THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1854.

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United States Senators.

Of course the election of two U. S. Senators from this State, one for four and the other for six years, will devolve upon the Legislature which has recently been elected. Our Whig cotemporaries, finding themselves defeated, have, after a multitude of wry faces, apparently determined to make some fun out of the matter, and, as the best joke of the season, gravely ask the Democrats to elect at least one Whig to the Senate, a very common thing in such cases, and for which the precedents in the history of the Whig party may be counted in round numbers, and expressed by the following sign—0! We of course treat this as a joke, for we cannot suppose anybody could seriously expect a Democratic Legislature, with an unquestioned majority in both Houses, to elect Mr. Badger or any other Whig to the Senate; nor can we see any force whatever in the reason facetiously brought forward to justify such course. Admitting everything that is claimed for Mr. Badger, his re-election by Democrats would be simply a sacrifice of political principle to personal considerations. It would be like saying that North Carolina, in her broad borders, contained but one man—that out of the fifty thousand Democratic voters in the State, no man of sense could be found to send to Washington. The whole talk about the matter, when fairly analyzed, amounts to a reiteration of the old and arrogant assertion of "all the sense and all the decency" made in times gone by, on behalf of the defeated party.

But, of course, our Whig cotemporaries are only making a little innocent pleasantry, and we can appreciate the joke. We rather think that there are such men as the late Chief Justice Ruffin, (than whom no man stands higher throughout the country;) such men as Dobbin, Reid, Ashe and others, who may, perhaps, be looked upon as eligible, and who are somewhat known as Democrats.

However, we like to see our brethren in good spirits, and able to indulge in harmless hilarity—it is a good sign. The extensive commonwealth of North Carolina contains more than one man, and that such is the opinion of the members elect to the coming Legislature will be shown in due time.

☞ The Fayetteville Observer, of the 17th inst., has a queer but characteristic article, headed "Mr. Badger—Rivers and Harbors," in which it speaks of an article, copied into this paper some time since, from the Washington Union, as containing "a most uncalled for and slanderous attack upon Senator Badger." The Union, in defending the President's veto of the River and Harbor Bill, says that the whole idea of appropriations for Rivers and Harbors, as advocated by 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. In the second 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 unto its hands the affairs of the people.

The above is the whole slanderous attack upon Mr. Badger, in which he is simply alluded to as a leading advocate of a loose construction of the powers of the General Government, without any especial or personal reference to him save as one of a party—a leader of that party. The Union is opposed to such loose construction, and so are we; and we coincide fully with that paper in its approval of the Presidential veto.

Now, what divinity doth hedge about Mr. Badger that a mere reference to him, in connection with a party of which he is a leading member, should be looked upon as little less than high treason.—"an uncalled for and slanderous attack."

As for the Cape Fear appropriation, we believe and know that that is not subject to any of the objections urged against the General River and Harbor Bill, and we believe, too, that similar appropriations should be made elsewhere, and that coming on their own merits, unconnected with all sorts of objectionable schemes, they would and should pass. We think the Observer takes altogether too much pains to inform the public that Mr. Badger and that paper, speaking for its party, abhors strict construction.—Again, Mr. Badger exerted himself for the Cape Fear appropriation. He was the sole Representative of the State on the floor of the Senate—he had the resolutions of the Legislature before him—he knew the will of his constituents, and he obeyed it;—he is a gentleman of brilliant talents, and we are willing to believe that he exerted them, in this behalf, willingly and in good faith. But, would not any other, similarly situated, have done the same, and with the same result?

With all due respect for Mr. Badger and his friends, we would beg leave to suggest that the value of any service is not visibly enhanced by being perpetually trumpeted upon all occasions. If the course of the Observer were endorsed by Mr. Badger, it would go far to show that the whole thing was done for electioneering purposes on the eve of an election; but we think better of Mr. Badger, and will not consent to judge him by the course of his indiscreet friends, which can but injure him. We question very much the taste which characterises the people of Wilmington as the recipients of Mr. Badger's benefits, because, as the sole representative of the interests of the State, on the floor of the Senate, he exerted himself for the passage of an appriation for a proper and constitutional purpose, as was his duty, and for neglect of which he would have been justly amenable to censure. We feel confident that whatever senators be elected by the Democrats will be equally mindful of what is due from them in that respect. The people of Wilmington Whigs and Democrats have freely and cheerfully awarded toMr. Badger the credit due in this connection.

FAYETTEVILLE CAROLINIAN OFFICE FOR SALE.—We perceive by a notice in the last Carolinian that on account of one of the proprietors having determined, for private reason, to quit the business, the whole concern is offered for sale, including types, furniture, two very good printing presses, etc. These are mostly *new*, having been in use about twelve months only. The circulation and advertising business of the office are good, and it offers a capital opportunity for a suitable person to engage in the business, with every prospect of success. The price is $3,000. We know of no better opening in the State. Of course it will only be sold to a Democrat capable of properly conducting the paper.

☞ Lieut. Bonaparte has resigned his commission in the American Army, and is said to have accepted one in the French Service in the East. It is also said that Jerome Bonaparte, the father of the Lieut., and nephew of the Great Napoleon, is to receive an appointment from the French Government, to reside n New York, probably as Consul.

Die Hard.

Our Whig cotemporaries, generally speaking, die with a bad grace—they growl and grumble over it—figuratively speaking, they put out their tongues and make faces—they show their teeth and talk cross-eyed—all of which is foolish, now that the thing is over. We would advise our very respectable, but exceedingly venomous cotemporaries of the Fayetteville Observer to beware, lest their poison take effect upon themselves rather than others. They should endeavor to behave with reasonable calmness, and if there be private griefs against individuals in the Democratic party, not to exhibit their feelings so strongly as to be ridiculous, as were the bitter attacks of the Observer upon Mr. Ashe which everybody knew to be mere ebullition of personal spite. These attacks did not hurt Mr. Ashe, who stands now higher in his district than he ever did before. The queer growling of the Observer over the result of the election will neither hurt Mr. Bragg nor the Democratic party generally, nor will it help Mr. Badger. It is better to take the thing easy.

We were going to warn our bachelor neighbor of the Herald that grumbling and repining would impair his good looks, but, upon second thought, we altered our mind, after reflecting that any change in that respect must be for the better. So, upon the whole, it might be prudent for him to twist his dial-plate about as much as the circumstances will admit—he has nothing to lose by the operation.

But the worst disappointed paper on our exchange list, is the Norfolk Beacon, away down in "old Virginny." Poor thing! it suffers badly because these heathen people in North Carolina were so foolish as to elect a Democratic Governor. The Beacon ought not to take on so. It is not good for it in these cholera times.

The Foreign News.

If anybody can make anything out of the foreign news by the Baltic, the aforesaid "anybody" is at full liberty to do so, without interference on our part; for we must candidly confess that we cannot find head or tail to the confused items. "Nothing new" appears to be the standing and most accurate summary of affairs in the East, so far, at least, as the allies are concerned. Some indecisive fighting has been done between the Turks and the Russians.—The accounts which reach us through French and English channels are altogether disastrous to the Russians, who, somehow, appear to be about as far from used up as ever; they stand much whipping.—Meanwhile, the season progresses, and after a while winter will come, and nothing much done.—Then when operations in the field, such as they are, have been *per force* suspended, diplomacy will be busy through the medium of Austria. There appears to be no boldness on either side. No sincere war—no grand manœuvres. If there ever was a plan of the campaign, it must have been of the most pacific character. The war is a bore. So is the revolution in Spain. That wont amount to much, either. The purchase of Cuba appears to be no nearer, and the conviction becomes stronger, that when we get that island, it will be after the exchange of good, hard knocks.

Missouri and Iowa.

There can be but little doubt but that the Whigs have been completely successful in the election which took place last week in Missouri, for all which the Democrats have to thank Mr. Benton and his friends; the only satisfaction is in knowing that the old sinner himself is laid out cold, and incapable of further harm.

Without doubt, there is a Whig gain in Iowa, but not enough, as yet known, to definitely decide the only question of much interest in this section of the Union, and that is, whether the younger Dodge, whose term as one of the United States Senators from Iowa will expire on the 4th of next March, will or will not be re-elected. In all the sectional difficulties which have agitated Congress and the country, he has occupied broad, national ground. Besides all that, Dodge is a very clever fellow. We really trust that his friends will have a majority in the Legislature.

☞ The Raleigh papers state that the Governor, with the advice of the Council of State, which met at Raleigh on the 17th inst., has appointed S. J. Person, Esq., of New Hanover county, Judge of the Superior Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Settle.

Col. Person is, at present, absent, in attendance on Moore County Court, and we have no means of ascertaining whether he has accepted or will accept the appointment tendered to him. To the efficient and creditable discharge of its duties he is fully competent, and the action of the Governor appears to have given perfect satisfaction to the bar here.

We have since learned that Judge Saunders has sent in his resignation as one of the Judges of the Superior Court. What action will be taken in this case, we cannot say.

☞ The New York State Anti-Nebraska Convention met at Saratoga on the 16th. Bitter Anti-Nebraska Resolutions were passed, but no nominations made. It appears to have been a weakly affair.—Adjourned to meet again, in New York City, some time in September.

Iowa.

The defeat of the gallant democracy of Iowa is pretty well ascertained. The causes are apparent and unquestionable. The whigs took grounds against that clause in the radical constitution of the State prohibiting all banking in the State, and made that an issue, while they rallied on the temperance question with all their force. Of course, the Nebraska bill was made the pretext of additional excitement, although that element had less to do with the canvass than is supposed. Notwithstanding the result of this election, the democracy of Iowa, sternly united upon principle, may look forward to a speedy regeneration from the influences which have carried that State. The democracy of the Union will most deeply regret the defeat of Senator A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, who lost his re-election by the temporary defeat of his political friends at home. Rome never had a nobler citizen. In the manliness and the courage of his character, the orthodoxy of his democracy, and the disinterestedness of his whole career, he presents an example for the imitation of public men. We saw him yesterday full of confidence that a misguided public opinion will soon be set right by the sober second thought.—*Washington Union 18th inst.*

A MOTHER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY HER SON.—The Charleston (S. C.) Standard reports a case of accidental homicide, of a peculiarly painful character. A Mrs. Cubbedge and a son and daughter were residing together in the village of Gilsen. The house having been repeatedly visited by thieves, the son loaded a gun with shot, determined to give the thief a charge if he could get sight of him. One night he was called by his mother and sister, who thought they heard the movements of the housebreaker. The young man went back to his room, seized his gun, and on running to the yard saw a figure moving in the direction of the fence, and receiving no reply to his challenge, fired—and then discovered to his horror that he had shot his own mother, who, after calling him, had gone out in the direction of a breach in the fence, whence the sound of the approaching thief was heard. The wound was not regarded as dangerous, but fever and inflammation followed, the aged lady (sixty-four years old) died after about eleven days, leaving a family of six children to mourn their loss.

"Sit down now—eat, drink, and be merry, every mother's son of ye," cried Pat, to his guests. "Make yourselves at home; I'm at home, and jist wish ye were every one of ye the same!"

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Further from the War.

The steamer Union, from Southampton, arrived at New York on the 16th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 2d. The America arrived at Halifax on the same day, with dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst. The following is a telegraphic summary of the latter steamer's news. The markets will be found under our Commercial head:

Another Russian Defeat, with Loss of 2,000 Lives!!

Evacuation of Wallachia Complete—Concentration of Large Armies—Cholera Among the British Troops—Narrow Escape of Nicholas from Capture—Spain Tranquil—Further Advance in Breadstuffs, &c.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—The news from the Danube continues generally favorable to the allies. Nothing decisive, however, has yet taken place.

On the morning of the 30th, it is stated, the Russians attacked the Turkish and French camp at Giurgevo and were totally defeated with a loss of 2000 killed and a large number of prisoners. The Russians are retreating by forced marches. They had quitted Kateschi, and it was occupied by the Turks.

The evacuation of Wallachia was completed. A proclamation had been issued declaring that all soldiers who remained behind would be considered as deserters. The Russian troops were being concentrated on the Seveth.

Omer Pacha was expected to arrive at Bucharest on the 31st and would meet with a brilliant reception.

It was believed that force must be employed to dislodge the Russians from Moldavia.

The Austrian army under Prince Leichenstein had been ordered to advance from Pesth to Gallachia.—The army in Gallachia was moving towards the frontiers.

Archduke Alrecke Alrech had removed his head quarters from Cronstadt to the south-east corner of Transylvania.

The total Austrian force on the frontier was 330,000 troops under Baron Dekess. The frontiers had not been crossed, but preparations for hostilities were of a colossal character.

Russia makes no warlike demonstration towards the Prussian frontier.

The cholera was raging with increasing violence at Constantinople.

One third of the French division left Varna on the 27th for Kustendze and Sillistria.

Accounts from Montenegro are unsatisfactory.—Prince Daniel was assuming a threatening attitude towards the Turks at Aputz.

The allied fleets, with Generals Cayobert and Brown, had proceeded towards the Chimea coast to reconnoitre.

The London Times declares positively that a force of from 80,000 to 100,000, of English, French and Turkey, will immediately invade Chimea, and endeavor to effect a lodgment on the heights that command Sebastopol.

From Asia, the reported defeat of the Turks by the Russians is confirmed. The Russians were besieging Kars.

The cholera had made its appearance among the British troops.

The Baltic fleet was at Lotsund at the latest accounts.

Baraguay de Hilliers had an interview with the King of Sweden. His majesty declared his willingness to unite with the Western powers on certain conditions.

De Hillers, with the French troops, had joined the fleet off Aland Island.

Kamla Karlby has been reinforced by the Russians.

Since the 23d the blockade of the ports in the Gulf has been more rigorous, it not being possible that any vessel could enter or leave.

The Emperor of Russia, Arch duke Constantine, and the Arch duchess had a narrow escape of being captured by an English steamer near Cronstadt.

Admiral Corry has returned home an invalid.

SPAIN.—The country was generally tranquil.—Espartero has taken the oath as President of the new Council.

On the 24, the barricades at Madrid were removed at Espartero's request.

The nomination of O'Donnell was the most popular of any in the new ministry.

ENGLAND.—The Canadian Legislative Council bill was passed to a second reading in the House of Commons, on the 4th instant.

The Bank of England had reduced the minimum rate of interest to five per cent., on the 4th instant.

Arrival of the Baltic.—Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The United States mail-steamer Baltic, Captain Comstock, was telegraphed below at one o'clock, p. m., and reached her wharf at three o'clock. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 9th instant, and has thus made another remarkably short passage.

Among her passengers are the celebrated Madame Grisi and the great tenor, Mario. They were met in the lower bay by a steamer from New York filled with their enthusiastic musical admirers.

The political news by the Baltic is not important. It was rumored that after a long cannonading the French were in occupation of the Aland islands.

While the English officers of the Black sea fleet are amusing themselves with theatrical exhibitions, a Russian steam frigate had caused some consternation by a successful sortie from Sebastopol.

The commercial advices indicate no material change in the markets.

Cotton was firmer. Flour rather heavy. Wheat had advanced 2d. After some fluctuations, consols had closed at 93, which is an advance of ⅜ over previous advices.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—An expeditionary force against the Crimea and Sebastopol had left Varna.

The Russian steam frigate Aldimar has made a most successful sortie from Sebastopol. She destroyed three Turkish merchantmen, and gave chase to the British steam frigate Cyclops.

The Turkish army were advancing cautiously on Bucharest, the Russian rear guard being about half way between Bucharest and Buscoon.

It was reported that, according to agreement entered into between the Porte and the Austrian envoy, the Turks would not enter Bucharest, and that the troops would be withdrawn from the Danube on the arrival of the Austrians.

Omar Pasha had promised that Wallachia should not be made the theatre of military events.

The rumor by the last steamer, in regard to the Aland Islands, is again renewed. It is now stated that that twelve vessels of war, from the combined fleet, had cannonaded the Aland islands for seven hours, and that they are now occupied by a French force.

Omer Pasha had asked permission for the quartering of 12,000 men within the walls of Bucharest, and rations for 20,000 men outside the walls.

The English steam frigate Fury had entered Sebastapol at night, and was fired at with shot and shell from batteries. She sustained no injury.

There were some cases of cholera in the English camp at Varna.

Extensive preparations were making for the immediate advance of the allied troops. The Turkish army were advancing, in three columns, towards Bucharest.

SPAIN.—The government of Espartero appears to be firmly established. Madrid is fast resuming its wonted appearance, the barricades in the streets having been taken down.

It is reported that an armed mob had forbidden the departure of Queen Christina from Madrid until she had disgorged some of her ill-gotten gains.

Some of the wealthy inhabitants of Barcelona were leaving that city, fearful of an insurrection.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There was considerable pressure in the London money market in consequence of the payment of £500,000 on account of exchequer bonds.

The cholera was prevailing in many parts of England.

Nothing new from France.

The overland mail from India had arrived at London. Letters from Bombay speak of a disposition wards peace on the part of the court of Arva.

The Dutch expedition against Borneo had prove succeesful.

The corvette Sumatra had been destroyed by fire.

Sailing of the Atlantic—The Cholera, &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The United States mail steamship Atlantic, Captain West, sailed at noon today for Liverpool. She took upwards of one hundred passengers, and six hundred and twenty thousand dollars in specie. Among the passengers by the Atlantic are the following bearers of despatches: Messrs. Sickles, Doherty, Jansen, and Wendt.

The total number of deaths in this city during the week ending at noon to-day amounting to 916, including 212 deaths from cholera.

In Albany, since Wednesday last, there have been 30 cases of cholera and 8 deaths.

Interesting from Mexico.

MEW-ORLEANS, August 12.—The steamer Orizaba has arrived, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 3d inst.

The State of Tamaupilas has declared adherence to Alvarez.

A battle is said to have taken place, and the defeat of the Insurgents is reported. Count Boulbon, heading the recent French arrival of troops, was surrounded and defeated with a loss of forty-six killed and wounded.

All persons in Vera Cruz are required to deliver their private arms to the authorities.

A decree has been issued for the expulsion of all foreigners who criticise Santa Anna's acts.

Another Decree authorizes the free importation of arms and ammunition at Vera Cruz; as also the free importation of grain.

The revolution in Michoacan continues, the advantages alternating in favor of each party.

Senor Atoche has secured a privilege to construct a railroad from El Paso to Guyamas, on the Gulf of California.

Philadelphia School Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—At a special meeting of the school controllers held this morning resolutions were presented concerning the recent dismissal of teachers in the public schools, and recommending the propriety of their being immediately reinstated.

Articles from the Ill-Fated Steamer City of Glasgow.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The British ship, Briton's Pride, arrived at this port, having passed, on the 12th inst., a chest painted green, with the letters "G. B." and the words City of Glasgow, in gilt and an ornamental wreath; also a head board twelve feet long bearing letters not readable. No doubt exists that these articles were from the ill-fated steamer City of Glasgow.

The Riot at St. Louis.—Further Details.

According to a telegraphic dispatch, the riot in St. Louis was not finally quelled until Saturday last. In regard to the origin of the riot, the Intelligencer, (Whig and Native) has the following remarks:

The Republic attempted a lengthened and ingenious explanation of the thing, in which it throws all the blame upon the Irish, who it says, to the number of three or four hundred surrounded the polls, using loud, angry, and inflammatory language, and winding up by stabbing—a boy. We can find no confirmation of this story, and in the present state of public feeling, should not be disposed to publish idle and unsupported rumors calculated to nourish a deplorable and unjustifiable feeling of hostility towards a body of our fellow citizens, some of whom have already suffered much from the recent affrays, and for whom, as the weaker party, a natural sympathy must be felt amongst chivalrous-hearted men. We have no reason to suppose that the Irish premeditated any riot, or prepared for one, or were particularly riotous on election day, and though an Irish rowdy began the fight, that was a mere accident to which nothing but the excited state of feeling amongst a certain class round the polls gave any particular importance. Irish loafers, as well as other classes of loafers, daily come to blows, but not every day do their unruly actions provoke such lamentable results.

The St. Louis Democrat, of the 10th inst., thus notices the events of the preceding night:

After this renewal of the night's disasters, as the news spread along the streets that still further blood had been shed, and that some of our best citizens had been killed, the excitement commenced raging again, and a large crowd of persons collected along Fourth-street and started with great shouting and confusion for the scene of bloodshed.

The spectacle of the infuriated mass moving swiftly along, firing pistols in the air and venting the loudest oaths and exclamations against the Irish, while the fire bells of the city were ringing and shouts were heard from all parts of the city, was a most exciting and terrifying scene—quite enough to alarm every one, that the reign of terror in our city was just reaching its height, and that but one drop of blood had been spilled where there were thousands demanded by the excited masses.

A company of about five hundred men, during the after part of the night, formed themselves in order, and being armed with muskets which they had procured, marched up the street to the St. Louis University, where they expected an encounter would take place, previous reports of the college being filled with arms, ammunition and belligerent Irish having filled the ears of the whole city. But happily no opposing forces were met of any kind, and the company disbanded.

Toward daylight the quiet was general all over the city. As morning came again, reports of the death of Mr. Violett and others seemed to occasion the deepest sensation. Large crowds collected around the police office and calaboose, and up and down several of the principal streets, whose sole topics of conversation were the outrages of the previous night, and the means to be taken to secure safety and peace to the city.

About nine o'clock, a proclamation of Mayor How's was posted all over the city, calling the people to the Court House at twelve o'clock, M., for the purpose of consulting about the best measures to be taken to quell the mob and restore order. The meeting was a very large one, notwithstanding a heavy rain was falling at the time. Speeches were made by Mr. Kennett, Mayor How, Mr. Lucas, and Judge Bates, all of which were most enthusiastically received by the large crowd.

About ten persons lost their lives during the riots. A still larger number have been severly wounded.—The following proclamation has been issued to the Catholics of St. Louis by Archbishop Richard:

The undersigned most earnestly recommends those of the Catholics of the city who may not be actively employed in co-operating with their fellow-citizens in preserving order, to remain as much as possible at their homes, to avoid assembling in the streets and giving credit to false and exaggerated rumors, and to rely on the measures taken at the general meeting of the citizens, held this day, for the restoration and preservation of the public peace.

PETER RICHARD,
Archbishop of St. Louis.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS OF THE BLACKS IN NEW ORLEANS.—No one who has spent a month in New Orleans, will deny the fact that the colored population of our city, is a happy, well dressed, and improving race. They are far above the poorer class, or day laborers of northern towns in all that tends to comfort and freedom from care. In the family circle, they receive religious instruction, as well as from the pulpits of their churches. The Sabbath school and the lecture room are open to their entrance.

We wandered, a week or two since, to the neighborhood of one of their principal places for worship. It was soul inspiring to witness the enthusiasm with which the hymn was sung, the whole audience rising in token of respect, and, untutored as were the voices of the crowd, many a note of liquid sweetness was heard, which would have brought down theatrical critics with thunders of applause. When the prayer was offered, they all bowed as though each was personally interested in the petition, fervently but rudely uttered. How earnestly their masters were prayed for! How simply the wants of the crowd were presented! How trustingly the petition was made!

The topic of the preacher was the glory of Heaven. The speaker knew his hearers. We cannot avoid giving an instance of illustration, apt and forcible:

"My bredren," said he, as he pointed to a stagnant canal and filthy thoroughfare, "de streets here am full ob mud; de water still until it is full ob corruption; de hot sun makes it steam up wid bad smells, and often fill de whole city wid death. But, bressed be God, my bredren, dere is no muddy streets in heben; dare are golden pavements and pure waters, and de air is full ob de smell ob de violet and de rose, and de face ob God ever makes de place glorious wid hebenly light."

The muttered exclamations of assent showed he had awakened the feelings of his hearers; and the swinging to and fro of the crowds proved the enthusiasm with which they were moved.

This scene is repeated on a smaller or larger scale, all over the South. The largest church in the United States, is a black Presbyterian Church in South Carolina. The Methodist and Baptist black churches in this city have a very large number of communicants. It is generally acknowledged by all classes of the community, that religious advantages for the slave are imperatively demanded from the master.—*N. O. Creole.*

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.—Governor Bragg, of North Carolina, on his return from the canvass of the western counties, when within a few miles of Asheville, met with an accident by which his life was placed in imminent peril. His horse became frightened and ran away, and in his efforts to stop him Mr. Bragg was thrown upon the ground, and run over by the buggy. He received some severe bruises, but was able to go on his way home.

The Will of Thomas Ritchie.

The memoir of Thomas Ritchie concludes with the following extract from the last clause of his will; it is full of noble sentiments, so characteristic of the man:

"I cannot repeat the advice which the illustrious and patriotic George Mason has inscribed upon his will. He enjoins upon his sons not to dedicate their lives to the public service. On the contrary, I hold it to be the duty of every citizen to watch over the interests of a country of which he is a member; and such a free and glorious country as is this! Who is not proud of her destiny? Who is not willing to give his services and even his life, to the maintenance of the great principles on which her free and federal institutions are based? America has made one of the greatest political discoveries which the world has ever witnessed: a form of organization which reserves to the State and the people the power of regulating most of the functions which appertain to governments, leaving but very few powers—and they only the most general, and yet important to the jurisdiction of the federal authorities. Hence the speculation which is made in the constitution of those powers which the United States are to exercise in their legitimate sphere; and hence the necessity of watching over the operations of the machinery, and repressing its excesses when it threatens the rights of the States. We are already the greatest power among the nations. We are destined to be greater still; but let us not be too ambitious of inordinate acquisitions, or too rapid in our advances. Let us fill up the immense territory which we own. Let us not be too anxious to step our foot from the main land to the islands, unless, as in the case of Cuba, we are threatened by the barbarians of that beautiful island, and its conversion into a black and hostile neighborhood. Let us not deny to the inhabitants of other lands a free asylum into our own shores, but let us confine ourselves to the operation of natural causes. In this way we may best acclimate the emigrant to our free institutions. Preserve both the rights of the States and the union of the States. These are the two great pillars of American prosperity and glory."

Anecdotes of Frederick the Great.

From Dr. Vehse's "Memoirs of the Court of Prussia," we take the following characteristic anecdotes of Frederick the Great:—"One of his valets, one evening, had to read prayers to him. Arriving at the words 'The Lord bless thee,' the silly man, in his habitual, subserviency, thought he must read, 'The Lord bless your Majesty;' on which the king at once cut him short, 'You rascal, read it as it is in the book; before God Almighty I am but a rascal like yourself.' The servants were never safe in his presence. He had always two pistols, loaded with salt, lying by his side, which, if he blundered, he would fire at them. In this manner one man had his feet dreadfully injured, and another lost an eye, notwithstanding all of which, he was quite offended that he should be generally considered a tyrant.—Terror might be said to go before him.

A functionary who was once unexpectedly summoned to his presence, fell down dead from fright. His cane he applied so unreservedly to everybody, that one day he maltreated a major in front of his regiment, on which the officer at once drew his pistols, fired one before the feet of the king's horse, and with the other shot himself through the head. It was a very awkward thing to meet the king in the street. Whenever he was struck with the appearance of any one, he rode up to him so closely that the head of the horse touched the man's chest. Then followed the usual question, 'Who are you?' Those fared worse who seemed to fly from him. It happened one day that a Jew, seeing the king at a distance, took to his heels, but being soon overtaken by him, the poor fellow confessed that he had been afraid. The king immediately began to cudgel him, with the words, 'Love me, love me you shall, and not fear."

On the first consignment of Seidlitz powders to the capital of Delhi, the monarch was deeply interested in the accounts of the refreshing box. A box was brought to the king in full court, and the interpreter explained to his majesty how it should be used. Into a goblet he put the twelve *blue* papers, and, having added water, the king drank it off. This was the alkali, and the royal countenance expressed no sign of satisfaction. It was then explained that in the *combination* of the two powders lay the luxury; and the twelve white powders were quickly dissolved in water, and as eagerly swallowed by his majesty, with a shriek that will be remembered while Delhi is numbered with the kingdoms: the monarch rose, staggered, exploded, and in his full agonies, screamed 'hold me down.' Then rushing from the throne fell prostrate on the floor. There he lay, during the long-continued effervescence of the compound, spurting like ten thousand pennyworths of imperial pop, and believing himself in the agonies of death, a melancholy and humiliating proof that kings are mortal.

STATISTICS OF SUICIDE.—We learn from Galignani's Messenger that the French Ministry of Justice has published an official return of the number of suicides which have taken place in France in the course of twenty-seven years. In 1826 the number was 1,739; 1827, 1,542; 1828, 1,754; 1829, 1,904; 1830, 1,756; 1831, 2,084; 1832, 2,156; 1833, 1,973; 1834, 2,078; 1835, 2,905; 1836, 2,340; 1837, 2,443; 1838, 1,586; 1839, 2,747; 1840, 2,752; 1841, 2,814; 1842, 1,966; 1843, 2,020; 1844, 2,973; 1845, 2,084; 1846, 3,102; 1847, 3,306; 1849, 3,583; 1850, 3,592; 1851, 3,598; and in 1852, 3,674, making a total of 71,418.

CHARITABLE LADY.—So your mother is very poor. *Beggar Boy.*—She is that! She used to keep a peanut stand once, but she took a counterfeit one dollar bill and failed.

Tribute of Respect.

At a called meeting of Rock Spring Tent, No. 180, I. O. of Rechabites, 17th inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove by sudden death, from our midst, our much esteemed and beloved Brother WM. H. HANSLEY, who departed this life on the 15th inst. Therefore,

Resolved, That by this melancholy visitation we have been deprived of a worthy and efficient officer and member of our Ancient and Honorable Order, and a true friend to the temperance cause.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our deceased brother whom we sincerely condole with, in the melancholy event, which has robed them of a cherished member.

Also, that the respective papers of the town of Wilmington will copy these proceedings.

DAVID J. GREER,
NATHAN'L. R. FOWLER. } Committtee.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 9th inst., Mr. JAMES STUBBS, to Miss EMELINE POPE.

DIED,

At the residence of D. B. Perry, Esq., near Washington, N. C., on Friday morning last, of dropsy, Col. THOMAS LATHAM, in his 82d year.

[From Milligan's Circular.]

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—Cotton—The demand is good and prices stiffer but no changes in quotations. The sales of the week have been 53,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. The sales on Friday were 7,000 bales, closing steady.

Breadstuffs—All descriptions have considerably advanced. Flour has advanced 2s. ℔ bbl. during the week. Wheat 6d. @12d. and Corn 2s. The quotations are—Western Canal 32s. 6d.; Ohio 33s.@34s.

Lard is held at 55s.

[From Denistown's Circular.]

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—Cotton.—There has been a fair demand for cotton during the greater part of the week, particularly the last three days, but it has been met so freely that buyers on the whole have rather had the advantage—quotations, however, are rather unchanged. The sales of the week are 53,240 bales, of which 10,290 were taken for speculation and export. Sales of Friday 7,000 bales, closing unchanged: fair Orleans 6½; middling 5 5-16; fair Uplands 6¼; middling 5 3-16.

Breadstuffs—The weather has been showery and ungenial—the crops have made but little progress towards maturity. The market had been active all the week, and closed very firmly at an advance since last week of 2s on Flour, and 6d on Corn. The quotations are, Western Canal, 32s @ 32s 5d; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 32s 6d @ 33s 6d; Ohio, 32s @ 34s. Wheat—white, 9s 4d @ 10s 3d; red and mixed, 9s 9d. Corn—yellow and mixed, 32s @ 34s; white 33s @ 34. Ashes are unchanged. Rosin—sales of 1000 bbls. at 4s. 4d for common. Turpentine—sales of 600 bbls. at 8s.; but little doing. Tallow is steady at 67s. 6d.: American 66s. @ 67s. Rice is in limited demand. Lard—sales of 500 tons at 51s. 6d. @ 54s. and 55s.

Freights at Liverpool continue without material change, but to southern ports the tendency is downward.

LONDON, MONEY MARKET, August 5.—Consols closed on the 4th for money and account at 92½. Bank stock 209½ @ 211½; 3¼ per cents 93¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.—The cotton market is firm—the sales for the three last days amount to 25,000 bales. Flour is in good request, but the market is rather heavy. We quote the western at 32s.; Ohio, 34s. Wheat has advanced 2d. Lard firm. Rice and pork dull. Beef unchanged. Consols, after fluctuating, from 92¾ to 92⅞; closed at 93.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—(3 previous days)—Naval Stores—Turpentine remains as last noted, without transactions. Spirits Turpentine is firm, though some few lots have been picked up, for cash, at 1 cent less than the closing rates of Tuesday, and some time sales made yesterday, were 1 cent higher than previously reported. Tar is quiet, and Common Rosin without change—White is very dull. The sales are 1400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, including some in lots, at 48 @ 50 cents, cash, (part in shipping order at 49,) and 50@51, 60 days; 2500 Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 80; 2120 do., mostly to arrive, $1 85 ℔ bbl., not to weigh less than 305 ℔.; 200 North County, $1 72½, delivered; 1850 White, $2 50 @ 3 50 ℔ 280 ℔.—the latter price for fine Pale; 1100 No. 2 and low No. 1, $1 75@2 25 ℔ bbl., in yard; and 200 Thin Tar, $3 62½, in order.

Rice The transactions of the week have been very moderate, comprising about 600 tcs. at $3 37½@4 37½. The stock is light and prime qualities scarce.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Aug. 17—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

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

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

August 18—Brig Mary Elizabeth, Folger, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Sun, Jones, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

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

Aug. 19.—Schr. Independence, Smith, from Beaufort county, to T. Smith & Co.; with corn.

Schr. Emily, Mankin, from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.

Schr. Charles S. Peaslee, Foster, from Providence, R. I., to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Wake, Briggs, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Dolphin, Hill, from Newbern, to J. W. Jones; with corn and bacon.

Brig George Stockham, Oliver, from Bath, Me., to J. H Chadbourn & Co.; with hay.

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

20—Schr. Helene, Stutes, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Brig Frontier, Hoyt, from New York, to Russell & Bro.

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

CLEARED.

Aug. 17.—Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Wainright, for Bath, Me., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 241 bbls. rosin, 245,500 feet lumber.

Schr. Butterfly, Cooksey, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 50 bales cotton, 185 bbls. rosin, 202 do. spirits turpentine, 23,000 feet lumber.

18.—Schr. John Darling, Osborn, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Lamartine, Rogers, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores and lumber.

Brig Fawn, Chase, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores and lumber.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Evergreen, Creele, for Fayetteville, by W. H McRary & Co.

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

Aug. 19—Steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by W. H McRary & Co.

Steamer Sun, Jones, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J. Lippitt.

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

Aug. 19—Schr. Jos. E. Smith, Minor, for Baltimore by J & D. McRae & Co.; with 77,000 feet lumber.

21—Schr. Ben, Zoll, for New York, by Geo Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equal to any on