

Authorized Agents for the Journal. JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro, Edgecombe co., N. C. JOSEPH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county. THOMAS R. KEAR, Bladen county. JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co. B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county. LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Cabinet Changes, &c.

All sorts of rumors about Cabinet changes, and so forth, seem to be the food upon which the anti-administration press subsists; and all, we believe, equally without foundation. We have no idea, for instance, that Mr. Davis is going to resign the Secretaryship of War, in order to go into the United States Senate. We have no idea that he has published any card in Mississippi, avowing his readiness to leave the Cabinet for a seat in the United States Senate. In fact, he has done no such thing. We have no idea that the fuses gotten up by the agents or tools of New York Gormandisers, such as George Law, or his organ, the Washington Sentinel, speak the democratic sentiment of anybody. Nay, more than this, we are fully convinced that the Democratic party gains practically, by the loss of New York. It had grown too unwieldy. It had gathered in too many jarring and discordant elements, and it can hardly fail to be largely benefited by a little purgation; and certainly, we know of no point where depletion could more properly commence than at New York, where parties and factions are mere personal feuds, corrupt and disgraceful—where a dominating, dictatorial spirit seems to have taken up its abode, and whence it seeks to fulminate its "imperial" edicts to the mere Provincials of the other States. We do not like to see certain influences in New York favorable to an administration; for we know that, to insure their favor, such administration must connive at some monstrous special favors for New York interests—some monstrous frauds upon the Treasury and the country. That such interests—that the steamship monopolists and their organs in Washington City and New York, are down upon the President and his Cabinet, is only a proof that they cannot expect to bleed the Treasury through their instrumentality.

While these plunderers in New York are built up by millions, we want some thousands for Wilmington; there are other States besides New York, and among them is North Carolina. But these virtuous people talk about the President having betrayed the South. When or in what instance? In his appointments? What marshal of Mr. Pierce's appointment has failed in giving due efficiency to the Fugitive Slave Law? What officer from the cabinet down has acted or spoken otherwise than in perfect good faith towards the compromise in all its parts? But President Pierce has betrayed the South! How? In his cabinet? Mr. Marcy shows a record to which Mr. Dickinson can make no approach. Dobbin we know. Davis and Guthrie are both States Rights Southern Democrats. Campbell is the friend of Buchanan, and through all the struggles with Free Soilers in Pennsylvania, no man stepped forward more manfully than Campbell. McClelland was appointed in the interests of General Cass, one of the great compromisers, and himself earnestly supported that series of measures. Caleb Cushing's letter on the subject of the intended coalition between Democrats and Free Soilers in Massachusetts, shows his standing; and yet we are told that the South has been betrayed. Not in act, word or thought, but simply because certain men have not been appointed, nor certain interests pampered or promised to be pampered. The thing is plain. Great country, with several thousand miles of seacoast!

The Wilmington Cemetery.

The attention of our people seems to be aroused to the importance of providing a suitable place for the burial of the dead. For sanitary reasons—if no higher or nobler considerations would actuate such a movement—we think it is time that the citizens of this flourishing and rapidly increasing city should lend a ready aid to accomplish the design of those who are now making so praiseworthy an effort to promote the public good. By the provisions of the charter, the money subscribed will all be reimbursed with interest out of the proceeds of the sales of the lots and burial fees.

Some ready money will of course be required to purchase the ground, lay off and inclose it, and we are informed that the gentlemen concerned in the management of the business, have made a judicious selection of a piece of land in the immediate neighborhood of the City.

Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road.

We understand a train crossed Eagles' Island yesterday, and that the passenger and freight trains will run regularly to that point on and after Monday next. This will reduce the time in this line a number of three-quarters of an hour. The staging is now reduced to fourteen miles, and within ten days a further reduction of five miles will be made. The gap between the two ends of the Road is now only nine miles, which the Company hope to finish—except the Bridge—by the close of the year. A change of schedule will take place on Monday next. The night mail going South will reach this place at 7 P. M., and be conveyed by that line, connecting at Branchville with the mail by the Charleston steamers—thus reducing the time nearly twelve hours. In this mail will be conveyed only letters and newspapers in pouches to the respective post offices on the line.—Daily Journal, 18th inst.

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The Fayetteville Observer admits that the result of the late Whig victory in New York will be the result of the re-election of Wm. H. SEWARD. He says that the Whigs have carried the day, they would have put Dix in—the man who wished to surround the slave States with a "cordon of free States, that slavery might sting itself to death." "We know," continues the Observer, "that he denies having used the expression, but we are well assured that he did." Now, might we ask, how is the Observer well assured, in the absence of proof, and the face of Mr. Dix's positive denial, that he made use of any such expression? Whatever Mr. Dix's political sins may have been, his character as a gentleman and a man of truth, has never been assailed—even in New York. The Observer, then, can only feel well assured that he states falsely in denying expressions wrongly attributed to him, upon the supposition that, as a Democrat, he is unworthy of belief. The Observer is at least candid, if not complimentary.

Later from Rio.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16th.—Dates from Rio to Oct. 8th, have been received per ship Grey Eagle. Coffee was high, being quoted at 4600 a 50 lb per arroba.

Rio was healthy, and business limited in consequence of no coffee arriving.

Rio was healthy, and business limited in consequence of no coffee arriving. Spoke on the equator barque Ajax, for Baltimore. Left in port the Sea Foam, for Baltimore, and Union, to sail for New York on the 12th; Wizard, from New York for San Francisco, to sail 11th; barque Roanoke, from Baltimore, discharging; Water Witch, for San Francisco, repairing.

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We learn from Capt. WOODBURY, that the Light vessel "Frying Pan Shoals," has recently arrived at Smithville, and will soon be taken to her place near the extremity of the Shoals, when she will furnish, to vessels engaged in the Wilmington trade, and to the immense coastwise and foreign fleet passing continually along our coast, a conspicuous mark to indicate by day and by night their own position at sea, and the place of the danger which they would wish to avoid, or the nearest approach which they can safely make towards land.

This vessel is, we are informed by Capt. WOODBURY, who has just received her on the part of the L. H. Board, very strongly marked, her hull of white oak and Wilmington pine—has two decks, the upper one being very high above water—her capacity about 300 tons—her model beautiful and evidently well suited to the intended use.

She is, without doubt, by far the best light vessel hitherto made in this country, and perhaps not inferior to any in the world.

She was built and equipped by the very enterprising firm of FARDY & AULD, Baltimore, who, at the same time, constructed a similar vessel for Nantucket Shoals.

The illuminating apparatus is entirely new in this country, and will enable this vessel to exhibit a light nearly as brilliant as that of a good Light House on land.

A Lantern is raised by a windlass, and suspended around and near the top of each of the two masts; each lantern has eight lamps, and eight 12 inch parabolic reflectors, with the most approved appliances for keeping the face of every reflector nearly vertical, notwithstanding any motion of the vessel.

The Light House Board has taken unwearied pains to put this vessel, in every particular, on a level with the best structures in the world, intended for similar purposes.

The Difference.

"A public man cannot be guilty of a greater mistake," says the Wilmington Journal, "than to do what he does the reader suppose. Why, of course, to fail to perform his public duty, or to commit some act of corruption. No such thing. These are mere peccadilloes which the Journal did not even think of. The greatest mistake which a public man can commit, according to the moral philosophy of the Wilmington Journal, is to write letters."

Now, the great difference between the Observer and Journal, as seen by the above, is shown in the Observer's classing or supposing that other people would class failure to perform public duty, or the commission of some act of corruption among mistakes; we would call these crimes, or, at the least, faults or misdemeanors. We put letter-writing down as a mistake on the part of a public man, and the Observer, at once assuming that mistakes and crimes are the same things in politics, says that we place it above neglect of duty or corruption, which are very different things. If the Observer's code of moral ethics so confounds things, our's does not.

But, the faithful slave of Madame Le Vert, who Miss Bremer's new book on America has made a historical character, jumped from the Wilmington (N. C.) cars one day last week during an alarm of fire and a cry for the passengers to save themselves. She was not missed for a moment or two when the Conductor was entreated to reverse the wheels and go back for her. He refused, though offered \$1000 to do so. At the next station a gentleman promptly chartered an engine and returned to the spot where the alarm occurred. He there found the poor woman lying beside the track in a state of insensibility, with her body so bruised and swollen that the physician could not decide whether her bones were broken or dislocated. Her recovery is extremely doubtful. Great blame is attached to the conductor for his apparent indifference to the spot where the poor slave occurred, and frequently at the North and in England, France, Germany, and Italy with her mistress. Many times the abolitionists urged her escape, but never with success. Such attachments are by no means uncommon, and they speak well for the care, affection and attachment of those who hold the two relations of master and slave.—N. Y. Express.

The above has been going the rounds of the press, and, upon inquiry at the offices of the Wilmington & Raleigh and Wilmington & Manchester Railroads, we are informed that the statement is false, no such accident having occurred on either road. We understand that an alarm of fire was created on the South Carolina Railroad, in consequence of the fall of a small metal lamp, which had been placed on a table in the lady's apartment, breaking one of the tubes and causing the Camphine to ignite. The passengers were much alarmed, and a negro woman jumped from the cars and was seriously injured.—This, we presume, is the accident alluded to.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Wilmington Cemetery, held at the Commissioners' Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., on motion of Col. John McKee, John A. Taylor, Esq., was called to the chair, and M. London appointed secretary.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to ballot for a President, (pursuant to the provisions of the act of incorporation,) which resulted in the election of Dr. Armand J. DeRosset, Jr.

The gentleman presented the following named gentlemen as Directors, to serve until the regular election (as provided for in the charter) on the 2nd Monday of January next, to wit: Messrs James Cassiday, John A. Taylor, Henry Nutt, George R. French, Edward Kidder and W. A. Wright.

The gentleman presented the sum of Six Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars, and appointed M. London to solicit subscriptions from the citizens at large, to further an object of so much importance, and pressing necessity.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the papers of the town be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and draw the attention of our citizens to the importance of rendering their aid to the speedy accomplishment of an object which will promote the health of the living, and secure to the departed a resting place, provided by affection, and respect.

JOHN A. TAYLOR, Pres't. M. LONDON, Sec'y.

DEATH OF SENATOR ATHERTON.—We have just received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Hon. Charles G. Atherton, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, at Manchester, in that State, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was a lawyer of great eminence, and was stricken down in the court-room, the field of his labor and pre-eminent reputation as a lawyer and a statesman, he stricken down. We have no time to speak of Mr. Atherton, or of the loss which the nation, and especially the State of New Hampshire, has sustained in his death. What shadows we are!—Washington Union.

Mr. Atherton was the author of the celebrated anti-Abolition Atherton Resolutions of 1839.

The Louisiana Elections.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Full returns received indicate a Democratic majority of this important State of nearly 77,000 in excess. Our Congressional delegation will stand three Democrats to one Whig.

Later from Mexico—Fears of Famine—The Cholera—Death of Lieut. Colonel Webster.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The steamer Texas has arrived here from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 9th inst. She brings \$77,000 in excess.

Affairs in Mexico were in rather an uncomfortable condition, and great fears existed of a famine, which it was apprehended would extend throughout the entire country. The Indians were committing frequent hostilities. In one instance they attacked and killed a party of twelve white persons. The cholera was raging fearfully at Jalapa.

Lieut. Col. Webster died recently at Ft. Brown, of yellow fever.

Death of Gen. Samuel Russell.

Died, in Savannah, Ga., on the 2d of November, 1853, Gen. Samuel Russell, a native of Wilmington, N. C., but for the last 14 years a resident of this State.

The deceased, at the time of his death, occupied the position of Receiver of Public Monies for the Newnanville Land District, to which office he was appointed by the present Administration. Gen. Russell previously filled the place of Register in the same District, and was the first appointee after the organization of that District. His duties in both positions have been performed with ability and integrity.

Tried in early life by the fiery ordeal of unaided effort, a character was formed of material equal to any emergency. Possessed of a generous and warm heart, he leaves many to regret his loss. Those who have known him longest and best, feel indeed that they have lost a friend.—Florida News.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—The stockholders of this Road were in session here when the last number of our paper was published. John D. Hawkes, Esq., in the chair, and W. W. Vass and W. A. Eaton, Esqrs., secretaries. They adjourned on Friday evening.

Jeremiah Nixon, Esq., of this city appeared as the representative of the State on the occasion.

The Report of the President and Directors exhibited a prosperous and satisfactory condition of the Company's affairs. To learn that the receipts for the month from the non-paying stockholders, and mail service amounted to about \$120,000; and the expenses for the same period, exclusive of construction account, about \$60,000. A dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared by the Directors, and \$2,500 appropriated to the sinking fund.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors for the ensuing year: George W. Morrell, Thomas Miller, N. T. Green, and L. O. B. Branch on the part of the stockholders; and John D. Hawkes, G. King, Dr. William J. Hawkins and Gaston H. Wilder on the part of the State. Mr. Branch was unanimously re-elected President of the Company, the affairs of which he has managed during the past year with such signal ability and success.

Raleigh Standard.

The well known correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, "N." speaking of the recent intelligence from these Islands says: "The late news from the Sandwich Islands is very interesting, foreshadowing what we may expect in that quarter. The Islands, where population is gradually dying out, are gravitating towards the United States, and will eventually be people of our race."

The inhabitants and the government, with the King and his son, the Regent, are all in favor of annexation to the United States; and it is certain that, from the geographical position of the islands, no other power can protect them so effectually as the United States.

England, France and Russia, however, are opposed to this natural arrangement. They envy the United States the prospect of the Islands, and they would rather render happy and prosperous, and they want to thwart the will of the inhabitants, who attempt to grasp at the only means which can save them from perishing. That British philanthropy, which is always subservient to British interests, should meddle with the matter, is not surprising, considering the whole history and tendency of the British empire; but what need the possession of the Islands would do to Russia or France, or what harm our possession of them would inflict upon those two countries, no reasonable man can possibly guess. France meddles here for no rational purpose, and Russia only to keep her hand in. The United States and France are natural allies, and as between France and England, as it is impossible that France should take possession of them, it is clearly her policy to let them drop into the hands of the United States.

Russia is no maritime power, and with a hundred ships of the line will never become one. She has no school for sailors, no fisheries, no coastwise trade, no insular possessions, no whalers, and although her empire nearly encircles the globe, she has not one great seaport with a world market. Russia, in the case of the Sandwich Islands, is literally acting the part of the goose which devours its own gizzard. She is a nation of slaves, and she is in her way to Constantinople. If that by diplomacy, it is certainly a novel species not known to Peter the Great.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The following despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, was received by us on yesterday. The result of the election ought to teach a lesson of wisdom to all democrats who have doubted whether the South is prepared to stand by the administration in its noble effort to preserve the union and strength of the democratic party. What a gratifying contrast does Mississippi present to all true democrats, viewed in connexion with the late result in New York! In the former, devotion to regular democratic organization, ennobling the masses of the people to rally around the administration and put down deflection and insubordination; in the latter, faction and dissension rule the hour, and give over the reins of government to the worst portion of the whig party. We congratulate our faithful and triumphant friends in Mississippi upon their brilliant victory. We sympathize with all true democrats in New York in their humiliating defeat. The following despatch tells the general result in Mississippi: "The democratic ticket elected by five to ten thousand majority. Wm. Barksdale (dem.) is elected to Congress for the State at large by a heavy majority. In the first district, Wright, regular democratic nominee, is supposed to be elected over Nabers; in the second district, Barry (regular nominee) over Wilcox; in the third district, Singleton (regular democratic nominee) over McClung, (whig); in the fourth district, Harris (dem.) elected without opposition.—The democrats have made large gains in the legislature, and secured a decided majority over Foote and the whigs."

The "Moonshine" Pacific Railroad.

The American Railroad Journal publishes the list of Directors of the Pacific Railroad Company, chartered by the State of Nevada, as follows: "I will require very different timber from this to build the Pacific Road. There is not what may be termed a first class name, in the whole list, nor a person calculated to command the confidence of that class of men who are to build the road. There are on the other hand such a sprinkling of politicians and speculators as to throw doubt over the real intentions of the parties, and lead to the belief, that they have a very different object than the one set forth. At least one half of the directors must step aside, before the company can secure the confidence of the public, or the cooperation of capitalists. Such being the fact, it may be well to say so at once. Under the present lead the company will simply make themselves ridiculous, and be equally powerless before the country and Congress. No company can succeed in this work without the competent aid and approval of the public. The more this company can make themselves before the public, the sooner will they be laid on the shelf. They do not even constitute a respectable vanguard of the army that is to follow to fight the battle. The latter does not want their services, will not follow their lead, and will be indifferent, even whether they are found in the ranks; so that the Pacific Company may make themselves as happy as possible over the subject of a railroad to their road, for they will have precious little work to do."

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION.—We learn from the Milton (N. C.) Democrat that a gentleman by the name of Patrick, from New Jersey, proposes to run from Newbern to Dan River on the Great Northern, £10,000,000. The road through and four miles of the York, Newcastle and Berwick, £10,858,739. The one hundred and forty nine of the North British, £4,467,259. The receipts of these roads in 1852 averaged forty pounds sterling per mile per week.

NEWSPAPER SALE.—Mr. BARDUM has disposed of the Illustrated News for Mr. Frederick Gleason, of this city, proprietor of "the Gleason's Pictorial." It is reported that the News has never attained a circulation of 50,000 copies, and that the proprietor has sunk upwards of \$40,000 in the enterprise.

How TO CURE A BLOWER.—Whenever, and wherever you hear a person boast largely of the sums he made in this, that, or the other speculation, you can stop him directly by drawing out a ten or twenty dollar bill, and saying, "How do you return it to his home? This is by far the most certain and gentlemanly mode of putting down blowers."

From the Washington Union.

Increase of Specie in the United States.

We give place to the following statement, showing the increase of the precious metals in the country since the year 1848. Taking it for granted that the exhibit herewith made is a reliable one, the following statement of the increase of the precious metals, and those skilled in the science of political economy, with ample data, almost astounding facts for reflection and improvement. Gold amounting in value to the enormous sum of two hundred and three millions of dollars, has been deposited in the mints of the United States since the close of the war with Mexico and the acquisition of California. Seventy-five millions of dollars of gold has been exported within the time named, leaving a net increase of the substantial, the constitutional currency of the country, of upwards of one hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars. These large figures will surprise many, and the croakers and alarmists, it strikes us, will have to turn their attention to some other business than that of panicking the public.

The article we find in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, here is: "The present stringency of the money market has led us to inquire into the amount of the precious metals in the United States, and we are fortunately enabled to lay before the public a statement which shows, as accurately as can be shown by any accessible data, the increase of gold since the California discoveries. On application to the United States Treasury, we have been furnished by Col. Snowden with the following statement of the deposits of American gold at that institution and all the branch mints, from the date of the discoveries in California up to July 30th, 1853:

Table with columns: Deposits of California Gold at the Mints, Philadelphia Mint, Branch Mints, Total. Includes data for Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, etc.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Imports, Exports, Total. Includes data for various goods like Cotton, Wool, etc.

Net exports of specie for six years.

Table with columns: Net exports of specie for six years, Total.

Total export of specie for the first ten months of 1853.

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