THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1854.

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.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body will meet at Raleigh on the 19th of April, and we are pleased to see, that with very few exceptions the counties in the Eastern and we believe also in the Western part of the State have held meetings and appointed delegates. The few in which meetings have not been held, will, we trust, yet avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so between this time and the meeting of the convention, and of the delegates appointed, some, at least, from every county will make it convenient to attend. Our brethren in Duplin have recommended Judge Ellis, other counties Dr. Mills—others Col. S. J. Person, while others again may have preferences in favour of other gentlemen whose names have brought before the people through the press and in other ways. Among all the gentlemen who have been named, we have not observed the name of one whom we would not cheerfully support, and who would not, if elected, discharge the duties of the office creditably to himself and advantageously to the State. The nomination, we feel confident, will be such, as to meet an enthusiastic response from the Democratic party and secure the respect of the party in opposition. But a State Convention has other objects than a mere nomination. It is useful in promoting intercourse and a free exchange of feelings and opinions between gentlemen from different and distant portions of the State. It does away with sectional prejudices which isolation might have engendered; and, above all, it enables Democrats to understand each other and agree upon uniform and concerted action in the management of the ensuing canvass. For these reasons, as well as others that might be added, we are sincerely desirous that all the Counties should be represented in person, and not by proxy, if possible—and we think it can be done. We want the people and the party in our State brought as fully together as circumstances will admit.

Commercial Office for Sale.

Mr. Loring, in the Commercial of last Saturday, offers to dispose of the whole of the materials, with the Subscription list and Good-will of that office, for $5,000. The proposition will remain open no longer than the first day of May next. In the office are four presses, one of which is a patent card press; a full assortment of types, as shown by the sheet issued; a large stock of paper for the news and for Job work, some of the latter very superior; cards, blanks, &c., &c. The Job Office is extensive and believed to be well selected. It offers an excellent opportunity for investment, by an industrious and enterprising man.

If not disposed of by the first of May, Mr. Loring will continue the Commercial, with some improvements; among which will be arrangements for European correspondence.

Two Days in Advance.—Fooled somewhat.

If the Almanacs are right, this present rainy day of our Lord, and not the day before yesterday, is the first of April, commonly recognised as "All Fools Day." Yet, the Almanacs to the contrary notwithstanding it was on Thursday that we got fooled and most egregiously fooled too; which we hope the public will look upon as an evidence of our determination to keep ahead of time, and "the rest of mankind."

Did anybody read in our paper of Thursday last a most capital *puff* of certain Lithographic plates, which we found on our table from Mr. Munds—"the *Place* or Square of the Louvre," and all that. *It was all one grand mistake.* Mr. Munds' young man came and very gravely assured us yesterday that Mr. Munds sent us no such things. They were presented to our neighbor, Mr. Holmes, for and in consideration of certain moneys by him in hand paid to the said party of the first part, and, it seems, got on our table by mistake; and, as we have returned them, we wish to vindicate the truth of history by informing the public that we are in possession of no such plates. We simply had our First of April ahead of our neighbors.

The picturesque, under such circumstances, has no charms for us—we are out of the puff market. We dont care to be fooled again. We eschew all such things in future—they are *anathema maranatha*, so far as we are concerned. They may rest on our table as long as they blessed please for us. The pictures got the puff, but we didn't get the pictures. Lithographs are not to our taste, especially French Lithographs. We wouldn't touch them again with a forty-foot pole—nor yet with a pair of tongs, nor a hay-fork, nor a boat-hook—nor with any weapon or instrument known to husbandry or domestic life. "Them's our sentiments."—*Daily Journal. 1st inst.*

Right Enough.

All the Banks of Petersburg, Va., which city depends for a great portion of its trade upon North Carolina, have come to a determination to refuse to receive North Carolina notes on general deposit. The reason assigned is, that they are redeemable at distant and inconvenient points; but this objection would apply equally to the Virginia money in circulation in Petersburg, the Banks in that State putting in circulation at Richmond or Petersburg notes redeemable at the West, and *vice versa*.

Such is the respect and courtesy with which our dear neighbors on the North and South treat the institutions of our State, while they are so anxious to engross its commerce. We hope the time is at hand when a just retaliation will teach our neighbors what is due to us; in the meantime, it is right enough that, while we consent to be dependent, we should be made to feel it.

☞ Sir Thomas Moon Talfourd, the author of the tragedy of "Ion," died at Oxford, England, on the 16th ult. He was 59 years of age, had been a member of the British House of Commons, and was, at the time of his death, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

☞ The Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. R. Wallace & Co., at Georgetown, S. C., was destroyed by fire on the 28th. It had just been re-built, having been burnt down some two months since.

Arrival of the Steamer—The Mails and Three Quarter Million in Gold.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The U. S. Mail steamer Ohio arrived here this morning from Aspinwall, bringing 350 passengers, and $780,100 in specie on freight. She brings San Francisco papers to the 1st inst., no later than those we have already received by the San Juan route.

FRYING PAN SHOALS, CAPE FEAR, N. C.—A Light Vessel will be placed during the month of April next, off the southern extremity of the Frying Pan Shoals. Two lights (each produced by eight lamps and parabolic reflection) will be shown from the vessel, at an elevation of about 40 feet above the level of the sea. This vessel has two masts, is about 100 feet long, 250 tons, and the top of the gun wale about 10 feet from the water line.

A NEW FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The nomination of Horatio King, Esq., of Maine, long a clerk in the Post-office Department, to be First Assistant Postmaster General vice Maj. Selah R. Hobbie, deceased, the Star says, has been sent to the Senate.

Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The steamer Franklin arrived at her wharf to-day, with four days later advices from Europe. Her political news is unimportant. She left Liverpool on the 15th.

She reports no change whatever in Eastern affairs.

The Canada arrived out at Liverpool on the 12th. The Herman arrived at Cowes on the same day.

It is rumored that the Czar has ordered his troops to pass the Danube immediately.

The first division of the British fleet, under command of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, had sailed for Wingoe Sound, and will not at present enter Russian waters.

Prussia has sent a confidential mission to Napoleon.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE.—A great earthquake has occurred at Calabria. Two thousand persons were killed.

MARKETS.—Cotton was unchanged, and sales small.

Flour has declined three to four shillings on the week; Wheat six pence. Corn unchanged—so are Consols.

THREE DAYS LATER!!!

HALIFAX, March 29.—The Canada arrived at her wharf here to-day. I have only time to transmit the markets. She brings three days later news than that brought by the Franklin, having sailed on the 18th from Liverpool.

MARKETS.—Flour during the week has declined two shillings. Corn has declined one shilling.—Wheat four pence. Canal Flour we quote at 36.—Ohio do. 27. White wheat 12s. 6d.; white corn 44s 6d.; Cotton dull and unchanged. Sales of the week 32,000 bales.

Consols 91. Money tighter.

LATEST NEWS.

The Czar's reply to the demand for the evacuation of the Principalities could not be known till the 17th or 18th of March.

In the English Parliament Mr. Gibson moved an address, praying the Queen, in the event of war, to give directions to abstain from interfering with neutral vessels not carrying contraband munitions of war. He also suggested the policy of entering inton a similar treaty with the U. States and other countries.

The London Morning Chronicle states that despatches from the French Envoy in London had been received in Paris, stating that the English government were not disposed to look upon the proposition made by Prussia for a resumption of negotiations between the Western Powers and Russia as serious, or likely to lead to a pacific solution, and therefore think there is no occasion for the two to entertain the proposition. The English government declares the only thing to be done at present is to hasten the embarcation of troops for Constantinople and despatch a third squadron to the Baltic. The opinion of the English Cabinet is fully concurred in by France.

It was reported that the subscription to the Frech loan already exceeds 300,000,000 francs.

The Grand Duke Constantine had inspected the Russian fleet at Helsingfors, where the Emperor was expected in a fortnight.

The gulfs of Botnia and Finland were still crowded by ice, and 30,000 Russians were employed in cutting a chanel from Kronstadt to Sweaborg.

VIENNA March 15.—The treaty between the Western Powers and Turkey has been concluded on the terms already known, and been forwarded to the other Powers.

ST. PETERSBTRG, March 8.—Exchange 37⅜. Merchants here now feel certain of war.

Tremendous Excitement at Washington—Duel between Cutting and Breckenridge—The Noble Kentuckian said to be shot in the Neck.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Immense excitement has prevailed here during the day, in consequence of sundry rumors afloat to the effect that a Duel has taken place between the Hon. Francis B. Cutting, of New York, and the Hon. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. All sorts of reports are in circulation.—The most reliable, however, is as follows:

Cutting challenged Breckenridge; the latter accepted, and a Duel was fought at six o'clock this morning, near Bladensburg. Some say neither party was hurt, and another meeting is expected.

Other accounts state that Mr. Breckenridge was shot in the neck.

The excitement to-day in the House of Representatives was intense. The New York Hard Shells say the matter shall be fought out by Mr. Cutting or some one else.

Neither belligerents or particular friends can be found anywhere about Washington. The matter is much regretted by some, while others seem to exult at the prospect of bloodshed.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The Black Warrior arrived at New York yesterday afternoon from Havana. She was surrendered to Capt. Bullock on the 20th, when he again took possession. The fine of $6000 imposed was to pay for taking the cargo out of the ship, and for sundry fines which were said to be due. This was paid under protest. The cargo was put on board the ship by the consignees. She sailed on Friday at half-past 5 P. M. She has experienced strong northerly gales, accompaned with heavy head seas the bulk of the voyage. The English steamer Teviot sailed at the same time for Vera Cruz. She had on board the opera troupe, consisting of Salvi, Steffanone, Beneventano, and others—their destination being the city of Mexico.

The Mexican Consulate, by order of Santa Anna, publishes the Mexican Dictator's late address at full length, but without remark, in the colums of all the Havanese journals.

Unusual space is devoted to miscellaneous intelligence from Spain, but everything relating to political difficulty in that country is omitted. The *Diario* bids a regretful farewell to the Italian Opera Troupe, which was to sail by the Black Worrior for New York.

A large number of American vessels were arriving in the different ports of Cuba, and the general run of commercial business was good.

On March 1, the American barque Octavia picked up 14 men belonging to the crew of the English vessel Express, bound from New York to Liverpool, which foundered the same day in lat 40 deg 30 m N., lon 68 deg 45 m Greenwich.

On the 2d, eleven of the rescued prisoners were put on board the American barque Shelton, bound for Rotterdam. The remaining three were brought into Matanzas, by the Octavia—which hails from Portland

New Hampshire Election.

Behold, at last, how brightly breaks the morning of our new year's election! The noble democracy of the Granite State have gallantly withstood the combined assaults of federalism and abolitionism. The victory, though won by the severe and protracted efforts of brave and true men, and though not so overwhelming as we have been accustomed to record on each returning New Hampshire election day, still wants no element of completeness. It is a victory of the true men of our party, *single handed*, over the most powerful combination against the constitution and the Union New England has ever seen.

An extra from the office of the New Hampshire Patriot, received last night, shows that 158 democrats are elected to the house, and 144 of other parties.—The towns to be heard from elected six democrats last year. There can be no doubt that these towns have chosen at least four democrats now. We have the returns before us. It will thus be seen that the democrats retain full control of all branches of the State government, all other reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The results are—a democratic governor; a democratic council; a democratic senate; a democratic house; and two democratic United States senators.

Behold how brightly breaks the morning! New Hampshire, the Star in the East, shines brightly on the Union, and beacons her sister States, and the democracy everywhere, to the approaching struggle and the coming triumph.—*Washington Union of the 21st.*

We are glad to recebo this triumph of popular sovereignity over faction and federalism. In the election of United States Senators by the Legislature, the Hon. HARRY HIBBARD, a strct constructionist, a true democrat, and an able Representative, with a broad national reputation, will doubtless be transferred from the House to the Senate. Mr. HIBBARD is one of the strong and reliable men of the North who will ever be found on the side of the Constitution and the Rights of the People.—*Norfolk Argus.*

POETRY AND PROSE.—One day in spring, Sir Walter and Lady Scott strolled forth to enjoy a walk around Abbottsford. In their wanderings they crossed a field where a number of ewes were enduring the frolic of their lambs. 'Ah!' exclaimed Sir Walter, "'tis no wonder that poets, from the earliest ages, have made the lamb the emblem of peace and innocence.' 'They are, indeed, delightful little animals returned her ladyship, 'especially with mint sauce."

For the Journal.

Hospital for Wilmington—Hospital Fund of the Government—Comparative Expenditure for the West and the Atlantic Sea-Board—Commerce of Wilmington—Seamen's Friend Society.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I stated in my Report our need of more funds, not only for the establishment of a Home and Bethel, but because we should be under the necessity of providing for a large proportion of all the Seamen connected with the commerce of Wilmington. This will be obvious from the following facts: 1. We have no Hospital at all for the Port of Wilmington 2 If we had a Hospital, but a small portion of our seamen are entitled to Hospital relief. 3. There is no probability that we shall obtain a Hospital soon, and until we do, seamen entitled to Hospital relief must go to the Home of the Society, or to houses of a low character. There is a general impression abroad that we have a Hospital, and therefore we should state that there is not one more convenient than Charleston, S C., or Norfolk, Va. There is a Hospital in a distant part of North Carolina, but not accessible to our seamen—There never has been, and probably never will be a sailor sent there from Wilmington. It was designed for the commerce of New-Berne, Washington, and other commercial towns in the Eastern part of the State, but is so inconveniently located as not to be of much benefit to them. And our position is such that it is more convenient for us, and better in the opinion of the Government, to be in a state of vassalage to South Carolina or Virginia. But do we need a Hospital? Are we entitled to it? Have proper efforts been made to secure it? And why are we destitute of it? Before answering these questions it is important to make a brief statement as to the general Hospital Fund of the Government, the expenditures for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, number and cost of Hospitals, &c. We derive our information from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1852–3.

The receipts commenced in 1852, and there was paid that year $109,954 56. The amount paid for the year ending 30th June, 1852, $132,573 55. The whole amount collected from Seamen $3,219,506 44. Amount expended for Hospitals $929,310 20. Amount received for an old Hospital $12,875. Balance as cost of Hospitals $916,444 20. Payments from the Treasury for the relief of seamen to the 30th June, 1852, $3,891,229 59. Deduct for cost of Hospitals which are the permanent property of the Government, and it will leave an unexpended balance in the Treasury, or the Seamen's Savings Bank of the United States of 234,721 15. The balance reported is $307,638 78. This, however, must include an appropriation from Congress. Of the amount expended to establish Hospitals, there has been received for the sea-board of the Atlantic, from Key West to Maine, $108,035; for Mobile $49,830; for New Orleans $134,696, and for San Francisco $180,000, but for Hospitals for the so called *seamen* employed in navigating the Western Rivers and Lakes the enormous and unequal sum of $456,753 20. The amount for Hospitals at Napoleon, Paducah and Chicago alone is $133,587 00, while Charleston, Key West, Norfolk and Ocracoke have received only $76,835.—We would also state that the Hospital for Ocracoke, N. C., was secured in 1842, at the time that Hospitals were obtained for Cleaveland, Pittsburg, Louisville, Paducah, St. Louis, Nopoleon and Natchez, which cost the sum of $331,445 00. It was under these circumstances that the sum of $10,000, the first and last appropriation since the organization of the Government, was log-rolled out of the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of the sea-grave-yard of our storm-beaten coast, and $15,000 for Mobile, thus making $25,000 that year for the whole sea-board of America. These statistics are from the "statement of the amount of marine Hospital money collected annually from seamen under the act of July 16, 1,798, and of the appropriations by Congress for Marine Hospitals," &c., commencing in 1830, and ending 1st July, 1852:

There are States that have established Hospitals in some of their principal sea ports, and in others, suitable accommodations have been provided through private munificence, and aid from the municipal authorities, and arrangements are frequently made by the Government with these institutions to take care of the sick seamen. Such arrangements exist at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other points. This will account for there being no U. S. Marine Hospitals at some of the large sea ports of the country. But we have neither a Hospital, Pest house, Town, State or Charitable Institution for seamen, nor even a respectable boarding house where such an arrangement can be made at the present rates of compensation allowed by the Government.

To appreciate the character of our claim for a hospital it is necessary also to consider the commerce of Wilmington. We can only select a few of the leading articles. Our extracts are from the Journal. There were exported for the year ending 31st December, 1853: 115,174 barrels Sririts Turpentine; 73,282 do. Crude Turpentine; 380,459 do. Rosin; 26,130 do Tar; 7,824 do Pitch; 483 do Rosin Oil; 1,115,798 feet P P Timber; 38,167,950 feet P P Lumber; 69,811 bushels Pea Nuts; 7,515 bales Cotton; 1,976¼ casks Rice; 102,917 bushels Rough Rice.

"These articles alone amount to nearly four million of dollars." From this estimate the aggregate amount cannot be much less than five millions. The duties on imports from 1st January, 1853 are $205,065 65. Wilmington is not only much the largest sea port in N. C., but in point of trade inferior to but few on the Southern coast There are only four ports South of the Delaware, that have as large a number of vessels connected with Foreign commerce.—The number of vessels, and American tonnage in Foreign trade being greater than from Savannah, nearly equal to both Norfolk and Richmond, and exceeding that of all the Commercial ports of North Carolina.

I shall give, hereafter, extracts from Official Reports to establish these statements.

WM. I. LANGDON, Agent.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Kenansville.

A large and respectable meeting of the Democracy of Duplin county was held on Monday 28th of March last, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent this county in the Gubernatorial convention to be held on the 19th April next, in the city of Raleigh.

On motion of W. E. Hill, Esq., James Pearsal, Esq. was called to the Chair and Gibson Carr and N. B. Whitfield appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained on motion of David Reid, Esq., a committee of five consisting of the following gentlemen, W. E. Hill, David Reid, George Smith, C. J. Oates, and N. P. Mathis were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee Mr. William J. Houston being called upon, delivered an eloquent and interesting address.

The committee, through their Chairman, Mr. W. E. Hill, then reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, A convention of the Democratic party will be held on the 19th April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor; and it being desirable that this county should be represented in said convention,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to said convention from Duplin county.

Resolved, That whilst we will give a most cordial support to whomsoever may be the nominee of the convention, provided, he is a sound Democrat, we beg leave to suggest the name of the Hon. John W. Ellis, as being well qualified to bear the standard of Democracy through the coming Gubernatorial canvass.

Resolved, That we approve of the administration of His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, our present Governor, and return him our thanks for the ability and wisdom with which he has conducted the helm of State through prosperity and adversity.

Resolved, That we are in favor of amending the constitution so as to give every white man, who can vote for Members of the House of Commons, the right of voting for Senators; and entertain the opinion that said amendment should be effected by legislative enactment and not by a convention.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the patriotism, ability, and Democratic Republican principles of the Hon. Franklin Pierce, President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, on account of his bold and eloquent advocacy of the great States Rights doctrine of congressional non-intervention on the subject of Territories, as engrafted in the Nebraska Bill now pending before Congress, is worthy of our most enthusiastic approbation.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the Public Lands ought to go into the National Treasury, to help support the Government, and lessen the taxes of the people.

Resolved, That we adhere to the principles of the Democratic party as embodied in the Baltimore platform, under which Gen. Pierce was triumphantly elected President.

On motion of O. K. Kenan, Esq., the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Under the 1st resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates:

James Wells, Bryant Williams, W. R. Ward, Dr. M. H. Devane, N. P. Mathis, John W. Carr, C. McMillan, Claiborn J. Oates, Luther Loftin, Dr. James Dickson, Joel Loftin, John W. Kornegay, N. B. Whitfield, B. K. Outlaw, Seth Davis, George Smith, Houston Maxwell, Wm. B. Southerland, B. Houston, Raiford Lanier, Gibson Sloan, W. E. Hill, O. R. Kenan, Dr. A. Holmes, David Reid, Stephen Graham, James G. Branch, W. J. Houston, and Daniel James.

On motion of O. R. Kenan, the Wilmington Journal, Raleigh Standard, and other Democratic papers were requested to publish the proceeding of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned, *sine die.*

JAMES PEARSOL, *Chairman.*

GILBERT CARR, N. B. WHITFIELD, } *Secretaries.*

Compliment to Lieut. Maury.

The following extract from a letter received in this city from Mr. Schroeder, American charge d'affaires near the court of Sweden, dated Stockholm, Feb. 20, 1854, contains a compliment to Lieut. Maury which he richly merits:

* * * "I have great pleasure in informing you that the Swedish government are desirous of offering a compliment to Lieutenant Maury; and as he may not receive the badges and decorations which would be conferred upon him were he an officer of one of the governments of the continent of Europe, King Oscar has ordered a gold medal to be struck in his honor at the Swedish mint, having on one side a likeness of the King, and on the other, I understand, a Latin inscription, with the name of the distinguished object of the compliment.

"Baron Stieweld volunteered to inform me that the medal will be made of Swedish gold coin—one of the purest in Europe, and in weight will be equal to fifty Swedish ducats."

RIVAL STEAMERS.—Mr. Chambers, who cannot be suspected of any partiality, thus contrasts the merits of the Cunard & Collins steamers in his Things as they are in America, now publishing in Chamber's Journal: "It is by the Cunard and Collins steamers that the intercourse with North America is mainly carried on, and on both sides of the Atlantic there is much keenness of feeling as to their respective merits. The Cunards are strong and compact vessels, built wholly in the Clyde, and possess engines of the most trustworthy workmanship. They are likewise in the charge of first rate seamen. But from the rounded form of their bows, or some other architectural peculiarity, they do not sail so fast as the Collins steamers, and they ship water on the decks to a somewhat unpleasant extent. They also fall considerably short of the Collinses in point of spaciousness and elegance of accommodation; and I am sorry to say that in the ticket dispensing department at Liverpool there is great room for increased attention and politeness. On calling to get my ticket on the night previous to departure, I experienced such treatment as might be expected by a pauper emigrant who went to seek an elemosynary passage. Nor was this the worst of it; for although paying the highest fare, £25, which I had remitted ten days previously, and although informed that one of the best berths in the ship had been assigned to me, I found that this said excellent berth was among the fore cabin passengers—a circumstance that led to much discomfort during the voyage, as I shall afterwards have occasion to notice. I allude to these circumstances with reluctance and only under a sense of public duty."

AN ENORMOUS EDITION.—The Philadelphia Ledger publishes from its books a list of its circulation for every day of the present year. The lowest edition printed was fifty-one thousand three hundred and sixty, on the 12th of January, and the highest, sixty thousand, on Saturday, the 4th of March. This is an enormous circulation, and exceeds that of any other paper in the world. The London Times prints about 40,000 daily, the Paris Constitutionel 25,000, and the New York Herald *claims* over 50,000. The Ledger's statement shows that from January 2d to the 18th inst., inclusive, about two regular months and a half, February being a short month, there have been consumed upon the regular daily editions of the Ledger, seven thousand four hundred and ninety-two and three fourths reams of paper, making at the rate of over seventy thousand reams of paper per annum. It shows the aggregate of the daily editions for the two and a half months to be three millions five hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and twenty, or exceeding at the rate of seventeen millions of copies per annum. This includes neither extras or weekly paper. Two of Hoe's fast eight cylinder presses are used by the Ledger in printing this immense edition, and it concludes its statement with an apt comparison of these rapid machines with the old mode of printing with hand presses:

"By the old mode of printing with a hand-press, it would have taken, at ten tokens per day, which is pretty good work for ten hours, fifty days to have printed this edition; and to have printed only during the five or six hours, within which time the edition of the Ledger ought to be printed, it would have taken nearly one hundred days."

THE FUTURE OF GEORGIA.—The following are the concluding paragraphs of the excellent article upon *Cotton and its Cultivation*, in the March number of Harper's Magazine. They are fraught with instruction to the people of the Southern States:

"Georgia has set an example of wisdom, and very soon she will possess within herself so completely all the elements of empire, that she might forever be separated from the surrounding world, and yet flourish with unexampled prosperity. Upon her hilltops begin to smoke the wealth-achieving furnace: the buzz of the cotton spindle mingles with the whisperings of her clear blue streams; the "iron horse" is far and wide circulating her products; her heretofore isolated population is beginning to feel that a market is created for "home industry," and that Georgia could, if the demand was made, make her shipment of unginned cotton as obsolete as is now cotton in the seed. What cares such a State whether a foreign country enriches itself by spinning her cotton? The staple is produced by the wearing labor of the muscles of men, defiant of malaria, and regardless of fever breeding heat—the easier, and quadruply more profitable work of manufacturing, by the never tiring engine, and the sinews of the spindle and loom, is at her command. Georgia has but to grasp the sceptre, and she is commercially free.

Will her sister States, so rich in agricultural products, and which are equally interested with her in the cultivation of the "great staple," imitate her example? If they do so, "the South" will become in the natural course of things, the most independent portion of our extending empire, and thus forever hold the benefits of a great cotton monopoly in her hands."

FAST TRAVELLING.—"Dick Tinto," the amusing Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times, in his letter of January 26, writes as follows:

"Two remarkable experiments are aerostation have highly astonished this city. Of the first I did not write you, for I supposed it a hoax. But it has been repeated since, and an eye witness has told me of the wonderful results. A man enveloped in a network containing a large number of bladders filled with hydrogen gas, run, two Sundays ago, down the Champs Elysees at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. His leaps were enormous; the ascensional power of the gas was not sufficient to carry him up, but it neutralized three-quarters of his weight. Last Sunday he renewed the experiment upon an exterior Boulevard with a little more gas. He made 40 miles an hour, and said that with a favorable wind he could easily make 45, and beat any locomotive without fatigue. With the great muscular power possessed by man it is evident that if he could any way lengthen his legs, as this invention in reality does, he would realize the fable of seven-Leagued Boots. Caudler, the most agile clown of the circus, who was present, agreed soon, with a similar apparatus, to jump over the Senine. I understand that a dozen machines, with improvements, are now in course of fabrication, and that the idea of annihilating space has seized upon more than one adventurous brain. As to the aeronauts, they all acknowledge that they may as well burn their balloons.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 28th ult., by James L. Corbett, Esq., Mr. PERRIN SNIPES, to Miss MARY A. SNIPES.

In Bladen county, on the 20th ult., by J. D. Lucas, Esq., Mr. A. J. BLIZZARD to Miss ELIZABETH JANE, daughter of J. B. Flowers, Esq., of same County.

DIED.

At Black Rock, on the 25th ult., after an illness of about 12 months, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of James H. Allen, Sheriff of Brunswick county.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

March 30—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Siam, Durham, from New York, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. F J Cummings, Vesey, from Rockport, Me., to Wm. M. Harriss; with ice.

March 31—Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

CLEARED.

March 30.—Schr. Araminta, Andrews, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 58 bales cotton, 290 bbls. rosin, 14,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Summers, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 50 bbls. rosin, 44,000 feet lumber.

March 31—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

31—Schr James House, Line, for New York, by J & D McRae & Co; with 36 bales cotton, 2,200 bbls rosin.

Schr Abby Gale, Tibbetts, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Steamer Southerner, Creele, for Fayetteville, by McRary & Cazaux.

Steamer Gov Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T C & B G Worth; with one boat in tow.

March 31—Schr. Echo, Lowden, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 1,000 bush. pea nuts, 109,000 feet lumber.

April 1—Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Jones, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

NEW BERNE, March 24.—Bacon—We learn that a lot of 22,000 lbs. of Hoground was sold on Saturday at 7 cents, but small lots of hams will command 10 cents and Hoground in lots to suit purchasers is taken readily at 8@8½ cents. Beeswax 26 cents ℔ lb. Corn is selling from carts at 75 cents ℔ bushel. Eggs 10 cents. Sales of Lard in bbls. at from 9@9½ cents and in kegs at 10 cents. Meal is in good demand at 90 cents ℔ bushel. Shingles are in demand at $2 50 for sale and $3 50@4 for bill. Staves continue in demand; hhd. and bbl. commanding same prices. We quote both kinds at $20 ℔ 1000; Ash Heading from $10 to 15. Sweet Potatoes sell at 50 cents ℔ bushel. Sales of Tar have transpired during the week at $2 25@2 50 ℔ bbl. Receipts in Turpentine for the week have been quite light and prices have ranged from $4 65 to $4 75 for Dip, and $3 10 for Scrape.

WASHINGTON, N. C., March 28.—Naval Stores—The small lots of Turpentine coming in are taken at $4 for dip and $2 50 for Scrape. Tar has advanced and is in demand at $2 37½. No sales to report in Rosin or Spirits Turpentine. Corn—Since the decline, receipts have been very light, equal only to retail demand—last sales at 66 to 68c ℔ bushel. Cotton—About 40 bales sold this week at 9c.

NEW YORK, March 29.—(Three previous days)—Naval Stores—Turpentine is quiet, but held at about $5 25@$5 37½ to $2 50@$5 56¼ for Wilmington and North County: Spirits Turpentine is rather better; Common Rosin, dull and rather lower; and Tar, firm at our notations. The sales are 600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 67@68 cents, cash, and 500 at 69 @70, ninety days; 1500 Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 82½ delivered; 100 No. 1 do. $2 50; 500 selected Washington Tar, for export, in order, $3 50 in yard; and City Pitch, $2 50 ℔ bbl.

Rice—The sales since our last are about 400 tcs at $3 50 @$4 37½, cash. The stock is large, and market dull.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Cotton has been dull and prices are easier, but not quotably lower. Holders were not pressing sales. Sales of the week 32,450 bales—of which speculators took 2,600, and exporters 2,000 bales. The brokers' quotations are—Fair Orleans 6¼d.; Middling 5 11-16 @5¾d.; Fair Mobile 6¼d.; Middling 5⅝@5 11-16d.; Fair Upland 6¼d.; Middling 5 9-16@5¼d. Stock 675,000 bales, including 358,000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs dull, with a decline of 1s. 6d.@2s. ℔ bbl. in Flour, 3d @4d. in Wheat, and 6d.@1s. in Corn. Canal Flour 36s.; Baltimore 36s. 6d.; Ohio 37s. White Wheat 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d.; red 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d. White Corn 44@ 45s.; yellow 43s

Provisions—Beef stiffer, but not quotably higher. The demand was active at 105s. for mess. Pork firm and tending upward—new Western mess 75s. Bacon dull and slightly lower; sales at 46s.@47s., extra 49@50s. Lard dull at 55s. Rice lower and quiet.

Rosin firm at 6s.@6s. 6d. for common, and 12s. 6d. for fine. Spirits Turpentine 56@57s.

Coffee and Sugar unchanged. Tobacco firm.

Trade at Manchester quiet, and prices weak.

LONDON.—Iron firm. Bar in Wales £8 5s @£8 10s. Rails £8 10s Breadstuffs lower. Canal Flour 36@37s.; Ohio 38s. Freights unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money is tighter; Consols closed at 91; American stocks unchanged; U. S. 5's, '65, 99¼@100¼; do. 6's, '62, 106@107; do. (bonds) '68, 110½; do. '67, '68, (stock) 109¾@110; Penn's 5's, 78@80; Md. 5's, 94@96; Ohio 6's, 104@105.

PARIS, March 17.—Wheat has fallen 2 francs per hectolitre. Barley and oats have also fallen, and there has been a corresponding fall in all the markets around Paris.

At the Bourse threes closed at 68f 24c. Four and Quarters 92f 50c.

NOTICE!

PROPOSALS will be received at Clinton until noon of the 22d April next, for grading the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road, from the road near Clinton to the Six Runs, in sections of a mile or more, 33 feet wide, raised 15 inches for 16 feet in the centre—side drains 3 feet on either side to carry off the water.

For particulars address Dr. Wm. McKOY, *Pres't*, or P. MURPHY, *Sec'y.*

March 27, 1854 30-2t

A. B. McCALEB, H. D. GILBERT.

McCALEB & GILBERT

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now doing business in the store lately occupied by C. B. Miller, near the Market Dock, where they have on hand a large assortment of goods of every variety and description, which they offer at the lowest market prices to those who are disposed to favour them with a call. We are receiving goods in our line by almost every Packet, and expect to receive a full supply of every description of goods in our line The following will comprise a part of our stock: Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes of every description, Hardware, Earthen and Glassware, Stone and Holloware, Cutlery, Nails, Groceries consisting of a variety of Teas, crushed, granulated, powdered and Coffee Sugars, Rio and Laguira Coffees, best Gosheu Butter. In short any variety of Groceries and Provisions, that are sold in this Market, together with a full assortment of Ploughs, Cornshellers and Strawcutters, &c.

Persons residing in the country will please send their orders and they shall meet withdispatch.

March 24, 1854 28-3m

HONEY.—I take this method of informing the community that I always have a No. 1 article of Honey on hand by the retail; good for Coughs, Colds, Burns, Scalds, and many other diseases that poor human nature is subject to, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S

FRESH AND PRIME.—Per Shrs. W. H. and L. P. Smith: 25 Bags prime Green Rio Coffee; 25 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar; 15 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."

ONWARD MARCH!

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture Victorious.

DISEASE FALLS BEFORE IT.

More than Gold to the Sick.—From one of the most respectable Druggists in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:—The sale of your HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TICTURE is increasing every day, and every bottle sold recommends this valuable medicine to the afflicted. Several of our planters have tried it in different cases with astonishing success, and are getting it by half dozens. It has been found to be the greatest Remedy for Rheumatic Affections, and a wonderful cure has been performed on a negro boy suffering by Fits. I will furnish you with a number of certificates if you wish them.

Please send me as soon as possible a supply of the Tincture.

I am gentlemen, yours, W. G. TROTT.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Aug. 18, 1851.

Mr. J. E. Boush—Sir: While I am in general opposition to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends, therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,

VERNON ESKRIDGE, Chaplain U. S. Navy.

Great Cure of Rheumatism by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture!

CHESTER DISTRICT, S. C., January 3d, 1853.

MESSRS. MORTIMER & MOWBRAY—Gentlemen: For the last five years I have been a severe sufferer from Rheumatism, till seeing your recommendation of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture," I purchased a bottle, and the first dose has so much relieved me that I consider it but justice to give to the suffering world the result of the application

Mine was Acute Rheumatism in the back—so bad that I was confined to my bed for the last six months. The first bottle acted like a charm; the second restored strength to my poor afflicted back, and am now as well and feel as young as when I was sixteen. I am now seventy-four years of age.

I consider your Tincture the greatest discovery of the age; and poor suffering humanity ought to erect a monument to Dr. Hampton, who has saved thousands from pain. And you, gentlemen, have acted the part of public benefactors in disseminating the benefits which have resulted from your invaluable remedy.

I am a plain cotton planter, and have never written for literary fame; but when my fellow beings are afflicted, shall I hesitate, or through modesty, withhold