THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1855.

The Cape Fear Bank Re-charter.

The Fayetteville Observer has obtained and published a certified copy of the act to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear. The first section provides for keeping in force former acts in relation to the Bank until the 1st January, 1880, except so far as the same are hereby altered, amended, or repealed. Section second provides for the opening forthwith of books of subscription to additional stock to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars. Section third provides for the scaling of stock in the event of a larger amount than five hundred thousand dollars being subscribed; new subscribers to have the preference and to be entitled to retain the whole amount subscribed for by them before any of the present stockholders in said Bank shall be permitted to retain any share or shares subscribed for by him or her. Section four provides for the opening of books at some thirty-three places in the State. Section 5th. The State shall be entitled to subscribe for one-third of the contemplated addition, and be represented precisely in proportion to her stock. Section 6th. The number of directors shall be apportioned between the State and the individual stockholders, in the precise ratio of their respective stock. Sections 7th and 8th—All property and estate held by the stockholders in the present Bank, over and above the par value of their stock, to belong exclusively to them, and to be divided, or, if retained by the new Bank, its value to be ascertained by a committee, composed of one on part of the State—one on part of the old stoockholders, and one on part of the new subscribers, and the new stockholders shall pay in a fair equivalent for the interest they may acquire in such property or estate. Section 9th.—The Bank not to acquire real estate, save what is necessary for the accommodation of its business, or in the way of mortgage, or judgment sales, in the *bona fide* course of its business. Section 10.—Circulation not to exceed twice the amount of capital stock, actually paid in. Section 11 imposes an annual tax of 30 cents on each individual share, to be reserved out of the dividend on such shares.—The Legislature having the right to increase said tax to $1 per share, provided all other Bank shares are equally taxed.

The 12th section we do not quite understand, but insert it in full as follows: Section 12. That no dividend of profits on the additional stock by this act authorized shall be declared until the time of declaring the first dividend, which may be declared next after the last payment on such additional stock, and then only on such shares as shall have been wholly paid in. Section 13th makes the real estate held by the Bank subject to taxation. Section 14th provides for the individual liability of stockholders in the event of the insolvency of the Bank. Section 15th makes any false entry by any officer, agent or servant of the Bank, with intent to defraud the Bank, or any person whatever, a felony, punishable with fine, imprisonment and pillory, any or all at the discretion of the court. Section 16th provides for annual meetings of stockholders. Section 17th provides that the notes of the Bank shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts due to said Bank, or its branches, without regard to the place where the same may be payable and demandable. Section 18th prohibits the Bank from issuing or paying out notes or other circulation for a less sum than five dollars, either of its own or any other Bank, unless in settling with Banks issuing such circulation. Section 19th provides for semi-annual statements made to the public Treasurer, showing the condition of the Bank.

Section 20th gives Legislative committees power of examination and inspection into the affairs of the corporation. Section 21st—Amended charter to be accepted by 1st June next, and the Governor to be notified of such acceptance by the President of the Bank. Section 22d prohibits officers from acting as proxies. Section 23d—Additional subscription to be paid in gold or silver, or notes of specie paying Banks of other States. Section 24th—No director or other officer to receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation for any agency in procuring discounts, renewals, etc. Section 25th prohibits any trading by officers in shaving notes with their private funds, and having them placed in the Bank as the property of the Bank, etc.

The Observer seems to think that the Bank ought not to accept the amended charter. There may be something in its objections, but many of them strike us rather as being dictated by a spirit of fault-finding. The main objection seems to be to the increased tax on dividends. In this, at least, there is no partiality; for all the Bank charters granted by the last Legislature present a similar feature; *all* taxes are increased. The right to increase to one dollar per share is reserved, but in this respect the Cape Fear is placed on the same footing with all other banks chartered at the last, or to be chartered by succeeding Legislatures. The prohibition of notes under $5 will be more inconvenient than hurtful as has been shown by the experience of other States, and the main objection is the existence of banks unbound by any such restriction. Justice would require a uniformity in these matters. We really don't think there is much in this matter. The settling of balances may be somewhat inconvenient. As for the rule that balances may be adjusted or debts paid to the Bank in its own notes no matter where payable, it seems to us that such has been the *fact* for a long time. It does seem an oversight to exclude all old shareholders from any new stock until all new subscribers are satisfied. No doubt it was the intention that until a new subscriber got on an equal footing with an old stockholder,—until he had secured as many shares, he should have the preference, but no further. As for the matter of directors or officers being prohibited from acting as proxies it is a provision by no means unusual in charters. All that can be said against it is on the score of convenience, while more substantial arguments might be urged in its favour. The same will apply to officers acting as agents for the renewal of notes, &c. Our present knowledge of individuals would lead us to say that no evil could result from allowing them so to act; but there is no great harm in "an abundant caution." If, to secure the services of the proper officers an increase of salary is requested, why we don't see why such increase should not be made.

Good men, filling highly responsible positions should not be forced to depend upon contingent extras to eke out their salaries. The laborer is worthy of his hire.

We understand the meeting of the Stockholders is to be held on the 15th March, to take this matter into consideration. There may be more force in the objections made than we can see, but unless there is we can perceive no substantial ground for rejecting the amended charter, although one or two of its provisions are loosely drawn.

The amount of specie in the U. S. Treasury, on the 1st inst., subject to draft, was $23,439,550 81, of which there is in the depositary, in this place $10,822 20.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—A fire broke out last night, in Chestnut, below 7th street, in Fisher's block, occupied as stores. The loss is $40,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Public Improvements and the Last Legislature.

The last Legislature was looked to beforehand by all sections of the State to "do something" for them in the way of public improvements, and the excitement in this respect had got to be so high, that it was feared that nothing would be done from the impossibility of doing all that would be asked. However, the Legislature met the case as best it could, and while it has done much, it has necessarily left something undone. Of course the first unfavourable criticism, as might have been expected, comes from those sections or interests, whose hopes of receiving State assistance have been disappointed. As yet, what has *not* been done is the cause of complaint rather than what *has*.

It is a peculiarity of our Legislation, that we move by fits and starts. From 1848 up to the meeting of the Legislature of 1854–'5, nothing of any consequunce had been done, and in fact, hardly anything seemed to be looked for, but in 1854 the whole canvass seemed to turn upon devotion to internal improvements and "hang expenses!" and when the Legislature met it was a "free fight," and the impression seemed to be that either everything or nothing would be done. Those who, in this general rush failed to obtain what they wished, are naturally dissatisfied, especially in view of this peculiarity of our Legislature arising from the reaction incident to all extra movements or excitements in any direction. It will, we presume, be much harder to obtain any appropriation from the Legislature for some years to come.

We learn privately as well as through the press, that a deep feeling exists in Fayetteville, and along the lines of works contemplated to pass to, from or through that place, on account of the failure of the Legislature to render such assistance as was asked for. At the bottom of this there appears to be an impression that full justice has not been done, and in the excitement growing out of this impression, as in all similar cases, it is more than probable that quite as much injustice may be done to the motives and actions of individuals and sections as that complained of by the excited parties as having been done to them. Aroused feeling and perfect impartiality do not often exist together.

It has always been one of our favorite theories that the great connection between the Eastern and Western portions of North Carolina was on or by the valley of the Cape Fear, and that by such route alone could any very important amount of North Carolina trade be secured to North Carolina ports, we have, therefore, as a general rule advocated, as far, at least, as circumstances rendered such advocacy useful or proper, works calculated to promote such connection, no matter in what spirit we might be met in other places, and spite of the want of sympathy with this place which some portions of the Fayetteville press now proclaim and avow, as the Observer does in its last Thursday's issue, while commenting upon some remarks of the Raleigh Register. Even in regard to the Fayetteville and Beaufort scheme, which seemed, in some quarters at least to assume an appearance of hostility to Wilmington, while we did not feel called upon to enter upon its advocacy, we certainly refrained from the slightest expression of hostility to it. It was by no means our scheme, but still there were so many interests involved, so many friends whom we respect were engaged in its advocacy and interested in its success, that we felt it to be the proper course for us to refrain from any expression of feeling save that of friendship, and the friends of that scheme cannot say it failed for want of the votes of our delegation. Our Senator did vote against the first Fayetteville and Greensboro' charter for reasons which we believe, to have been imperative. That charter, as we learn, gave the most unlimited branching powers, under which the "Metropolitan route," or almost any other route, might easily have been built, and for the building of which the same State assistance might have been claimed as for the line of road mentioned in the title of the act. Now, far be it from us to reflect upon the good faith of the applicants for these powers, but they certainly did threaten to accomplish indirectly what any senator or representative from this region would have felt bound to resist if proposed to be done directly. We have not seen the bill, neither have we seen our senator, but our information is derived from a gentleman practically acquainted with the matter, as well as the bearing and operation of such things; for the charter, as for all subsequent Fayetteville schemes, divested of this objectionable feature, our senator and representatives voted.

In regard to the Charlotte road we have a few suggestions to offer in view of the early meeting of the General Commissioners, to be be held at Wadesboro', on the 14th inst. In the first place we need hardly dwell upon the importance of the work; *that* can hardly be exaggerated, and we think the prospective advantages are such as to warrant a great effort at the present time, especially in view of the fact that this will be, as it were, a rounding off of our system to such an extent as will prevent any call being made upon this place for a long time. But the main suggestion we would beg thus early to make is in regard to the guage and terminus, the latter being a consideration arising out of, and depending upon the former. We go for the North Carolina guage; 1st, Because, by so doing we could at any future period make a connection with Fayetteville, by means of a short branch, so arranged as to incur no danger of building up a rival line to our present seaboard route; 2d, Because, in the event of the Railroad being carried west to Rutherfordton, we would have the advantage of the guage over the Charlotte and South Carolina Road, in competing for trade coming from points west of Charlotte; 3d, Because, by adopting this guage, we would have the choice of two western connections, from which with the South Carolina guage we would be cut off; namely, with the western extension of the the central road, if it ever crosses the Blue Ridge, and also with the French Broad Road, which is required to be built on the North Carolina guage; and lastly, on all produce arriving at Charlotte by way of the Central Railroad from portions of Iredell and Cabarrus, we would have the same advantage of guage that we would have on freight arriving from the west, in the direction of Rutherfordton. These are the advantages, and they strike us as being important and substantial. On the other hand, of course, it will be seen that, by adopting the North Carolina guage, the road will require to be brought directly here instead of to Whiteville, which will necessitate the construction of some thirty more miles of Railway, at an expense of three to four hundred thousand dollars.

As for trade by the way of the Central Railroad we have so frequently offered our views upon that subject, urging the proper and usual efforts to be made in the way drawing the attention of the people in that section in this direction, and making them familiar with the names, occupations and facilities of our business men, that really we feel as though it would be trespassing upon the patience of our readers to go over the same ground again. It would be foolish to look for any immediate influx of trade from that road. It is a business that must be built up. It must grow, and perhaps slowly at first. It is a matter of dollars and cents and not sentiment. Business relations and connections must first be established, and all this is the work of time especially in the face of such relations and connections already built up by other towns, as Norfolk and Petersburg. The Railroad gives us a *chance* for the business—the business itself remains to be made.—But to derive the fullest advantage from this business, as well as to secure it, we must build up a market here to *sell* as well as to buy by the wholesale. In this respect Norfolk and Petersburg have the whip hand of us.

But to the Legislature. The people of Wilmington have much to thank it for, and little to complain of. Upon the whole, the feeling towards this place has decidedly improved with the spread of more correct imformation in regard to it, and certainly the construction of the Charlotte Road, and the completion of the Deep River improvement promises to do about all we could ask for.

THIS DISTRICT.—Our friend of the Fayetteville Carolinian suggests the propriety of holding a Democratic Convention at Clinton during May Court, or still earlier at Elizabethtown during Bladen Superior Court. Our own notion is, that the holding of a Convention ought to be deferred to as late a period as possible. Two months, we think, is fully sufficient for a district canvass in the summer; but, besides this, we do not wish to give our secret opponents the advantage of a protracted time after the bringing out of a Democratic candidate to sow secret dissentions in our ranks with the view of reaping the fruits of such dissentions. The Carolinian says: "We have no doubt there will be opposition to the Democratic candidate whoever he may be—secret opposition—so much the greater reason for organizing." In all this we fully agree with the Carolinian.

Now, the form in which this opposition may be looked for, will be that of a candidate agreed upon in the secret councils, yet, ostensibly brought forward as an "independent candidate." Some secret circulars of the "order" in Virginia, indicate this as the mode of proceedure in districts where there could be no chance for success otherwise than by getting in unsuspecting Democrats, who could not be induced to vote for a Know Nothing candidate, knowing him to be such. We know what we say when we state that indications of this course have already been exhibited, and that some popular gentleman is being felt around for who will consent to occupy the position of a candidate in this manner, and under these auspices. Forewarned is said to forearmed, and we have therefore thought it right to call attention to this state of the case.

"Samuel."

We have before us a Know-Nothing paper, the New York "American Times," of the 25th ult., which, rather unbecomingly, we think, institutes a comparison between the prophet Samuel, of the old Jewish dispensation, and the mystic "Sam," of the new order. But passing over the levity of the allusion, on the part of the "American Times," we can hardly think the comparison made by it exactly turns out as it wished or expected. The "Times" says that as Samuel of old started out to find a ruler for Israel, so will the modern "Sam," or Samuel, start out and find the next President, to be a ruler over this land, and as Samuel found a Saul so will "Sam" also find a Saul, who will not be found among the old fogies—the high priests, etc., but among the people.

Now, if we recollect aright, the king whom Samuel gave unto the children of Israel was so given after a remonstrance, shewing them the folly of what they had asked, and a warning in regard to the kind of ruler they were to get, and how he was to make them his servants and take their property. "And ye shall cry out in that day because of your king, when ye shall have chosen you; and the lord will not hear you in that day," said the prophet. But the children of Israel would not hearken unto what Samuel said in obedience to the divine injunction, but they would have a king, with the terrible results which had been foretold.

The "Times" further comments upon the finding of Saul by Samuel. Samuel met Saul hunting up certain asses, and told him that they were found.—In this case the parallel is somewhat unfortunate, although pretty much "founded on fact," for verily "Sam" has got hold of nearly all the—*animals*, keeping them penned up for the future Saul, if he can find him; but the difficulty is that there are so many Sauls out hunting, that "Sam" will find some trouble in distinguishing the right one.

THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN. NEW YORK: H. LONG AND BROTHER. 121 NASSUA STREET. 1855.

The publishers have sent us a copy of the above book, neatly bound in red cloth, and externally adorned with the figure of a viper biting a file. From the contents of the interior, we draw the inference that the viper is intended for Fanny, and the file for her relatives, the balance of the Willis family, the detectable N. P. included, whom Fanny has shown up in "Ruth Hall," and elsewhere. The publishers took the trouble to send us a printed copy of the letter, said to have been received from some Boston publishers offering $5,000 for the copy-right. This is rather a stale trick of the Barnum order.

As for the book itself, it is readable without either soul or original merit. It confirms the impression we had drawn from all the "Ferns" we had seen—that Fanny is an arrant humbug—a totally heartless character—in fact, a genuine Willis—smart without genius, affected without refinement, and pretentious without any basis of truth or feeling. She has become a decided bore, and the "Life and Beauties" give a death-blow to the last lingering trace of romance connected with "Fanny Fern," in the very first sentence of the first page, as follows:—"Sarah Payson Willis, the subject of this sketch, was born in Portland, Maine, July 9th, 1811." So Fanny stands unblushingly confessed, "fat, fair and [considerably over] forty."

We presume the book stores have it for sale.

We turn with pleasure from this trash to old "Blackwood" for February. With all its Toryism and its frequent unfairness, there is always ability and generally a bold manliness about Blackwood that is refreshing, while its pure, nervous English is a great relief after one has been sickened by the cant and slang, which are rapidly poisoning our literature, our politics, and we fear even our religion.

Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York, re-publish Blackwood, and the four leading Reviews.

New volumes of *The four Reviews* and *Blackwood* commence with North British for November, 1854, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1855

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. *The four Reviews* and *Blackwood*, $10.—4 copies 4 Reviews and Blackwood to one address $30.

Postage on the *four Reviews* and *Blackwood* to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cent a year. viz: 14 cents a year on each Review and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

THE STEAMER JOHN H. HAUGHTON.—We have noticed going the rounds of the papers for sometime past a paragraph announcing the unheralded arrival of the John H. Haughton at Haywood, and stating that she would shortly start down again with a load of flour for Wilmington. As this occurred some weeks since, and no Haughton had arrived here, some curiosity has existed to learn the cause of her detention. We learn from the last Fayetteville Carolinian that she has not been able to overcome some obstacle above Fayetteville. The river is quite low and it is presumed that the steamer will have to wait for more water.

HOMICIDE.—On Wednesday last, Jacob Johnson shot Jacob Stewart, who died in fifteen minutes after. The affair occurred in the upper part of Cumberland county, being that portion to be formed into the new county of Harnett. The shooting took place at a log-rolling, at the house of Daniel Store, and arose out of a quarrel on account of Stewart's having some time before refused to let Johnson remain all night at his house, alleging that he had some contagious disease that he was afraid his (Stewart's) children would catch. Johnson is now in Fayetteville jail.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer St. Louis.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamship St. Louis, from Havre, via. Cowes, bringing Liverpool papers to the 14th of February, arrived to-day. Mr. Soule is among her passengers.

The Canada arrived out on the 17th January; the Herman on the 13th.

There is nothing of importance from the Crimea.

Lord John Russell is shortly to proceed to Vienna to act as British Plenipotentiary at the Conference.

In the Liverpool markets, Cotton was unchanged the sales of two days amount to 10,000 bales.—Breadstuffs are unchanged, with a limited business. Consols for account closed at 91 a 91¼.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says Mr. Soule considers the scheme to purchase Cuba as completely knocked in the head.

Parliament was to re-assemble on the 16th.

Despatches from Lord Raglan dated 27th, report the weather as fine, with severe frost at night. The huts were being erected with much difficulty.

The first detachment of British troops from India had arrived at Suez.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that the Czar had issued a manifesto, under date of St. Petersburg, 12th February, in which he calls the entire male population to arms.

An additional force of three hundred thousand is to be despatched to the Crimea.

The latest dates from Sebastopol are to the 31st January. The weather was then growing milder.—

A despatch from Varna to 4th February, says that thirty thousand Ottoman troops had been landed at Eupatoria. Others on the march for Varna would embark as soon as arrived.

The French government has advices from Varna to the 6th February, which state that Omar Pasha had left for Bornges to inspect the cavalry and magazines. On his return he would embark definitely for Eupatoria.

The Russians were encamped partly in the villages at Alma and Belbec, and partly at Simperopel and its environs.

Gen. Ulrich, with his guards, set off for the Crimea on the 30th January. The Egyptian reinforcements had arrived.

The artillery in Sebastopol kept up an incessant fire during the night, and the allies replied during the day.

The Journal de St. Petersburg of Feb. 3d, contains an address from the Czar to the Cossacks, expressing his confidence that they will fight courageously for the Church, the Throne and the country.

The India mail brings dates from Hong Kong to December 19th, and Bombay to January 17th. The Burmese envoy had demanded a restitution of Paga, which was peremptorily refused. At Canton matters are still threatening. Trade is quite depressed. Exchange on Canton 4s. 9d., Shanghai 6s. 6½d.

Three Days Later.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

HALIFAX, March 1.—The steamship Canada, with Liverpool dates to the 17th February, arrived early this morning. Her dates are three days later than those by the St. Louis.

From the seat of war, there is little or no additional news. Affairs remain the same as last reported.

The peace conference was to open at Vienna on the 26th February. Lord John Russell had left London for Vienna to assume the office of plenipotentiary of the British government in the conference.

The Western Alliance had been further strengthened by the accession of Naples.

Later from California.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult., with California dates to the 9th ult.

The steamer Star of the West sailed for New York on the 23d.

A meeting of native Californians was held on the 7th to take measures for a wholesale emigration to Sonora to escape heavy taxes and oppression.

The miners were again suffering for a want of water. The Kerr river mines had produced very extensively.

The Senatorial question was still unsettled, no choice having been made. Forty-four ballots had been taken.

In the San Francisco markets a better feeling in some classes of goods existed, especially provisions, but the interior demands were light. No cash sales were made.

The ship Winged Arrow, from Boston, arrived at San Francisco on the 8th.

The Isthmus continued healthy.

Chomoro had achieved important advantages over Oristillo.

The question with regard to the U. S. Senator was still undecided. At the latest date it was before the legislature and forty-four ballots had been taken without a choice. The same persons heretofore mentioned in previous accounts were voted for. The friends of Senator Gwin were quite sanguine of eventual success, but the matter was creating great political excitement.

The general news is interesting but not of high importance.

The weather continued unfavorable and heavy rains were still falling.

Accounts from the mining regions were quite favorable, and a large amount of gold was being obtained, and some further new discoveries of diggings.

The money market was quite stringent, and financial affairs not in so prosperous a condition. Further heavy failures were apprehended amongst the merchants.

Over seventy dead bodies had been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Pearl, and others were missing. Many of the wounded, it was thought, could not survive.

Indian difficulties and outrages in the interior were increasing, and causing considerable alarm.

Later adveces had been received from the Sandwich Islands, but of no special moment.

Advices had also been received from Oregon of a later date, but not of much importance.

The receipts of produce were fair but not large, and trade generally speaking dull. No special change to note in prices of flour, provisions or other commodities. But few arrivals.

Arrival of the Isabel—One Day Later From Havana.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.—The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rolline, has arrived, with Havana and Key West dates to the 25th inst. Her advices from Havana are mainly confirmatory of those by the Steamer Crescent City at New Orleans.

The blockade of Havana is not against merchant vessels, but only armed vessels.

The new military governor of Havana, Garcia Munoz, late chief of police, is feared and hated.

Felix and Estampes were not present at their trial and did not even know when it occurred.

The weather at Havana was cold and trade dull.—The markets generally were unchanged.

The Frigate San Jacinto had arrived at Key West, all well, to sail again on the 26th ult. for Havana.

Let Southern Whigs and Democrats Beware!

The Connecticut Palladium, a Know-Nothing paper, in speaking of the mission of the new organization, says:

When will the "good work" be finished? *When the Nebraska* BILL *is repealed—the Fugitive Slave Law repealed—the Wilmot Proviso fastened upon all the organized territories—the policy of non-intervention overthrown, slavery abolished in the States or the Union dissolved. Then,* AND NOT UNTIL THEN, let the people return to their old organizations and their ancient faith and practices.

How many Southern men are willing to join this crusade against themselves. *Forewarned, Forearmed.*

ONE OF THE RUMORS.—One of the rumors of the day says that the Palmerston plan includes the raising of an insurrection in Poland, the destruction of Odessa, the coercion of Prussia to take part in the contest, one side or the other, and an immediate loan of £25,000,000 to remove all financial anxieties.

[From the Washington Union.]

The South must choose between its Friends and Foes: Will it do so?

The concurrent and emphatic testimony of all the notorious know-nothing leaders now in Congress from the free States, that the great first cause of the recent overthrow of the democratic party in most of the northern elections was the position of the democracy on the slavery question, so far as it was involved in the Nebraska bill, should arouse the people of the South like the fire-bell at midnight. When we see the whole whig party in the North lost in the combination of factions, or conquered by an overwhelming fanaticism, helpless to resist its masters, even if it were willing to do so, and at the same time behold the unanimity and the boldness of the leaders of the so-called fusion party, we are solemnly impressed with the idea that, for the first time in American history, there is danger of at least one branch of the American Congress being controlled by the active and uncompromising adversaries of the federal constitution, and the rights of fifteen sovereign States of this Union.

Nor does this belief depend simply upon the fact that the know-nothing leaders in Congress and the country unitedly declare that it was not hostility to foreigners or to Catholics that affected the recent contests, but an unconquerable hatred to the rights of the southern people. There is evidence more appalling; and that is, the declarations and the pledges made in all parts of the free States, and reiterated in the present congress within the last few days, that the northern fusion party will demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise and the repeal of the fugitive-slave law as soon as the next house of representatives has been organized. The abolition leaders, as we have seen in New York and in Pennsylvania, having used religious prejudices to strengthen their hands, now that they fancy themselves secure in power, boldly throw off all disguises, and stand revealed as the covenanted enemies of the rights of the States, and committed to the support of the most revolutionary and anarchical acts of legislation. The last programme of Mr. Wilson, who has just been sent to the United States Senate by the know-nothings in Massachusetts, is the programme of this whole fusion party in every State West and North, and is as follows. We copy from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American of the 24th, and will shortly give the debate itself in which Mr. Wilson elaborates these grounds:

"He wishes the fugitive act repealed.

"He wishes slavery in the District of Columbia abolished.

"He wishes the Wilmot proviso established.

"He wishes all new slave States excluded.

"He wishes all connexion between the general government and slavery abolished.

"He wishes agitation of slavery continued until these objects are accomplished.

"He understands these views to correspond with those of the know-nothings as a party, so far as they have taken any position on the question."

These views it will be remembered, are no longer the views alone of Messrs. Chase, Sumner, Wade, and Giddings. Know-nothingism, through the aid of crafty and plausible leaders, has made them the basis and the pillars upon which a conquering party has been erected; and now we hear them proclaimed by many representatives, who declare that they are the sentiments of their constituents. It would be profitless to dispute about the causes of this State of affairs. We give the fact as it exists, and direct attention to it as an immediate and an increasing danger.

Let us now ask, who is to arrest this threatening tide of organized and exultant fanaticism? Who shall say to this vast peril, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further; here shall the proud waves be stayed?" We see the South besieged by the triumphant abolitionist of the free States; besieged not, as heretofore, as enemies, *but under the guise and gloss of a false friendship.* Messrs. Seward, Fessenden, Wilson, Washburn, and the rest, are just now as anxious *for their southern friends* as if the latter were their sworn and accepted associates. The prejudices of the southern people against the adopted citizens are artfully aroused and kept up by old whig leaders like Prentice, Botts, and Rayner, on the ground that the foreign-born citizen is generally hostile to southern institutions; and with this plausible appeal they hope gradually to conduct the whole South into the arms of the party already created in the North, *thus nationalizing know-nothingism, and making abolitionism irresistible at the same moment.*

Who, then, is to check and turn back this devastating torrent? The South is besieged by, and is said to be ready to yield to, its maddening current. Should the South capitulate, and the next House of Representatives fall into the hands of the party led by Wilson and Fessenden, by Seward and by Hale, there will be none left to meet the SHOCK BUT A GALLANT MINORITY OF DEMOCRATS FROM THE FREE STATES, THE BRAVE FEW WHO HAVE ESCAPED THE CONFLICT WITH THE FOES OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND WHO GO INTO THE NEXT CONGRESS TO BATTLE FOR THE ENDURING DOCTRINES OF STATE RIGHTS. What a spectacle it would be to see the South captured by the combined fanatics of the North, and the fatal measures of abolitionism carried into effect with no voices to protest against them but a minority of northern democrats!

But there is time—there is a broad field before us yet. The South has been forewarned; will it be forearmed? Will it be fascinated by the serpent's wiles, and forget that it is invited to its own destruction? or will it take counsel from the facts? Will it be misled by the miserable humbug of Know-Nothingism—by illiberal prejudices and secret mummeries—and fail to see an act up to its whole duty in the premises? Never before was abolition at once so dominant and so defiant. Never before was it so bold and so confident. Never before were its hellish schemes so publicly proclaimed, so carefully elaborated, and so warmly and ably advocated. *Never before, finally, has it dared to ask the South to unite with it, proffering peace with one hand and death with the other.* It remains now only to see wheather the South, in order to gratify the eager appetite of whig office-hunters for places and power, will destroy the democracy of the North by a formal union with the only other party of the country, and that party the party of abolishism and persecution.—This is the issue. Let the South choose for itself.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—In Louisiana the other day, an immense panther, ten feet nine inches in length, and two feet seven inches in height, entered the house of a planter a little after sundown. One cloudy evening whilst he and his family were making preparations to seat themselves at the supper table, a large and strange looking beast was discovered approaching the house by one of the children, who immediately spread the alarm; but before anything could be done in the way of reconnoitering, this unusual visitor had introduced himself into the dining room, when undismayed by his terrific appearance, a fierce battle ensued between the inmates of the house and the infuriated panther.

By dint of the most resolute courage and presence of mind, they succeeded in whipping him off the premises; not, however, before he had maimed two valuable dogs, upset the supper table, and done other damages. After crossing the field in the direction of a large pane thicket, finding he was still pursued, he backed himself up against the fence, as in defiance of bis pursuers; and as if ready for another frolic, when our hero, who by this time succeeded in procuring a gun, shot him dead. It is marvelous, indeed that none of the family received the slightestest injury, although brought into so close a proximity with the fiercest and most redoubtable of animals.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS OF CUBA.—We have already announced that the Captain General of Cuba, who is apparently terribly frightened at the suspected movements of the "fillibusters," had ordered all the ports of the islands to be blockaded. It appears that every vessel desiring to enter the ports will be required to exhibit her papers and will be most scrupulously examined. Vessels arriving filled with people are to be considered suspicious from this fact alone. If their papers are regular and perfect, they will only be required to depart—if otherwise, if their papers are irregular, or they have arms and munitions of war on board, such vessels will be considered as piratical, and subjected to the penalties proclaimed against piracy.—*Balt. Sun.*

NNOW-NOTHINGISM AND ABOLITIONISM.—"*The slavery question* FIRST, *and anti-American principles* AFTERWARDS." "*The North means to show to the South that she has the mastery, and will exert it!*" Such were the platform and declaration laid down and made by the majority section of the know-nothing element of the Massachusetts legislature while the subject of postponing the election of United States senator was under discussion. The supporters of Henry Wilson, who compose all the members of the house but some sixty, responded to these sentiments. —*New Hampshire Patriot.*

BOSTON, January 16th, 1855.

SON JOHN—I have too much legislative work to come home on Saturday nights as I said I would—so you must mind the farm. I have managed to get on a good many committees so as to become popular by having my name printed oftner in the papers and I manage to say something occasionally and I have my name 3 times printed in the daily bee. American principles is looking up some here in Boston and we are going to discord all foreign elements in our government (by the way have the barn door painted over with some other colour besides Spanish brown. I dont like any thing Spanish.) The governor has made a lick at the foreign malitia and disbanded all the comp's. (dont use any more British oil for your deafness for I have thrown away that box of Russia salve your mother put in my trunk to rub my rumatic leg with use American physic it is the best.) We are going to have the latin lingo taken out of the state coat of arms and put plain yankee english in its place. We are going a head I tell you, and make a clean swoop of every thing of foreign extraction I have visited no place of amusement excepting the live buffalo which is a regular native he looks very much like a hairy cow. Speaking of cows reminds me of our Durham bull you may sell him to Wade the butcher, he is of foreign extraction. A friend asked me to go to the Athaneum and see the library an pictures are painted by the old masters as they are called—and these I am told are with out exception all foreigners besides many of the books are in foreigners language so it is contrary to the spirit of my principles to visit such a place. I was going to see Banvards great painting of the Holy land which is making some stir but a native artist told me it was mostly painted with Venetian red Dutch pink and Naples yellow while all the skies were Prussian blue too much of the foreign element to be interesting to me. By the way speaking of paint have the front blinds which I had painted with french green last fall painted some other color other than I mentioned above. Stop the Zions Herlad and take the Yankee privateer in its place. Give my Marseills vest to dick the plowman and tell him to stone Jip the scotch terrier off the farm and to kill that Maltese cat.

from your affectionate father

FRENCH STOCK LOOKING UP.—A Paris correspondent writes: "Since the true military condition of England has commenced to see the light; since her helplessness in comparison to France has been made manifest to the entire satisfaction of the French people, the prominence of Louis Napoleon and his popularity with his own subjects, as well as with the people of the other continental States, have increased powerfully. The prestige of Waterloo is effaced, and the French people, who still really feared the English at bottom, begin to feel their independence of them, and even boast in private of holding them in their power. This fact, connected with the great popularity which Napoleon is every day gaining by passing events, the reader will see, goes far in diminishing the necessity which existed for a restriction on the press. As regards England, at least, the necessity does not exist farther than delicacy demands, and the consequence is that the French press now reproduces the facts in regard to the true state of the English military forces. It is not done with an air of exaltation, for that would be as contrary to French notions of propriety as to their duties as faithful allies; but the French people are none the less enlightened on this to them important subject."

FOREIGN BORN CHILDREN OF U. S. CITIZENS.—Among the acts passed by congress, at the present session, is one providing that persons heretofore born or hereafter to be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were, or shall be, at the time of their birth, citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered, and are by this act declared to be citizens of the United States; provided, however, that the rights of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States. The act further provides that any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married, or who shall be married, to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen.

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.—The stockholders of this company held their annual meeting in Portsmouth on the 22d inst. Dr. Wm. Collins was unanimously re-elected President, and Messrs. M. Robinson, M. N. Falls, Samuel M. Wilson, A. Joyner, T. Taylor and J. M. Smith, Directors. Tazewell Taylor was elected attorney for the company, and Hammond Whitney resigned the office of Treasurer, to take effect on the 1st of July.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

March 1.—Schr. Emily Ward, Ward, from New York, to George Harris; with mdze.

Steamer Evergreen, Quirk, from Fayetteville, to Jas. E. Metts.

Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

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

Schr. David Faust, Newcomb, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Br. Schr. Napier, Oxner, from Halifax, N. S., to T. C. Worth; with fish.

March 2—Schr. Kate, Way, from Richlands, N. C., to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Brig Wm. Heath, Heath, from Tremont, Me., to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Eglantine, Smith, from Boston, to Moore, Stanly & Co.; with ice for A. H. VanBokkelen

Steamer Henrietta, Dicksey, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

3—Schr. Adele, Hallock, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

March 3—Schr. Exchange, Bray, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Judge Baker, Cranmer, from Shallotte, for New York, with a cargo of naval stores, to Geo. Harriss. On the 1st inst., off Frying Pan Shoals, experienced heavy weather and sprung aleak—put in for repairs.

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

Steamer Fairy, Elder, from Fayetteville, to James E. Metts.

4.—Schr. Wake, O'Neal, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

5.—Schr. E. F. Hanks, Williams, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. Rosalie Beatrice, Cook, from Washington, N. C., to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn and oats.

CLEARED.

March 1.—Steamer Southerner, Cobitt, for Fayetteville, by James E. Metts.

March 2—Schr. Myrover, Horton, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro., with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Alcyona, Turpie, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

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

March 2—Brig A. G. Washburn, Camm, for West Indies, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber, shingles, &c.

3—Brig Truxillo, Mulligan, for Belize, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, shingles, &c.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with three lighters in tow.

Steamer Evergreen, Quirk, for Fayetteville, by Jas. E. Metts.

March 3—Schr. Kate, Way, for Richlands, N. C., by Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

5—Schr. Edward Stanly, Stowe, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

NEW YORK, March 3.—(3 previous days.)—Naval Stores—Turpentine is in fair stock, say 10,000 bbls., a large part of which, however, is not offered at present, and prime Wilmington is firm at $3, though some inferior and outside lots have been sold at $2 75. Spirits Turpentine has improved, the stock being light, and the quantity coming forward, small—stock 4000 bbls. Common Rosin, since the very large sales, on the spot and to arrive, noted in our last and previous reviews, has been rather quiet. White is in moderate request. Tar is in small stock and fair demand, without particular change in prices. The sales are 2000 bbls. Wilmington, &c. Turpentine, at $2 75@3 ℔ 280 lbs. for Soft, (that at the lower rate for distilling); 1000 Spirits Turpentine, 41@42 cents cash, and 43 short time, (small lots 43 cash); 1500 Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 62½@1 65; 2600 No. 2, &c., $1 65@1 75, all ℔ 310 lb., part delivered;