THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 12, 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.

Party Movements at the North.

The exact form and pressure which parties may receive before the next Presidential election, may still be a matter of doubt and speculation, but recent developments have already rendered it certain that the elements for the construction of some sort of party likely to take the place, at the North, at least, of the now thoroughly disorganized "National Whig party," are rapidly being collected, in view of the next great contest. We fear, too, that these elements, so strangely constituted and compounded, will resolve themselves into a great sectional anti-slavery and anti-Southern organization, as well in name as in fact. Even while voting in a body against the Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebraska Bill, whig politicians have heretofore made professions of national feeling, however hollow; now, we believe that even its semblance is to be cast away, and attempts made to rally every *ism* and wing of opposition at the North, for the formation of a great sectional party, with the view of operating upon the Congressional elections and securing the Presidency.

The recent rise and progress of the "Know-Nothings," which, apart from the veil of mystery thrown around it, is neither more nor less than the old Native American party of 1844, combining the elements of opposition to all citizens of Foreign birth, with those of proscription towards the members of the Roman Catholic persuasion, has afforded some grounds of speculation in regard to the aims, objects and constitutions of that organization, which speculations are now pretty nearly obsolete, as these have been very plainly developed in recent elections, in which that association has taken a part; and it is worthy of remark, that in all cases in which their influence has been felt, it has been with the effect of securing the success of the whig candidates; and in all cases at the North, where such candidates have been so successful, they have stood upon ground openly and avowedly anti-Southern. Indeed, not the bitterest "Know-Nothing" of all the "Know-Nothings" could have launched fiercer denunciations against the "Irish Kerns" than did Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips and the Anti-Slavery convention at Boston, against the same, who, as United States Soldiers were called out in defence of law, when threatened to be set at naught in the attempted rescue of Burns; and their denunciations did not stop with these soldiers, but included all citizens of Irish Birth, who, it seems did not sympathize with their incendiary movements and appeals, but on the contrary, in the natural excitement of their feelings arising from the murder of Bachelder, may have used threatening language with reference to the real murderers—the cowardly inciters to murder, Parker and others. Even Greely and Beecher, the great *Philanthropists*, who sympathise so warmly with all the world and the rest of mankind, *at a distance*, are willing to swell the cry, and are swelling it, since their abolition vagaries have been so unmercifully handled by Mitchell and Meagher in the "Citizen." These people are now as good "Know-Knothings" as need be.

At a time when events may at any movement hurry us into a war about Cuba, in which England, constantly jealous of our growing power, would gladly interfere to cripple us if she dared, nothing could better play into her hands, and those of her Abolition emmissaries and propagandists, than to stir up mutual heart-burnings and suspicions between native citizens and those adopted ones, whose impulses would lead them to rush to the standard of the country in case of any outbreak with that arch propagandist of freedom for negroes and oppression for white men.

The recent municipal election in Philadelphia exhibited a pretty fair instance of the amalgamation of these *isms*. Robert T. Conrad, the Mayor elect of the consolidated city, was nominated by the Whigs—he was nominated *as per agreement*, by the "Know-Nothings"—*as per agreement*, also, he was chatechised, and came out against Nebraska—he was also nominated by the Maine Law men. Vaux, the Democratic candidate, ran simply as a Democrat, and although the Democratic party was stronger than any single organization opposed to it, yet it suffered a Waterloo defeat, from a combination of the whole. Opposition to the South was brought into the canvass—religious prejudice was brought into it. Anti-foreign feeling was brought into it—everything that could awaken prejudice or gain votes. The result is before us. A multitude of *factions* has triumphed over one *party*. The same thing to a considerable extent took place in 1844, but now the ramifications of the plan are broader and deeper, and more extensive operations are contemplated.

In the election, some time since, in the State of Connecticut, which has since borne fruit in the election of one Whig and one Freesoil United States Senator from the State, although the Democratic candidate for Governor outnumbered his Whig competitor by many thousands of votes, yet he was prevented from obtaining a clear majority by the vote of the *isms*, especially the Free-soilers; and in the Legislature, the combination of all the *isms* secured a zebra-striped majority, by which the Whig candidate for Governor, although so far behind on the popular vote, was yet chosen, and all the other offices divided among the coalition, the main element of which was Northern sectionalism.

The same game was tried in New Hampshire, but without success. The Legislature of that State has met and chosen Democratic officers, over both Whigs and Free-soilers, who held a joint caucus.

A careful survey of the aspects and developments of Northern politics will show that similar agencies are at work all over the surface of that great division of the Union, the objects and tendencies of which are towards the consolidation of a great conglomerated party, deriving strength from every *ism*, and promising pap to the hungry of all, yet having one rallying point in opposition to the South, one common opponent against which to wage war—the Democratic party—at least so far as the President is the representative of that party. The "Know-Nothing," the Whig, and the fishy Democrat will go together, and the South, among them all, find friends only in those who have boldly stood up at the risk of obloquy and political extinction at home, for what they believed to be equality and constitutional right.

Some slight changes may occur, but we sincerely believe that a project of this kind is on foot. How far it may be carried out, time alone can tell. It will bring things to the test—it will seperate the wheat from the chaff, and show the country, and particularly the South, what to depend upon. That the Democratic organization will pass unscathed through the ordeal which has already proved fatal to the Whig party, we cannot pretend to say; but that it *will* pass through it and come forth refined and purified, we have an abiding confidence. But it is not to be denied that we must look forward to terrible and exciting times—to the cry of repeal—to the phrenzy of sectionalism—to all the bad agencies of bad and ambitious men.

Our Whig readers may think that we have colored the sketch too deeply, so far as the affiliations of their former party associates at the North are concerned. We would be pleased to think so, but we cannot.—The facts are before us, and we fear the results will come too soon, to prove the correctness of our conclusions.

Gone to the Hanging!

On Monday last, Sylvester Mayho, a free negro, was hung at Halifax for the murder of Bob Roberts, another free negro.

On the same day General Dockery had an appointment at Weldon, but moved it to Halifax, to address the crowd gathered to see the hanging, which crowd was, of course in excellent train for listening to the calm discussion of political issues; and we are further informed that General Dockery did then and there, before that audience, so appropriately assembled, abuse his absent competitor out of the name of a Christian. General Dockery must be his own judge in such cases, and if he thinks that negro hangings are the places for him to attend, and afford the proper occasions for the display of his somewhat peculiar oratory, we, of course can have nothing to say, except to hope that his friends will not carry the joke so far as to *get up* negro hangings for his especial benefit, and to remark for the information of our cotemporaries out of the State, that public hangings are not the usual places at which candidates for Govenor of North Carolina address their fellow-citizens.

We, Us & Co.

The editor of the Fayetteville Argus replied to Mr. Bragg at Rockfish, in Cumberland county, and thus complacently blows his own trumpet, and takes credit to himself for a victory. The thing is among the richest exhibitions of modesty we remember ever to have read or heard. It is simply a specimen—a brick from the Babel as it were—and upon the whole not quite so bad after all. Why shouldn't the Argus blow its trumpet, on the same principle that the boy insisted on picking his own nose on Independence day? He said: "It was the Fourth of July and his own nose, and he would pick thunder out of the darned thing." It's the Argus' own trumpet, and the editor has a right to blow thunder out of the darned thing, which he does at some length, in the style of which the annexed is an example.:

"Perhaps if we had suffered him to use us up at Rockfish, as he and his friends calculated he would, he would have spoken of us more charitably in the City of Oaks. But he should remember the position which we occupied. The interests of the Whig party were in our hands, and we could not permit them to suffer. The democrats went out to see us demolished, and we did not choose that they should triumph. It is true, we treated Mr. Bragg as tenderly as we could; but his arguments were so very lame—his demagogism so uncommonly rank—his quibbles and tergiversations were so surpassingly awkward—his attempts at facetiousness were so exceedingly abortive—that, in spite of our good nature, we could not help knocking his props from under him and letting him down—to the infinite amusement of a large and intelligent audience. And if his basement story was damaged by the crash, it was more his misfortune than our fault; he should have secured his foundation better. But we crave his mercy; and ask him to pardon something to the infirmity of human nature; and we promise that if we ever get so completely cornered by the actual production of "the documents," that if we ever go out after wool and com back so smoothly shorn as he did on that occasion, he and his friends may laugh at us as long and as loud as they please—and we shall be too proud to run over the State, and whine about it afterwards."

☞ After all the big flourishes and unstinted use of epithets, in which the Fayetteville Observer has been indulging itself for the last few weeks, in regard to Mr. Ashe's letters and General Dockery's votes, it at length ends by admitting the substance of the whole matter which went to make up the position assumed by Mr. Ashe, in *his own defence*—and simply in his own defence—from the attacks of General Dockery, namely: that if he (Mr. Ashe) was chargeable with inefficiency, as Gen. Dockery asserted, because his constitutional scruples would prevent him from voting for a general River and Harbor Bill, much more was General Dockery chargeable in the same way, because his hide-bound Tariff notions caused him to vote for laying on the table a Bill for the extension of Railroad iron, to which an amendment was pending that would have brought the North Carolina Railroads within the sphere of its benefits. General Dockery, in his speech here, admitted that he did so vote, because he did not want to interfere with the Tariff, until he could get it as he wanted it. This is the *gravamen* of the charge made by Mr. Ashe, and admitted and attempted to be defended by General Dockery; other side-issues, as to whether it was once or *twice*, are wholly unimportant, and not worth wasting time upon, after the main question has been admitted by the Observer.

☞ On last Saturday afternoon a freight train on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, ran over a cow about a mile from town. The cow caught the truck of the first box car and threw three others off. A negro who was on one of the cars jumped off, and was crushed by the cars which fell over on him. He was owned in Halifax. Coroner J. C. Wood held an inquest over the body yesterday. Verdict in accordance with the above fact. The accident happened at a curve.

"Burns" the great—the immortal Burns—the hero of the Battle of Boston Court House—the colored gentleman whose old clothes were generously *mended* at a vast expense by Theodore Parker & Co.,—this nigger of niggers—this modern Othello of all the abolition Desdemonas of the "Athens" of America—this remarkable and distinguished person arrived on Saturday last at Norfolk, on board the Revenue Cutter Morris, which vessel had the honor to "carry him back to old Virginia,—To old Virginia shore." The Portsmouth Globe says there is great feeling there *against* his being sold into freedom and into abolition hands.

Thomas I. Faison, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Senate, and Dr. E. F. Shaw, and Col. Geo. H. Daughtry, Democratic candidates for the House of Commons, in Sampson County.

Philadelphia Municipal Election.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The election returns are not all in yet, but the whig nominees, endorsed by the "know-nothings," natives and temperance men, have swept the city with a Waterloo victory.

For Mayor—Conrad, whig, has carried 20 wards.

For solicitor—Hazlehurst, whig, has nearly 12,000 majority over Hurst, dem.

For Comptroller—Henderson, whig, has over 3,000 majority over Bauger, dem.

For City Commissioner—Much, the native candidate, has 3,000 majority over Leidy, dem., and 15,000 over Comly, whig, who only raised 5,000 votes.

City Council. The returns from all the wards but four for council show the election of 11 democrats, 3 reformers, and 43 whigs and natives to Common Council.

Select Council.—Returns from 22 wards show the election of 17 whig, 3 dem., and 1 reformer.

The whigs and natives combined have elected the school directors in all the wards but three or four.—All who were not pledged against the division of the school fund were defeated.

The victory is the result of a combination of the whigs and temperance men with the endorsement of the "Know-Nothings. It is also claimed as a rebuke to the administration for the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The official returns show a majority of 8,343 for Conrad for Mayor, 11,762 for Hazlehurst. All parties are amazed at the result.

Is there any harm in a man's sitting down in the lapse of ages?—*Exchange paper.*

No, but the "laps" usually chosen are those ranging from the "ages" of eighteen to twenty-five.

For the Journal.

St. Nicholas' Hotel, New York.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I will relate to you a little occurrence which took place to-day, from this Hotel:—After a 9 o'clock breakfast, I was sitting at a window smoking, when a very decently dressed fellow, rather slim, and thin visage, took a seat near me; a chat was commenced between us, when, very soon, he represented himself as a Georgian. I observed him, *as I thought*, pretty closely, and I believed could discover the appearance of a Southerner in him. He stated that he had arrived yesterday, with two other friends, and that, from being up pretty late, they had indulged rather too freely in Champagne—that one of his friends was rather indisposed, and he feared that he would have a chill, having been troubled with them before he left home. He then stated that he desired to see Greenwood Cemetery, and proposed, if I was not engaged, to take a ride over accompanying him. Having determined in my own mind, previous to his solicitation, to go over, I agreed to accompany him. Off we started, and, as we passed through the commodious passage-way out, he addressed another gentlemanly looking fellow, who refused to go, saying he disliked to leave William, (as I understood him,) dreading the return of his chill. This, you observe, corroborated with his first statement.

We got into an Omnibus and down to the ferry we rode, he paying fare, observing that I could pay back. Across and into another Omnibus we got, the tax still falling on him. We arrived. He had obtained three tickets of entrance into the Cemetery, which he stated when he made the proposition to me to accompany him. At the entrance gate, he drew from his pocket a very fine looking watch, attached, apparently, to a very fine gold chain, and remarked that his time and the clock on the Cupalo were very near together; and this drew my attention to his watch, as it was intended to do, no doubt, though I made no remark, but noticed the difference in time was very little.

When we got in, he rather opposed my opinion as to the first course we should take; I, however, yielded the point, and, after a long cruise, in rather an unsettled part—or, at least, a place where none of the workmen were in sight—we approached another fine looking, genteel dressed man, who observed that he was a stranger, belonged to Ohio, but had been from home some six years, and had just returned by the way of the East Indies, but two or three days since, and was walking through, looking for some friends from whom he had separated. Soon after our meeting, we approached a monument of some Mariner, and my friend (as he supposed he had made himself) walked in front and took a seat, attracting our attention to the front of the monument. On going in front, this Ohio man pulled his handkerchief from his pocket, and in doing so he dropped a paper, and I informed him of the fact. He picked it up, stating that, if he had been alone he might not have observed it, and consequently, would have lost what he prized very highly. On opening the paper, he took out a most beautiful little black ball, saying it had been presented by some commander of a ship, and that the Chinese had invented it to carry their day's use of opium in, so as not to be detected—that although it appeared so very solid, yet it was otherwise, and that there was a secret spring which opened to a small space in the centre, and in that space the opium was kept by them, and that he had never found any one to open it; he handed it to this Georgian, saying we could try while he stepped off a few rods; during his absence the Georgian opened it and took from the centre a small piece of paper rolled up, which he handed to me, saying, "Now we will have some fun from this fellow." He returned, the Georgian remarking that he had opened it. The Ohioan denied it as impossible. The Georgian stated that he had, and that there was not anything in it, and remarked, "I will give you two dollars to open it."

Ohioan.—"You seem to be excited about it."

Georgian.—"I am; I will bet you one hundred dollars there is nothing, or that there is no paper in it!"

Ohioan.—"I am willing to bet you from $500 to $1,000 there is a piece of paper in it!"

Georgian pulls out his money, said he had but $11 or $12 in money, but there was a check of $1,100 he would bet.

Ohioan pulls out his pocket book, counts his money on the spot, and says, "There, sir, is $1,500 I will bet, if you will put up the money, but I will not have the check."

Georgian applies to me: "Will you let me have what money you have till we get back to the Hotel? this fellow seems so positive when I tell him we have opened it, I want his money. How much have you got?"

"But a little."

Georgian.—"Will you lend it to me?"

"No, I cannot; I am opposed to the principle of betting and cannot aid you."

Georgian.—"But as a Southern friend, will you not lend me what money you have?"

"I cannot."

Georgian.—"I will deposit the check as security."

"I cannot aid in a matter which I so much oppose."

Georgian.—"That fellow has excited me, disputing me when I tell him I have opened the ball, and want his money."

"I cannot help you."

Georgian.—"I will pond my watch and chain with you—worth $125—for $100, until we get back to the Hotel."

"No, I will not—and now let us separate; I came here for a different purpose; I shall go my course, and you and the Ohioan may act as you please."

I left them, was followed by the Georgian, soliciting my friendship, which was still refused, with my hand on a good revolver in my pocket. The Georgian then left me, saying he would turn and solicit the Ohioan to take the check, and I went my way, observing the scenery, but keeping a look-out for the strangers, neither of which I have met with since."

Now, Messrs. Editors, although I was "green," yet the plan taken into consideration was certainly a deep laid scheme.

A party in the Hotel to sanction the story of one sick friend, the ticket for three, another party stationed 8 miles off to carry out the design, the attraction of the watch, his apparent unacquaintedness with the city and appearances around, was well calculated to take a Southerner in, all alone in a place like New York; and this may benefit some poor green-horn like myself, by bringing him to the conclusion to trust no one, unless he has been previously acquainted with him.

If you think any benefit can arise from the publication of this communication, or any part of it you can use it, correcting it, as I have written it in a hurry, and not even had time to read it over.

A WILMINGTONIAN.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of Clinton Division, No. 124, S. of T., held at Clinton, June 3d, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, As freemen, we have the right to make known our views on any subject whatever—and as regards treating by candidates for office, to intoxicating liquors, we believe we have not only the right, but that it is our duty to define our position, and we do not deem it dictatorial so to do. Therefore

1st. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to candidates for office treating to any intoxicating drinks.

2nd. That there be a convention of the several Divisions of Sampson county held in Clinton on the first day of July next, at which time and place we can more fully express our sentiments.

3rd. That each Division in the county be requested to hold meetings, and appoint delegates to said convention.

4th. That all friends of temperance and good order, not members of any temperance organization, be invited to attend and take seats in the convention.

5th. That these proceedings be sent to the Spirit of the Age, Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, with the request that they be published

G. W. ATKINS, R. S.

ROCKY POINT, June 7, 1854.

A portion of the Democratic citizens of Rocky Point District assembled at the house of J. N. Bowden, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention to be held in Wilmington, on Tuesday of June Court.

On motion, D. McIntire, Esq., was called to the Chair and J N Bowden requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, the following gentlemen were elected by ballot: D McIntire and W J Hand, Esqrs.

On motion of J O Bowden, Esq., the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

D McINTIRE, Chm'n.

J N BOWDEN, Sec'y.

The other day an old lady rushed into the garden in search of her daughter, upon being told that the young lady had gone there with a "rake."

Further from California, by the El Dorado.

The Fillibusters Surrendered—French Consul Again Arrested—New Grenada Revolution, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—Capt. Walker's band of fillibusters had disbanded, and surrendered themselves as prisoners at San Francisco, where they are now on parole.

The mines were yielding abundantly.

The Legislature had adjourned sine die.

Mr. Dilon, the French Consul, was arrested on the 6th, for violating the neutrality laws, and held to bail in $10,000.

A destructive fire occurred at Yreka on the 12th of May.

The screw steamer West Wind had been burnt near Sandridge.

Intelligence from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands was unimportant.

The news from the Isthmus was interesting. The Mayor of San Juan had announced his resignation and the total dissolution of the city government.—At the latest dates the revolutionists under Munos and Castellan had attacked the city of Grenada, which had probably capitulated.

The George Law left Aspinwall on the 31st for New York, with $1,140,000 in gold.

The San Francisco markets were quiet and prices tolerably firm. Gallego and Haxall flour $11 a $12. Mess Pork $22. Coffee 13 cents.

The Arctic Arrived.

NEW YORK, June 7.

The Arctic arrived to-day bringing one day later intelligence.

Austria and and Prussia had joined the Western Powers.

Markets.—Flour had declined three shillings. Corn unchanged. Wheat had declined six pence.

Cotton dull and unchanged. The sales Saturday amounted to seven thousand bales.

Consuls have advanced from 90⅜ to 90⅝.

Further Intelligence.—A Protocol has been signed by four of the Western Powers, guaranteeing their integrity. Turkey, Austria and Prussia, will now demand that Russia shall evacuate the Principalities. A note to that effect has been drawn up.

Austria and Prussia have invited the German Diet to join in the treaty, to which they had subscribed.

The English troops were about embarking for Varna; and the French troops for Balkam.

The Russians were endeavoring to cut off all communication between Varna and Silistria.

A division of the French troops left Malta on the 22nd, to occupy Athens.

Lord Clarendon had stated in Parliament that the Treaty between Austria and Prussia would be laid before Parliament as soon as the Protocol was received. He said papers would also be presented to show the necessity of coercive measures against Greece.

Advices from Spain state that the Black Warrior difficulty had not been settled.

It was reported that the English Admiral Sir Hyde Park, was dead.

Herman Arrived.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The steamer Herman arrived here this morning, bringing London dates to the 24th.

THREE CHEERS FOR NAPIER!!!

It is stated that Napier had destroyed after eight hours bombardment, the fortress of Gustafsweren, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. FIFTEEN HUNDRED Russians were taken prisoners.

The British steamer Tiger was taken by the Russians near Odessa. She was afterwards burnt.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the arrangements for a combined attack on Crimea, by sea and land, had been concluded at Constantinople.

It was reported from Vienna, that Russia has concluded, a treaty with Persia. Bokharra and Khivia to keep subsidiary forces in those States.

FROM SPAIN.—A squadron of Spanish steamers was preparing at Cadiz to sail for Cuba in July.—Troops are to leave in June for same destination

The London Times' Madrid correspondent writing under date of May 20th, says a statement has been made in the *Patrie* to the effect, that at a Conference between Soule and two Spanish Ministers, the affair of the Black Warrior was settled, is totally false and unfounded. An interview took place, but the question is now as far from being settled as ever.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Daily Times says a large body of Grenadiers are marching to the frontiers of Warsaw, to act either against Austria or Prussia. A despatch dated at Constantinople, says the Russianns were advincing from Dobrudsha; and had cut off all communication between Silistria and Varna, as well as the sea coast; and have done the same thing between Varna and Exchumla.

The English division of Light Infantry at Scutaey, received marching orders on the 14th. Their distination is thought to be Varna.

The allied armes in motion were to cooperate with Omar Pasha, and to form his reserve.

All the Russian troops were marching towards the Baltic.

From the Raleigh Register.

University of North Carolina.

JUNE 1, 1854.—That of '53 has been called the "Hawks" commencement; this may be known hereafter as that of "the Seven Governors," by whose attendance it was honored, viz: Reid, Swain, Branch, Graham, Morehead, Manly and A. V. Brown, of Tennessee.

Gov. Brown delivered the address to the two Societies on Wednesday. The subject was "the encouragement to Students derived from the future prospects of our country."

The declaimers on Tuesday evening selected from the Freshman Class were:

John E. Wharton, of Guilford; Henry C. Thompson, of Chapel Hill; Andrew J. Flanner, of Wilmington; John Anthony, of Scotland Neck; John H. Tillinghast, of Fayetteville; William H. Haler, of Alabama; Nathan P. Ward, of Franklin, and Henry Mullins, of Fayetteville.

The declaimers on Wednesday evening, selected from the Sophomore Class, were:

William H. Burrell, of Warren; William H. Bingham, of Orange; Clement Dowd, of Moore; Daniel W. Johnson, of Richmond; Stuart White, of Raleigh; A. Haywood Merritt, of Chatham; Joseph W. Stevenson, of Newbern; E. Graham Morrow, of Chapel Hill; Thomas W. Jones, of Tennessee, and William J. Saunders, of Raleigh.

The Orations on commencement day, were:

1. Latin Salutatory; William Badham, J. Edenton.
2. A greeting to all our friends; John Duncan Shaw, Richmond county.
3. Science in the Bible; William Henry Spencer, Hyde.
4. Young America; John Marion Gallaway, Rockingham.
5. Why love the Turk and hate the Russian? Enoch Jasper Vann, Florida.
6. The Scale of Being; Samuel Spencer Jackson, Jr. Pittsboro'.
7. Distribution of the Bible; Theodore Whitfield, Mississippi.
8. The Future; Joseph Hill Wright, Wilmington.
9. Denominational Education; Leonidas John Merritt, Chatham.
10. Growth of English Liberty; Oscar Ripley Rand, Wake.
11. The Farming interest in North Carolina; Robert Bruce Johnston, Waynesville.
12. French Oration—Lafayette; William Robards Wetmore, Fayetteville.
13. Greek Oration—"To Prepon"; John William Graves, Caswell.
14. Practical benefits conferred by Astronomy; Richard Henry Battle, Chapel Hill.
15. Legislative aid to the University; William Lee Alexander, McDowell.
16. Where are We? Joseph Adolphus Engelhard, Mississippi.
17. The Valedictory; William Lafayette Scott, Guilford.

The Degrees conferred, were:—

1. The Honorary Degree of LL D., upon John Randolph Clay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru.
2. The Degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. Aldert Smedes of Raleigh, and the Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, of Guilford, N. C.
3. The Degree of Master of Arts, in regular course, upon Robert A. Hairston, Rev. Henry Hardie, Samuel A. Holmes, Joseph B. Lucas, J. J. Iredell, James L. Mosely, Francis E Shober, James J. Slade and John Thos. Wheate, Jr.
4. The Degree of Batchelor of Arts, upon:

Wm Alexander	John W Graves
James F Allison	John G B Grimes
John B Andrews	John H Hill
Wm Badham, jr.	Delano W Husted
Richard H Battle	Samuel S Jackson, jr.
Joseph M Bell	James W Jacobs
Ed. M Bradford, jr.	Robert B Johnson
Richard Bradford	Joseph P Jones
Daniel J Brooks	Wm L Ledbetter
John H Bullock	Ivey F Lewis
Wm H Bunn	Wm S Long
John S Chambers	John C McKetham
John P Cobb	Leonidas J Merritt
Needham B Cobb	James A Montgomery
Elnathin H Davis	James C Moore
Thomas C Dennis	John M Morrison
Joseph A Englehard	John Neal
Edward L Faison	Wm C Nichols
John M Gallaway	Theophilus Perry
Albert K Graham	Charles W Phifer
Oscar R Rand	Wm H Spencer
David G Robeson	William Thopmson
John K Ruffin	Wm H Thomson
John G Sanford	Enoch G Vann
Richard B Saunders	Joshua C Walker
Wm L Saunders	Wm R Wetmore
Rufus Scott	Bryan Whitfield
Wm L Scott	Theodore Whitfield
John D Shaw,	James A Wright.
Robert M Shaw, jr.	Joseph H Wright

The "Distinctions" in the several classes were;

1. The Senior Class: The *First* Distinction—Messrs. Alexander, Badham, Battle, Graves, Jackson, W. L. Scott and Wetmore.

The *Second* Distinction—Messrs. Bullock, Gllaway, Johnston, Long, Merritt, Rand, Robeson, Ruffin, Vann S. H. Wright.

The *Third* Distinction—Messrs. R. Bradford, Engelhard, Morrison, W. L. Saunders, Shaw, Spencer, Whitfield and T. Whitfield.

II. The Junior Class: The *First* Distinction—Messrs. Colton, Gilliam and Puttick.

The *Second* Distinction—Messrs. Davis, Hall, Hyman, Irion, McDougald and D. E. McNair.

The *Third* Distinction—Messrs. Betts, Gaines, Gatling, Glover, Graham, Lewis, McIver, Plummer, Whittaker and Whitfield.

Mr. Pillow is entitled to the *First* Distinction in Rhetoric, History and French.

Mr. Nicholson to the *First* in Rhetoric Composition, and French, and Second in History.

Mr. Turner to the *First* in Mathematics and Third in the other departments.

Messrs. Brearly, Spruill and Yellowley, to the First in Composition.

III. The *Sophomore* Class: The *First* Distinction—Messrs. Dingham, Lawrence, Robins, Sessions, and White.

The *Second* Distinction—Messrs. Alderman, Bryan, Hines, Johnston, Merritt, Morrow, Stevenson and Waddill.

The *Third* Distinction—Messrs. Burney, Caldwell, Clark and Springs.

Mr. Killebrew is entitled to the *Second* Distinction in Greek, and the *First* in all the other departments.

Mr. Slade to the *Second* in Mathematics and *First* in all the other departments.

Mr. W. B. Bruce is entitled to the *First* Distinction in Mathematics and French.

Mr. J. Bruce to the *First* in French.

Mr. Yarboro to *First* in Mathematics, and to the *Third* in the other departments.

IV. The Freshman Class: *First* Distinction—Messrs. Avery, Bingham, Closs, Grady and Tillinghast.

The *Second* Distinction—Messrs. Cobble, Dugger, J. W. Graham, Gregory, Green, Hammond, Hayley, Jones, Jordan, McLaughlan, Perkins, Thompsom and Wharton.

The *Third* Distinction—Messrs. Davis, Mitchell, Mullins, Smith, G. Whitefild, Williams, Wilkinson, Wimberly, Wilson and Ward.

Mr. D. McL. Graham is entitled to the *First* Distinctinction in Mathematics.

THE GREATEST VERDICT YET.—The Chicago Journal publishes the following as a "correct copy" of the verdict of a coroner's jury in the case of a murdered girl:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Cook County. }

An inquisition take for the people of the State of Illinois and county of Cook, this 26th day a. d. 1854 before Mr. Austin Hynes, Coroner of said county of Cook upon the view of the body of a Female Child name unknown then and lying dead upon the oaths of Twelve Good and lawful Men of the people of the Said State and County of Cook, and When and who the said came to his or she came to her death We the Jury do say We the Jurors do Agree The Body came to her Death by death unknown.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Senate.—This body adjourned at an early hour until Monday next.

The house was occupied with the debate on a proposition of GIDDINGS to expel the reporter of the Union, for counselling his assassination.

MARRIED,

In Columbia, Tyrrell county, N. C., on the 30th ult., by Rev. J. D. Elwell, Mr. R. S. TOWNSEND, of Baltimore, to Mrs. MARY J. SHOLAR, of this town.

DIED.

In this place, on the 9th inst., MARTHA S., daughter of S. W. & Eliza A. Dunham, aged 4 years and 11 months.

At Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., after a short but painful illness, Lieut. James Holmes, of North Carolina, aged 27 years and 1 month. He was the youngest son of James Holmes, deceased. He has left many relations and friends to mourn his death. How true, "in the midst of life we are in death."

In this town, on Saturday, 10th inst., after a short illness, Miss LOUISE SAVAGE, aged 18 years, daughter of Timothy Savage.

In the fullness of youth, in the bloom of life, in the dawn of womanhood, has this, our young friend, been removed. The hearts of an afflicted family have been again made to throb with sorrow by an All-wise Father; and many mourn the loss of an inestimable friend. Her rare endowments of mind, showing a degree of aptitude far beyond the ordinary standard, gave promise of a high station and great influence for her in society. Her energy of character was tempered with such sweetness of manners and amiability of deportment, that all her acquaintances were her friends. With the keenest sense of propriety, and a high appreciation of what is right and becoming, she bid fair to be an ornament to the circle in which she moved. A dutiful and affectionate daughter and sister, she was ever ready to oblige, assist, make happy. But alas! this prospect is changed; the flower which gave such promise is cut off by death. Truly God's ways are not as our ways, neither are his thoughts as our thoughts.—May an All-merciful Father bind up the broken-hearted, and pour a balm of consolation on the spirits of her afflicted relatives and friends. We sorrow not, though, as men without hope. Surely one adorned with so many lovely and cultivated traits of character cannot but meet a good reward. But more in Christian graces and a holy walk and conversation she was known to abound. Long before her public profession of the same was she known to be influenced in thought, word and deed by a Savior's love. Often during her sickness did she express a calmness and resignation at her approaching dissolution, which declared her peace made with God.—She died in a reasonable, religious and holy hope, in favor with God and man. In this knowledge, her afflicted friends find present consolation, and are joyful that at the final resurrection of the just, she will be found numbered with the sacramental host of God's elect. COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

June 8—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to J J Lippitt.

steamer Henrietta, Allen, from Elizabethtown, to Wessel & Eilers; with 16 bbls tar, 42 do turpentine, 40 do spirits turpentine, 250 do rosin.

June 9—schr Wm P Williams, Rogers, from Millstone Point, Ct. via New Inlet, (where she landed a cargo of stone,) to J & D McRae & Co.

June 10—Steamer Southerner, Roberts, from Fayetteville, to W H. McRary & Co.; with 4 bales cotton, 32 do. sheeting and yarn, 20 bbls. flour, 99 do. spirits turpentine.

12—steamer Spray, Price, from Smythville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

June 8.—schr Sidney Price, Grandy, for New York, by Geo H Harris; with 2.300 bbls rosin.

Brig Hesperus, Hoff, for Richmond, Me., by Miles Costin; with 10,000 feet timber, 98,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Carolina, Coxetter, for Charleston, by Rankin & Martin.

Steamer Chatham, ——, for Fayetteville by T C & B G Worth.

9—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos J Lippitt; with 20 passengers.

June 9—Br. Brig Phantom, Tulloch, for Liverpool, by Freeman & Houston; with 1,017 bbls. tar.

Br. Brig Onward, Pearse, for Liverpool, by Freeman & Houston; with 1,200 bbls. tar.

10—Oldenburg Brig Peter. Borries, for Bremen, by DeRosset & Brown; with rosin and lumber.

Barque Mercy Ellen, Stover, for Porto Rico, by DeRosset and Brown, with lumber, shingles, &c.

Br. Brig Phantom, Tulloch, for Liverpool, by J. and D. McRae and Co., with tar.

Br. Brig Onward, Pearse, for Liverpool, by J. and D. McRae and Co., with tar.

schr Southerner, Burr, for New York, by J H. Flanner, with naval stores, &c.

Brig Lincoln Webb, Perkins, for Bath, Me., by J. H. Chadbourn and Co., with lumber.

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

June 11—steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

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

12—schr Agness H Ward, Watts, for Norfolk, Va., by Rankin & Martin; with lumber.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday evening, June 6, 1854.

NAVAL STORES.—Dip Turpentine is in better demand for the last four days, and prices have advanced—last sale at $2 75. Scrape Turpentine is without change—price $1 50. Tar is in fair demand at $2 80.

CORN.—The receipts of this article are only equal to the retail demand. Sales at 75c. ⅌ bushel.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[three previous days.]—Naval Stores.—Turpentine is held firmly at $4 for North County, without sales—stock 5000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine further improved, but with some few arrivals and a favorable wind yesterday, there was less anxiety manifested on the part of purchasers, and the market closed with less firmness, at about 51 cents, cash, for whole lots. Thick and Rope Tar is very scarce, and wanted for export at full prices, but Thin is plenty. Common Rosin is rather better, the stock being much reduced, and the demand good. The sales are 250 bbls. Thick Washington, &c. Tar, at $4 25, in order; 772 do., as it runs, $4 37½, in order; 10 @ 1500 do., part to arrive, as it runs, part in order, and part allowance to fill, $4; 1165 North County Common Rosin, $1 60; 2500 Wilmington, $1 70 @ $1 75 ⅌ 310 lb.; 650 No. 2, $1 82½ @ $1 85, delivered; 94 do., $2 25; 900 No 1, $2 50 @ $3; 100 do., $3 50 @ $4 50 ⅌ 280 lb.; and 1750 Spirits Turpentine, principally at 51 cents, cash, but embracing some at 51 @ 52½, 60 days; 150 bbls., to arrive, at 48, cash, and retail lots, 52 @ 53, cash.

Rice—Is steady at previous rates, with sales of 500 tcs. at $3 50 @ $4 50, cash.

NEWBERNE, June 4, 1854.—Since my last report there has been a slight change in the price of Turpentine in favor of sellers, and the market closed firm yesterday at $3 10 for new dip, and $2 75 for dip, scrape $1 60. Tar—(dull) $2 50 for 32 galls. Spirits Turpentine—38c ⅌ gal. Rosin—$1 ⅌ bbl. Corn—$3 50 ⅌ bbl. Meal—$1 ⅌ bushel. Bacon—hog round 8, hams 9 cents. Beef—On foot 5 cents. Poultry—Very scarce. Fowls 45 to 50; Chickens 25 to 30 cents per pair. Eggs—12½ ro 15 cts ⅌ dozen. Pork—N Y Mess $16 ⅌ bbl. Cow Peas—retail at $1 30; Beans 1 25. Ale—$10; Cider $8 ⅌ bbl. Whiskey—32c ⅌ gal. Shingles—$2 50 to $3; white oak staves $22; red oak hhd staves $20 to $22; ton timber $28 to $45 ⅌ M.

FAYETTEVIL