fact. We cannot suppose that Mr. Leak will charge upon us as faults, that we are neither as old, nor as rich as he is; nor even assert that we, or anybody else, are to blame on account of the place where we happened to be born. It is hard that men should be abused for their misfortunes; and strange that any person should undertake to do so, and then stand up and accuse other people of intolerance, and try to lay claim to the honors of martyrdom.

But it is said that the regular Democrats, who oppose Mr. Leak's hobby of distribution, are intolerant towards those who differ from them upon this question. Now, permit us to ask if there can be produced, in the annals of political history, an expression indicative of more intolerance and presumption than that uttered by Mr. Leak here in the Court House—that he would vote for *no* man for Governor who does not agree with him upon this question. By this Mr. Leak clearly read out of *his* church the vast body of the party in the State, for he must have remembered the resolution of the last State Convention—he must have known that, in the disputed districts, *every* Democratic candidate stood and still stands upon the old platform of the party, and yet he read them all out. Talk of intolerance, indeed! Who can beat that? Who can equal it?

But this canvass is nearly at a close, and we rejoice that it is so. Political warfare has in itself sufficient seeds of unpleasant feeling, but it becomes doubly unpleasant, when, as in this case, the attempt is made to crush opposing individuals by such means as those resorted to by Mr. Leak. But we have kept cool. Perhaps we have met his attacks in one or two cases in language more suited to the nature of the offence than in accordance with our usual manner; but if severe, we have been deservedly so. For this, we have no apology to offer on our own account, although we endeavor to make for Mr. Leak that apology of which his embittered feelings will not yet permit him to see the necessity and propriety. It is useless to attempt to get out of his language at Long Creek; we had our information, and predicated our remarks offered some time since, upon the statements of too many and too respectable witnesses. We, however, appeal to nobody, as natives or as foreigners, nor seek to make capital with either, although we notice that Mr. Leak has been writing a letter to try and do away with the effect of some of his remarks. Every man that claims to vote, should do so as an *American citizen* and nothing else, and should alike repel either cajolery or abuse directed to or against them in any other way.

But we state sincerely that of our comparative youth, limited means, or foreign parentage, we are not in the slightest degree ashamed; but we *would* be ashamed of grey hairs that, as in Mr. Leak's case, bring neither appreciation of the rights, nor respect for the feelings of others—that would try to bring the influence of age and wealth to crush youth struggling for independence. We are neither poor enough to ask favors from Mr. Leak nor any body else, nor rich enough to make him a present of those three dollars and a half advertising—having to pay which has so wounded his sensitive spirit through its most accessible avenue—his pocket. That man is a recreant to the best feelings of our common nature, who is weak enough and base enough to be ashamed of his origin. And may the hand that pens these lines forget its cunning when we feel ashamed of those to whom we owe—not simply life, which is a doubtful boon at best—but all that makes life valuable—precepts that have been the guiding star of our otherwise unguided youth, and an early culture of mind, to which we owe all the little that we may have done, or may hereafter hope to accomplish.

You can go, Mr. Leak! You can wrap and roll yourself, if you choose, in those "ample means" over which you rejoice; but you may rest assured, that there is a generous and high-minded public that will set a proper estimate upon your efforts; and that, instead of injuring your intended victim, they will recoil upon yourself. You can go, Mr. Leak.

☞ We publish in another column an article which we find in the Baltimore Sun upon the Danubian Principalities. We had intended writing something ourselves, but find this ready to our hands, and in the main correct.

The Difference.

Just after dinner yesterday, we got round to the sanctum, warm and exhausted by our extensive efforts. We picked up the Petersburg Intelligencer, and noticed therein and thereby, that some appreciative refectory-keeper had been sending the Editor a bowl of smoking Turtle soup, over which the Intelligencer-man smacked his lips and did rejoice. Having lost our appetite at dinner, we could have no sympathy with the Editor in his raptures over the aldermanic dish, and we got in a sort of pet with him for his gourmandising propensities. Well, the afternoon passed by, and about six, we happened to glance over the Petersburg Express, and found that the Fxpress-man had got a bowl of soup, too, and *he* smacked his lips; but did we get mad with him about it?—not at all—the carniverous propensity had returned; we waxed slightly hungry, and sympathized perfectly with him of the Express, upon the whole question of Turtle soup.

Now, there ought to be a moral to this, if we could only find it out; for certainly the Editor of the Journal is too grave and venerable a man—Mr. Leak to the contrary, notwithstanding—to write anything without a proper feeling of responsibility. Perhaps it is intended to teach us the necessity and propriety of putting a lenient construction upon the action of others. When we see people working all sorts of moves to get offices and official positions, we must take into consideration the state of their appetite therefor—how long they have been hungering and thirsting after them. We must not measure their corn in our bushel. Because we cannot see or feel the all-absorbing charms of official position, that is no reason why some others should not. The reply of the toper is in point. He was accused and reprimanded for his fondness for drinking. Ah, said he, your are always talking about how much I drink, but you never take into account how *dry* I am.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

Additional Foreign News by the Europa.

There are some additional details of the news by the Europa, but all in relation to the European difficulties is still conjecture. It is certain that the Russian forces have entered the principalities. Whether such action will be regarded as a *casus belli* by the Porte, depends upon the view taken of it by England and France. If not so regarded by these powers, negociations may again be resumed. The precise position and political character of these principalities, which are *quasi* independent in their local government but tributary to Turkey, and under a sort of Russian protectorate, is necessary to a full understanding of the subject. This we shall endeavor to explain tomorrow, from a consideration of all the lights before us.

It is a misfortune, that in the fondness for excitement, almost everything is exaggerated, and it is extremely probable that the demands of Russia upon Turkey have been so in this case. However, all is bound to come out. The Turks are said to be eager for war, and their drillings and preparations are incessant under the direction of French and English officers. Selim Pacha has gone on a mission to Schamyl Bey, the Circassian Chief, to secure his alliance. In case of a war, the policy of rousing all the border tribes and subject, but discontented nationalities against Russia, will no doubt be adopted.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

By NASH, C. J. In Credle v. Credle, from Hyde, reversing the judgment below, and directing judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Williams v. Burnett, in equity, from Martin, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Upchurch v. Wilson, in equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Elliott v. Avery, from Perquimans, reversing the judgment and dismissing the petition. Also, in Freeman v. Morris, from Bertie, reversing the judgment. Also, in Manning v. Jones, from Gates; *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Perry, from Wake, declaring that there is no error.

By PEARSON, J. In Adams v. Pate, from Wayne, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Boyd v. Latham, from Beaufort, judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in Robertson v. Cunningham & Badger, in equity, from Caswell, sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the bill.—Also, in Ashbee v. Cowell, in equity, from Currituck, reversing the decretal order. Also, in Abrams v. Pender, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Petway v. Baker, from Edgecombe, affirming the decree. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Brothers v. Brothers, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Buffaloe v. Hussey, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in Marrow v. Marrow, in equity, from Granville. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Baxter v. Baxter, from Currituck, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Sanders v. Bean, from Montgomery, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Benton v. Saunders, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Anthony v. Smith, in equity, from Halifax, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Croom v. Whitfield, in equity, from Lenoir.

Later from Santa Fe.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.

Advices from Santa Fe, dated June 11, say that there was a considerable excitement respecting the law of Congress to remove the Californian Indians to New Mexico. A public meeting was held, and protest forwarded to Washington

The silver mines near El Paso prove extremely valuable. 100 lbs. ore yield $15 to $20. The mines are supposed to be inexhaustible.

Governor Payne is recovering.

The Disorganizers.

Who are they? A. W. Venable, of the Fourth District, who announced himself for Congress the day he arrived in Granville from Washington, without waiting to consult the Democrats of the District, and who declared in advance that he was not to be controlled by "bobtailed lawyers, broken down constables, and beer-house debaters." The failure to hold a Convention in this District is owing more to his opposition to it, both public and private, than to all other causes combined.

Who are they? Walter F. Leak, of the Third District, who is out for Congress in favor of Bennett's Bill, and who declares in advance that he will support no man for Governor who is opposed to it. Mr. Leak not only takes ground against a Democratic principle, but he has the assurance—the arrogance to declare that *he* will support no man for Governor who does not agree with *him!*

Who are they? The Democratic Free Press, so-called, of Wilmington, which supports Mr. Leak in this conduct and also Messrs. Latham and Loftin in their opposition to Mr. Ruffin.

Who are they? Messrs. Latham and Loftin, of the second District, who are opposing Mr. Ruffin, the regular nominee—the former disappointed on account of office, and the latter once in full favor with his party in Lenoir, but now powerless there, and destined to defeat and final retirement.

Who are they? A little knot of disappointed office-seekers in the First District, who oppose Dr. Shaw, and are thus contributing to the election of Mr. Outlaw.

Here, then, are the disorganizers in North Carolina—all else is bright and cheering. We call upon the Democratic party to rise in its might and rid itself, if it must, of its unsound members. No party can exist without adhering to its principles, or without organization. *What is done now will tell for good or for evil next summer.* We now have the State—the people are with us, and we cannot maintain our position if we yield to disorganizers or favor those who, from selfish considerations, or from any considerations, abandon principle.—*Ral. Standard.*

Rev. Dr. Ives.

The Freeman's Journal contradicts the statement that Dr. Ives, late Bishop of North Carolina, was about to be ordained a priest in the Catholic Church, and that to this end the Pope had informed him he must separate from his wife.

The Charleston U. S. Catholic Miscellany says:

"If Mrs. Ives has become a Catholic, and is willing to embrace the religious or conventual life, thus freeing her husband of her own good will, Dr. Ives will be at liberty to prepare for Holy Orders. Otherwise, he will remain bound for ever to "love, cherish and protect" her as his lawful wife."

Turkey and Russia—The Danubian Principalities.

According to the latest intelligence from Europe, which we published yesterday, the Russians have crossed the Pruth, and proceeded to occupy two of the Danubian Principalities. Under these circumstances, the following account of the Danubian Principalities, and the relation Turkey and Russia hold toward them, cannot fail to possess considerable interest to the reader:

To the eastward of Hungary intervening between the land of Kossuth and the land of the Czar, lies Moldavia. It constitutes, on the map, a sort of promonotory or arm reaching up into the dangerous neighborhood of Russia, along the banks of the Pruth, from the point where that estuary discharges into greater flood of the Danube. Many years ago, before the Russians had discovered the superior value of diplomacy as a means of aggrandizement over the old-fashioned way of big armies and positive hard knocks, Bessarabia formed a most flourishing part of Moldavia, affording it a sea-coast on the Euxine and a river line on the Danube. In the year 1812, it was annexed, forcibly, to the dominions of the Emperor Alexander. So the Moldavia of to-day is entirely inland; touching Poland upon the north, Russia upon the east, Transylvania at the west, and Wallachia at the south; and covering a surface of about 17,000 square miles—an area about equal to that of Massachusetts and Vermont put together. Crowded together closely on this soil live considerably more than 1,419,105 people, of Slavic origin; the census of 1838, which affords us these figures, being the latest of which we have information. Jassy is the capital city.

Wallachia lies at the south of Moldavia and Transylvania, reaching from Servia at the west, in Bulgaria upon the south and east. Its area is pretty nearly 25,000 square miles, not varying materially from that of South Carolina. Its inhabitants—numbering more than two millions and a half of souls—are an extremely composite body; a large body tracing their origin distinctly to the Roman Military Colonies established along the Danube by Trajan and his successors; others, remounting to the early Greeks; a vast body owning Sclavic affinities; and the rest made up of thronging, busy Turks, Jews, and Gipsies. Bucharest is the capital.

Servia, the third of the Principalities, is about equal in superficial extent to Moldavia, and contains a million of inhabitants. The principal town is Belgrade.

The religion of these three provinces is the same as that of Russia; and so are their ethnological affinities. Political events have, however, served to weaken the tie. From the earliest historical period since the fall of the Western Empire, Moldavia, Wallachia and Servia have maintained a condition of *quasi* independence. The inhabitants elected their own princes, and managed their own internal affairs. Fealty was always acknowledged to some neighboring power, as security in the event of war; but there was always a stern, and generally a successful contest, whenever the lord paramount stretched his authority so far as to interfere with popular privileges. Down to the period of the reformation, the crown of Hungary was the one to which the Principalities did homage. The victories of Solyman, the Magnificent, however, transferred the supremacy to the Porte, and right willingly was the transfer accepted by the people, who found the Turkish protectorate ample security against the Muscovites, Cossacks, and other troublesome neighbors, with scrupulous regard to religion and established privileges and usages.

For the two succeeding centuries, the Extra-Danubian provinces enjoyed their rights without molestation. Then, however, the Porte asserted his authority to appoint the "hospodars," as the chiefs were called; and thenceforward these positions were sold upon speculation to rich Greeks of Constantinople, who used their power in accumulating rapid princely fortunes. This state of things was borne very impatiently until the commencement of the present century. The internal convulsions of Turkey, and the general insurrection of the Greeks at the South, encouraged similar movements along the Danube. The Czar, in his paternal tenderness for the Sclave race, was ready with substantial backing. He assumed the protectorate of the three provinces. He dictated the terms of accommodation finally agreed upon—namely, that the princes should be indigenious, elected by the people, accepted by Russia, and not excepted to by the Porte, without sufficient cause humbly shown to the court of St Petersburg; that Turkey should pay the expenses of the Russian occupation of the two principalities, and that Russia should remain in possession until payment was made.—The supposition was that Turkey could not procure the necessary sum, 7,000,000 of ducats, and that the Russian lien must presently be converted into entire possession But the money was forthcoming, leaving no excuse for prolonging the occupation. All these provisions were contained in the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829. The Russian protectorate was formally renounced in 1834. The renunciation was only formal. The actual authority has remained in the court of St. Petersburg.—Weary of its arrogant pretentions and of the rigid despotism exercised under the guise of friendship, the Moldo-Walachians took part in the revolutionary movement of 1848. Russia at once poured into the principalities an army of 120,000 men. England, France, Austria and Prussia, who were jointly pledged to resist any act of Russia inconsistent with the independence of Turkey, stood silent while the outrage was perpetrated. The liberal movement was promptly quelled. Turkey was obliged, by the treaty of Calta-Liman, to pay the expense of this violation of her own soil.

Possession was retained until the payment was actually made, and it was only in 1851 that the Russians actually withdrew from Moldavia. These events have almost completely annihilated the old popular liking of the Principalities for the Czar. They have penetrated his selfish aims. They have had a taste of the quality of rule they are to expect when transferred from one government to the other. They foresee the termination of their present elective privileges. They look back with regret to the comparatively happy condition of things before Russia had ever interposed, and recognize in the generous and progressive policy of the Sultan guarantees of a future which Russia cannot offer them for centuries at least. Of course, where a people is so disposed, the occupation of their territory is equivalent to an act of conquest.

That the Czar hungers for the opportunity to make the Danube the line of his territory Turkey-wards there can be no doubt. His relations with these people for the earlier portion of the century were those of a fellow whistling off a neighbor's dog. Every effort was made to conciliate the masses and fasten the boyards. It was only when the popular temper disclosed itself five years ago, as decidely averse to autocracy, that the real purposes of Russia stood confessed. The present invasion is very far from welcome. It was one of the Russian schemes to release the Moldo-Walachians from all obligation to military service or contribution on behalf of the Sultan, thus in effect disarming the people in such emergencies as the present. But the Porte is at least assured of entire neutrality! and what with his regular forces, and the *levee en masse*, can set a half million of well-drilled fighting men in the field. These, if the occupation of Moldavia be viewed as a *casus belli*, will be amply able to drive the Russians beyond the Fruth. Having no contest with the population, there will be none of that murderous guerilla warfare to be anticipated, from which the Turks suffered so severely throughout the Greek Revolution.

COMMUNICATIONS TO NEWSPAPERS.—The following extract from an article in the New York Commercial Advertiser, on the subject of the right of individuals in the community to use the editorial columns of a paper for the promulgation of their own views, is worth the perusal of all who affect the quill.

We may just say here, that we recognise no obligation to insert communications taking exceptions to editorial views and opinions. We are always willing to do it when the space at our disposal admits of it, and other circumstances are favorable.—But if one reader may insist upon our publication of his reply to an editorial, so may all, and four of these long columns might be inadequate to contain communications called forth by but a quarter of a column of editorial matter. We always give such communications careful reading and are glad to receive them. They have a wholesome effect, tending to make a public journalist write carefully and weigh well his positions ere he publicly assumes them. This hint is for the use of some who write as though they thought that editors have no right to express opinions at all; of others, who seem to think that an editor's mind ought to be an exact transcript of their own; and of yet others, who seem to look upon our columns as theirs, and this journal rather as established to promulgate their views than the sentiments of those who conduct it."

From the Pennsylvanian.

A Daguerreotype of Frank Pierce.

The following letter, written by a gentleman occupying a high station at the seat of government, on the eve of the President's departure from Washington, will be recognized as a truthful portraiture of Frank Pierce. It was not intended for the public eye, but still we can see no harm in publishing it:

WASHINGTON, July 11th, 1853.

My Dear Sir:—The President will leave us to-day, en route for New York. It will be a memorable period in his history and of the times.

His transit and visit to the Crystal Palace, and the scenes in which he will be a prominent actor, will be eminently calculated to elicit his true and undisguised character. It is the very field for transparency.

General Pierce is ardent in his temperament; acute in his sensibilities, and impulsive in his feelings. But discipline has made them subordinate to prudence. They all sprang from noble aspirations, enlarged generosity, active philanthropy and exalted honor. He loves his country as a patriot should, and he loves his fellow man with a tolerant and generous brotherhood. He has no dark corners in his soul to hide away resentments and nurse revenge—he has no concealments that would dishonor the purest magnanimity, and he has no disguise that would mock praiseworthy gratitude—the possession of exalted station gives him no pride to pamper and no exclusiveness to offend. He bows with humility to this attestation of popular confidence and favor, never forgetting that though he is Chief Magistrate, he has been taken from the ranks, and will return to the ranks as one of the sovereign people.

Bring him within the reach of the influences that cluster around his heart and guide his conduct, and General Pierce will exhibit those elements that most commend, dignify and honor the character of man.

He will make these impressions upon the thousands that will hear his ardent and graceful elocution; and more than this, with those who may come within the range of social intercourse.

This will be an occasion where party feeling should have no place and no remembrance. Better impulses should hallow the day; when the glory of a common country should be felt by all; and a common destiny, be shared by all—when a generous brotherhood should be treasured up and taken away by each heart as the most pleasing recollection of the rivalry and comity of nations, and the best bond of the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

Most truly, your friend, &c.

From the St Louis Republican, of June 30.

From New Mexico.—The Boundary Question.

We have received our files of the Sante Fe Gazette for May. They are occupied to a great extent with discussions of the Mesilla difficulty and the question of boundary between Mexico and the United States.

On the 11th ult. a large meeting of citizens of New Mexico assembled in Santa Fe, with a view to some expressions of public opinion on this question. In the report adopted by this meeting, drawn up by the Judge, Joab Houghton, we find the following statement:

"On the 8th of March, 1697 Joseph Sarmiento, Marquis de la Laguna Viceroy of Mexico under the government of Spain, issued a decree declaring the boundary between New Mexico and New Biscay (now Chihuahua) to be at the Rio Nombre de Dios, or Sacramento and described the village of El Paso to be within the jurisdiction of New Mexico.

"Don Juan Baptiste Pion, deputy of the province of New Mexico to the Cortes of Spain, in a memorial to that body, bearing date Cadiz, 1812, claims for New Mexico jurisdiction to the 28th degree of north latitude; and thus the southern boundry of New Mexico seems to have stood until by an act of the Mexican Congress, passed July 27, 1824, the northern limit of the jurisdiction of the town called Paso was made the northern boundary of the province of Chihuahua, and necessarily the southern boundary of New Mexico. In this subsequent year, 1825, Chihuahua was, by an act of the Mexican Congress, erected into a State, with the northern limits as described in the act of 1824. By no subsequent act of the Mexican government has this boundary line been changed.

"By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the southern boundary of New Mexico, as laid down in Disturnell's map, was made a part of the boundary between the two republics.

"The southern boundary of New Mexico, as laid down in Disturnell's map, strikes the Rio Grande at a point not exceeding eight miles above the town called Paso.

"Tracing, then, all the changes in the position of this boundary under the Mexican government up to the date of the treaty, it is clear that New Mexico extended to the northern limits of the town of El Paso, and that the treaty so contemplated the boundary.

"This territory in dispute was under the jurisdiction of New Mexico, as a department of Mexico. The civil authorities of the temporary territorial government from 1846 to 1851, and the territorial government established by the Congress of the United States, continued to exercise jurisdiction over this disputed territory until the fixing of the initial point on the Rio Grande, in 1851, at 32 deg. 22 min. north latitude, more than 48 miles above the town of El Paso, by Commissioner Bartlett.

"The territory was immediately seized vpon by the Mexican authorities; American citizens located there were despoiled of their property, and many Mexicans who had commenced the settlement of Mesilla in 1847, with the understanding that they were placing themselves under the protection of the government of the United States found themselves, against their will, again under the Mexican government. Many of these citizens appealed to the then executive officer of this territory, but in vain."

Commissioner Barlett, in support of the claims of Chihuahua to the Mesilla valley, refers to a survey made in 1834 by Staples and Conde, and a map based upon it, which fix the Southern boundary of Chihuahua, and of course the southern boundary of New Mexico, at 32 deg. 57 min. and 43 sec. The Santa Fe Gazette, commenting upon this says:

"The survey made by Messrs. Staples and the Conde in year 1834 was not adopted by the government of Mexico, nor was it ever agreed to by the Territory of New Mexico, it was an act on the part of Chihuahua for which she had no authority. We ourself were in Chihuahua at the time this survey was made by Mr. Staples, and can speak understandingly about it."

The Santa Fe Gazette of the 14th ult. says:

"Senor Selezor, the newly-appointed Mexican boundary commissioner, who has arrived in El Paso, states, as we are informed by a letter from there, that if the government of the United States refuses to confirm the boundary as already run, Mexico will regard it as declaration of war."

THE TOMB OF FRANKLIN.—A dilapidate dark slab of stone, at the southwest corner of Fith and Arch streets, Philadelphia, marks (or did a few years ago) the spot where rest the remains of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin; but you cannot see their grave nor read the inscription without scaling a high brick wall, in violation of the law, or securing a good opportunity and the favor of the sexton, each of which is said to be attended with difficulty. So well hidden is this grave, and so little frequented, that we have known many natives of Philadelphia, of men's and women's estate, who could not direct one to the locality where it may be found. Yet Franklin was a man whose equals is not the product of every century—a patriot whom his country should forever revere—a philosopher whose name will live so long as science shall endure; and the wife of his heart was to him more than woman always proves to the husband of her love—a companion, counsellor, and self-sacrafice friend. They sould forever repose beneath the old gray stone that canopies their bed—a monument beautiful in its appropriate simplicity; but around them should be constructed a beatiful iron fence, through which we might behold their quiet abode; and the choice of flowers and ever-greens should rightly adorn it.

GREAT PASSAGE OF THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS.—The celebrated American clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, Capt. McKay, arrived in the Mersey on Saturday evening, 2d inst., from New York, having made the run in a shorter time than was ever previously accomplished by a sailing ship. She departed from New York in tow of a steamer, at 3 p. m., on the 18th ult., and consequently made the trip in about 14½ days. It is said she ran from the Grand Banks to Cape Clear, a distance of 1,668 miles, in 135 hours, being an average of 296 miles per day. On one day she made 344 miles, and on two others 340 each. She has been 228 days at sea since she was launched, and has made an average of 180 knots per day.

Why is a watch dog larger at night than he is in the morning?

Because he is *let out* at night and *taken in* in the morning.

Eating and Drinking.

The Poles seldom eat any breakfast, and are not fond of cold meat. In the morning, both men and women generally drink ginger, yolks of eggs, and sugar, boiled in beer. They are extravagantly fond of roast pig; but their sauces, to foreigners, are far from being agreeable. The great men seldom dine without a dish of peas and sliced bacon.

When the Poles make a feast, the host seldom furnishes the table either with spoons, knives or forks; but each guest or servant brings them with him, and after the banquet is over, carries them home. Each one at the table has a napkin, made of a broad piece of starched linen, which is sewed to the table cloth, to prevent it being stolen by the servants.—After the guests are seated at the table, the gates of the house are immediately closed, and are not opened until the table is cleared, and an inventory taken of the plate, as a precaution against the peculiar failings of the footman, who are always sure to diminish the number of plate and other valuable articles, at every opportunity.

Every person of rank and means has his banquet hall in the house, devoted exclusively to feasts and entertainments. In these halls is found a large table, always loaded with both victuals and drink, adorned with a great variety of valuable plate, from which the cloth is seldom removed, until its original color is lost in the accumulated dust of months, equally offensive to sight and smell. The banquet hall is furnished with a gallery for a band of music, which generally consists of violins and portable organs.

The invited guests always being their footmen with them. As soon as the masters are seated at the table, they immediately give half the bread to their servants, who stand behind them, eating and drinking over their shoulders, while at the same time they wait on their lords when they call. When the master asks twice for wine, the servant brings a double quantity, which they both drink alternately from the same glass, without rinsing. The large quantities of victuals brought from the kitchen are seldom returned, for the reason that the servants generally steal what they do not eat. After the cloth is removed, the Poles retain their seats for a long time, while they excessively indulge in wine.

While eating, they dismiss all other care and business; and when sent for, they seldom leave the table until they have finished their meal.

Saxton's Fall of Poland.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 21—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Southerner, ——, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary.

July 22.—U. S. M. Steamer Vanderbilt, Lemmerman, from Charleston, with 96 passengers.

22—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

23—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 65 passengers.

CLEARED.

July 22—Schr. Adele, Applegit, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Wyatt, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by Wessel & Eilers.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 38 passengers.

23—Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 2 bales fur, 4 do. wool, 9 do. waste, 5 do. yarn, 27 do. sheeting, 200 bush. pea nuts, 449 bundles paper, 3 bbls. fruit, 8 boxes mdze., 487 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2,298 do. rosin.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 35 passengers.

Schr. Elouise, Jones, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Brig Richmond, Giles, for Richmond, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with 50 bbls. pitch, 103,000 shingles.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T.C. Worth, with one boat in tow.

Brig Paul T. Jones, Sparrow, for Jerime, (St. Domingo,) by Russell & Bro.; with 26,000 ft. lumber, 303,000 shingles.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 21.—Bacon, 10@ ; Beeswax, 24@25; Coffee—Rio, 11@11½, Laguira, 11½@00, St. Domingo, 9@10; Cotton—Strictly prime, 11@00, Prime, 10½@00, Fair, 10@10½; Feathers, 35@37; Flour—Superfine, 5 50@0 00, Fine, 5 25@0 00, Scratched, 5 00@0 00; Corn, 85@90; Wheat 75@80; Peas, 90@$1; Rye, 65@70; Hides—Dry 7@8, Green, 3@0; Lard, 10@11; Molasses—Cuba, 25@26, New Orleans, 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p. (sack.) 1 50@1 60, Alum, (bushel) 00@00; Flaxseed, 1 00@0 00; Tallow, 7@8; Wool, 27@28.

Bacon—Receipts of N. C. Bacon fair, sales generally at about 10c. Corn may be considered heavy at reduced figures. Flour—Receipts large, market heavy. N. C. Whiskey sells at advanced figures.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—Sales of Cotton during the week ended yesterday evening, near 1206 bales at 9@11c. ℔ lb., as extremes. Sales of 400 tierces of Rice at 3¾@3¾ ℔ 100 lbs. Sales of 14,000 bushels Washington Corn at 70@75, and 4000 bushels N. Carolina do. at 81 cents ℔ bushel—market bare. Sales of Western Lard at 11 and North Carolina at 11 cents ℔ lb.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Three days previous—Naval Stores—Turpentine continues quiet, and we have only to notice sales of 120 bbls. North County, at $3 75, and 400 Beaufort, $3 62½ ℔ 280 lb—stock, 11 @ 12,000 bbls Spirits Turpentine has been in good steady demand, though a trifle lower has been accepted—the sales are 1100 bbls., at 45½ @ 46 cents, cash, and 47, 60 and 90 days, wholesale, and 46 @ 47, cash, in lots as wanted. We notice besides, 530 bbls. Tar, at $2 56½ @ $2 62½, in order, in yard, and $2 75, delivered; 2200 Common Rosin, $1 45 for North County, and $1 50 for New Berne, (295 lb.,) delivered; $1 55 for small Wilmington and $1 57 for large, in yard; 1 60 for 310 lb., delivered, and the same price for a small lot strained, in yard; 450 No. 2, &c., $1 75 @ $1 87½; and 2879 White, chiefly at $2 25 @ $4 50, but embracing one parcel extra pale, as high as $5 50 ℔ 280 lb.

Rice—Is in fair demand, without change in prices, and sales of 350 tcs. at $3 81¼@4 50, cash.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1853.

James B. Pigford and wife, vs. Wm. H. Smith, wife and others. } Petition to sell lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Samuel Torrans and wife, Sarah Jane, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the Town of Wilmington, North Carolina, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, to answer or demur to complainant's Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, PATRICK MURPHY, Clerk and Master of said Court, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D., 1853.

Teste: P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
July 8th, 1853 44-6w

WILL YOU READ THE TRUTH!

A MEDICINE must have merit, and great merit too, to stand the test of public opinion. No art of puffing can galvanize a worthless article so as to keep it alive as a *good medicine*, if it be not really so.

A good medicine will live, become popular, and extend its sales year after year, in spite of opposition. The people readily find out its virtues, and the fame of them passes from mouth to mouth with more rapidity than newspapers can spread it. *A living witness*, testifying to the cure a medicine has made for him, is of far more service than any newspaper advertising.

In proof of what we say above, we refer you to Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, and its effects. Its praise is in the mouths of multitudes. The best men of our country give their testimony to its wonderful cures. Among them we name Hon. H. Clay, Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, with hundreds of others. Capt. Thomas Canot—brother to the celebrated physician of the Emperor of France—was cured by it of a disease of seven years' standing, after the skill of the Doctors of Europe and America had failed.

In fact the rich and the poor, young and old, in every place, in the city and country, find the same success attends its use.

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture is purely vegetable, and warranted free from all mineral substances. This Tincture, by its mild, pleasant, and safe action on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and the nervous system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Consumption, Scrofula, King's Evil, Worms, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Fits, Nervous Affections generally, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, with all diseases arising from impure blood. As a remedy for the various derangements of the Female System, it seems to have no superior.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM HAS, IN DOCTOR HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, A CURE for its numerous and complicated derangements. Hundreds who have been debilitated and dispirited, and on the verge of a premature grave, have been restored by its use to blooming health, which we are abundantly able to prove by such a host of LIVING WITNESSES.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DEBILITY.

[*Extract from James Harris, Esq's. Letter, Alexandria, Va.*]

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with inability, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE."

RHEUMATISM, 38 YEARS.—Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention, and tried many medicines, but was cured only by HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

COUGH, CONSUMPTION, &c.—Mr. Henry C. Winn had a cough for 5 years, great weakness, &c.; had, in all, five or six physicians; tried all their remedies, but was cured only by HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

☞ Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and 304 Broadway, New York. Call and get a Pamphlet gratis; sold by C. & D. DuPre, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally. 44—

Schools.

SPRING HILL ACADEMY, ROBESON CO., N.C.

THE Trustees of this Institution have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. M. Currie, as principal, whose character both as an instructor and disciplinarian warrents them in giving assurance to all who may feel disposed to patronize the School, that they will have the advantage of systematic and thorough instruction.

Mr. Currie is a professional Teacher of several years successful experience, the last four of which has been in Cheraw, S. C., first as a teacher of a private Classical School, and afterwards as Principal of Cheraw Academy, where he has prepared boys for the South Carolina College, and the University of North Carolina.

The location is perfectly healthy, within five miles of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, at Fair Bluff, in the midst of an intelligent, moral and religious neighborhood, entirely removed from all influences that endanger the health and morals of students in towns and villages; and the Trustees are determined to make every exertion to promote the well-being of the students committed to their care.

Good board in families in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, can be obtained at $6 and $7 per month.

Rates of Tuition per Session of Five Months:

Elementary English Branches,.....$8
English Grammer, Arithmatic, Geography and History,.....$10
Languages, Mathematics and