THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1855.

The Re-Election of Wm. H. Seward.

On Tuesday last the Legislature of New York re-elected Wm. H. Seward to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next, by a majority of six in the Senate and sixteen in the House making twenty-two on joint ballot.

This is another of those "triumphs" over the administration in some of the most important States of the Union over which our neighbour of the Commercial rejoiced a day or two since. Like the election of Wilson in Massachusetts, it is one of the natural and inevitable results of the unprincipled "fusion" against the Democratic party. It is one of the fruits of the "new movement" so praised by Mr. Burlingame, Know Nothing member elected from Massachusetts, and endorsed by Senator Wilson. It is a movement which is certain to be followed up in Pennsylvania, another of these most important States in which the new movement has undisputed control of everything. The next Congress of the United States, the first elected under the auspices of the "new movement" will exhibit a bitterness of opposition to the South unparalleled in the history of Federal Legislation, and only to be kept in check by the conservative element of the Senate, in which the Democrats will still retain a preponderance, and the constitutional executive veto, wielded by a national president.

Efforts will no doubt be made to show that spite of these results the Know Nothings of New York are "marvellous proper men"—the very men to "save the Union"—the very men with whom the people of the South are called upon to affiliate. Now, the Know Nothing organs openly made their boasts of having elected a majority of at least forty to the Legislature of New York. Their blatant organ at Washington City distinctly admits this in its issue of Monday last, but comes down very severely upon some fifty of the said Know Nothings who were ascertained to be willing to go for Seward, into whom it pitches, *at Washington City*, for Southern Consumption, while its *sworn brethren* in New York quietly and preconcertedly elect Seward. The fact stands out too broadly and boldly for contradiction or successful explanation, that a Legislature, having a large majority of its members elected by the Know Nothings, did quietly, easily, and without difficulty elect the most dangerous man in the Union to the United States Senate.

It is a strange coincidence that every State so far carried by the "new movement" has an abolition Legislature and an abolition delegation in Congress. But, of *course*, it is eminently a national movement! Who can doubt it?

☞ We learn from the Boston papers that, on the evening of the 2d inst., the tenth of the series of Anti-Slavery lectures was given at Tremont Temple by Hon. Anson Burlingame, one of the Know-Nothing members elect from Massachusetts. Governor Gardner, Lieut. Governor Brown, Hon. Robert Rantoul, Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator elect, and other distinguished gentlemen were on the platform.

Before introducing Mr. Burlingame, Dr. Howe stated that a letter had been received from Hon. N. P. Banks, in which he announced his inability to deliver any lecture in the anti-slavery course on account of the necessity for his presence at Washington during the coming week. In his place *Frederick Douglass* has been engaged for next [this] week. Hon. N. P. Banks who is thus alternated or exchanged with the notorious Fred. Douglass is the great gun whose Know Nothing speech in Congress has been hailed with so much enthusiasm by the Know Nothing press of the South.

Mr. Burlingame, in the course of his remarks, as reported by the Boston Telegraph, an organ of the party, said, "If asked to state specifically what he would do, he would answer—1st, repeal the Nebraska Bill;—2nd, repeal the Fugitive-Slave Law;—3d, abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia;—4th, abolish the inter-State Slave-trade; next he would declare that Slavery should not spread to one inch of the territory of the Union." Mr. B. further remarked that, "He was encouraged by the recent elections in the North; and he defended the 'new movement,' which he said was born of Puritan blood, and was against despotism of all kinds. This new party should be judged, like others, by its fruits. It had elected a champion of freedom to the United States Senate for four years, to fill the place of a man who was false to Freedom and not true to slavery."

At the conclusion of Mr. Burlingame's lecture, the audience called upon Mr. Wilson, the newly elected Senator. The corrected report of his speech, as published in the *Boston Atlas*, (Whig,) is as follows:

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—This is not the time nor the place for me to utter a word. You have listened to the eloquence of my young friend, *and here to-night I endorse every sentiment he has uttered. In public or in private life, in majorities or minorities, at home or abroad, I intend to live and die with bitter, unrelenting hostility to slavery on my lips. I make no compromises anywhere—at home or abroad. I shall yield nothing of my anti-slavery sentiments, at home or abroad, to advance my own personal interests; to advance party interests, or to the demands of any State or section of our country I hope to be able to maintain on all occasions the principles of liberty, to comprehend in my affections the whole country and the people of the whole country, of every color*; and, when I embrace the whole country in my affections, I want every body to understand that I include in that term Massachusetts and the North. This is not the time for me to detain you. You have called upon me most unexpectedly to say a word, and having done so, I will retire, thanking you for the honor of this occasion."

These facts are intrinsically too significant to require lengthened comment or flourishing introduction. If ever any facts could be said to "speak for themselves" they certainly do. If they do not exhibit in a clear light the character—the aims and the acts of the "new movement" where it has power at the North, nothing can, not even though one should rise from the dead to give warning to the people of the Southern States.

Our Table.

A day or two since Mr. Munds laid on our table a neatly gotten up pamphlet from the press of the Appletons, New York, entitled "A Year of the War," by M. Gurowski, a citizen of the United States. It is a strongly pro-Russian view of the whole affair, and bears very palpable evidences of having been written in the interests of that power, with the object of enlisting the public opinion of the United States in favor of Russia. It is plausible and diplomatic rather than "strengthy." It did not require Mr. Gurowski's pamphlet to convince us that there is little in the character or course of the Allies to enlist the sympathies of the American people, while on the other hand no special pleading can bring us to believe that there is anything more worthy of our respect in the grasping despotism of the Czar.

D. K. McRAE, ESQ.—The Fayetteville Observer of yesterday learns that a letter was received in that place on the day before, stating that the health of Mr. McRae, (American Consul at Paris,) was improving, and that he was expected to resume the duties of his office in a few days.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. SEWARD. *Albany, Feb. 6.*—The Legislature of this State, by a majority of 6 in the Senate and 16 in the House, has re-elected Wm. H. Seward U. S. Senator.

The Town Magistracy.

It strikes us on looking at the law in regard to the office of Magistrate of the town of Wilmington, that some difficulty will be found to exist in regard to the eligibility of the gentleman elected to that office yesterday. The difficulty appears to exist in the wording of the statute entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act passed in the year 1818. chapter 42, entitled An Act to elect a magistrate for the town of Wilmington." The 4th section of this act provides that "no person shall be elegible to the said office who is not, at the time of his election an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of New Hanover." And as the 1st section of the 62nd chapter of the Revised statutes, in regard to Justices of the Peace expressly provides that, "every person appointed a justice of the peace, before entering upon and executing the said office, shall, within twelve months thereafter, and not after, unless re-appointed, publicly, in the Court-House of his County, on a court day, take the oaths appointed, or which shall be appointed, by the General Assembly for the qualification of public officers, and also an oath of office.—And if any person shall presume to execute the office of justice of the peace, without first qualifying himself in the manner by this act required, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars," etc., it would seem that no one can be an *acting* Justice of the Peace until qualified as above, nor be eligible to the office of Magistrate of the town of Wilmington unless so qualified *at the time of his election*. In order to obviate or guard against any difficulties that might hereafter arise, it would, we think, be advisable to arrive at some certainty in regard to this matter. We know the gentleman elected would be as little inclined as any one could be to exercise doubtful powers, and it does seem to us that considerable doubt must exist in regard to his right to act under the election held yesterday, as we are not aware that he has qualified as the law directs, and without having done so he cannot be considered as an acting justice of the Peace for New Hanover county, at the time of his election.

The existing act in regard to the magistrate of the town of Wilmington was ratified Dec. 27, 1852.

The Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road.

The following Telegraphic despatch received yesterday, from our friend A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., conveys the pleasing intelligence of the final passage of this measure:

RALEIGH, Feb. 5th, 1855.

Jas. Fulton—Charlotte Road passed finally by a vote of twenty-nine to fifteen. A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

With the details of the bill we are not familiar. The main feature of it, however, is that the State is to endorse the bonds of the Company to the extent of two-thirds of the capital stock on one-third being made up by private subscription, but whether in sections or in the whole or how, we cannot say.

The bill is not exactly what we could have wished. We should much have preferred a subscription of even one half—the State seems to be taking absolute subscriptions in every thing else, and we think she might have taken it in this too.

We are glad however that the bill has passed, and we feel certain that the road will be built.—*Daily Journal, 6th inst.*

Special Magistrate.

The following is the result of the election on Monday, held for Special Magistrate, in this town:

Thomas Loring	369
W. T. J. Vann	119
A. Lamont	14

CLINTON, February 4th, 1855.

To the Editors of the Wilmington Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—The question is often asked—why has the Clinton Female Institute so suddenly taken such a high rank amongst the other Female Seminaries of the State, when many of them are much older and have a much larger amount of Stock invested?

This cannot be answered in a word no more than you can answer the following question. Why does a thrifty farmer, on a small though well managed farm, clear more money than one on a large farm naturally fertile, though badly managed?

The truth of both is in the management. But management is a comprehensive term. and includes a great deal that can only be learned by an intimacy with, and close observation of all the phenomena and manifestations.

The lot of land on which our Institute is situated, cost us nothing, having been ceded to us by the surviving Trustees of a Male school, which once occupied the same situation; whereas many other schools have to pay largely for locations which are not half so eligible for such purposes as ours, which few or none can surpass.

Secondly, ours is a stock company, which was not organized with the expectation of receiving large dividends, but with the expectation by each stockholder, that it would afford them a convenience of educating their own daughters, and not expecting or wishing to reap any higher or greater benefits, which has caused them to employ the best teachers that could be found, almost regardless of price, intending to sustain such a school let it cost what it may for their own convenience.

If you come into Sampson, you will find a majority of the citizens, even those who were too penurious to take stock, thoroughly enlisted in its favor.

The Board of Trustees are generally men of influence and literary attainments, who differ widely in politics and religion, but are a unit on this subject.

The principal L. C. Graves, A. M., is a gentleman in every sense of the word, a school with him at its head cannot be otherwise than prosperous. He is not content with idleness, it is not congenial with his soul—he supervises everything. He is remarkably cautious of every small thing that can influence the prosperity and advancement of the Institute and its members. His suavity of manner, his kindness, his perseverance give life and impulse to all that surround him.

His patience (a jewel in either parent or teacher,) in imparting information, and his happy manner and thorough ability causes all to love him and learn for his sake if there were no other reason.

The Female teachers are of the best and highest class of society, with the very best education that can be obtained in our whole country, and so they should be, for much depends on the training, examples, and precepts which young ladies are taught and instructed to imitate.

Our Institute is now on a permanent basis, with almost all the qualifications to keep in operation from year to year one of the best and most thorough institutions either North or South.

We have a very fine set of philosophical, chemical and astronomical apparatus from the well known establishment of professor Weightman of Boston, which renders the teachings of the principal almost invaluable to the young ladies who are pursuing those branches. Even professional men can hardly believe, unless they are brought to witness the fact, that those sciences which were formerly so difficult and obstruse are now rendered so simple by the late invention of apparatus and implements, that the mind of a child can grasp them and will seek to do so with the utmost delight and pleasure.

Hence, the public lectures which are now being delivered in this Institute, accompanied with experiments with all the latest improved apparatus (having been purchased in the year 1854,) are looked upon as public festivities, when the mind can feast upon the beauties of nature with calmness and delight.

The arts, as well as the sciences, are taught with the greatest degree of perfection It is worth a visit from the most remote citizen in North Carolina to one of the public exhibitions of this institute. The amount of embroidery, needle-work, painting, wax-work, &c., &c., that is done during one session, will surprise and please the most fastidious mind. While the melodious music that is poured forth at one of our concerts uplifts the very souls within us, showing plainly that the musical department is faithfully attended to.

Lastly, but not leastly, the Steward's department is now what it should be. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens give it their whole attention—all look smiling and beaming with beauty and health.

AN OBSERVER.

Legislature.

In the Senate on Friday the bill to re-charter the Bank of the State passed its second reading.

The bill to charter the Bank of Wilmington passed its second reading.

The bill to establish the County of Wilson passed, 30 to 4. This new County is proposed to be made out of portions of Edgecombe, Nash, and Wayne.

The bill making provision for the reduction of the public debt, was passed on its third reading.

In the House of Commons the vote rejecting the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad bill was reconsidered. The bill was amended, and again rejected, 61 to 45 This may be regarded as killing the bill at this Legislature.

The bill for the completion of the N. C. Road passed, 88 to 19. Gives another million of State money for the purpose.

At the night session, the following bills were passed:

Incorporating the McIver Gold Mine; the Gardner Hill Mine; the Female Seminary of Davidson; Hillsborough and Chapel Hill Plankroad; the Jacksonville and Trent River Plankroad; the Alexandriana Plankroad; the Rockford Female Institute; the United Baptist Institute; authorizeing a Toll Bridge across the Yankin at Jonesville; amending the charter of Graham; incorporating the Columbia and Charlotte Telegraph company; the Yadkin Institute, Yadkin county; the Holtsburg Manufactnring Company; the Stokes Iron Mine; the Chatham and Randolph Plankroad; the Snow Hill and Atlantic Plankroad; the Town of Snow Hill; the Newbern and Neuse Bridge Company; the Spring Hill Institute; the Saving Bank of Wilmington; and the Fayetteville Female High School.

In the Senate on Saturday a resolution appropriating $5,500 for the repairs of the Executive mansion passed its third reading.

Mr. Cherry introduced a bill incorporating the Albemarle and Pamlico Railroad.

Mr. Fennel introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Wilmington to open the streets of said town.

The bill incorporating the Moore and Montgomery Plank Road Company, passed its second reading. Also, the bill to keep in force the charter of the Yadkin Navigation Company.

The bill re-chartering the Bank of the State passed its third reading.

The bill increasing the Salaries of certain officers passed its 3d reading. Increases the Governor's salary to $3,000; Treasurer $2.000; Comptroller $1,250; Clerk of the Treasurer $750; and Judges of Superior Court, $90 for every week's court held over the number of twelve.

In the House on Saturday, the Engrossed bill authorizing the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, to issue Bonds passed its 2nd and 3d readings, without a division. The Beaufort and Coal fields Railroad passed its 2nd reading, ayes 51, noes 36. Thirty-three members did not vote. The final fate of the Bill in the House is still uncertain.

The Bill for a ship canal from the Waters of Currituck sound to the Chesapeake Bay passed its 2nd and 3d readings.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, introduced a bill to incorporate the Lexington and North Western Railroad Company. The object of the bill appears to be the construction of a work to connect the public works of North Carolina with those of Virginia, some where in the neighborhood of Abingdon, Va. Even if the North Carolina portion of the work were done, we have serious doubts of the willingness of Virginia to allow her territory to be entered and her works tapped by a shorter route running into North Carolina. It is only the *latter* State that is so liberal with her resources as to surrender their commercial advantages to her neighbors.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, was taken up.

The bill passed its third reading as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Ashe, Biggs, Brogden, Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Davis, Eaton, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Jones, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Morisey, Oldfield, Rayner, Speight, Tayloe, J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wilder, Wood—34.

NOES—Messrs. Bower, Clark, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, McDowell, Martin, Person, Sanders, Wiggins, Willey—11.

The bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Wilmington Railroad, was read the third time and passed as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Ashe, Bower, Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Davis, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Jones, Lane, McDowell, McCleese, Mitchell, Morisey, Oldfield, Speight, Tayloe, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wood—29.

NOES—Messrs. Biggs, Brogden, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Eaton, Graham, Martin, Person, Rayner, Sanders, J. W. Thomas, Wilder, Wiggins, Willey—15.

The Bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Columbia Telegraph Company, passed its three readings; also a bill to regulate the inspection of flour in the town of Fayetteville. The bill to incorporate the town of Magnolia, in Duplin County, the title being changed to Stricklandsville, passed its three readings.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Settle, from the committee on Claims, reported a resolution in favor of D. B. Baker.

The bill for the Fayetteville and Central Plank Road passed its second reading. The bill for draining the Swamp Lands of Pitt, was rejected on its second reading.

The Bill for the Western Extension, after considerable debate passed its third reading by the following vote:

AYES: Messrs. Amis, Barringer, Baxter, Black, Bogle, Bryson, J. G. Bynum, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Cansler, Carmichael, Chadwick, Cofield, Cook, Dargan, Dunn, Furr, Garland, Gorrell, G. Green, Grist, J. H. Headen, Holland, Horton, Houston, Humphreys, Johnson, Jordan, J. M. Leach, H. Leach, Love, McMillan, Meares, Mann, McKesson, McDuffie, Mordecai, Mebane, S. J. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Outlaw, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Phillips, Regan, Rolen, Rose, Russell, Sharpe, Shepherd, Sherrill, Shipp, Simmons, Steele, Sutton, Turner, Vance, G. M. White, N. B. Whitfield, Whitaker, Wilkins, B. F. Williams, Wright, and Yancy.—66.

NAYS: Messrs. A Barnes, J. Barnes, Blow, Bryant, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, Daniel, Daughtry, Dortch, Eure, Flynt, Gilliam, M. Green, A. D. Headen, Hill, Jenkins, A. J. Jones, Long, J. W. Neal, Perkins, Rand, Selby, Settle, Singeltary, Smallwood, Smith, Stubbs, Tomlinson, Waugh, Watts, L. Whitfield, Winston, C. W. Williams, D. Williams, and S. A. Williams.—35.

The Legislature talks of adjourning next week.—The Raleigh Register says that the following may be regarded as the position of the more important business of the session; we may add that the Bank of Wilmington, like the other Bank bills, is in committee of the whole in the House:

THE WESTERN EXTENSION of the N. C. Railroad—Passed the Senate and also the House, but amended in the latter body; so that the Bill will have to go back to the former for concurrence,—of which there is no doubt.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION of the N. C. Railroad.—Passed the House of Commons, and also the Senate.

THE REVENUE BILL—Passed the House of Commons; at present under considertion in the Senate.

BANK OF THE STATE—Passed the Senate, and now before the House.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR—Passed the Senate and now before the House.

GREENVILLE AND FRENCH BROAD ROAD.—Passed the House; on its third reading in the Senate.

WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE RAILROAD—Passed both Houses.

FREE SUFFRAGE BILL—Passed both Houses by the constitutional majority.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION.—Passed both Houses. The State endorses the bonds of the Company for $300,000.

SHIP CANAL.—Passed both Houses. The Bill proposes to connect the waters of Albemarle, Currituck and Pamlico Sounds with the Chesapeake. The State endorses the Bonds of the Company.

NEW RIVER (ONSLOW) APPROPRIATION.—Passed both Houses. Proposes to improve the navigation.

COMPLETION OF N. C. RAIL ROAD.—Passed both Houses. Appropriates $1,000,000.

CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—Passed the Senate, and upon its third reading in the House. Proposes that the State take $50,000 in stock.

YADKIN NAVIGATION.—(Bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Yadkin.)—Passed its second reading in the Seate, with the two-thirds aid from the State incorporated.

FAYETTEVILLE AND W. PLANK ROAD, (two Bills to extend the same from Hausertown to Jonesville and Mt. Airy, with the two-thirds aid.)—Passed the Senate, and now before the House.

GREENSBORO' AND FAYETTEVILLE RAILROAD.—Passed the Senate and second reading in the House of Commons.

ATTROCIOUS VILLIANY.—We regret to say that the author of the following audacious piece of rascality is still living, and at large, with no other punishment than remorse:

Most Horrible.—A grocer's wife having in a passion thrown an inkstand at her husband and spattered him all over with the black liquid, some atrocious wretch declared that she had been engaged at the battle of ink-her-man.

[From the Fayetteville Carolinian.]

A Glance at the Record.

For some time past we have thought of showing up the inconsistency of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner in regard to know-nothingism and the position occupied by him in the Convention of 1835, but have postponed it from week to week. We now advert to the subject. In that Convention Mr. Rayner opposed religious tests for office—advocated the expunging of the 32d Article of the old Constitution, which prohibited members of the Roman Catholic church from holding an office under the State government. *Now* we find this same Mr. Rayner heels and head in love with the know-nothing party, one article in whose creed is opposition to the Catholics. He has written two or three letters in favor of the order, published first in the "American Organ," and re-published by whig papers in this State, which cannot be viewed in any other light than a bid for the support of this secret organization in elevating him to some public station.

In the Convention of '35, Mr. Rayner, in a long speech against the Article alluded to, said:

"I do not conceive that we have anything to do with the tenets of any particular creed. We have not to decide between the merits of contending sects. We have not to enquire whether the Pope of Rome is the legal custodier of the keys of Christ's kingdom, or whether, (according to the opinion of some,) he is the many-headed monster mentioned in the Apocalypse."

How is this, Mr. Rayner?—then you thought we had nothing to do with the Pope and his power—now, by connecting yourself with the know-nothings, you profess to think that that prominent individual requires watching and regulating. Again, Mr. Rayner said:

"But it is said, if the Catholic is excluded from office, that will not deprive them of the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Sir, the right of worshipping God, free from all personal pains and penalties, is a right which can now be enjoyed in any country in Christendom. An exclusion from the honors, the profits and the emoluments of the State, is the highest persecution which public opinion will tolerate in any Christian country in this enlightened age. So that, if you sanction the principle recognized in the 32d Article, you use the rod of persecution with as unsparing a hand as it is used in Spain, or the States of the Church. And if you exclude one sect, why not another and another, and finally all, except one?"

Another change has taken place in the sentiments of the speaker, for he is *now* encouraging and giving his influence to a party that proscribes men for entertaining a certain religious belief. We will not dwell on these inconsistencies, but give another extract from the celebrated speech:

"Retain that Article, and I assert it, the Catholic and the Jew will be placed under the ban of proscription no matter how great may be his merit; although he may love his country with a patriotism as pure as the first love of woman; although he may pour out his blood like water in her defence; yet, for daring to "worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience," you cut him off from all hope of political preferment, and from all stimulus to a laudable ambition. Like the Israelites in Egypt, he will be oppressed by the land in which he lives, the soil on which he treads, and like them, he will have left no other resource, but to turn his back upon the graves of his fathers, and take up his march to a more tolerant clime. Sir, the exclusion from office for opinion's sake, in this enlightened age, proceeds from the same spirit of bigotry and superstition which has preyed upon mankind, from the building of Babel to the present time."

The above is as strong a defence of Catholics as we have ever seen. Wonder if those know-nothing papers that have been praising and flattering Mr. Rayner, would copy these extracts.

Mr. Rayner concludes his defence of the Catholics in the following manner:

"Sir, is this Convention ready to incorporate into our fundamental law, the doctrine, that 'honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the Constitution,' is not a sufficient qualification for office, but that he who obtains it, must abjure a certain particular faith? Sir, who constituted us judges of the hearts and consciences of men? What right have we to impugn the motives of our fellow-men? It is asserting one of the attributes of the Deity himself, for it is the Lord alone that pondereth the heart. Sir, you may carry on this system of persecution, but there is one point beyond which you cannot go. You may subject the body to privation and torture, but you cannot tether the mind—fetters cannot bind it—tyrants cannot enchain it—dungeons cannot confine it—it will rise superior to the powers of fate, and aspire to him who gave it."

What a friend the Catholic Church has lost in the person of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner!

For the correctness of the above quotations we refer the reader to the Debates of the Convention of 1835, pages 262-3-4

"Know-Nothingism is Free-Soilism in Disguise."

Notwithstanding we have the highest poetic authority for the assertion that there is nothing in a name, we have daily proofs that men, individually as well as collectively, are not only very sensitive about their names, but strive to make them pass for what they seem. We might cite as an example the exceeding good taste, as well as truthfulness, of the distinctive party appellation chosen by the new political organization which has so suddenly and mysteriously sprung into a rank, unhealthy existence in our midst. They know everything about plots, intrigues, stealthy meetings, and sordid, sectarian appeals for the acquisition of power for the basest and most dangerous purpose; but in regard to that genuine and exclusively American spirit which has made and preserved us as a nation, they are literally *know-nothings*. Among the first uses which they have made of their power in Massachusetts was to demonstrate the absurdity and illegality of their own political organization, bills having been introduced into the lower branch of the legislature of that State abolishing the statute against extra-judicial caths, and making Roman Catholics institutions open and free to public visitation and inspection.

For weeks and months the know-nothing organs in the South have labored hard to produced the impression that their party utterly repudiated all connexion or alliance with free-soilism. To show how profession, in this instance, squares with practice, we invite the attention of the reader to the following extract from the Boston Post:

"The next great step of the know-nothing party has been the election of Henry Wilson senator. What does this demonstrate? To answer this it is only necessary to ask, how does this politician stand in reference to nationality? His speeches and letters—and there are enough of them to satisfy anybody—will show this relation clearly enough. It will answer our purpose to remark, that on a hundred occasions he has pledged himself to be ready to go the full length of the free-soil programme, come what might. He is one in whose ears the cry of disunion heralds on real danger, and who advocates the very worst of free-soil measures. It may be safely averred that it is not possible to present a stronger demonstration that know-nothingism is free-soilism in disguise than this election."

A TERROR TO EVIL-DOERS.—Judge Worrell, of Muscogee county, Ga., thus charged a jury recently, to the great dismay of rowdies, bullies, and assassins:

"The object of the law is not revenge, but to deter others from the commission of crime. Until the administration of my immediate predecessor the practice of the court in this circuit has been to administer the law, as far as practicable, in favor of the guilty. This practice is at an end. I am determined that for the next four years the law shall be a terror to evil-doers. Hitherto life and property have been insecure. It is now time honest men should be protected in their rights."

TESTING THE DRY-DOCK AT PENSACOLA.—The New Orleans True Delta, of the 25th ult., says:

"The splendid ship Monarch of the Sea, Captain Gardner, arrived yesterday from Pensacola, having been brought up from the Passes by the tow-boat Conqueror. As we have already mentioned, this magnificent specimen of naval architecture was chartered by the government to test the strength of the dry-dock and marine railway at Pensacola, and it is stated that she received $20,000 for her services.—The Monarch is 240 feet on deck, 40 feet beam, 2,500 tons burden, with a capacity for carrying 7,000 bales of cotton in eighteen feet six inces of water.

"The dry-dock and marine railway at Pensacola nobly stood the severe test to which they were subjected. Captain Gardner states that his ship was taken out some three hundred feet on land in twenty hours, and replaced in the water in almost the same time."

The Monarch of the Sea is the largest ship that ever entered the port of New Orleans.

Senator Douglas and the Presidency.

We copy the following from the Washington Sentinel:

"From our intimate acquaintance and political associations with Judge Douglas, however, we feel justified in stating that he neither desired nor would he receive the nomination for the next term of the presidency. We believe that, unlike many of our statesmen he looks with an eye single to the good of his country, rather than to his own personal advancement—to the triumph of the principles of which he has been so able and distinguished an advocate, rather than to the reward for which so many contend.—His position in the Senate is such as to make him the object of confidence with the whole country. From his geographical position, his defence of the constitutional rights of the South is more effective than if he were himself a representative of a Southern State. In his distinguished career he has demonstrated that the strictest construction of the constitution is not inconsistent with the highest development of the power and interests of the country.

"But to all who know us, our esteem for his talents and admiration for his sterling honesty and enlarged patriotism are also known. It is needless to repeat them here. It is, therefore, with regret that we again express our entire conviction that Judge Douglas, under no circumstances, will accept the nomination for the presidency."

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The treaty recently concluded with Mexico was sent to the Senate to-day for ratification. It provides in substance that free ships make free goods.

T. Dudley Mann has received no foreign appointment; nor has he expressed any intention of resigning his present situation; such rumors are false.

Advices received here from the steamer Fulton, states that nothing has been heard of the sloop-of-war Albany at any port in the West Indies or the Bahamas.

Lieut. Thos. S. Rhett, of the Second Artillery, has resigned his office.

United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb 6, 1855.

SENATE.—The French Spoliation bill was taken up. Mr. Wells, of New Hampshire made his maiden speech against the bill. He was followed by Mr. Hunter, who proposed an amendment, in effect, that commissioners be appointed to adjudicate all the claims; and that they should make awards as to what sums should be paid to each claimant. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Hamer and Clayton, and rejected The bill was still under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The consular bill was taken up, but no action was had thereon. The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up Senate bill for the payment of Texas creditors. Mr. Beckenridge spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Smith and Jones of Tennessee followed on the same side.

The Press and the Nobility.

Commenting upon the statement that Lord Palmerston had employed Wyckoff "to make known, through the medium of the French and the United States press, the liberal, and especially the pacific, character of the policy of Her Majesty's government," the London Times says:

We should not have thought this occurrence worthy of any serious remark, but that it has been accepted as a kind of text for a discussion upon the relations between the government and the English press. We confess we are sensative for the dignity of our order and proud of our vocation. We should no more dream of confounding the limits of public duty and private courtesy in our own case or in our present pursuits, than we should if employed in a State office, or charged with the responsibilities of judicial decision.—What can it signify to any man who devotes his time and ability to "journalism," as it is called, whether the door of this or that grandee be opened to him or shut against him? The mistake lies in exaggerated notions of individual dignity. We know no reason why the Marquis of Carabbas should give himself any trouble to secure the private friendship of a political writer more than he would in the case of an author who had written a successful comedy, or of an advocate who had made a good appearance at the bar.—The best advice we can give to the more irritable among our brethren is to have a loftier notion of themselves and their vocation. Let them feel assured that in this country—the home of untiring and well directed energy—there is no more honorable calling followed, no honester bread eaten, than that of the man who, without one thought of the pleasure or displeasure of living man, undeterred by apprehension, and unallured by greed or ambition, in all truth and conscience devotes his mind to the daily discussion of public affairs in the columns of the leading journals in these islands. We may venture to say that we know as well as most men the advantages and drawbacks of such a career.

We can feel as little sympathy with those who are ready to prostitute the dignity of their calling and their own self-respect at the feet of great men, as we do with the superciliousness and ignorance of the less enlightened members of the upper classes. In those classes as in all others, will be found every variety of intellect and character; but we should be much surprised if any public writer, who was drawn naturally into their society—who had received the education and conducted himself with the simple and unassuming manners of an English gentleman, neither currying favor nor churlishly repelling well intended courtesy—did not meet with such a reception as is commonly presumed. On the other hand, it is not to be denied that the very worst specimens of the upper classes, in their relations with the press, are generally those men from whom a higher degree of intelligence, a greater experience of mankind, and a sounder knowledge of the social position of the country, might have been expected. Among the upper class of England, as it has appeared to us from many ridiculous stories which have come to our knowledge, men who have borne ministerial office are precisely those who have most mistaken the character of their "agents in the press." We may be permitted to say a word upon this subject, for certainly for one adventurer, who knocks at the door of the Foreign Office, or of any other office of State, with an offer of his precious services, ten address themselves—we groan over our recollections—to the office of the Times. In point of fact, according to our experience, the general rule is to endeavor, in the first instance, to secure a lucrative engagement here. When that little scheme fails and some wandering Greek or Russian, or a young Irishman just commencing life, has failed to convince us that he carries the Cabinets of Europe in his coat pocket, the next move is to try his smooth tongue in Downing street.

As a general rule, we should strongly recommend Ministers of State and other mightinesses to look with the gravest suspicion upon any gentleman who tells him that for a given sum, he can open to him the columns of any newspaper.

Bulwer Lytton in Parliament.

The Liverpool Journal, in giving an account of the great debate on the Foreign Enlistment Bill, gives the following ungracious sketch of the most famous man in England:

"I think Sir Bulwer Lytton is the most ridiculous-looking man, with his horse nose, and his blue saucer eyes, in her Majesty's dominions; and his bow-wowy voice drives one into hysterics of fidgetiness; and his gestures—oh! his gestures; conceive Cassandra being dogmatic in a state of delirium tremens. The impression for the first five minutes of his oratory is awful; you see members dusting their faces with their handkerchiefs, screwing their persons to their benches, and keeping their eyes off the door that looks so tempting an escape from the tremendous baronet. But genius asserts itself, and one forgets the tremendous baronet in the man whose very grotesqueness but proves his grand originality; and forgetting the manner in the matter—when it is good, as on Tuesday—the house cheers. Sir Edward sat down, on that night with a parliamentary success, having achieved that, he is celebrated for his pertinacity, which he has been twenty years striving for; and as I watched him passing along the lobby to dinner, amid unreserved congratulations, I came to the conclusion that was the happiest moment of a career which, though leafy with laurels, has perhaps, been a very melancholy life."

To that great world of readers who are not wedded to British party prejudices, there is something especially repulsive in this readiness to drag down to the level of the common subjects of newspaper ridicule and caricature, a man whose fame in letters places him immeasurably above the atmosphere, and the interests, of party squabbles, and the jaundiced passions of the day.

THE WEATHER IN NEW YORK.—*New York Feb. 6.* The thermometer ranges from Zero to ten above. Accounts state that in some parts of the State the thermometer is twenty to forty degrees below Zero, and the weather colder than for twenty years past.

A Sublime Bridal.

Invitations are out for the most sublime and magnificent nuptial ever celebrated upon our planet—the wedding of the rough Atlantic to the fair Pacific ocean. An iron necklace has been thrown across the Isthmus, the banns are already published, and the bridal party will leave the city of New York on Monday next, February 5th, to perform the august ceremony. Some seven millions of dollars have been spent in achieving this union; but, as the fruits thereof will soon show, it has been money well invested. Across the bosom of the Isthmus the golden products of our Pacific borders and the incalculable treasures of the distant Orient are destined to flow in unremitting streams.

The stupendous enterprise of uniting the two oceans which embrace the greater portion of the globe, we are proud to say, was conceived and executed by our own citizens, in the frowning face of obstacles that none but Americans could have overcome. The swamps, mountains, and miasmas of the Isthmus drove all the engineers of Europe home in despair who contemplated the gigantic undertaking, and the Herculean work was left to the hands and hearts of men in whose vocabulary "there is no such word as fail"—To the late lamented John L. Stevens and his associates, Aspinwall, Chauncey, Coit, Whiteright, and others, the world is indebted for the completion of this GREAT BOND, this commercial linking of the hemispheres. An enterprise so full of poetic sublimity and so fraught with interests co-extensive with the whole earth may well command the admiration of the world, and deserve to be fitly inaugurated by such a bridal party as are now preparing to embark as witness of the grand consummation. It is a theme for such an Epithalamium as was never sung in Greece, and an occasion for a worldringing burst of eloquence that makes one deplore afresh that the tongue of Webster is mute in death.—*New York Mirror.*

CAPITOL EXTENSION.—We learn from the report of Capt. M. C. MEIGS that the whole of the basement story of the two wings is now completed, and the marble facing a portion of the principle story is carried to the top of the window-jambs. None of these jambs are yet completed. They are now in hand; and as they are elaborately carved, two months' work being applied to each one, it will be some time before they can be all set. Upwards of thirty carvers are employed upon them, and the force is being increased as good workmen can be obtained. The carving of the pilaster capitals has likewise been commenced.

The interior walls have all been carried up to the spring of the roofing arches of the attic story, and a portion of the arches have been closed. The walls of the Representative and Senate halls are at their full height, and the setting of the iron bed-plates for the roof has been commenced, with the prospect of soon getting them roofed over.

The number of days' work during the year has been 101.070. The number of bricks received has been 9,037.601, costing $70.246 89. Of these there have been laid in the walls and arches of the south wing 4,441,483. There are now on hand 1,119,900.

Capt. MEIGS anticipates that during the present season he will be able to complete the body of both wings and to commence the construction of the porticos. If the contractors for marble supply the material as fast as they have engaged to do so, he sees no reason to prevent the next Congress from meeting within the walls of the new chambers.

Already the sum of $2,350.000 has been appropriated for the extension of the United States Capitol; of which there has been expended $1.267.869 30, leaving available for the year ending June 30, 1855, $1,082,130 67. For the service of the year 1856 there will be required the sum of $325 000.

DEATH OF THE HON. HERMAN KNICKERBOCKER.—The New York papers announce the death of the Hon. Herman Knickerbocker, at the residence of his son-in law, in Williamsburg, on the 30th ultimo, in the 76th year of his age. Judge Knickerbocker was a descendant in the third generation of the first emigrant of that name from Holland to the then colony of New York. Inheriting an ample fortune, he entered the political field at an early period of his life, and in 1810 was elected by the Federal party to the United States House of Representatives from the Rensselaer district. Though not distinguished for eloquence, he became a great favorite among the public men of that time for his *bon homme*, his genial temper, and his undoubted honesty. On the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency, Judge K., in common with Herman Bleecker, Theodore Sedgwick, jr., and other friends of his youth of the Federal party, gave in his adhesion to the new dynasty, and ranked thereafter among the leaders of the Democratic party in the county of Rensselaer. Diedrich Knickerbocker, in his preface to his history of New York, alludes, with his habitual felicity, to Judge K. as his "cousin, the Congressman," with whom he had a desperate quarrel on a visit to Schaghticoke. Judge Knickerbocker's reminiscences of his first interview with his kinsman Diedrich were peculiarly interesting, as many of his friends can testify.

NEW STEAM LINE AT HAVANA—THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows:

"The week commences without change from the past reported, and I find nothing of commercial interest to advise. My weekly report was transmitted by the steamer Empire City, with packages from Key West. The 'Spanish Atlantic Steamship Company' has been organized, and its construction published by authority. The shares are all taken—two thousand six hundred—$500 each, making the capital stock to start with $1,300,000. The stockholders are very confident of making a handsome thing of it, but—but—I do not see where the business lies to realize their hopes. Something new may turn up to their advantage, but past experience of the Spanish lines—with the patronage of, and no bonus to, the government—they could not be sustained.

"We are having *slaves* brought from Guatemala, which is much more convenient than the coast of Africa, while Santa Anna is as obliging and facile as the black princes of the same profession. Two cargoes—147, if I remember right—have arrived, which are in deposite by order of the captain-general."

DIND'T GET MARRIED.—Less than two years since, a lady and gentleman, residents of a neighboring town, were engaged to be married. When the time for the union arrived, however, the fair one proved false, and refused to fulfil her part of the obligation. Since then they both came to this city; where the engagement was renewed, and the lady was promising herself the bliss of a bride. Last Sunday was the appointed time for the twain to become one flesh; and the church the place of the ceremony. After services in the morning, more than fifty persons waited to witness the scene, and the priest was at the altar when the man quietly remarking to the lady "Before, I wanted to get married and you sacked me, and now you want to get married and I do the same,"—left the house, to the no small amusement of all parties, and the great disappointment of the spectators present, to say nothing of the lady.

Political Parsons.

The Pennsylvanian says: "From all quarters of the Union we hear of parsons quitting the pulpit to dabble in the stagnant pool of politics," and adds:—"A political clergyman is the devil's own viceregent, and will doubtless receive a proper reward from a generous Master, who. upon one occasion, attempted to give away the whole world, when not one inch of ground belonged to him."

We will not undertake to say whether at the present time the ministry is over-crowded or the laity have failed to present their usual number of candidates for office; but since the advent of know-nothingism, the fact is as palpable as it is lamentable that too many of the clergy are more inclined to consult the views of nominating councils than the spiritual interests of their flocks.

WHITE PEOPLE FOR SALE IN NEW YORK.—The astounding fact that any and all sorts of people are liable to be sold in the goodly city of New York, has just come to light. The following notice, written out in a large and elegant hand, was last week posted up in one of the public offices:

"*Notice.*—Persons having hogs remaining in the Public Pond until 10 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, 22d inst., will be sold at public sale to pay expenses.

RALPH P. BARKER, Pound Keeper."

Redemption of the Public Debt for the Week Ending February 3d, 1855.

Loan of 1842	$5,000
" 1846	5,000
" 1847	3,000
" 1848	1.000
Total	14,000

RUSSIAN POLITICAL BALLAD.—At St. Petersburg Lord John Russell's declaration in Parliament that the allies were content toleave Russia a great and powerful State, has been adopted as the refrain of a popular political song, the inscription of which is, "O, how sour are the grapes."