THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1854.

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From the Raleigh Standard.

We copy the following from the Wimington Herald of the 14th instant:

"DIRECTORS IN THE W. & R. R. ROAD. Talk on change is to the effect, that Messrs. L. H. B. Whitaker, Wm. K. Lane, and Wm. A. Wright, Esqs., have been appointed Directors on behalf of the State in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company.—The two former gentlemen, with Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq., held the position last year under a similar appointment. Mr. Wright is at present a Director on behalf of the individual Stockholders. Why Mr. Bettencourt, an orthodox Loco, one of the High Priests, should be removed by the Internal Improvement Board, of the same kith; and Mr. Wright, a Republican Whig, be placed in his stead, is the topic of conversation now at the street corners. Our Loco friends do not understand it—it is so utterly at variance with their precepts and practices, that they are lost in astonishment. One thinks that this remarkable act of magnanimity has some reference to the Senatorial election; in which Gov. Reid is presumed to take an interest. Another, that Mr. Wright was appointed with the expectation that he would not accept, inasmuch as his election by the stockholders was certain, and it was thought that some credit would attach to the Internal Improvement Board for this exercise of political generosity; while others maintain (and with some show of reason) that our Governor has joined the "Know Nothings," inasmuch as he has decapitated a former foreigner, and placed a true, American citizen in his stead."

And the following is from the Wilmington Journal of the 16th:

"Our cotemporary of the Herald, properly designated by the Raleigh Metropolitan as the "Know Nothing organ in Wilmington," lets out a letter of its spite upon one of the oldest citizens of the place—Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq.,—whom it denominates, in its issue of Saturday last, with a rare felicity of expression, "a former foreigner." This is in connection with the appointment of State Directors in the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, in which Mr. Bettencourt is left out and Mr. Wright substituted. If the Governor expected his liberality to be appreciated or his motives favorably judged by the Herald and kindred organs, he made a very decided mistake. As for the Senatorship, if Geoevernor Reid is an aspirant, we cannot think that he could have anything to gain by courting the opposing party, while it may be that he has something to lose."

The appointment of Directors referred to was made by the Board of Internal Improvements, and not by the Governor, though he is President and member of the Board.

While Gov. Reid regards Mr. Wright as a worthy gentleman and his appointment a good one, and though he acquiesced cheerfully in it, yet we have reason to know that the appointment was made on the motion of another member of the Board, and was *not* the result of any hostility on his part, or on the part of any member, to Mr. Bettencourt; nor did it, we feel confident, occur either to him or to the Board that the course pursued would be construed as unkind or disrespectful towards Mr. B. It is true, two Directors might have been selected from Wilmington, and in that event both Mr. Bettencourt and Mr. Wright could have been appointed; but this was not deemed entirely just to other localities interested in the Road. As it was—as, under the charter of the Company, the Stockholders and not the Directors elect the President, and as party can have but little to do with the operations of the Company, it was considered that the appointment of one Whig on the Directory would not be objectionable.

We are not surprised at the Herald's article—that was to have been expected; but the Journal, a Democratic paper, has thought proper to insinuate that Gov. Reid is an aspirant for the Senate, and that he was influenced by the idea of political loss and gain in his course in this matter. In other words, his motives have been impeached. Now, it is well known that our position in regard to the Senatorship is one of strict neutrality. We have published nothing on the subject, and taken no part whatever in the discussions relative thereto which have been going on. We do not intend to depart now from this position; and we should have been silent if the Journal had contented itself with a mere declation of its opposition to Gov. Reid's election as Senator.—But that paper has coupled the Senatorship with a reflection upon his course as a public functionary, and has imputed to him motives in the discharge of his official duties, which we know to be as unfounded as they are unworthy; and we are not to be deterred, by any real or supposed connection in the public mind between Gov. Reid and the high place referred to, from defending him, as we would defend any other Democrat, similarly situated, from what we conceive to be unjust and ungenerous imputations. Gov. Reid is neither a "Know-Nothing," nor is he capable of "courting" any party or organization in the hope of political preferment. What proof has the Journal that he is an aspirant for the Senate? We know him well enough to say, that he has performed his duties as Governor with an eye single to his country's good, and without reference to place or reward hereafter; and that, so far from "courting the opposing party," he is the advocate now, as he has always been heretofore, of organization and concentration of strength in his own party, and could not be induced to accept the Senatorship even unless tendered him freely and voluntarily by his political friends.

We do not deem it advisable or necessary now to pursue further his strain of remark; but we may remind the Journal that Gov. Reid's administration has never received entire justice at its hands. That paper may have a right, even as a Democratic journal, to maintain silence when a Democratic Governor is unjustly assailed by the Whig press, or it may refuse, if it chooses to do so now and then, to give such a statement of facts as may be necessary to the vindication of the functionary referred to; but when it becomes itself an assailant, though by indirection, and indulges in insinuations not sustained by facts, nor by any just or fair construction of the conduct of such functionary, it must not expect to avoid such reply and comments as the occasion and the cause of truth may seem to require.

We were really surprised to find the above in the columns of the Raleigh Standard of Saturday last.—There are some trashy affairs hanging on to the skirts of all parties, in which we naturally look for personality and ill-nature, and from these we are surprised at nothing. *They* may abuse us to the day of judgment if they choose. They may be thrown broadcast for anything we care. Their undisguised malignity is their best antidote. They rave and rant altogether too frantically to be other than ridiculous and contemptible. Only give such affairs enough rope, and they will be sure to hang themselves. Let them do it—it is their "manifest destiny." But from a respectable paper, like the Standard, we had looked for better things than that it should gratuitously, and without cause or provocation, have sought a difficulty with us. We will not charge that it has selected the present as a favorable time for attacking us, because of having found one or two sickly affairs inclined to join in the onslaught; for the Editors of the Standard cannot but know and appreciate the character and calibre of these coadjutors too well to attach any importance to them whatsoever. Neither will we suppose that the result of a recent election in this county has suggested to the Standard the idea of assuming the tone which characterizes its article, for it is not to be supposed that the last election for a representative in Congress from the Wake District can have been so soon forgotten by that paper. That election must have shown the Standard that such untoward events will occur in the history of parties, and that newspapers are not responsible for them.

But, whatever may have been the motives of the Standard, its course admits not of a doubt. It is, to use a common phrase, "down upon us," and warns us that we must not expect "to avoid such reply and comments as the occasion and the cause of truth may require." All of which is respectfully submitted. We think the Standard ought to know that we avoid nothing in fairness, and are always willing to take our share of what is going, and that the only things we avoid are replying to attacks which, on the face of them, are unworthy of even notice, or of getting into squabbles with papers of our own party where these can be avoided; as, for instance, if the Standard had only looked coolly at our language, it would not have written the article we have quoted from it. It would have seen that, so far from impeaching Governor Reid's motives, we have defended them against the insinuations of the Wilmington Herald, by showing that he could not have been actuated by those imputed to him If a candidate for the Senatorship, which is hinted at by the Herald, he could have had nothing to gain by courting the opposing party—again hinted at by the Herald. The inference is unavoidable, that the appointment was dictated by other considerations than those of selfish interest connected with any aspirations to the Senatorship or otherwise. It is evident, then, that we have made no charge on Gov. Reid, nor even expressed any opinion as to whether he is or is not a candidate for the Senate. Our only allusion to the matter being incidental in reply to the implied charge of the Herald.

A gratuitous defence is equivalent to an accusation. The Standard, in defending Governor Reid from a charge not made by us—that of seeking the Senatorship—assumes the responsibility of that charge itself, as it is the first to give it publicity. Even suppose that Gov. Reid does look to the Senatorship—he has a perfect right to do so. It is an honorable ambition—and he has rendered good and efficient service to the Democratic party. We have made no declaration of our opposition to Gov. Reid, as the Standard seems to say, nor have we expressed any choice.—Like almost everybody else, we have our personal preferences, but these, of course, are subordinate to the decision of the Democratic party. We *do* object to its being regarded as a foregone conclusion that this or that man has a prescriptive right to the Senatorship. We know of no such rights. The decision of a Democratic caucus is the only thing of binding authority, in a party sense, in this matter, yet the tone of the Standard would seem to intimate its opinion that some such right does exist, and that we are bound to recognise it. We hope this is only in seeming, for, if seriously entertained, it would be totally unworthy of the usual good sense of that paper.

We have been more than mild in this article, because, as we have said before, we do wish to avoid squabbles with Democratic papers. We are, therefore, willing to suppose that the Standard has misunderstood us, or, indeed, to suppose anything, rather than that it has been actuated by improper motives in its singular article, which we have copied, in full, so that there may be no injustice to complain of.

HON. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, in a letter to the Editor of the New York Evangelist, discusses the questions of a revival of the African Slave Trade and of the acquisition of Cuba. In regard to the first, he expresses his conviction that the South is now, as it ever has been, since the trade became unlawful, utterly opposed to its revival. For Georgia, he feels authorized in speaking with the most perfect confidence. He is clearly and unequivocally in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. The letter is so interesting that we shall take occasion to publish it in our next.

A NEW PROJECT.—The Concord Gazette is agitating for a Railroad from Concord to Cheraw, via Wadesborough and the Carolina Female College.—The idea is that the distance from Concord to Cheraw would be 72 miles—from Cheraw to Charleston 140—distance from Concord to Charleston, via Cheraw, 212 miles. This is apparently a counter-project to our projected road from Charlotte to this place. It is hardly likely to succeed.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—Mr. Finney, a Dentist, late of Alexandria, Egypt, is reported to have found a plugged tooth in a mummy, and several teeth in other mummies which bore marks of filling.

Charles F. Fisher, Esq., has been elected Senator from the District made up of Rowan and Davie. Mr. Fisher, who is a Democrat, has been elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. Lillington, Esq., Whig.

No better choice could have been made. The Senator elect is son of the late Hon. Charles Fisher, than whom the State never produced a man of a more vigorous and masculine understanding, or of more practical usefulness. Mr. Fisher inherits much of his father's strength of mind, combined with exceedingly amiable and popular manners, and full and accurate knowledge of the resources and wants of the State.

The majority for C. Fisher, Democrat, in the recent special election, for Senator, in Rowan and Davie, was 158.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—Last night, about 7½ o'clock, the town guard, who had been on the watch before their usual time of going on duty, captured a negro, who gave his name as Alfred Thompson, trying the side door of the store of Messrs. Wm. M. Sherwood & Co., which has been entered twice this week. The negro, on being arrested, endeavored to make some explanation of the matter, but subsequently confessed the whole affair. There was found at the place where he stays part of the stolen goods, some of which were easily identified.—According to his account there is another negro, and a white man—a Hungarian—concerned in the affair.

Daily Journal, Oct. 28.

Higher than the People.

The *Journal* of yesterday conceives itself a peg or two above the People of this county, inasmuch as it condemns their action in regard to the election of Mr. McMILLAN. He objects, only, he says, because he was not electioneered for openly, but secretly, &c. What business is it to you, sir, how he was brought out, so the people approve it? Are not the people sovereign? Oh, no, of course not, only when they *obey* the organ of the *Junta*.—*Wil. Commercial, 28th Oct.*

Is the Commercial one of those people who know no other test of principle than success? Would it have people to change with every breath of opinion? Does this afford the key to the strangely variant course pursued by the editor of that paper? Suppose we sincerely and honestly believe that a certain course is objectionable, are we to deny our convictions because the majority think differently? The Scripture expressly forbids us to go with a multitude to do wrong. It *is* a business of ours how things were done. It is a business of the people to understand how they were done, and to understand *who* did them. The people *are* sovereign, when free discussion is allowed—but not when things are fixed off in secret conclave, under the seal of oaths, with closed doors, as is the practice of that order which the Commercial recognises as "the purest and holiest ever created by man."

A more direct denial of the independence of opinion, and of the obligation of the press to advocate the course it thinks right and oppose that which it thinks wrong, irrespective of circumstances, we have seldom or never known, than is contained in the short paragraph we have quoted from the Commercial. The moral sense that dictated that paragraph is a something we cannot understand.

BROWNLOW, of Knoxville, after an article announcing the decline of the cholera there, adds the following: "Since writing the above, we were informed of two new cases of sickness in a brick house in the west end of the town. We have been there and inspected them minutely. Add to their imprudent living and eating, the unexampled filth of the house and family—the manure, vermin, and horrible scent of all concerned, and if Providence were not to kill them off, those of us who try to be decent, would have grounds to complain of bad treatment! We predict their death by the time our paper goes to press."

Disposable Capital.

The fact that all the bids for the bonds recently offered for sale by the State Treasurer came from this State, and that, in all previous biddings, citizens of North Carolina made offers for the whole or a part of the sum to be taken, shows plainly that there is capital in the State disposable for purposes of investment. If, then, the commercial operations of the State be cramped for want of means, it is not because of the non-existence of such means, but because of their not being available. Banks cannot *make* a sixpence of money or money's worth—*that* delusion is totally exploded; they do not furnish capital, but they can and do furnish a medium through which the accumulations of the capitalist may be made available for the purposes of the active business community; all the capital which they wield must already exist and be disposable, and they can only bring it into market. Banking upon any other basis, or with any other idea, must be fictitious and unsound, and therefore dangerous. If, however, capital does exist, as we think events have shown, disposable for investment, and the wants of the business community show that this capital can be safely and advantageously brought into operation for the transaction of business, now cramped for the want of it, we cannot see any valid objection to the creation of proper agencies for bringing it into such operation; and, therefore, banking charters, with that view, and accompanied by such safeguards as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the community, may, and we think, ought to be granted by the Legislature, at such points as the actual and legitimate requirements of business demand the location of such institutions.

Our acquaintance with the business of this place justifies us in saying, that a considerable increase is wanted at this point, both for the tranaction of the existing business, and also to enable the advantage to be taken of the new avenues of trade, opened to this place by public works, constructed at a great expense and no little sacrifice on the part of our citizens.—Let us instance one—the Cotton business from the adjoining districts of South Carolina. Planters have been accustomed to receive advances upon their Cotton, for periods of two, three and sometimes six months. Our Banks here are wholly without the means to make such advances; the South Carolina Banks will make no advances on any cotton to be sent to this market—it must be sent to Charleston—this is to be expected, but the result cannot be doubtful. It places this market at a disadvantage, which cannot be overcome until it is able to afford equal facilities with Charleston. We might refer to other matters which are beginning to show themselves in our own State, but what we have said, will, we trust be sufficient to express and illustrate our views on this subject.

The Connection with Hamburg.

Our readers are generally aware that the Legislature of South Carolina, some time since, granted a charter for a Railroad, to run from the Western terminus of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad to Hamburg, on the Savannah river, opposite Augusta. This Road, which will shorten the route very materially, is of pressing necessity and importance to the coast lines of Railroad, in view of the efforts now made and about to be made to divert the mails and the travel to other routes—and, at any rate, the importance of the connection cannot be doubtful to any one aware of how greatly the through travel is now at the mercy of the South Carolina Railroad, and subject to be affected by its whims, caprices and jealousies in connecting with the Manchester Road, to which it has never been friendly. We do not wish to take any part in the discussion of the existing difficulties between that Road and the Post Office Department, as we have devoted but little time to a study of the case, and are only cognizant of one fact, and that is that the Roads North and South of it have accepted the terms which it has rejected.

We are pleased to know that the Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad have ordered a survey of the route from Kingsville to Hamburg;—when that survey shall have been completed, and its result made known, it will be time enough to go more fully into the subject, which is certainly the one of most present importance to those interested in the maintenance and prosperity of the existing seaboard lines.

BURGLARY.—The Store of Messrs. Wm. M. Sherwood & Co. was broken into last night. This is the second time, within the present week, that this Store has been broken into and robbed of several articles of merchandize. We understand that several dwellings have also lately been entered, at night, and articles stolen. Our town seems to be infested with burglars, and it would be well to keep a look out for the perpetrators.

From Mr. Munds we have "Gideon Giles, or the Struggles of Life," by Thomas Miller, Esq., (not our fellow-citizen.) It is a story of English life, and the struggles of the English poor.

☞ Governor BURT, Governor of Nebraska Territory, died on the 18th inst.

☞ The Charleston Chamber of Commerce held a meeting, day before yesterday, and appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and represent to the Postmaster-General the evils to which Charleston, in common with the people of the South and South West, will be subjected, by any interruption in the regular transportation of the mails—evils in comparison with which the amount in dispute, between the Department and the Railroad Company, sinks into utter insignificance. By the way, did it ever strike our neighbors that there is another party to be remonstrated with—the Railroad Company?

Safety of the English Arctic Exploring Ship Enterprise.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The British steamship Peytona arrived at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands, being the pioneer of a new line of steamers between those points. She brought a full cargo and 37 passengers, a portion of whom came to New York in the Star of the West, the first who ever arrived at this port travelling the entire distance by steam.

The Peytona brought intelligence of the long missing ship Enterprise, which arrived at Port Clarence on the 21st of August, having only lost three men during the whole time.

The Enterprise brought no news of Sir John Franklin. She entered the Arctic Ocean in the summer of 1851, and passed through the Prince of Wales Straits. But finding the ice impracticable, she passed the winters of 1851-52 in latitude 71 deg. 35 min. north, long. 117 deg. 45 min. west. After making every exertion to accomplish the object of her voyage, she passed the winters of 1852-53 in Wollasten Bay, in lat. 69 deg. north, 105 deg. 30 min. west. The winters of 1853-54 found her in Camden Bay, in lat. 76 deg. 08 min. north, 145 deg. 30 min. west. The ice released her on the 30th of July last.

The George Law and Star of the West at New York.

NEW YORK, October. 27th.—The steamer George Law arrived at 11 o'clock this morning, bringing dates from California to the 30th of September, and about $1,000,000 in specie.

The principal consignees by the George Law are: Duncan, Sherman & Co. $242,000; Adams & Co. $259,000; Wells, Fargo & Co. $151,000; William Hoge & Co. $140,000; Drexel & Co. $34,000.

The steamer Star of the West connected with the Cortez, which left San Francisco on the afternoon of the 30th, bringing 550 passengers, and $800,000 in freight.

The principal consignees of the Star of the West are Duncan, Sherman & Co. $302,000; Adams & Co. $240,000; Wells, Fargo & Co. $153,000, and Drexel & Co. $68,000.

☞ DELEGATES, appointed on the part of Wilmington and New Hanover County, to attend the Railroad Convention to be held in Salisbury, on the 2d day of November: Wm. S. Ashe, W. H. McRary, W. H. Marsh, George Houston, T. C. Worth, E. J. Lutterloh, E. A. Keith, P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRosset, Dr. Thos. H. Wright, J. H. Flanner, Jas. Fulton, E. Murray, N. N. Nixon, Jos. M. Foy, T. H. Williams, W. B. Meares, P. M. Walker, J. D. Powers, R. Tate, Dr. A. Newkirk, J. B. Seavy, W. Sidbury, L. J. Fleming

Delegates will obtain free tickets over the W. & M. Railroad by calling at the office of the Company.

Three days Later from Europe.

The British Steam Ship North America, arrived at Halifax, N. S., on the 25th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 14th, being three days later. Her commercial intelligence will be found under the proper head. The intelligence from the seat of war in the East, is to the effect that Sebastopol was invested on the south and east, and the guns of the allied forces were playing on the walls. Menchikoff kept the field to the north, and was daily expecting Ostensacken and Gortschakoff with reinforcements.

In the battle of Alma, 26 English officers and 10 sergeants were killed, and 73 officers and 95 sergeants wounded. 306 privates were killed and 1400 wounded.

Prussia has expressed her willingness to act with Austria.

The loss of the *Arctic* has created a profound sensation in Europe.

General Canrobet, of the French army, is in good health, according to official despatches from St. Petersburgh of the 9th.

The allies had made no attack on Sebastopol, and up to the 3d they still occupied Balaklava.

One thousand Russians who were escorting and conveying munitions of war had been taken prisoners.

Menschikoff himself narrowly escaped capture.

BERLIN, Sunday evening.—The following despatch was published at St. Petersburgh on the 6th: "Prince Menschikoff has advanced his army corps nearer to the north fort. The French have left the north side without a contest, and embarked to join the English, and have landed at Balaklava.

POLAND.—It is stated that an extensive movement of troops is in operation along the whole line of the frontier of Poland.

The Russian guard are advancing by forced marches towards Warsaw, and the Polish troops are directed upon the Austrian frontier.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte had embarked for the scene of action at the Crimea.

Menschikoff's plans between Cape Chersonese and Sebastopol have been frustrated by the allies, leaving the latter immense advantage. The fires of the ancient light-house of Tauric Chersonesus were rekindled by the allies.

The steamer Cleopatra took the news of the loss of the Arctic to Liverpool the 12th, where it caused a painful sensation. No more of her passengers have been heard from.

The steamer Arabia had arrived out.

Prussia is becoming more disposed to coincide with Austra, and favoring the allies.

Spain is comparatively tranquil.

The report of Menschikoff's sinking seven frigates is confirmed.

At the very latest, Sebastopol was holding out vigorously. The allies continued investing it without much success.

False Issues.

In the calm after such demonstrations as have recently been made against the democratic party in several of the States, it may serve a good purpose to look over the field, and to point out several of the false issues raised by the leaders of the opposing combinations, for the purpose of misleading the public mind. Among these may be enumerated the following:

I. The religious issue is more dangerous to all concerned than any other; and men are deluded in regard to it by a clamor which has not permitted them to trace it to its inevitable sequel. If it means anything, it must mean Church and State; for there is no real difference between disfranchising a citizen by refusing to elect him to office on account of his religious opinions, and by enacting a law compelling him to conform to the belief of the prevailing sectarian majority as an alternative to citizenship. In the one case, we have Church and State as the result of a party mandate or popular prejudice; in the other, we have it according to a statute of pains and penalties. Now, it is quite clear to us, that of all those who have been misled by the cry against the Catholic creed, few beyond those who are merely bigots have ever been in favor of establishing, even indirectly, the tyranny of Church and State in this republic. No man can say that under guise of being an ultra foe of a single creed, he should in this seek to imitate foreign governments where religion is a part of the State. And yet, under the false issue raised by the intolerant leaders, this result must assuredly happen if their schemes are to prevail.

II. Under the general cry of "hostility to foreigners," a fatal and dishonorable distinction is sought to be made against those with whom we have entered into a solemn and binding *covenant*. The rights of our adopted citizens are equally sacred with those of the native-born. These rights can be no more violated than the rights of property. Indeed, the bare idea of discussing the propriety of annulling the franchises of those whom we have covenanted to support, and who, in return, have agreed to support the United States government, is abhorrent to every rule of right and of reason. Hence the organization against adopted citizens for any such purpose is monstrous. It is like repudiating an honest debt—like denying one's plighted faith—like an act of overt violence to the constitution. No American would be deliberately guilty of such an act after seeing it in its true light. A false issue may divert men into doing a wrong, but reflection soon produces reform.

III. By the accusation that the democratic party are the advocates of Catholic doctrines, much mischief has been done The democracy have a mission to perform; they must defend the weak against the encroachments of the strong. If the Baptists were assailed to-morrow, the democracy would defend them. Would this make the democracy Baptists? To vindicate State rights against the abolitionists does not make the democracy slaveholders any more than to defend the North against the attacks of the South would make the democracy abolitionists. The moment the guarantees of the constitution and the laws to States and to individuals are sought to be nullified, it is the duty of the democracy to stand forth as the champion of the oppressed. Is it not enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of an American to see the heroism that results from a devotion to principle made the basis of a false clamor? Roger Williams, a Baptist, and Willim Penn, a Quaker, tolerated all religions, and protected all—the first at the risk of his life. They, too, were assailed for a long period; but time has consecrated their memories throughout all lands and to every age.

IV. A false issue has also been raised on the subject of the naturalization laws. Desperate and designing demagogues have sought to involve this question with the bigotry that proscribes a certain creed and the intolerance that persecutes adopted citizens. These two issues stand entirely apart and distinct from the discussion as to the naturalization law.—They are both in the highest degree monarchical and aristocratic. One springs from the same spirit that drove the early reformers into the New World, the other from the motive that enters into an obligation with the intention of never fulfilling it. The discussion of the naturalization laws, however, is quite another question; and is a legitimate cause for deliberation. How far any alteration in those laws is necessary, if at all, is a point we have not yet approached. Our only object is to show that the subject is one that comes within the scope of discussion and legislation, and we desire, also, to expose the miserable dogmas and prejudices which the know-nothing leaders have sought to crown with success by clamoring against the naturalization laws. If all these false issues could be dissipated very little would remain upon which to build such a party as that which now boasts of its power in several of the States of the Union, and which bids fair to regenerate some of the most reckless politicians in our history.—*Washington Union*

LIFE PRESERVERS IMPROPERLY USED.—A writer in the New York Times, who was on the Arctic, describes the scene after the sinking of the steamer as awful in the extreme. Dead bodies of men and women were floating about, many of them drowned by the life preservers, which in their ignorance they had allowed to slip below their waists, so that by the rising of the life preservers to the surface of the water their heads were drawn under.

From the North State Whig.

Commercial Convention.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Oct. 18th, 1854.

Pursuant to a call issued on the 5th day of July last, a Convention was held at 12 o'clock this day in this town, to take into consideration the subject of improving the navigation at Ocracoke Bar and of the tributaries to Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and the propriety of procuring a charter from the Legislature of the State for a Mutual Marine Insurance Company in the town of Washington.

On motion of Col. Tayloe, John Blackwell, Esq., of Newbern, was appointed President, and E J. Warren was appointed Secretary of the Convention.

The President addressed the Convention at length in explanation and advocacy of the objects for which it was assembled

On motion Col. Thompson of Newbern, and Genl. Singeltary, Dr Bryan and Messrs. Abert and Marsh, of Greenville, were invited to participate in the action of the Convention.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was again addressed by the President.

On motion of W. B. Rodman, Esq., the letter of invitation of July 5th was read by the Secretary.

On motion of Col Tayloe, W. B. Rodman, B. F. Hanks, and R. L. Myers were appointed a committee to obtain statistics from the several counties interested in the objects of the Convention, and to prepare a memorial to Congress soliciting approriation for the improvement of the Ocracoke Bar.

On motion of H. A. Gilliam, esq., a committee of ten was appointed by the President to collect statistics and to memorialize the State Legislature (incorporating such statistics in their memorial) for appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers tributary to Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds.

The names of the Committee are:

JOHN MYERS, SAM'L R. FOWLE,	Washington,
H. A. GILLIAM, H. B. SHORT,	Plymouth
W. W. GRIFFIN, WM. MESSENGER,	Elizabeth City,
R. T. PAINE, W. BADHAM,	Edenton,
W. G. BRYAN, M. W. JARVIS,	Newbern.

On motion of R. L Myers, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a charter for a Mutual Marine Insurance Company in the town of Washington, with a clause therein empowering said Company to purchase a steam tug or steam tugs for the use of the Company, and to procure the passage of the same by the Legislature:—Joseph Potts, W. H. Willard, B. F. Havens, Geo. H. Brown, W. Shaw, Jr., Jas. L. Fowle and Isaiah Respass.

The reading of the reports of committees heretofore appointed was dispensed with, and it was ordered that they be handed to the Secretary for publication with the proceedings of this Convention, and referred to the several committees now appointed.

The Convention was addressed by H A. Gilliam, R. L Myers, and W. B. Rodman, Esqs.

On motion of John Myers, Esq., the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be forwarded to the different papers of the State with a request that they publish the same.

After a vote of thanks to the President and Secretary, the Convention adjourned, *sine die.*

JOHN BLACKWELL, Pres't.

E. J. WARREN, Sec'y.

The Last Card of the Abolitionists.

The Chicago *Times* says:

"The Abolitionists of Chicago having, ever since the return of Senator Douglas from Washington, sought by every means in their power to insult and degrade that gentleman, have, as a last resort, employed a negro to aid them. In this city they hired and armed ruffians and bullies to groan and insult him, and to prevent his being heard. They then hired Codding to follow him about, and by all manner of means to insult and misrepresent him. Codding having proved unable to accomplish the desired end, they have employed and brought hither Fred. Douglas, the negro, to aid them, and sent him to Aurora to-day for the express purpose of insulting Judge Douglas. We much mistake the character of our citizens if they do not entirely condemn this last attempted outrage upon Senator Douglas. There are certain decencies and proprieties of life, which no difference of political sentiment will justify an invasion of. And we do think the employment of a negro, to follow and insult a gentleman who heretofore, at least, has enjoyed the personal respect of all men of all parties in Illinois, will not be sanctioned, nor will it pass unrebuked."

FRANKLIN SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that Eaton Keith, whose trial was moved from this county, was convicted for manslaughter, at Franklin Superior Court, for the killing of Napoleon Blake. He was sentenced to be branded and to imprisonment for 12 months. The former part of the sentence was immediately carried into execution.—*Raleigh Standard.*

ASSISTANT STATE GEOLOGIST.—The Standard states that Dr. J. F. Tompkins, Editor of the Farmer's Journal, has been appointed Assistant to Prof. Emmons in the Agricultural and Geological Survey of the State, now going forward, in place of Dr. McClanahan of Chatham, resigned.

SAD TERMINATION OF A LOVE AFFAIR.—We, in common with other papers, have briefly noticed the suicide of Miss Jennie Bear, of Bristol, Ohio. The Cleveland Plaindealer gives a more full account of the unfortunate event than we have seen elsewhere, so we copy it as the last "bear story." The Plaindealer says:

"The way the Susancide was committed was the worst. Miss Jennie was a pet of the family, although she had been chained to the foot of the tree for some time, owing to her peculiar love of chickens before they were cooked. Some of the feathered tribe going to roost one night in Jennie's tree, she thought she could help herself to a bit of her favorite food without molesting any of the family by so doing. She went up the tree, passed over a limb in search of chickens, and undertook to come down on the other side, when her chain proved all too short. She was disappointed, and in a love affair—a love of raw chickens.

ONE OF THE ARCTIC'S VICTIMS.—The Duc de Grammont, lost in the Arctic, was sent to the United States as an attache to the French embassy at Washton, and was but twenty-one years of age, and the last of his race. He was a lineal descendant of Count Philbert de Grammont, a famuas wit of the court of Louis XIV, who, when banished from France, went to England, and became equally famous at the Court of Charles the second. He married Miss Hamilton, a famous English beauty.

BEAUTIFUL "EPITAFF."—The San Diego Herald publishes the following, written upon a young man who was accidentally shot:—

"here lies the body of Jeems Hambrick
who was accidentally shot
on the bank of the pacus river
by a young man

he was accidentally shot with one of the large colt's revolver with no stopper for the cock to rest on it was one of the old fashion kind brass mounted and of such is the kingdom of heaven."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Circular of Messrs. Brown & Shipley, of the 13th inst., reports the sales during the week of Cotton, at 39,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000 and exporters 6000 bales, leaving 31,000 bales of all descriptions to the trade. Fair Orleas was quoted at 6¼d., Middling Orleans at 5¾d., Fair Uplands 6d., and Middling Uplands at 5¾d. The sales on Friday 13th inst., comprised 7,000 bales, and the market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour was in good demand and prices had advanced during the week 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and Ohio was worth 36s. ₱ 196 lbs. Wheat had advanced, and White was quoted at 10s. 7d. ₱ 70 lbs. Corn was in moderate demand at 33s. ₱ 480 lbs., for yellow and White.

The Liverpool Provision Market, &c.—Beef was unchanged in value, as also was Pork. Bacon was active. Lard was lower. Tallow had advanced 1s. 6d. ₱ cwt., in consequence of the destruction of large quantities of that article by the great conflagration at Memel. There was an active speculative demand for Rice at higher prices, with quotations at from 22s.@24s. 6d. ₱ cwt. There was a moderate business transacted in Coffee at previous rates.

The Liverpool Naval Store Market.—There had been large arrivals of Common Rosin, and prices were a shade lower, being quoted at 4s. ₱ cwt. In Crude Turpentine nothing had been done. Spirits of Turpentine was steady.

Freights in Liverpool had advanced and were firm with an upward tendency.

The Liverpool Failures.—The liabilities of James McHenry are quoted at £500,000 sterling.

State of Trade.—In Manchester trade had largely declined.

The London Rice Market was firm.

The London Money Market was unchanged. Consols closed at 95¼. United States Stocks had advanced, and 6's of 1862 were quoted at from 101@102.

DIED,

In this town, last night, of congestive fever, Mr. JAMES BOYD, in the 33d year of his age, of South Queen's Ferry, Scotland, son of the late Jas. Boyd, master, R. N.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Oct. 26—Schr. James Otis, Simmons, from Boston, in ballast, to Rankin & Martin.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from White Hall, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Marsh & Elliott.

27—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Oct. 27—Brig Georgiana, Limeburner, from Camden, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lime. On the passage experienced heavy weather, lost boat, split sails, and received other damage.

Schr. N. Berry, Pendleton, from Camden, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lime.

Schr. Maria Jane, Somers, in distress, to Geo. Harriss. The M. J. sailed from this port on the 17th inst., for New York, with a cargo of naval stores. On the 19th to 26th, experienced heavy N. E. Winds, off Hatteras; sprung aleak and had to throw overboard deck load.

28—Schr. Ellen Dyer, Haven, from Boston, to T. C Worth.

Oct. 28—Schr. M. E. Wells, Terry, from New York, (50 hours from wharf to wharf,) to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Monterey, Somers, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Cypress, to Marsh & Elliott.

Steamer Eliza, Dicksey, from White Hall, to Jas. E. Metts.

29—Steamer Evergreen, Jones, from White Hall, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Myers, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

30—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

Oct. 27—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B G. Worth.

Schr. David Faust, Sharpe, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, cotton and pea nuts.

Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, for New York, by Kidder & Martin; with 50 bales cotton, 8,000 bush. rough rice, 33,400 feet timber.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Marsh & Elliott.

Oct. 28—Schr. Mary Anna, Gibbs, for Sandwhich, Mass., by O. G. Parsley; with 1,485 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Watchman, Crowell, for Port au Prince, by Russell & Bro.; with 100 bbls. flour, 200 do. pork, 200,000 shingles

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

Oct. 28—Brig Monte Cristo, Wood, for Gaudaloupe, by Peirce & Dudley; with 5 bbls. spirits turpentine, 10 do. tar, 10 do. rosin, 90,000 feet lumber, 90,000 shingles.

29—Brig Carlann, Ames, for Baltimore, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 120,000 feet lumber.

WANTED.

DISTRICT No. 3, Maisonboro' Sound, wants to employ a Teacher for the Common Schools. Apply to
R. BEENLY,
ALX. HEWLET,
J. M. STEVENSON
Oct. 27th, 1854 8-2t

WANTED,

A COMPETENT SCHOOL TEACHER, for district No. 23, on Colvins Creek, New Hanover county, apply to
JOEL L. MOORE,
A. M. COLVIN,
JNO. HENRY, } Committee.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the Emancipation of Abraham Smith, a slave, owned by Jacob Smith, Esq., of Duplin County.
Oct. 27th, 1854 8-2t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified at the October term, 1854, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Duplin county, as Administrator with the will annexed, of Guy E. Buckman, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment, and to all persons holding claims against said deceased, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. C. I. OATES, Adm.
Kenansville, Oct. 17, 1854 7-3w-38-3t