THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1854.

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The Election News.

Our neighbor of the Herald was rather too fast yesterday, in its vaporing over an Apochryphal despatch from Columbia, South Carolina. The Journal is in no danger of swallowing its announcement of the certain election of Mr. Bragg, and that, too, in all probability, by a larger majority than claimed for him. Positive returns from the West, received at Raleigh, on Thursday night, place the matter beyond doubt or cavil. A telegraphic despatch, received here yesterday, stated that the returns indicate a gain for Mr. Bragg in the mountains. His majority is calculated at 2,000. The same despatch puts down the Legislature at 30 Democrats and 20 Whigs, in the Senate; 63 Democrats and 57 Whigs, in the House—making a majority of 16, on joint ballot. Letters received last night are even more favorable.—69 Counties have been heard from, in which Bragg's majority is 2,468; the 13 Counties to be heard from, cannot affect the result, nor materially alter the figures. By this account, the Legislature is figured up as follows: Senate—Democrats 30, Whigs 20; Commons—Democrats 64, Whigs 56. Democratic majority in the Senate 10, in the House 8; Democratic majority on joint ballot 18. What does the Herald now think of its "own conclusion of the whole matter, that General Dockery is Governor elect of North Carolina?" We would suggest to our "funny" neighbor, to be a little more sure of its ground, before it talks of the Journal and Standard swallowing their "blatant exultations." The Journal is not in the habit of indulging in "blatant exultation;" but it is pretty generally correct in its calculations about election news, and does not express such groundless "conclusions" as that of the Herald, "that General Dockery is Governor elect of North Carolina." We leave that paper to swallow its "conclusions," as best it may. How it may get through with that rather unpleasant operation, is none of our business. It is enough for us, that *ours* are correct; it is enough for us, to feel that our party has carried everything. We feel neither desire nor necessity for crowing over the defeated party.—It is some consolation to know that they are, by this time, too well accustomed to defeat to feel it very severely.

By the way, Mr. Woodfin, the great Whig gun of the mountains, who was run by that party for the United States Senate, during the last session of the Legislature, has been defeated, by Mr. Coleman, Democrat.

This news is perfectly authentic and reliable, and we hope will set the matter at rest. Whatever slight changes the official returns, as well as those from the remaining 13 counties, may make in the figures, they cannot change, or materially affect, the general result. Bogus despatches from Columbia, or letters from Salem, via South Carolina, are at a discount.—Let us now turn to other matters, and leave the election to take care of itself. It seems, after all, that our little doggerel about nominating General Dockery, and thereby smashing the crockery, was not without point, and the point becomes sharper and more penetrating every day. Our Whig cotemporaries did not like the rhyme at first. We don't suppose they like it any better now. There was a great deal more truth than poetry in it. Will the Fayetteville Argus please bring out the "baby-waker?" We have some few scores to settle, and now, that the election is over, we will do so at our leisure.—*Daily Journal 12th inst.*

Summary of the News.

We put the election news from this State in our general summary, not being inclined to give it a separate notice, now that all the excitement is over.—The Washington Union, of yesterday, has a telegraphic despatch, just received, which thus sums up the whole matter:

"Bragg's (Dem.) majority over Dockery (Fed.) is 2,025. The Senate, composed of 50 members, has 30 Democrats to 20 Whigs. The House, composed of 120 members, has 65 Democrats to 55 Whigs, making 20 majority on joint ballot. The land of Macon has done well."

There is such a thing as running matters in the ground. The "Know-Nothings," for instance, having obtained power in Philadelphia, are busy turning out various persons, simply upon sectarian grounds. Two ladies, a Miss McCuen and a Miss Winslow, teachers in the Reed street Grammar School, in that city, have recently been dismissed, for the openly-avowed reason that they were members of the Catholic Church, there being no other charge alleged against them. Now, if the object be, as we suppose it is, to restrain the growth of that denomination, the measures adopted to effect that end are, in the highest degree, impolitic—as everybody, who knows anything, must be aware that nothing so tends to the growth of any body, as even the appearance of persecution or proscription. Why, even the Mormons owe much of their growth to the violent course of the people of Illinois and Missouri towards them. The idea of absolute prohibition, or the Maine Liquor Law, somehow connected with the Temperance movement, in this State, has, we feel certain, injured the cause, and, perhaps, postponed, if not actually defeated, the hopes of proper and necessary reformatory legislation, of a moderate character, which nearly everybody is willing to admit is called for by the wants of the community. The conclusion is, that over-zeal is injurious to any cause, good, bad or indifferent.

The telegraph is a great institution, but far from reliable. It somehow always contrives to mix up election news so far as to be of no value at all. We notice this particularly in the case of this State—not one despatch to be found in the columns of papers abroad making an approximation to the truth. It is also a little strange that the telegraph always gives the election to the Whigs, until the actual news by mail has rendered it impossible any longer to keep it up. That is a peculiarity of the lightning line.—The telegraphic news from Missouri and Iowa is pretty much of this character. At present, all the returns appear one way. In a few days it is possible that their complexion may be changed.

Mr. L. Badger has retired from the editorial control of the Portsmouth (Va.) *Globe*. The paper will be conducted hereafter by his former partner, Mr. Hyde, to whom, as also to the retiring editor, we wish much success.—*Daily Journal 14th inst.*

Elections in other States.

The reports by telegraph indicate a Whig-anti-Nebraska, Maine Liquor law victory in that State.—The returns are not full, but their general complexion is unfavorable to the Democrats.

The election, to supply the vacancy in the Virginia Congressional delegation, has resulted in the election of Charles L. Lewis, Democrat, by 500 majority. The vacancy, we believe, was in the Wheeling District.

Col. Benton has been defeated for Congress, in Missouri, by Mr. Kennett, Whig. He was a candidate in the St. Louis District.

The Greytown Affair.

It is strange the distorted views apparently taken of things by rabid opponents of any administration, or, indeed, of any party, and the miserable and insufficient grounds upon which charges will be trumped up. The Greytown affair is a case in point. A lawless set of scoundrels, setting at defiance the government of Nicaragua, to which the territory belonged, had squatted down at the port of San Juan, and over them the British government, assuming a "protectorate," fraudulent on the face of it—had set up a miserable, drunken, and naked negro, and called him King of the Mosquito Territory, with a view of gradually consolidating their own authority, in the person of their unclothed puppet, over the Isthmus, and thus controling the most available transit route between the two oceans.

This Greytown had no right to be treated as a portion of a civilized nation, nor was its chastisement any more an act of war than would be the punishment of a band of Malay pirates or outlaws. The inhabitants had acted time and again with insolence and injustice towards American travelers and citizens—had set at defiance the government—treated every remonstrance or demand for satisfaction with contempt. They had shown themselves amenable to no law, and open to no reason; and it became necessary, for the public good, that their lawless settlement should be broken up.

All the noise made about the weakness of the party punished, is only so much flummery. The public law, which punishes malefactors, is not to be diverted from its course, simply because the condemned criminal is not able, finally, to set justice at defiance.

Will the British government take up the quarrel of Leseoutlaws? or will it sustain the belligerent course of the "Jolly" Commander of the Brig-of-War Bermuda? The British government will do no such thing; neither will the United States allow the claim for damages set up by the British Minister, on behalf of persons whom he styles British subjects. We give, below, some of the subsequent proceedings at San Juan, or Greytown, with sundry jolly proclamations, by the Commander of the Bermuda, *after* the Cyane had left:

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.—*Further particulars.*—The New York papers contain the following account of the proceedings of British authorities after the departure of Commander Hollins, of the Cyane.—We quote from the Express:

"On the 18th of July, the day after Captain Hollins took his departure from San Juan, Com. Jolly, of the British brig Bermuda, went to San Juan, and put up two proclamations, copies of which are given below. On the 19th he came to Punto Arenas and left two proclamations, but one of them was worded different from the one put up in San Juan; instead of the words 'cowardly and wanton,' he had 'cruel.' He also stated that he would send after the cannon that was taken from San Juan and placed here by Captain Hollins, of the Cyane. The same day he went to San Juan, and with a pencil altered the proclamation so as to correspond with the one left here, and signed his name in pencil as having been altered by him. A correspondent of the Times says: On the 20th inst. he sent a force of marines to take the brass cannon, which he says belongs to Great Britain, and was left for the potection of San Juan; he took it under protest of the United States, commercial agent. He has proclaimed martial law, and blockaded the port, and told the pilot, an American, that he was risking his life by going out for any vessel without his permission, and was about to put him in irons for having gone out to bring in the American brig Reveille, which arrived here on the 20th instant.

(This statement, it will be seen, is substantially a flat contradiction of Capt. Tinklepaugh's assurance that the report of blockade was utterly untrue.)

PROCLAMATION.—(Copy.)

In consequence of the non-existence of all civil authority in this city of Greytown, (caused by the late outrage,) I, being charged, as far as my power extends, with the protection of lives and property, do hereby proclaim the city and territory of Greytown, as described by its constitution, under "martial law."

Given under my hand on board her Majesty's schooner Bermudo, at Greytown, Mosquito, this 18th day of July, 1854.

A. D. JOLLY,
Lieutenant and Commander.

PROCLAMATION.—(Copy.)

It having been brought to my notice that, in consequence of the late (cowardly and wanton) cruel outrage committed by the United States ship Cyane, many depredations and thefts have been committed on the property necessarily left unguarded, I hereby proclaim that any person brought before me with sufficient proof of having committed such thefts or depredations shall be severely flogged on board her Majesty's ship Bermuda, under my command.

Given on board her Majesty's ship Bermuda, at Greytown, this 18th day of July, 1854.

A. D. JOLLY,
Lieutenant Commanding.

The commander of the British war vessel Espeigle, that had just arrived in the harbor when the Star of the West left, had declared it his intention to hold Punto Arenas as security for the conduct of Captain Hollins, and that he will protect it till something can be arranged between the two governments. He says the Point is a part of the city of San Juan.

California.

We have before us a file of the San Francisco Commercial Advertiser, from the 10th to the 14th July, inclusive, from which we are unable to glean anything of interest. The topics are nearly of the same nature, and treated in pretty much the same way, as those in our Atlantic City papers. It seems there is a split among the Democrats in California somewhat similar to that in New York, but the merits of the case we are unable to understand. It would appear to be a fight between tweedledum and tweedledee, in other words, a squabble for ascendency in the party, each wing claiming to be the simon-pure article and denouncing the adherents of the other as "bolters." Both claim to be "sound" upon the slavery and Nebraska questions. The result, if not the object of their squabbles, will probably be, to give the State to the whigs.

In glancing over the business columns of the "Advertiser," it strikes us that prices in San Francisco have pretty nearly found their level. For instance, the "Virginia Restaurant" advertises board at six dollars a week, and various Hotels and Eating-Houses advertise board and lodging at $10 to $14. Board by the day, $1 25; Meals—50 cents for breakfast or supper, 75 cents for dinner. The price of the "Advertiser" itself, has got down to $8 a year, for the daily paper. The era of fabulous prices is about over. The only difference we find in the advertising columns of the California papers from those at home, is the absence of Railroad cars, for the simple reason that, as yet, they have not got the Railroads.—Lumber and cord-wood seem to come from Oregon.—The patent medicine men loom out large.

Prohibitory Legislation.

We learn, from the Hillsboro' Recorder of the 9th inst., that fifteen hundred and seventy-five votes were cast upon the reform question in Orange county—only four hundred and sixty-eight votes short of the votes cast for Governor. Of these, 413 were *for*, and 1,162 *against* reform. The Recorder attributes the large negative majority to the fact that many supposed that a vote for "Reform" would be a vote for a prohibitory law. It admits that the vote is decisive, so far as Orange county is concerned, against prohibition, or anything like the Maine Liquor Law, but still thinks that many desire some improvement of the existing laws, calculated to render them more effective. It appears to us that the result of a similar vote would be nearly the same throughout the State.—There would be a large majority against absolute prohibition, and a general sentiment in favor of moderate and practicable reforms, calculated to give greater efficiency to the operation of existing laws regulating the sale of spirituous liquors.

☞ The New Orleans papers confirm the telegraphic reports in placing the loss by the great fire which recently occurred in that city, at a million of dollars.

Death of Alexander Lillington, Esq.

We find, in the Raleigh Star, of the 10th, the subjoined paragraph, announcing the death of this esteemed gentleman. As a native of this county, where he has many friends and relatives, his death will be scarcely less regretted here than in the town and district of his residence. Our own acquaintance with Col. Lillington was comparatively slight, yet sufficient to enable us cordially to endorse the language of the Star with regard to his estimable social qualities:

DEATH OF COL. LILLINGTON.—We were very much pained to hear by last Tuesday's stage that Col. Lillington of Mocksville, had died a day or two previous. Col. L. was an intelligent, noble hearted and generous man, loved and respected by all who knew him. His loss will be deeply felt by an extensive circle of friends and relatives, and a void will be felt in the hearts of many who were bound to him by his social qualities. He had been in very bad health during the summer, so much so that he could not canvass the Senatorial District in which he was elected. But a few days passed after he was again elected to the Senate by the voice of a majority of his constituents, when the hand of death was laid upon him.

☞ The talk of uniting Spain and Portugal under one Monarchy has been revived since the outbreak of the insurrection in Spain. It has always been a favorite idea in England, and Espartero, whom the insurrection has placed at the head of affairs in Spain, is regarded as the representative of the English influence in that country. The union of Spain and Portugal is, however, purely chimerical. It cannot be effected. The Portugese would not assent, even in case of the joint crown being conferred on the young King of Portugal. The union of a smaller with a larger power, no matter how effected, amounts to a surrender of the independence of the weaker party, as instance, that of England and Scotland under James I.

The Verdict of the Cororner's jury, held over the negro killed on the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R., on the 10th inst., is that the deceased came to his death "by voluntarily lying across the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. track and suffering the mail train to pass over him."

This exonerates the engineer from all shadow of blame.

☞ The Democrats of Brunswick county had quite a jubilee on Saturday last at Smithville. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed, and everybody was in the best of humour. No accident or untoward event came to mar the pleasure and harmony of the occasion, which passed off as well as heart could desire. Brunswick county is like the State at large. A fair trial having proved it Democratic, and the people say that it is going to stay so.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

THE MAILS AND A MILLION OF GOLD.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The steamer Empire City arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. She left Aspinwall on the 1st, and brings about 200 passengers, California mails to the 15th of July, and eleven hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars in gold.

Arrival of the Steamer Isabel—Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, August 11.—The steamer Isabel, Capt. Rollins, arrived and sailed again for New York to lay up, bringing dates from Havana to the morning, and Key West to the evening of the 8th inst.

Two hundred and thirty troops arrived from Cadez at Havana on the 4th.

It was rumored that a high official on the South side of the Island had been assassinated.

Havana was extremely dull. Probably the news of the success of Penzuela will soon remove the dullness.

Key West continues healthy. A barque, name not reported, bound to Havana with ice and glass, was wrecked on the Bimini Islands, on the 28th. The vessel bilged, and part of the cargo was carried to Nassau by the wreckers.

Sugars at Havana had advanced. Molasses was scarce. Freight was dull, and only a few small vessels in port.

Destructive Fire at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug 11.—The Navy Yard Foundry was destroyed this afternoon by fire. They were casting a cylinder for the steamer Fulton, and had two-thirds of the metal poured into the mould when the latter explored, the eruption immediately setting the roofing in a blaze. There was about 100 spectators present at the time, who all escaped with the workmen without injury. The adjacent buildings was saved by the most streneous exertions.

Piratical Craft Captured.

NEW YORK, August 10.

The schooner Orbit, from Turks Island, has arrived here. She reports that a suspicious brig, with black flag, had been seen off that Port. A British sloop arrived at the Island, and reported having been seized, and robbed of two coils of rope by her. It was afterwards announced that a French frigate had captured the pirate, and it was ascertained that the latter had captured a number of vessels.

Great Fire at New York.

NEW YORK, August 10.

The Central Presbyterian Church in Broome street, with several adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire last night.

Congressional Election.

PARKERSBURG, (Va.) August 10.

Charles S. Lewis, Democrat, is elected to Congress from this district, by 500 majority. It is to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Snodgrass.

Missouri Election.

The returns as they come in show decided gains over the previous democratic vote.

The American party, or the know-nothings, form a strong element in the elections, and the returns give indications that many of their candidates will be elected.

The closing scenes of Congress are watched with interest by politicians, lobby members, and crowds of others who are actuated by no other motive than that of ordinary curiosity. But there is a large class of persons who watch these proceedings with intense and painful solicitude. We refer to those who have private bills and claims before Congress. Many of them have been doomed to disappointment year after year. Many of them have, for a long period of time, devoted all their means and all their time to the prosecution of these claims. They have grown grey and grown poor in their efforts to get them through.—That some of these claims are unjust, is quite as certain that others are just and proper. That unjust claims ought not to be aided by sympathy for age and commisseration for poverty, is equally certain. Every claim should stand on its own merits. But while bad claims should be promptly rejected, good claims should be as promptly allowed. There is no more melancholy spectacle than an aged man or an infirm woman, with children and grand children dependent on them, engaged year after year in efforts to get their claims through Congress. After awhile it becomes a monomania, and they can think, and talk about nothing else.

It is to be regretted that their claims are not promptly decided, either the one way or the other.—In many cases, such has been the amount of time and money expended in their prosecution, that even when allowed, success is no compensation for the wear and tear of feeling, the consumption of time and the expenditure of money.

If their business is not dispatched early in the session, but left to its last days, there are ten chances to one that it will be passed over; for there are always important measures of general interest and great importance that claim precedence over them.—*Washington Sentinal.*

SCALES OF JUSTICE.—A lady once consulted Dr. Johnson on the degree of turpitude to be attached to her son's robbing an orchard.

"Madame," said Johnson, "it all depends upon the weight of the boy. I remember my school-fellow,—David Garrick,—who was always a little fellow,—robbing a dozen of orchards with impunity; but the very first time I climbed up an apple tree, for I was always a heavy boy, the bough broke with me, and it was called a judgment. I suppose that is why justice is represented with a pair of scales."

The Baltic Campaign.

The following seems a well-considered view of the objects and probabilities attaching to the armament now proceeding to the Baltic:

It is now stated on credible authority, that the first and immediate object of the expedition is the capture and occupation of the Aland Islands; and that the gigantic, double-banked, casemated battery of Bomarsund, affording accommodation for 60,000 men in comfortable quarters, will be the pivot of the ensuing operations. From the fact of the Russian fleet skulking behind the granite walls of Cronstadt and Sweaborg, it must be clear that the year's campaign in the north cannot be designated by the appellation of a naval warfare, and that it will be restricted to the operations of Admiral Plumridge in the Bothnian Gulf, the blockade of the rest of the coast, and, on the arrival of the allied troops, perhaps the capture of Bomarsund. But the events of 1808 show the impracticability of keeping possession of that place in the winter, for the Russians in that year crossed over the ice to the Swedish Holms, and had to contend with an enemy accustomed to the rigor of a northern winter, which the French troops are not. I may here remark the Sound between Abo and Bomarsund, which is about 50 miles wide, is generally covered with ice, even in moderate winters, which is very seldom the case with the much narrower straits between the Aland Islands and the Swedish coast at Grisselhamn although the distance is not one-half.

In the winter campaign of 1808, the Russians proved their superiority in being able to withstand the rigor of the climate and the hardships and privations attendant on war in the cold season, much better than the Swedes or even the Finlanders. Contemporaries who are still alive, and no friends of the Russians, confess this openly, and add that in spite of the tyrannical and even brutal conduct of their superiors, the Russian soldiers are most patient and obedient in the execution of orders in spite of the elements and other trials, and that they go gaily, like the Romans of old, to meet with certian death, because life has no enjoyments to offer them; that they are the more formidable as enemies, as they have no will of their own; and obey blindly the orders of their officers; that they are more adapted to winter campaigning than any other nation, as they can subsist cheerfully on roots, berries, and grasses, where other troops must necessarily starve. The Swedes have a saying with reference to the Finlanders, that "none but devils can fight with troops who can live on wood;" and this is still more applicable to the Russians. Now let our readers fancy what chances our gallant Gallic brethren will have when harrassed by a body of Skidlaufers, who think nothing of marching, manœuvring, and fighting, with the thermometer at 30 deg. below zero, and who can bivouac on the snow as composedly as in a cornfield.

All these discouraging circumstances ought to be known to those governments in whose hands the directions of the operations for securing the liberty of Europe are placed. Whether they are acquainted with them or not, is a question. If they are aware of these facts, it can scarcely be expected that they will run such risks as taking Bomarsund, and establishing a footing there for the winter. It is only by the possession of Sweaborg and the co-operation of the Fins themselves, that Finland is tenable in the winter. Any other plan of campaign must be attended by the most disastrous consequence, and frightful loss of life. It would be the greatest folly for the French to expect any pitched-battle fighting from the Russians, any more than we may anticipate the Muscovite fleets coming out from Sebastopol and Cronstadt, to measure their strength with our ships. The French surely have not forgotten the campaign of 1812, and will profit by their dearly bought experience. The Swedes who are acquainted with all these facts cannot therefore be brought to believe that the French land troops are intended for the occupation of so unimportant and (in the winter) untenable a position as Bamarsuud, but rather that the attack of Sweaborg and Cronstadt (taking the bull by the horns) is the immediate object in view. The almost total absence of the troops in Finland is taken as a sign that the Russians entertain no fear of an invasion in that quarter.

Niagara Falls—Doesticks on a Bender.

DEAR EDITOR: I have been to Niagara you know—Niagara Falls—big rocks, water, foam, Table Rock, Indian curiosities, squaws, moccasins, stuffed snakes, rapids, wolves, Clifton House, suspension bridge, place where the water runs swift, the ladies faint, scream and get the paint washed off their faces; where the aristocratic Indian ladies sit on the dirt and make little bags; where all the inhabitants swindle strangers; where the cars go in a hurry, the waiters are impudent, and all the small boys swear.

When I came in sight of the suspension bridge, I was vividly impressed with the idea that it was *some* bridge; in fact, a considerable curiosity, and a *considerable* bridge—took a glass of beer, and walked up to the Falls—another glass of beer, and walked under the Falls; wanted another glass of beer, but couldn't get it; walked away from the Falls, went through, mad; triumphant, victorious, humbug—humbug! sir; all humbug! except the dabbliness of everything, which is a most certainty, and the cupidity of every body, which is a diabolical fact, and the Indians and niggers every where, which is a Satanic truth.

Another glass of beer—'twas forthcoming immediately—also another, all of which I drank. I then proceeded to drink a glass of beer, went over to the States, where I procured a glass of beer—went up stairs, for which I paid a sixpence, over to Goat Island, for which I disbursed twenty-five cents—hired a guide, to whom I paid half a dollar—sneezed four times, at nine cents a sneeze—went up on the tower for a quarter of a dollar, and looked at the Falls—did'nt feel sublime any, tried to, but could'nt—took some beer and tried again, but failed—drank a glass of beer and began to feel better—thought the waters were sent for and were on a journey to the——; thought the place below was one sea of beer—was going to jump down and get some, guide held me—sent him over to the hotel to get a glass of beer, while I tried to write some poetry; result as follows:

O thou (spray in one eve) awful, (small lobster in right shoe) sublime, (both feet wet) master piece of (jimmeny, what a lie) the Almighty. Terrible and majestic art thou in thy tremendous might—awful (orini) to behold, (cramp in my right shoulder) gigantic, huge and nice! Oh, thou that tumblest down and risest up again in misty majesty to Heaven—thou glorious parent of a thousand rainbows—what a huge, grand, awful, terrible, tremendous, infinite old swindling humbug you are; what are you doing there, you rapids you—you know you've tumbled over the rocks, and can't get up again to save your puny existence, you make a great fuss, don't you?

Man came back with the beer, drank it to the last drop, and wished there had been a gallon more—walked out on a rock to the edge of the fall, woman on shore very much frightened—I told her not to get excited if I fell over, as I would step right up again—it would not be much of a fall anyhow—got a glass of beer of a man, another of a woman, and another of two small boys with a pail—fifteen minutes elapsed, when I purchased some more of an Indian woman and imbibed it through a straw; it wasn't good—had to get a glass of beer to take the taste out of my mouth; legs began to tangle up, effect of the spray in my eyes, got hungry and wanted something to eat—went into an eating house, called for a plate of beans; when the plate brought the waiter in his hand I took it, hung up my beef and beans on a nail, eat my hat, paid dollar to a nigger, and sided out on the step-walk, bought a boy of a glass of dog with a small beer and a neck on his tail, with a collar with a spot on the end—felt funny, sick—got some soda water in a tin cup, drank the cup and placed the soda on the counter, and paid for the money full of pocket—very bad headache; rubbed it against the lamp post, and then stumped along; station house came along and said if I didn't go straight he'd take me to the watchman—tried to oblige the station house; very civil station house, very—met a baby with an Irish woman and a wheelbarrow in it, couldn't get out of the way, she wouldn't walk on the sidewalk, but insisted on going on both sides of the street at once; tried to walk between her; consequence collision, awful, knocked out the wheelbarrow's nose, broke the Irish woman all to pieces, baby loose, court house handy, took me to the constable, jury sat on me, and the jail said the magistrate must take me to the constable; objected; the dungeon put me into the darkest constable in the city; got out, and here I am, prepared to stick to my original opinion—*Niagara unus humbug! non excelsus, non indignus admiralconi.*

Yours, unquestionably,
Q. R. PHYLANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS PENNSYLVANIAN.—It is not generally known, says the Lebanon Advertiser, that Lindley Murry was an American, and born within the present limits of Lebanon county, Pa. He was born in the year 1745, on the Swatara, in East Hanover township, then Lancaster, now Lebanon county.

From the Washington Union.

Veto of the River and Harbor Bill.

Probably the most delicate subject upon which the President can be called to act is that which contemplates voting money to the States in the shape of subsidies to general and local interest. The practice itself is surrounded with difficulties and dangers. It is apt to run into extravagance, without license or limitation, by opening the door to extending and increasing applications, each basing its claim upon preceding appropriations, and all ending in a gigantic and powerful system, which once established, would bankrupt the treasury, no matter how great the revenues. Look at its progress thus far. We have seen Congress unting in favor of bills containing appropriations to objects entirely local in their character.—We have seen combinations of interests controlling both houses. This has given rise to what is called the practice of log-rolling. How to discriminate between rival interests, and how to arrest an evil of such growing magnitude, is a duty which cannot fail to give rise to perplexing responsibilities. A failure to discharge this duty promptly and fearlessly would result in great if not fatal, injury to the country. The legislation of Congress must be confined to the exercise of the powers conferred by the Constitution. The great republican idea, which refuses to recognise the public treasury as a fund to promote individual and local schemes must be constantly kept in view. It is easy for plausible and powerful men, representing a different doctrine, to argue that that is a national work which is simply local; and so one departure from the straight path of duty is rapidly followed by others. We have seen Congress influenced by the arguments of such men, and, by a desire for local popularity, voting vast sums upon objects that would make the fathers of the constitution stare if they were now among us. President Pierce, in looking forward to the future, has anticipated, from the advance of our people in wealth and in population, and from the increase of commerce, that one such example as he is now asked to approve will be succeeded by others, until there will hardly be a State with river, harbor, creek, or inlet within its borders, that will not, in one way or another, hereafter be a dependent upon the national treasury. It is the duty of the President, therefore, to interpose his power against such an influence so threatening; and although denunciations will be showered upon him without stint, it is better that this should be so than he should be held guilty by posterity for neglecting to discharge a delicate and imperious duty.

The whole idea of appropriations for rivers and harbors, as advocated by such statesmen as Senator Badger and other Whig leaders, grows, in the first place, out of the inherent belief that the money of the people is to be used for classes and not for the whole, and no ingenuity can make it otherwise. In the next place, they think that there cannot be too much legislation. The world, with them, *cannot* be governed too much. The people cannot be happy unless Congress is continually taking into its hands the affairs of the people. Now, we take the broad grounds that individual energy, capital, and enterprise, are far more certain elements of public happiness than the loose and uncertain aid furnished by Congress to personal and local projects. Apart from the partial tendency of the practice illustrated in the harbor bill vetoed by the President, by which millions are taxed that a few may prosper, and apart from the future dangers that may and must arise if this practice is allowed to grow into a system, the whole history of the world clearly shows that individual energy and skill are much more certain to conduce to the general welfare than the legislation advocated by the friends of the river and harbor bill.

The Veto of the President has been received by the Democratic party in Congress with general satisfaction, and cannot fail to be responded to by the country with the same feeling. Prompt, decided and clear, it shows him to be true to the Constitution, true to the rights of the States, and true to the constitutional interest of the people. When the President fulfils his promise as to a full discussion of the subject in his next annual message, we are satisfied it will be found that his position gives no sanction to the idea that one section of the Union can constitutionally receive benefits from appropriations that cannot be made for all sections.

GENERAL CASS ON THE BATCHELDER CASE.—The brief and eloquent remarks of General Cass, in favor of the bill making compensation to the family of Batchelder, who was killed in the attempt of the abolitionists at Boston to rescue the fugivtive slave Burns, will be responded to with approbation by all national men. General Cass, in a single sentence, teeming with eloquence and devotion to the Union, makes an argument that is conclusive of the question. The whole speech was as follows:

"Mr. CASS. Mr President, I cannot vote for taking up any question which would interfere with the river and harbor bill. That is now under consideration, and unless immediately disposed of, it will be lost at this late stage of the session. I am in favor of this measure of compensating the family of Batchelder, who was killed not long since at Boston. Your laws grant pensions to the near connections of all persons who lose their lives upon the field of battle, while defending their country against a foreign enemy. This man fell in the holiest of causes—in defending the constitution of his country when violently and ruthlessly attacked; and I know of no case which commends itself more strongly to the sympathy of the American people or to the favorable action of the American Congress. I shall vote for the sum reported, as a feeble compensation to a bereaved and afflicted family, and also as an encouragement to all persons called by competent authority to assist the majesty of the laws to execute that duty fearlessly and faithfully, knowing that a grateful country will take charge of those dearest to them should their lives be the sacrifice of their patriotic exertions."

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The St. John (New Brunswick) Morning News, of the 7th instant, says, in regard to the reciprocity treaty:

"Now that the American government have ratified the Elgin treaty, there is no alternative left but to accept of it in the provinces. Johnathan has got the best of the bargain. But, notwithstanding this, we look upon this measure as an opening for the brightest future that New Brunswick has ever known. Instead of now being confined to Great Britain with our trade, to suffer with her reverses, we have the whole continent of North America for a market.—We now go in for the treaty—hook, line, bob, and sinker."

The Oswego (New York) Palladium says:

We congratulate the people of Oswego, and of the Northern frontier, and of the British provinces, upon the success of a measure, which, while it does injustice to no class of community, bestows such great and liberal advantages upon all interests, both in the provinces and in the States. It is a great stride in the path of progress and liberality and of civilization. It is a measure of more direct and practical importance and benefit to the people than all the abstract questions of mere agitation for the last twenty years. And while we rejoice in its final consummation, so far as the American government is concerned, we can do no less than express thanks to the administration through whose enlightened and persevering labor and sagacious statesmanship it has been accomplished."

CUBA.—The New York Evening Mirror (whig) thus expresses its opinon about Cuba:

"In this emergency I think the time has come to negociate for Cuba. The 'pear is now ripe,' and ready to fall into somebody's lap. France and England have their hands full in the East. All available rescorces of both nations will be required to nurse the 'sick man,' whose cause has become their own. The readers of the Mirror well know how strongly we have resisted the lawless attempts of the fillbusters to ravage the 'Queen of the Antilles,' and to rob the crown of Spain of its richest jewell; but a successfull revolution at home absolves the island from its allegiance to the mother country.

"Cuba, with all its sweet treasures, is floating pilotless and rudderless past our doors. Now is the time for the United States to stretch forth her hand and catch the priceless pearl—not by robbery, but by diplomacy. Commercially, the island will be worth to us twenty millions annually; and as the recent reciprocity treaty is the first practical step towards the annexation of Canada, it really looks as if the day were not distant when the stars and stripes shall float over and protect one grand continental Union, from Behring's straits to the southern isthmus."

STEAMSHIPS CAHAWBA AND BLACK WORRIOR.—These fine steamships, which have been running for some time between New York and Mobile, touching at Havana, will hereafter run between New York and New Orleans, via Havana. They will sail on the 9th and 25th of each month.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.—The following important amendment of the revenue laws, in regard to the sending to public stores goods received per steamers, was passed at the late session of Congress:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever merchandise shall hereafter be imported into any port of the United States from any foreign country in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and it shall appear by the bills of lading that the merchandise so imported is to be delivered immediately after the entry of the vessel, it shall be lawful for the collector of such port to take possession of such merchandise and deposit the same in bonded warehouse, and whenever it shall not appear by the bills of lading that the merchandise imported as aforesaid is to be immediately delivered, it shall be lawful for the collector of the customs to take possession of the same and deposit it in bonded warehouse at the request of the owner, master, or consignee of the vessel, on three days notice to such collector after the entry of the vessel and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, are hereby repealed.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 10.—Bacon 9¾ @ 10; Beeswax 24@25; Coffee—Rio 13@14, Laguira 14@00, St. Domingo 00@00; Cotton—Fair to good 9@9¼, Ordinary to mid. 8¼@8¾; Feathers 40@45; Flour—superfine $7 75@0 00, Fine $7 50@0 00, scratched $0@7 25; Grain—Corn $1 25@0 00, Wheat $0 00@0 00, Oats 55@00, Peas $1 20@1 30, Rye $1 10@1 15; Hides—dry 10@11, green 4@5; Lard 10@11; Molasses—Cuba 25@26, New Orleans 37½@40; Salt—Liverpool (sack,) $0 00@2 00; Alum, (bu.) 00@00.

Turpentine—$2 65. Spirits 40c.

NEWBERN, Aug. 9.—Our market is rather bare and but little arriving of which we quote sale of Bacon 8 to 9c. by the lot. Corn, wholesale out of flats, $4 25 to 4 50, retail $4 75. Eggs, sales 10 to 12½c. ₱ doz. Fowls little declining. Lard from 9 to 10c. in bbls. and kegs. Meal $1 20 ₱ bushel, demand limited. Tar, no sales. Turpentine; old dip $3 12½ for 280 lbs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—(3 days previous)—Naval Stores—Turpentine is in fair request, and the supply being unusually light, prices are rather higher. Tar is quiet at our notations—Thin in lots for consumption sells at $4 25 ₱ bbl., and City Pitch, $2 75. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, but we continue to notice large shipments to Europe—the "Albion," for Liverpool, took 1800 bbls., and other considerable shipments are going forward. Common Rosin is in request, and prices have advanced, with sales to arrive. We notice sales of 1500 bbls. Turpentine at $3 87½ for a small lot Norfolk, and $4@4 12½ for North County, closing firmly at the latter rate; 5@600 Spirits Turpentine, 47@48 cents, cash, the latter in shipping order, and retail lots 48@49; 3000 Wilmington Common Rosin to arrive, and 1000 here, $1 80 ₱ bbl.; 200 New-Berne, $1 75; 1200 do. $1 85 ₱ 310 lb.; 300 No. 1, $2 25@3 25; and 150 No. 2, $2.

RICE.—The maket has been inactive, but without change in prices—good qualities are becoming scarce, and the stock generally is light. About 600 tcs. have changed hands during the week at our quoted rates.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Aug. 10.—Schr. Victory, Midyett, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn and oats.

Schr. J. E. Smith, Minor, from New London, Ct., to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Ben, Zoll, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

11—Steamer Brothers, Williams, fm Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Van-Bokkelen.

Schr. Assist, Austin, from Hyde county, to J. R. Blossom; with oats.

Aug. 11.—Brig Maria, Fickitt, from New York, to Kidder & Martin.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Fairy, Covert, from Faeytteville, to J. E. Metts.

12.—Steamer Southerner, Roberts, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Barr, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Aug. 12.—Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

13.—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from New River, to Rankin & Martin.

Schr. J. C. Mansen, Rabon, from Shallotte to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. John Darling, Smith, from Charleston, to T. C. Worth.

14—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Van-Bokkelen.

CLEARED.

Aug. 10—Steamer Chatham, McRae, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

11—Steamer