

Authorized Agents for the Journal. JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe Co., N. C. JOSEPH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county. J. LEWIS KEMP, Bladen county. JAMES H. MERRITT, Gravelly Hill, Bladen Co. B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county. LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Democratic State Convention. This body met at the Commons Hall at Raleigh, on the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., and was temporarily organized by calling Hon. Asa Biggs of Martin to the Chair, and appointing Mr. Stone of Franklin, and Mr. Williams of Caswell as Secretaries. After calling the roll and the appointment of a committee of two from each district, to report officers for the permanent organization of the meeting, the convention adjourned until 3 P. M. The number of counties represented at this stage of the proceeding was stated by the Secretaries as 56.

At the hour of 3 1/2 p. m., to which the Convention had adjourned, several other Counties reported themselves. The convention upon permanent organization, reported for President, Hon. A. Rencher of Chatham, assisted by six Vice Presidents, of whom two were from this District—Thomas I. Faison, Esq., of Sampson, and Col. Gaston Mearns of Brunswick; Messrs. Holden of Wake, Stone, of Franklin, and Holmes of Sampson, were appointed Secretaries.

The address made by Mr. Rencher on taking the Chair, was really an eloquent and finished production, exhibiting in a clear and forcible manner the grounds occupied by the Democratic party, and the arguments by which these grounds are maintained. Mr. Rencher was warmly applauded.

On motion, a committee on resolutions, consisting of two from each district, was appointed by the Chair, at the suggestion of the respective delegations. We cannot now remember every name on the Committee, and shall only give the names of those from this District—J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, and James Fulton, of New Hanover. In order to give the Committee time to act, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock next (Thursday) morning, with the understanding, however, that the Convention should meet again in private session at 7 1/2 o'clock on Wednesday night. To this session, the Committee on Resolutions, through its Chairman, Hon. Asa Biggs, reported the following Resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

We, the delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in convention assembled, considering the occasion a proper one for the re-assertion of the well-defined and time-honored principles that bind us together as a party, do resolve,

1st. That we are for a rigid construction of the constitution of the United States, as a grant of limited powers for an independent Treasury and against a United States Bank; for a Tariff for Revenue and against a Tariff for Protection; for economy in the administration of the Federal Government, and against extravagant expenditures; for the only payment of the Public Debt and against the payment of unjust and unfounded claims.

2d. Resolved, That the President Pierce, by his inaugural address and annual message, and by his devotion to the constitution and rights of the States therein manifested, has signally justified the expectations of the American Democracy in electing him to the distinguished position he now fills; and in the administration of the government upon the principles which he has avowed by him, he will place himself where he deserves to stand, high in the list of American Presidents.

3d. Resolved, That the bill now pending before Congress to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, as our hearty approval, and we tender to Senator Douglas, and other members of Congress from the non-slaveholding States our thanks for their manly and national course on this question.

4th. Resolved, That the Public Lands are the common property of the people of the United States, and therefore a disposal of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one of the States, would be unjust and unconstitutional.

5th. Resolved, That the Public Lands, being the common property of the people of all the States, should be held as a common fund, and disposed of for the common benefit of all. First, in the payment of the public debt, and then in defraying the expenses of the Federal Government, so as to reduce the taxes now imposed upon the common necessities of life.

6th. Resolved, That the Democracy of the State have reason to be proud of the administration of public affairs under David S. Reid; that he has shown himself a just, patriotic and able Executive; and, in addition to the fame he has achieved as the originator and champion of Free Suffrage, and as the long tried and unwavering advocate of the people's rights, he will carry with him, in his retirement from his present post, the consciousness of having devoted his best energies to the public good, and the sincere and enthusiastic confidence of the Democratic party.

7th. Resolved, That the constitution of this State men the same right to extend to all free white men as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by Legislative enactment, and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly Republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change in the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will not abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph.

8th. Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed, and the State having entered upon a system of internal improvements, to that end, make large investments with that view, it would, in the opinion of this convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

9th. Resolved, That the present system of common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature, and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

10th. Resolved, That we reaffirm the resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844, 1848 and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

11th. Resolved, That having entire confidence in the ability, integrity and sound principles of THOMAS BRAGG, Esq., of the county of Northampton, we do hereby nominate and recommend him to the people of North Carolina as a suitable candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

It was deemed proper by the committee on resolutions to make no recommendation on the subject of a candidate, leaving that matter for action in full caucus. When the resolutions constituting the platform had been passed upon, nominations were in order.—The names of Thomas Bragg, Esq., of Northampton; of Hon. John Ellis, of Rowan; of Col. S. J. Person, of New Hanover; and of Hon. Calvin Graves, of Caswell, were suggested by their respective friends.—It was stated, however, on behalf of Judge Ellis, that he was sincerely anxious that his name should not be used, but that his friends should go for Mr. Bragg. The name of Mr. Ellis was withdrawn. A delegate from Caswell stated on behalf of Mr. Graves that that gentleman could not, under any circumstances, consent to be a candidate, but was anxious for the nomination of Mr. Bragg. The name of Mr. Graves was withdrawn. The friends of Col. Person, knowing the devotion of the gentleman to the perfect harmony and success of the Democratic party, and how little any nomination could weigh with him if placed in competition with that object, and also the high estimation in which he held Mr. Bragg, withdrew his name, thus leaving the latter gentleman alone in nomination. The whole matter of the nom-

ination hardly occupied twenty minutes. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout, and the event was hailed with startling enthusiasm.

One statement will exhibit the harmony of the proceeding. The caucus organized at about 8 o'clock. The resolutions were read by Mr. Biggs, the Chairman of the committee on resolutions. They were again read and the question taken on them separately. Candidates were nominated—explanations made—candidates were withdrawn. Some enthusiastic talking was done, and the Convention had adjourned by 10 o'clock, or before it. The Commons Hall was crowded to such an extent that even standing room was hard to get, and delegates continued to arrive.

Everybody who knows anything about Conventions, of either party, is aware that the business is always done in the private meetings, although such does not appear in the official proceedings. We have taken the liberty, however, to detail the proceedings of the business session, in order that a proper idea may be obtained of the spirit which prevailed on the occasion.

Of the resolutions, we do not care to speak. They speak for themselves; our candidate can do the same, as Mr. Dockery has had reason to know, and as he will have still further reason to feel. We have now only room to allude briefly to the pleasure with which we marked the absence of factious or sectional feelings among the delegates from the West. They manifested a North Carolina feeling alike in political and in other matters.

On Thursday the Convention met in open session at 10 o'clock, and ratified the whole matter. The nomination of course was made unanimous, as it was also in business session—perfectly so. Some good speeches were made, which we would have liked to have heard. No doubt many additional delegates were in attendance.

The nomination of Mr. Bragg by the Democratic convention on Thursday last may be considered as the fair and proper opening of the canvass for Governor of this State; both parties have now their champions in the field, for we believe that no doubt exists of Mr. Bragg's acceptance of the position to which he has been called by the voice of his party. The platforms of both parties are also before the people of the State, by whom the merits of both candidates and platforms must be decided.

Towards General Dockery and those who may act with him we intend to pursue the same course which we have invariably pursued towards those who may be opposed to us; that is to treat them with every respect, until their own conduct towards us or in the conduct of the canvass may demand rebuke or exposure. We trust that the occasions for such rebuke or exposure may not arise—we sincerely trust that the canvass may be conducted upon proper principles, and without appeals to demagoguism, or the attempt to enlist improper feelings and influences.

Of the candidate of the Democratic party, we know that he is a gentleman of talents—of high personal standing and much beloved and respected by those who know him; devoted to the interests of the State and the whole State; possessed of the full confidence of his own party and well calculated to command the respect even of his opponents. He is a Democrat of the old school, sound and reliable. For his position upon internal improvements we refer our neighbor of the Herald and others to the 8th Resolution passed by the Democratic Convention. This resolution is not simply the expression of the opinions of the Convention, to which Mr. Bragg's assent as a candidate might perhaps be regarded by some as a mere matter of form; but it is known to be the expression of Mr. Bragg's own personal opinion; by this statement we have the authority of such gentlemen as Hon. Asa Biggs and others who are well acquainted with Mr. Bragg, and who very recently conversed with him upon this subject. We hope that our neighbor's fears are somewhat quieted on this score. And now when we are on this subject and have mentioned the name of Mr. Biggs we may further add a statement made by that gentleman in regard to his own position upon internal improvements which had been misunderstood. He had been represented as opposed to all internal improvements, which was a misconception of his views. He was not opposed to internal improvements; and never had been. He had simply opposed certain schemes he considered inexpedient and wasteful of the public money and not calculated to build up a proper State system.

The effect of the Convention resolution, adopted by the Whig State Convention, we find to be precisely what we said some time since it would be. Intended to humbug both sections—the East and the West—it has failed in both. A Convention of Western Whigs has been called in Henderson, in the mountains, to denounce the resolution inasmuch as it only recommends a limited Convention; whereas they want an unlimited one for the purpose of changing the basis. In the East any tampering with the Convention question must be regarded with suspicion, and alienate votes. Contrast with this the emphatic declaration contained in the 7th resolution of the Democratic platform, "that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change in the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph." In this position, in a cordial union with their brethren from the East, every delegate from the West heartily joined—and there were delegates from the extreme West.

The attempt to electioneer upon a man's position in life we look upon as the smallest of all electioneering, and we cannot but think that many if not all intelligent whigs are sick of the nonsense about it.—"Old Waggoner" and "Waggon boy," and all that sort of thing about General Dockery. We are sorry to see an article of this character in the Commercial of this morning. If we were inclined to use such issues, we might turn to old Thomas Bragg, the father of our candidate, a carpenter and the builder of several edifices in this State and elsewhere, and to his family who have been in a great measure the architects of their own fortunes and reputations—to far worthy candidates and to his equally worthy brothers—Captain Bragg, the hero of the Mexican war, and Hon. Judge John Bragg of Alabama—all of whom are worthy of their noble old father. It is not against men or families like this that the cant of aristocracy can be safely canted.

RUNAWAY.—They did say, when we came through Weldon, on Thursday, that there was a runaway couple at Whitefield's, just arrived from Petersburg and going to be married. Great excitement! Three single gentlemen got left by the cars in their eagerness to see the ceremony. One ancient maiden fainted, and another would have fainted, only she hadn't room to execute the movement gracefully.

LAUNCHED, on the 8th inst., at Conwayboro', S. C., a new fore-and-aft Schooner of 177 tons burthen, called the "Church Perkins" owned by Capt. Pope, Messrs. Buck & Beatty, and Perkins & Barnhill, of the above place, and Brown & DeRosset, of New York. She is to be commanded by Capt. Tullson, and will run regularly to New York, in the Naval Store business.

The Late Storm. BALTIMORE, April 19.—By accounts we have received here, it is ascertained that the late storm has been one of unusual severity at the North. At the Delaware Break-water, houses were unroofed in all directions.

Seven vessels have been driven ashore at Abscon beach, and forty dead bodies have washed ashore.—They are supposed to belong to some emigrant ship, which foundered at sea.

The ship Underwriter, which is ashore, it is believed will be got off at high tide, by the assistance of steam tugs.

DIVIDEND.—It will be seen that the directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at their meeting held in this place yesterday, declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months. The increasing prosperity of the Company, we are happy to learn, is fully maintained.

For the Journal. At a meeting of the citizens of Duplin, held at Kenansville, on the 18th of April, to take into consideration the improvement of the Cape Fear River.

On motion, Jere Pearsall, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Maj. Owen R. Kenan and James Dickson were appointed Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting had been explained by the Chair, in a clear and impressive manner, H. L. Holmes, Esq., was called upon, and addressed the meeting at some length, in a manner creditable to his head and heart; in which he pointed out the great commercial advantages to the State—the whole State—which would result from the deepening of the Bar at the mouth of the Cape Fear River; and paid a high compliment to the citizens of Wilmington for their active and zealous efforts to effect this object.

J. L. Holmes, Esq., then rose and addressed the meeting in an able and effective speech. Whereupon David Reid, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The Senate of the United States, during the present session of Congress, passed a bill by which the sum of \$200,000 is appropriated for the improvement of the Cape Fear River at its mouth—deepening the water on the Main Bar of said river—which bill is now pending in the House of Representatives; and Whereas, the citizens of the county of Duplin are deeply interested in the contemplated improvement, by which greatly increased commercial facilities will be secured to the town of Wilmington, which is the market town of the county of Duplin, and the principal market town of the State of North Carolina; and Whereas, we believe that the proposed work should be performed by the General Government, and that the bill before referred to as pending before the House of Representatives, should be passed by that body.

Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of Delegates from the several counties composing this Congressional District, to meet in the town of Wilmington, on Thursday, the 25th of May next, to give expression to the views and wishes of the people of this Congressional District, on the subject referred to in the preamble to these resolutions, and to request the Hon. William S. Ashe, the representative in Congress from this District, to use his influence to carry into effect such resolutions.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

On motion of Owen R. Kenan, Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the course of the Hon. George E. Badger, our Senator in Congress, and hereby return him our thanks for his valuable services in procuring the passage of the bill appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the Bar at the mouth of Cape Fear River.

Resolved, That the Newspapers published in this Congressional District be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that they be further requested to bring this subject to the notice of their readers, and respectfully to urge upon the citizens of the different Counties composing this Congressional District, the necessity of appointing delegates to said Convention.

In compliance with the second resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates: Col. C. D. Hill, B. W. Herring, Benj. Oliver, B. K. Outlaw, B. A. Smith, Sr., Nicholas Hall, Benj. Lanier, C. McMillan, Col. W. Bone, Maj. D. Sloan, N. P. Mathis, J. G. Stokes, Jas. B. Monk, Abner Faison, Halsted Bowden, S. Graham, I. B. Kelly, D. Reid, W. E. Hill, W. J. Houston.

On motion of W. E. Hill, Esq., the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

JERE PEARSALL, Chm'n. OWEN R. KENAN, Sec'y.

Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Asia. NEW YORK, April 20, 1854.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Asia arrived at New York at noon on Thursday from Liverpool, which port she left on Saturday the 8th inst.

The British Mail Steam Ship Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 8th inst., and the U. S. Mail Steamship Washington at Southampton on the same day.

European Intelligence. There had been no fighting in the Baltic. The Russians were dismantling the fortresses on the Island of Aland.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier's fleet was still at Kjevoe Bay.

Navigation was open to St. Petersburg. As soon as hostilities commenced in the Baltic the Empress of Russia and her Court will remove to Moscow.

Two steam frigates that were being constructed for the Russian Government, had been seized in England by the Government.

The Russian position in the Dobrodja was considered critical, and reinforcements were called for. The Turks were falling back in good order on Trajan's Wall.

The Turks have beaten General Oushakoff, and forced him back into Hess-Araba. The Turks have beaten the Danube between Nicopolis and Roustchuck.

It is now rumored that Austria will make the passage of the Balkin, by the Russians, a cause for war. The English and French Governments have entirely rejected the proposals of the Czar founded on his letter to the King of Prussia.

A despatch from Berlin says that negotiations were in progress between Prussia and Austria, and that Prussia had joined in a Protocol, signed at Vienna on the 3d of April, between Great Britain, France and Austria.

In the British House of Commons on the 13th inst., Lord John Russell confirmed the statement that Austria was concentrating troops on the frontiers of Servia, but inasmuch as negotiations were still in progress he could not state what course Austria would pursue.

The 26th inst. had been appointed as a National Fast Day throughout Great Britain. On the 13th ult., a riot occurred at Barcelona. The military were called out and several citizens killed. A man named Biocchi, had been arrested as being the assassin of the late Duke of Parma.

Heavy Failure. NEW YORK, April 19.—It is rumored here to-day that a large commercial house at Boston has failed.

Hon. John Davis Dead. BOSTON, April 19.—The Hon. John Davis, for many years U. S. Senator from this State, died to-day, at his residence, in Worcester.

From the Richmond Dispatch. Dissolution of the Union. The New York Tribune, finding that the South is no longer menacing a dissolution of the Union, no longer giving vent to its just complaints in resolutions and speeches in Congress and the Legislatures, but with a spirit too calm and resolved to be noisy and turbulent, is pursuing in the path pointed out by her commercial conventions, the true road to independence and security in the Union of the New York Tribune in view of this sensible promising policy, feels its bile stirred to the very centre of its liver, and professing to believe that a dissolution of the Union is still advocated by the south, has an elaborate article, which it promises to follow by others intended to show that the north would not be commercially, or in any other way, injured by such dissolution.

About the same date we find in the New York Herald a leading article, in which it is alleged that W. H. Seward and his followers design to create a new political platform and a new party upon the basis of eternal hostility to Southern slave institutions. "The ground has been deliberately taken," says the Herald, "and the declaration clearly made, that henceforth the combined Seward organization of the North principles an emancipation of the slaves, a final separation of the north from the south; and the establishment of an anti-slavery northern confederacy in conjunction with the Canada and the neighboring British provinces."

The late speech of Seward in the Senate upon the Nebraska bill was not the speech of a statesman whose heart and sympathies, and passions, are with the constitution and institutions of the United States, which he has sworn to support. His speech to the Senate was, on the other hand, the crafty, special pleading of a dexterous agitator, whose respect for the Union and whose faith in the constitution are swallowed up in the inordinate ambition of the anointed apostle of the conspirators of "the higher law." For twenty odd years, beginning upon the small capital of Morgan the Mason, Seward has been pursuing a course of intrigue with all the outside abominations of the day.

The elaborate effort of the Tribune, the pioneer of the Seward forces, to make it appear that it would be rather a money-making operation than otherwise to the North to dissolve the Union, and similar demonstrations by other abolition prints, gives an air of probability to the Herald's statements. Indeed, whose sagacity is as generally conceded as his faithlessness to the constitution, is in perfect keeping with the theory that he looks exclusively to sectional support for the future gratification of his ambition. No one supposes that principle has anything to do with his assaults upon Southern institutions, and it is quite as probable that he is engaged in them, as he intends to build up a sectional party which, he is too apt to foresee, must eventuate in a dissolution of the Union.

The New York Herald takes a different view from the Tribune, of the effects which a dissolution of the Union would produce upon Northern manufactures and commerce. The division of the Union into two independent confederacies, says the Herald, "would instantly work out a mighty revolution in our depots and currents of trade. The South would establish a system of tariffs and exchanges which would secure them a direct trade with Europe. Their imports and exports would be carried in their own ships. Manufactures would follow in the track of commerce.—New York would rapidly sink into a seaport of secondary importance. Boston and New England, England ports would dwindle away into mere provincial towns. Lowell, and Lawrence, and Manchester, and other cotton and woolen manufacturing cities and towns of New England and the North, would be diminished to comparatively deserted villages, for, under a Southern confederacy, Southern consumption would be supplied by Southern factories. Shippers, the shipbuilders, the merchants, the manufacturers, the mechanics of the North, would be driven to the South, for a tariff upon Northern ships and Northern fabrics would leave to a large proportion of these interests no other alternative than a removal to the South. Such would inevitably be the material results of the division of this Union into two confederacies. It would enrich the South and impoverish the North—it would in time advance Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston to the present positions of New York and New Orleans, and Boston, and these great cities of the North to the present secondary importance of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile."

There can be no doubt that the view of the Herald as above quoted, are the views of the commercial community of the North. The New York Tribune has not the ear of that community, nor of any community in the Southern States.

If slavery be such an accursed thing, and the Union moreover be profitable to the North, why do they raise such a deafening clamor whenever South Carolina threatens to dissolve partnership, and invoke the government, in the name of all that is good and holy, to send down the whole naval and military force of the United States to shoot, hang, burn and cut to pieces every mother's son who dares to whisper a word against the cotton trade, and the cotton planters. Ensnared behind her cotton bales, the South like Old Hickory at New Orleans, bids defiance to all her enemies.

The success of such a project as that attributed to Seward, depends upon the question whether fanaticism will prevail in the Northern mind over the dictates of patriotism and of self-interest. The Tribune is edited by a philosopher, and ought to be able to solve that question. From the manner in which it draws up a show that it is the interest of the North to dissolve the Union, we suspect that the philosopher is aware of the influence of dimes over the human soul, and that he despairs of the power of fanaticism, unless he can reinforce it by the persuasions of self-interest. But there's the rub! You can never convince the North that it is politic to cut open the goose that lays the golden egg for their commerce and manufactures.

For ourselves, we have no fear of a dissolution of the Union very soon. It is at present beneficial to both parties, and the South might enjoy much more prosperity and independence in it, if she would follow the example of the North—manufacture for herself—supply all her necessities from her own industry—build up a commerce of her own, and draw her territorial gains from her own railroads and canals. One of these days the Union may be dissolved, but Seward and Greeley will be dissolved long before the Union. The white hat and the famous overcoat of the philosopher will, long ere that eventful period, have been gathered to their fathers. Our "manifest destiny" has a great many large jobs to accomplish, and a great many dimes to pocket before the American co-partnership can be terminated by mutual consent.

The Nebraska excitement (says the New York Journal of Commerce) has done one good thing, for which we rejoice. It has brought those latent abolitionists who were too cowardly to show their hands so long as they thought it would be unpopular. We now see what they are—mere "dough-facers," afraid of the own shadow, but full of "principles" and "conscience" as any favor to be carried by it. One of the most furious and uncharitable of our assailants since the Nebraska war broke out, is a man who in 1851 or 1852, when he was a candidate for office, addressed us a private letter, begging that we would not oppose him, as he was a very good "Union" man at heart, but that if policy, just then, to manifest a leaning towards free-soilism, he should lose his hold upon a portion of his wife's property, which he held by a discreet management, could be brought over to Union principles. We of course took him at his word. He was defeated, however, as he deserved to be; and now he seeks to ride into favor on another hobby of the same breed, which he heads to distraction. We shall know him next time.

A San Francisco paper thus describes the scenes of a day— "Beautiful boats floating on the bay, beautiful women floating along Montgomery and Stockton streets, banks lying at anchor, drunkards lying at full length, speculators lying at their tables; ships crowding their white sails, washer-women spreading their white clothes, swells spreading themselves, boats puffing up steam, guzzlers pouring down steam, drivers puffing; bells ringing alarms, and bells ringing in alarmed gentlemen; firemen running with 'der machine,' thieves running away, boys running in debt; bankers receiving gold dust, Verba Buena cemetery receiving human remains; the 'dough-facers' and 'whippersnappers' punting down their dust; the 'whippersnappers' babies lisping, nurses simpering; lovers seeking brides, brides seeking divorce, the divorced seeking mates—such was a part of yesterday."

There is only one paper in Egypt—a small monthly sheet, in the Arabic language, at four dollars a year. It is devoted mainly to the powers that be, and every one in the employ of the Pacha, is obliged to subscribe to it.

MARRIED. In Marion, on the 12th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Bryan, Mr. ROBERT HARLIE, to Miss SUSAN MUNNELLIN, all of said District.

Marine Intelligence. PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA. ARRIVED.

April 20—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Vanhooker. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh. Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt. Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from Elizabethtown, to Wessel & Elder. Steamer Abby Jones, from Charleston, to Kidder & Martin; with 700 sacks salt.

April 20—schr. O. G. Parsley, Milliger, for Boston, by Geo. Harris; with 214 bbls. rosin, 100 bushels pea nuts, 32 casks cranee, 1,000 bushels rough rice. Schr. Maria, New York, by Geo. Harris; with 2,205 bales, 31 do. cotton, 14 do. sheeting, 1 cask wax, 1205 bushels peas, 127 bbls. flour, 13 do. spirits turpentine, 18 do. turpentine.

April 21—steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth. Steamer Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh. April 21—schr. E. R. Bennett, Wood, for New York, by Geo. Harris; with 380 bbls. tar, 2,470 do. rosin.

April 21—schr. J. H. Smith, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 100 bbls. rosin, 100 bushels pea nuts, 32 casks cranee, 1,000 bushels rough rice. Schr. Superb, Apley, for Norwich, Ct.; by Kidder & Martin; with 7000 E. Cumber, and Vercenes & Darby. Schr. Arcade, Winchester, for Caracoa, by Kidder & Martin; with 68,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Gulf Stream, Cramer, for New York, by Geo. Harris; with 6000 E. Cumber, and Vercenes & Darby. Schr. Globe, Hopkins, for Bath, Me., by J. D. McKee & Co.; with 75,000 feet lumber. Schr. Onward, Smith, for Myrtle Bridge, Ct., by J. D. McKee & Co.; with 163,079 feet lumber. Big Mary Farrow, Limeburner, for Newburyport, Mass., by J. D. McKee & Co.; with 100,000 feet lumber.

STEAMER SERVICE. CONWAYBORO', S. C., April 15th, 1854. ARRIVED. April 7—schr. S. Catharine, Taylor, from New-Berne, N. C.; with 6000 E. Cumber, and Vercenes & Darby. April 13—steamer Barnett, Gilbert, from Georgetown and Duckville; with mize to Woodard, Spivey & Co., B. Barnes, E. D. Beatty, James Beatty, S. H. Hill, and Buck & Beatty.

April 2—schr. E. S. Rudderow, Mizzigt, for New York; with 1000 bbls. naval stores, by Duck & Beatty, and 500 bbls. naval stores, by Perkins & Barnhill and S. H. Hill. Schr. Oregon, Getters, for Beaufort, N. C. April 14—steamer Barnett, Gilbert, for Beaufort and Georgetown. Schr. S. Catharine, Taylor, from New-Berne, N. C.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER BARNETT, FROM GEORGETOWN AND DUCKVILLE. Miss E. J. Congdon, Miss M. F. Congdon, B. Hazard, Capt. Curtis and a Black.

NEW YORK, April 19—(3 previous days)—Naval Stores.—There is little or no inquiry for Turpentine at present, and our quotations are, a measure nominal—about 5000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in better request, and the stock being very light, prices have advanced 16 1/2 cents, to 83 cents, and sixty and sixty days, having been made yesterday at 68 cents, cash, for whole lots, on the wharf, and 64 1/2 to 65 in small parcels. Tar continues in demand for export, and still higher rates have been paid, as will be seen below. Grades of all kinds are dull, though it may be remarked, that there is little prime Lard here.—The sales are 1000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 61 1/2 to 62 and 64 to 65 for export, and 64 and 65 for retail. For the most of it, but embracing retail lots at 64 to 65, cash, and a small parcel at 64, ninety days; 1500 Tar, part to arrive, \$3 75 for Wilmington, \$3 74 for 41 for shipping, and \$4 to \$4 25 for New York, and 41 for shipping; 1200 Wilmington Rosin, \$1 80 to \$1 86, delivered; and 3000 North County, \$1 62, in yard.

Richmond, Va. is in demand for home use, and we notice a rather better feeling in the market, with more steadiness in prices. Sales 400 tons, at \$3 50 to \$4 50, cash.

NEW-BERNE, April 19—(3 previous days)—A lot of 150 Hams sold, a few days ago, at 94 cents, and 1500 Sugar, and 1500 Coffee sold this week at 7 cents. Hog round will command about 8 cents for a good article. Corn.—The last sale from Flats was made yesterday at 70 cents per bushel, no receipts in Wilmington, and only 50 cents in New York. Flour was sold of Lard by the bbl. at 94, supply of meal.—This article is now in better demand than for some time past, and sells readily at 24 cents for Turpentine, and 24 cents for Turpentine in price within a few days, and Serape has improved to \$2 25. No sales of Dip. Tar.—Last sales at \$2 60 for gauge No. 11. Flour.—Out of Stores good \$9. Hiram Smith's or Extra \$11.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In Turpentine no sales to report. Tar has advanced to \$2 60—retailing light. Corn.—A boat load from Hyde Co., for retailing sold at 70c. No sales for export. Cotton.—No sales to report 6 to 6 1/2. as all that is offered.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The sales of COTTON during the week ending the 7th inst., comprised 35,000 bales, of which speculators took 3000, and exporters 2900, leaving 29,000 bales of all descriptions to the Trade.

The Circular of Messrs. MILLIGAN, LEMPERIER & Co., says that the market for all kinds of machinery, and particularly Old, Middle and New Orleans Sds, Fair Islands 6d, and Old Islands 5 1/2d.

Some of the other Circulars however, quote the fair grades at a few days ago, at 100 cents, and 1500 Sugar, and 1500 Coffee sold this week at 7 cents. Hog round will command about 8 cents for a good article. Corn.—The last sale from Flats was made yesterday at 70 cents per bushel, no receipts in Wilmington, and only 50 cents in New York. Flour was sold of Lard by the bbl. at 94, supply of meal.—This article is now in better demand than for some time past, and sells readily at 24 cents for Turpentine, and 24 cents for Turpentine in price within a few days, and Serape has improved to \$2 25. No sales of Dip. Tar.—Last sales at \$2 60 for gauge No. 11. Flour.—Out of Stores good \$9. Hiram Smith's or Extra \$11.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In Turpentine no sales to report. Tar has advanced to \$2 60—retailing light. Corn.—A boat load from Hyde Co., for retailing sold at 70c. No sales for export. Cotton.—No sales to report 6 to 6 1/2. as all that is offered.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The sales of COTTON during the week ending the 7th inst., comprised 35,000 bales, of which speculators took 3000, and exporters 2900, leaving 29,000 bales of all descriptions to the Trade.

The Circular of Messrs. MILLIGAN, LEMPERIER & Co., says that the market for all kinds of machinery, and particularly Old, Middle and New Orleans Sds, Fair Islands 6d, and Old Islands 5 1/2d.

Some of the other Circulars however, quote the fair grades at a few days ago, at 100 cents, and 1500 Sugar, and 1500 Coffee sold this week at 7 cents. Hog round will command about 8 cents for a good article. Corn.—The last sale from Flats was made yesterday at 70 cents per bushel, no receipts in Wilmington, and only 50 cents in New York. Flour was sold of Lard by the bbl. at 94, supply of meal.—This article is now in better demand than for some time past, and sells readily at 24 cents for Turpentine, and 24 cents for Turpentine in price within a few days, and Serape has improved to \$2 25. No sales of Dip. Tar.—Last sales at \$2 60 for gauge No. 11. Flour.—Out of Stores good \$9. Hiram Smith's or Extra \$11.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In Turpentine no sales to report. Tar has advanced to \$2 60—retailing light. Corn.—A