THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 17, 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.

The Canvass—Distribution, etc.

Already the canvass for Governor of the State has commenced on the part of General Dockery, the Whig candidate, who has made a number of appointments in the Eastern part of the State, some of which he has already fulfilled, while others remain for the future. At two places, at least, he has been met and replied to, in a manner which, it appears, was not pleasing to him, since he became quite warm. At Gatesville he was replied to by Mr. Bragg, and at Elizabeth City by Mr. Martin. Strangely enough, General Dockery complained of this, remarking that he was attacked by local politicians, who could electioneer upon local issues, while he was confined to such issues as would go to the State at large. It never seemed to strike the General that he, of all men, had no right to make this complaint. He chose to start in advance of his regular competitor, who would have been confined to the same class of issues with himself. He endeavored to steal a march, at least he deviated from the usual and established courtesy of the canvass, apparently with the view of demagogueing, without reply or exposure. Knowing that, if met at all, he must be met by some Democrat of the localities where he might speak, we cannot see any objection he could reasonably make, unless his object were to evade discussion. He must have known that he could be replied to by no regular Democratic candidate until such were placed in the field by the Democratic Convention.

The canvass will take the whole range of State and National politics; but, of course, the modern revival of Mr. Clay's distribution schemes—the question of Free Suffrage or of a Convention, (the latter inevitably resulting in a change of the basis, were it possible to call one,)—the distribution of the School Fund, etc., will be among the leading topics;—the Democrats opposing any plan for taking money out of the people's pockets, by taxation, to return it to their hands in the shape of grants or charities. If the General Government parts with lands and the revenues arising from their sale, it must get back money from some other source to supply the deficiency. The only other source is taxation; the only people upon whom that taxation can be levied, are the very ones to whom the lands have been donated. In some cases, perhaps, reasonable amounts of lands may be advantageously given, for the construction of improvements which cause an increased value in the adjacent lands, and we see little to object to grants of lands for such purposes, except the tendency of the system to run into abuse. That it has done so in many cases, we freely admit, but we think it can be proved from official documents and statistics, that much abused as the system of granting alternate sections for the construction of railroads has been, still, the actual proceeds from the reserved sections, enhanced in value by the works so constructed, have been larger than they would have been from the whole of the lands, had no such improvements been made, so that the General Treasury has been a gainer rather than a loser by such grants of alternate sections. If they have tended to benefit the new states, it has not been by taking money out of the pockets of the old. Population alone gives value to land, and without the population of the new states and territories was built up, the public domain lying within them could have neither market nor market value. As joint owners of the public lands we ought, merely from motives of self-interest, to regard with favour the advance of population in the neighbourhood of the common property: and certainly that Demagogueism is not unmixed with malignity which seeks to excite prejudice against a system in regard to the puplic lands, simply because, in bringing the public domain into market, it confers benefit instead of inflicting injury upon the State or Territory in which such public domain chances to lie. In cases where there is a plain and obvious compensation—where, in fact, experience has shown there results an actual profit, from the construction of works calculated to bring lands into market, over and above the value which could have been realized from the sale of the lands granted for the purpose of forwarding such works, it is hard to see with what show of reason such grants can be so bitterly enveighed against; and least of all, how they can be made the basis of arguments for such distribution and disposal of the public property as could in nowise promise profit or compensation to the Public Treasury, but must necessitate taxation to the exact amount necessary to supply the deficiency created by such distribution, and this, too, without any corresponding benefits to the States, for it is evident that if the distribution of the Public Lands, so much insisted upon, were made, it must necessarily destroy the objects which its advocates seem to have in view. The prodigious quantities of land which would be thrown into market by competing vendors, would deprive it of marketable value. To distribute would be to render distribution of no avail.

But we do not pretend to deny that abuses have crept into the system under which the Public Lands have been administered. When our researches have enabled us to discover anything human or carried on by human agency, into which abuses have *not* crept, we will take great pleasure in stating that fact. In the mean time however, we cannot bring ourselves up to that "progressive" state which will enable us to appreciate the merits of those reforms, whose only operation can be displayed in the work of destruction. It is true, undue amounts of lands have been granted, and greedy and grasping demands are now made by the new States, but it is also true that even under the existing land system, the balance has been on the side of profit, as the result of grants of land in alternate sections, with the view of bringing the remainder into market. It appears also plain, that while the public treasury would be depleted to the amount of the Lands distributed to the States, and taxation necessitated to make up the deficiency, which taxation would of course have to be levied on the States receiving the distributed lands, no corresponding benefit could accrue to such States, as the presence of over thirty competing vendors in the market would inevitably deprive the lands of all market value, while the States must sink into the position of the mere distributees of the General Government, already too powerful—their politics would demoralized by the erection of new officers and agencies arising out of the management of each one's quota of the public lands. To the amount necessary to be re-collected into the General Treasury, must be added the expenses of collection and distribution.

We are far from contending that the Land System is not capable of change or amendment, or that it should not be changed or amended. We are as deeply impressed with the necessity for action as any one can be,—but, from such action as is urged by the advocates of distribution, we hope to be delivered.—The mere fact that almost any system is preferable to distribution, does not by any means argue that any and every system is acceptable or just. We *do* go for a change, upon a plan somewhat similar to that proposed many years ago by Mr. Calhoun, and more recently embodied in the Bill introduced into the House by Mr. Boyd,—that is, a *sale* or cession of the lands to the States in which they lie, upon such fair conditions as shall guard the interests of the United States and of the Public Treasury, and, at the same time, remove this miserable squabble from the Halls of Congress.

We shall take occasion hereafter to bring forward the authorities and statistics to substantiate our positions, and also to develope more fully our own views. Our space compels us to conclude for the present.

☞ Coroner Wood held an inquest on Tuesday last, over the body of a negro woman named Willoughby, the property of Mrs. Jones, of this town, who suddenly fell dead on Monday. Verdict—"Death from the visitation of God."

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.—It is said that France, as well as England, has formed a treaty with the United States to respect the rights of neutrals in the war with Russia.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—According to the latest advices, the Emperor of Russia refuses to *treat*.

☞ We cannot pretend sufficient acquaintance with the internal politics of our sister County of Bladen, to warrant us offering any advice or interfering in any way therewith, even if we were so disposed—which we are not, save by the expression of a hope that no difficulties or dissensions among themselves will be again allowed to weaken their strength to such an extent as to throw that strong Democratic county into the hands of the Whigs, so far as the representation in the House of Commons is concerned—a matter of peculiar importance, as, in addition to the usual business of the Legislature, there will be *two* Senators in Congress to elect.

We make these remarks from seeing in the last Fayetteville Argus a communication *dated* Elizabethtown and signed "Delegate," purporting to come from a Democrat, animadverting upon some recent party action in Bladen, in terms of bitterness and abuse, which make it very doubtful whether they could have been employed by a Democrat, and rendering it more than probable that the design of the publication in the bitterly anti-Democratic Argus, was simply to work evil in the Democratic ranks. It is to the tone, spirit and language of this communication we object. The Democrats of Bladen are fully competent to attend to their own business, and settle their own difficulties, without interference or advice from outsiders; but it must be manifest to all that a very different spirit must pervade their councils from that displayed in the abusive correspondence of the Argus,—and if the writer of that correspondence be indeed a Democrat, he must be as sensible of this fact as we are, and can hardly, upon reflection, fail to regret his course.

Sale of the W. and R. R. R. Steamers.

☞ A telegraphic despatch received at the Railroad, from General McRae, dated Charleston, April 13th, announces the sale of the boats as follows:

Gladiator, to P. K. Dickinson,	$18,800
Dudley, to Underwriters,	15,600
Wilmington, to Matthieson,	12,000
Vanderbilt, to P. K. Dickinson,	10,100
Total,	$56,500

The wharf property was bid in at $30,000.

The "Underwriters" are the Commercial Insurance Company of Charleston. Mr. Matthieson is a Merchant of that city. The amount realized on the boats is considerably less than was expected. We cannot say certainly whether the sale is positive; Col. Miller, we learn, thinks it is.

THE GADSDEN TREATY.—The "X." correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of April 12th, says that the Senate, after reducing the boundary in the Gadsden Treaty, has reduced the compensation to be paid to Mexico, from twenty millions of dollars down to seven millions, in which form it will pass the Senate, but be rejected by Santa Anna. The really desirable feature, so far as the South is concerned, is a right of way for a Southern route to the Pacific. This, a boundary very much reduced would still give us.

BLADEN COUNTY.—We have received a communication with reference to the recent nominations in Bladen, in an envelope *torn open at one end*, when received at the Wilmington Post Office. It bears the Fayetteville post-mark, but has neither date nor the name of the author and cannot therefore be published. We would give something to find out the person by whom it was broken open, although it contained nothing private and no money, as it seemed to do from its thickness. The violator of our correspondence.

☞ Our neighbor of the Herald need not be scared about our going to the Devil. The old fellow, as we said, don't belong to our side of the house, and would have nothing to do with us—wouldn't help us out of the scrape. We dont exactly say that he belongs to *his*, but we have our suspicions; at any rate, the Herald-man had better try him.

☞ The New York "Hards" have called a "Hard" State Convention, separate and apart from the "Softs," and also passed resolutions denouncing the Administration. Good for the "Hards" They are exactly in the avowed position which they have all along held secretly. Under the redoubtable leadership of the immaculate and cross-eyed Bennet of the super-virtuous New York Herald they will do great things.

Agricultural Societies.

De Bow's Review for this month contains an interesting article on the subject of the promotion of agriculture by the government, from which we extract the following paragraph giving the number of agricultural societies in different States:

"New York has a State society, and from seventy to eighty county societies Pennsylvania has from twelve to twenty county societies and many grouped together. Ohio has a State society, and seventy county societies. Massachusetts has twelve societies, and in many of these societies several counties together. Michigan has twenty county societies; Indiana, a State society; Kenteucky, five county societies; Georgia, a State society, and fifteen county societis. South Carolina has six county societies. Virginia has a State society, and three county societies; Maryland, a State society, and four county societies; Vermont, a State society, and four county societies, and was the first *State* to ask us to establish a national board; New Hampshire, a State society, and eight or nine county societies, and also asked Congress to establish a board: Connecticut, a number of county societies. Rhode Island has also passed resolutions asking Congress to establish a board. Maine has six county societies; Iowa, a State society and six or eight county societies; Wisconsin, a State society; Illinois, three county societies Tennessee has some county societies, and two years since unanimously recommended a national board. Florida has passed a resolution for a national board. Louisiana, in 1848 passed a law for a bureau."

De Bow might have included in the above—"North Carolina has a State and several County Societies." But it makes no difference whether we are noticed or not, with some. It is a general rule—or, at least, it would seem so—that North Carolina is scarcely ever mentioned in any way by papers or writers out of the State.

Great Race at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10th.—The great three-mile race, 3 heats, came off yesterday between Arrow, a Louisiana horse, and Little Flea. Arrow was winner in two heats. The following is the time:—1st heat 5.33¼, 2d 5.36, 3d 5.43½, being the fastest time on record.

Further from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12th.—Private letters received here from Mexico, say that a telegraphic dispatch received at Vera Cruz just before the steamer Texas sailed, announced a cessation of hostilities between Santa Anna and Alvarez, in consequence of concessions made by the former. Other letters say that Alvarez was strongly fortified on the hill Paregrino, and had every preparation made for a determined resistance. And it was the general opinion that Santa Anna would be defeated and finally overthrown.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that the mail train on the Raleigh and Gaston Road on Tuesday last ran over a man who was stretched across the road, about six miles this side of Littleton Depot. He was terribly mangled, both of his legs being cut off and his skull cut in twain. Some suspicions are entertained that he may have been murdered and then placed across the track.

Raleigh Star, 13th inst.

N. P. Willis states in the Home Journal, that his father had three children, viz: Richard Storrs Willis, Fanny Fern (although the spunk Fanny does not seem to be proud of the relation) and himself. This statement puts at rest the relationship of that redoubtable lady.

SMALL POX.—A case of small pox has occurred in the family of Mr. J. W. Murphy, residing on Big Rockfish, about nine miles from Fayetteville.

Charleston Commercial Convention.

On Wednesday, after the assembling of the Convention, and the reading of the previous day's Journal, Lieut. W. F. Maury presented the following report from the Committee on Business:

1st. *Resolved*, That whilst Agriculture is, and properly should be, the predominant pursuit of the people of the States represented in this Convention, the interests of these States would be very greatly promoted by the employment of capital in other pursuits, and especially to Manufactures and Mining; that the abundance and cheapness of the means of subsistence of fuel and water power, the temperature of the climate, and other natural advantages, will, if properly improved, secure to these States a virtual monopoly of the manufactures as well as the growth of cotton;—that it is believed the present cost of transporting this staple abroad, will more than cover the expense of manufacturing it at home; and that, as an investment, for security, for certainty of result and uniformity of income, the factory and the mine, when properly managed, has no superior.

2d. *Resolved*, That a Committee of be appointed by this Convention, for the purpose of obtaining the most reliable statistical information as to the number and location of manufactories and mines in the States represented in this body; the capital invested in the several establishments; the amount of income and disbursements; the number of hands (operatives) employed, free and slave; the amount of the raw material consumed; the quantity and quality of the manufactured articles produced; the prices at which they are furnished; the markets in which they are chiefly sold, and other items of information, tending to show the present condition and extent of our manufacturing interest; and that said Committee furnish to the Secretary of the Convention a report of their investigations, to be laid by him before the next meeting of the Convention; and that it be the duty of said Committee to address the people of the States represented in this Convention, and to urge the importance of action, in the Legislature thereof, in favor of education, of manufactories, of ship-building, of direct trade and of mining; and that it be the duty of said Committee to collect, and present at the next meeting of the Convention, statistics and other useful information relating to the international improvement of the several States, their industrial resources, their mineral treasures, their manufacturing facilities and their capacities for trade and commerce, together with a statement in which shall be set forth the names and lengths of the several railways, their cost, and the increased value which has been imparted to lands and other property, in consequence of such improvements.

Resolved, That a Committee of be appointed to memorialize Congress in the name of this Convention, and in the most earnest manner to urge the importance of and to pray for the following measures, viz:

1. The remission of duties on all railroad iron.
2. The passage of an Act for the improvement of the merchant service, by encouraging boys to go to sea, and for preventing desertion.
3. To send one or two small naval steamers up the Amazon, for the purpose of exploring the tributaries of that river, which the States owning them have declared to be free to the commerce and navigation of the whole world.
4. To encourage the establishment of a line of mail steamers between some Southern sea-port town and the mouth of the Amazon, or some other port in Brazil.
5. And also to encourage the establishment of a direct mail route by steamers, between some Southern port and Europe.
6. Upon the improvement of harbors and navigable rivers.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Convention, the adoption of the above named measures would tend mightily to promote the general welfare. The interests of the country require them, and even-handed justice should mete them out.

Whereas, The governments of Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador have made the navigation of their Amazonian waters free to all the world, and *whereas*, this action on the part of those governments has removed those streams from the condition of inland waters, the navigation of which is peculiar to the Riparian States above, and placed them in the category of arms of the sea, the navigation of which is as free to all the world as is that of the great high seas themselves.

Whereas, The doctrine that the straits or natural channels which connect free waters with the main ocean, are also free, even though both banks of such channel way belong to the same State, and be within cannon shot of each other, is founded on the everlasting principles of right, and is sanctioned by the law of nations; and *whereas*, the attention of the Federal Government has been invited to this subject by a memorial from the Memphis Convention, therefore be it

Resolved, That Brazil, the nation owning both banks of the Amazon, at its mouth, has no right arbitrarily to shut out the world from the navigation of its waters, or to prevent the citizens of the United States from passing through the same, with their vessels and merchandize, to the Riparian States, who have invited us to come and trade there

2. That the President of this Convention be requested, in the name of the Convention, to congratulate the governments of Bolivia, Peru and Equador upon the enlightened and liberal policy which they have adopted with regard to their Amazonian Provinces, and to assure them of the deep interest which the people represented in this Convention feel with regard to the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries, to the speedy settlement of the country drained by it, and to the developement of its resources.

Resolved, That a Committee of be appointed to consider and report upon the propriety and expediency of adopting some plan for promoting Southern and Western manufactures and mining operations.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to each of the Southern States having a seaport, to encourage the establishment of a direct trade with Europe, either by exempting from taxes, for a limited time, the goods imported, or by allowing the importers an equivalent drawback or bounty, or by such other mode as to the Legislatures of the respective States may seem best

Resolved, That efforts should be made to establish a direct line of steamers with Europe, from some Southern port or ports, *without further delay*; and that, in the event of the establishment of such a line, the united support of all the Southern States should be pledged, if possible, to sustain such a line.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Government of the United States the formation of reciprocal treaties with foreign governments for the admission of their respective products at reduced and equal rates of duty; and that the Senators and Representatives from the respective States be requested to bring the subject before Congress.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blackwood, of Missouri, offered a resolution in favor of a Railroad to the Pacific, and declaring it the duty of the General Government to improve navigable streams, particularly those of the South and Southwest. Referred

Mr. Hale, of S. C., offered a resolution in favor of opening our coasting trade to foreign shipping. Referred.

Mr. BIRCH of Tenn. offered a resolution suggesting that the Legislatures of the several Southern States be recommended to appropriate——thousand dollars for the construction of steamers to ply between Southern and Europe ports. Referred to the General Committee.

Mr. Wisdom, of Tenn., presented a resolution to the effect that the General Government be requested to make donations of lands for the construction of certain Railroads in Tennessee. Referred to the General Committee.

Mr. Ruffin, of Va., offered a series of resolutions, in which it was resolved that the fishing bounties paid by the government of the United States, and received exclusively by Northern vessels, operated to the increase of the Northern shipping; while much of the tax thus levied was collected at the expense of the Southern States.

Also that the great sums paid by the Federal Government for the maintenance of European mail steamers, was collected principally at the expense of the Southern States; and that all such partiality exhibited on the part of the General Government, ought to cease.

The resolutions were received with applause, and were referred to the General Committee.

Other resolutions were offered, but none of any great importance or interest. The balance of the session was taken up with a discussion upon the Pacific Railroad project.

DISAVOWED.—The British government it is said has disavowed the allegation that the Anglo French alliance was designed to have any reference to Cuban or Mexican affairs, or any other matter in this hemisphere except La Plate.

Extract of the Public Domain.

The following report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, made to the Secretary of the Interior, and submitted to the House of Representatives on the 21st ult., by the President, in obedience to a resolution of that body, explains a meterial error as to the prevalent estimate of the extent of the public domain. The table accompanying the report, and conveying the information called for by the House, was published in our paper some days since. The letter of the Commissioner is as follows: *Union.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 15, 1854.

SIR:—In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, received in your letter of 24th ultimo, which resolution is as follows, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be prepared, for the use of this House, tabular statements exhibiting—

"First. The area of each State and Territory, expressed in square miles and in acres:

"Second. The extent of public domain now remaining in each State and Territory, expressed in acres;

"Third. The extent of public domain alienated by the government of the United States in each State and Territory, distinguishing between that sold for a valuable consideration and that given, granted, ceded, or conveyed for the purposes of education, public buildings, internal improvements, and miscellaneous objects;"—

I have the honor to submit herewith a statement containing the information called for

By the former statements of this office, (see statement E. with the late annual report,) the whole surface of the public domain is made to cover	1,612,184,919
By the statement now furnished	1,391,480,320
Making difference	220,704,599
This discrepancy is explained by the fact that Oregon, the proposed Nebraska, and the Indian Territories, are set down in the former statement as containing	764,197,760
Which was in accordance with an estimate of the public domain west of the Mississippi river, made many years since on the most correct maps then in existence, reduced from time to time by deducting the estimated surfaces of the oranized Territories: but by re-estimating the surface according to the improved maps of the day, and the new divisions thereof by the recent legislation of Congress and the bills now pending before that body, it is found is now stated to cover only	543,493,120
Leaving difference	220,704,640
From which deduct a slight error in the old statement, made in reducing the miles to acres for the States of Illinois and Alabama	41
Leaves difference, as above	220,704,599

With great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN WILSON, Commissioner.
Hon. R. McCLELLAND, Sec. of the Interior.

From the Washington Union.

The Rights of Neutrals—Our Foreign Policy.

In view of the probability of a general European war, our position and rights as a neutral become deeply important. This whole subject has engaged the earnest attention of the executive department of our government, at home and abroad, and we have reason to believe that its labors have been of a character to reflect the highest credit upon our national reputation. We are gratified to see that the legislative branches of the government is also alive to the importance of the subject. The resolutions offered by Mr. Dean, which appeared in our paper of Tuesday, and which he said had received the approval of a majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, lay down the principles on which our government has ever stood, and which, we have no doubt, have been faithfully, and we trust successfully, pressed in the late diplomatic action of the Executive. The subject is so important that we deem it proper to express the hope that the legislative action on the resolutions will be of that prompt and decided character which will not fail to show that we appreciate and intend to maintain our rights as neutrals in time of war, at all hazards and to the last extremity. In this connexion, the remarks made by Mr. Dean will be read with interst. They are substantially as follows:

"Mr. Dean said he did not intend to detain the House further than briefly to explain the object of the resolutions

"Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, inquired whether they were now before the House, and whether, if debate should arise, they would not go over.

"The Speaker replied that the rules which required them to go over had been suspended, and they were now open to debate.

"Mr. Deam said, when the gentleman from Illinois interrupted him, he was saying he did not desire to debate these resolutions, but to state to the House their contents and the principles they are intended to enunciate

"The first resolution is a plain and distinct statement of our duty to maintain neutrality in the war between the different powers of Europe. It then reasserts the doctrine that has been so often asserted by the people and the executive department of this government. But which the judiciary has failed to sustain. The executive branch of the government has from its foundation, beginning with the Congress of the Confederation, and from that time to the present, constantly, in its action and its diplomacy, contended that free ships make free goods, and that the goods of neutrals on board the ships of belligerents are not liable to seizure and confiscation. The importance of this subject at the present crisis cannot be estimated or expressed. It has been recently discussed in the British Parliament. The ministry have been called upon to state what would be the action of that government, and they have not fully met or answered the question, though they intimate that a liberal policy will be pursued.

"The second resolution calls for any arrangement or correspondence between our government and foreign powers upon this subject. I will state here, as important to be known, and what I think will prove correct, that our government has for some months been engaged in endeavoring to secure the admission and establishment of this principle as an international law, and that our representative at the Court of St. James in particular, has ably, and I believe successfully, accomplished it, so far as its recognition depends upon that government, and it is universally admitted that if Great Britain, which is the power that has at all times prevented its adoption, agrees to it, not by treaty, but by proclamatin and action during the war, it will forever be placed on the firm basis of precedent as well as natural right and justice.

"I am informed that, as the action of our government is not known, merchants and others interested feel much anxiety. It is due to them that they should have all the information in our possession, and also to know that Congress is determined to carry out this doctrine at all hazards.

"I think that the Executive and Congress ought now to take a stand, and say to the world that this is our principle; that we will not be driven from it; that we will legislate to assert it; that we will negotiate to secure it, and, if need be, that we will fight to maintain it. And, sir, the day that we establish this principle will be one of the proudest in American history; and, in my judgment, the time for action has now arrived.

"Mr. Bocock. This is an exceedingly important proposition, as it undertakes to define the position this government occupies in the pending war. If it means to do anything, it means to fix the position of this government in the controversy. If this is the design, it ought to have the sanction of deliberate action. It is intended to produce an effect on our own merchants and on the actions of other countries; but this cannot be done simply by a resolution not requiring the joint action of the two houses. He moved it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that careful consideration may be given to the subject. The action was agreed to."

THE CHANCES OF WAR.—The Life Insurance Companies in England have calculated the chances of being killed or wounded in battle and fixed the rates of insurance. A party may be insured against "death by accident or violence from any cause, including death in action, for £3 3s. on the £100 per annum; and if to include a payment in case of loss of limb of half the sum insured, and payable on death, £3 3s. per cent. extra." It would seem, from these terms, that a man is twice as likely to lose his leg as he is to lose his head, probably because he has two legs and only one head.

A New York member saluted Colonel Benton, yesterday with the remark that the Nebraska bill and the discussion thereon were getting to be a bore—that as soon as a member now commenced speaking on the subject the House would thin out rapidly.

"Yes, sir," said Old Bullion, "it is like a dead dog out on the common, sir; it will stink in the nostrils of the people by the time the hot days come on, sir—*yes, sir, stink in the nostrils of the people!*" [Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

April 13—schr William, McNeill, from Frankfort, Me., to J. Hathaway & Son; with hay and white pine lumber.
schr Mary Wise, Crockett, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with 200 casks lime.
steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E J Lutterloh.
steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E J Lutterloh.
steamer spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.
April 13—schr Champion, Bartlett, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 400 casks lime.
schr Sidney Price, Gandy, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.
schr Lucy Whetham, Milton, from Boston, to Geo. Harriss; with hay.
Brig Mary Farrow, Limeburner, from Belfast, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with hay.
April 14—schr Globe, Hopkins, from Camden, Me, to J & D McRae & Co; with lime.
schr Arcade, Winchester, from Boston, in ballast, to Kidder & Martin.
schr H P Russell, Diggs, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro; with mdze.
schr Exchange, Orr, from Portland Me, to W M Harriss; with hay and bricks.
15—brig Warren Goddard, Winchester, from Providence, R I, to Wm M Harriss.
steamer J H Haughton, Lamon, from Averasboro', to K M Murchison.

CLEARED.

April 14—schr Lizzie Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 10 bales warp, 4 bbls wine, 150 do spirits turpentine, 650 hides, 80,000 feet lumber.
schr L Waterbury, Cranmer, for New York, by J H Flanner; with 384 bush pea nuts, 38 bbls spirits turpentine, 300 do crude turpentine, 1,385 do rosin.
schr Monterey, Somers, for Baltimore, by J H Flanner; with 50 bbls spirits turpentine, 200 do rosin, and 60,675 feet lumber.
schr David Smith, Peterson, for Philadelphia, by Geo Harriss; with 28 bales yarn, 450 bushels pea nuts, 125,000 feet lumber.
schr Thos P Cooper, Corson, for Sattilla River, Ga, by Geo Harriss. T P C put in here two weeks since for repairs.
steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E J Lutterloh.
steamer Evergreen, Watson, for Fayetteville, by McRary & Cazaux.
steamer Gov Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T C & B G Worth.
April 13—Brig Cape Fear, Gilpatrick, for Havana, by T C Worth; with lumber and naval stores.
14—schr Olive Branch, Austin, for Boston, by Peirce & Dudley; with 100 bbls rosin, 71,000 feet lumber.
schr Sanders, Coombs, for Bath Me., by Wm M Harriss; with 100 bbls pitch, 63,000 feet lumber.
steamer Douglass, Williams, for Fayetteville, by W H Marsh.
steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by McRary & Cazaux.
15—brig Henry Laurens, Gould, for Mystic, Ct, by Pierce & Dudley; with 110,000 feet lumber.
schr S R Potter, Sooy, for New York, by Rankin & Martin; with 258 bbls spirits turpentine, 300 do tar, 254 do rosin.
steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.
steamer Henrietta, Allen, for Elizabethtown, by Wessel & Eilers.
steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E J Lutterloh.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 13.—Bacon—10@10½; Beeswax, 24@25; Coffee—Rio 13@14, Laguyra 14@00, St. Domingo, 00@00; Cotton—Fair to good, 8⅞@0—Ordinary to mid., 8½@9½; Feathers 40@45; Flour—superfine $5 75@5 90—Fine $5 50@5 75—scratched $5 25@5 50; Grain—Corn $1 00@1 10; Wheat $1 00@1 05; Oats 60@00; Peas $1 00@0 00; Rye $1 00@1 10; Hides—dry 10@11—green 4@5; Lard 10@11; Molasses—Cuba 25@26—New Orleans 37½@40; Salt—Liverpool Sack $2.

Cotton—We reduce our quotations ¼ on all grades. Flour without change. Corn dull at quotations. No change in Turpentine. Spirits 53.

WASHINGTON, April, 11.—Naval Stares—All articles are dull and declining. Sales to-day of dip Turpentine at $3 75, Scrape do $2 15, Tar $2 40. For Spirits Turpentine 60c was offered but no sales effected—holders asking 62c.—Rosin is in fair demand at $1.

Grain—No sales to report in corn or Wheat.

LIVERPOOL, April 1 Cotton has continued depressed, and a decline of ⅛da3-16d ⅌ lb has been submitted to. There was little speculative demand. Dennistown quotes Fair Orleans at 6⅞d, Middling 5¾, Fair Mobile and Upland 6⅛, Middling 5 5-16d. Sales of the week 30,000 bales, of which speculators took 1100 and exporters 3000 bales. Stock 682,000, including 364,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS. Brown & Shipley quote Breadstuffs in large speculative demand at greatly enhanced rates. Wheat had advanced 1 s 1 s 6d ⅌ 70 lbs.; Flour 3sa 5s 6d ⅌ bbl. and Corn 4s per quarter. White Wheat 11a12s. Red 10a11s. Canal Flour 38a38s6d. Ohio, Baltimore and Philadelphia 38s6da39s. White Corn 43a44s. Yellow 43a43s6d. Mixed 42s6d.

PROVISIONS—Badenock reports Beef firm, and tending upwards; sales of 1000 tierces at 106a120s. Bacon dull at 2s decline; shoulders in fair demand at firm rates. Lard tending upwards—sales at 56a57s. Tallow somewhat higher.

ROSIN steady—sales of 5000 bbls common at 5s5d. Rice unchanged, and without movement.

Advices from Manchester were unfavorable.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS. American Securities closed very weak without any demand. Consols 85¾a86.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS. Sugar, Coffee and Cotton, were dull at irregular rates. Breadstuffs advancing. Saltpetre in active speculative request at better prices. Bar Iron £8 5s. Rails £7 15s; Scotch Pig 74s. 6d

HAVRE MARKET, March 29th. Sales of Cotton for the week 4500 bales at 66f. 25c.a72f.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber's celebrated ROUND SHAVES, may be found at Southerlin & Black's, and J. M. Robinson's.—A fair trial is all that is required to give satisfaction.
Jan. 6, 1854.—18-3m L. WOOD.

"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 any information valuable to my fellow man? So, if you consider this worthy of a place in any of your newspapers, you are at liberty to make use of it.
Yours, truly, ALVAH KEMBALL.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, by its mild action on the Stomach, Liver, and the Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affection; Pains in the Back, Side, and Breast; Consumption, Scrofula, Rhematism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, Worms, Nervous Debility—with all the diseases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest Female Medicine ever known.

Call and get a pamphlet with certificates of cures, gratis.

☞ 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—

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

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 Goshen 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

Schools.

TEACHERS WANTED.

APPLICATIONS will be received until the 4th of June next, for Teachers to take charge of the two Academies (Male and Female) in the town of Wilson, N. C. Applicants will please state their terms, and send their reference, as none will be received unless they can come well recommended.
Schools to commence the first Monday in July next.
A Gentleman and his Lady would be preferred.
Address (post paid) A. S. COTTON,
See'y. to the Board of Trustees, Wilson, N. C.
Wilson, N. C, April 11th, 1854 186-2t—33-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.
Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to
D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20j—16-1y

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 16th January, 1854, under the control of the following faculty, and with the annexed expenses.

THE FACULTY.

Rev. JAMES H. BRENT, *President*, Professor of Ancient Languages, Experimental Sciences and Mathematics.
Mr. , A. M