THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1855.

A Town Subscription of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The question of a subscription by the town of Wilmington, in its corporate capacity, to the stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. Co., is one that, we presume, is certain to come before the people of the town for their consideration and decision at an early day. Indeed, this was felt to be so ever since the passage of the bill chartering the Road, and of the act giving the Commissioners of town power, under certain circumstances, to subscribe for such works. We notice, from the reported proceedings of the last meeting of the Board of Commissioners of town, that the Commissioners of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. Co. have petitioned for the opening of polls, to decide upon a town subscription of four hundred thousand dollars to the stock of that work, being the extreme limit of subscription allowed to be made to any one work.

We need hardly remark that our columns are open for all fairly written communications upon this subject, *pro* and *con*. In a matter of so much importance, too full and free an expression of public opinion cannot be elicited. But, in thus opening our columns, we do not feel that we have discharged all our duty as public journalists. In assuming that position, we feel that we have assumed with it certain responsibilities and certain duties which we cannot fairly evade or neglect. Among these responsibilities and duties is the expression of such opinions upon matters of public interest as we may deem conducive to a fair understanding of any question, and of its decision in the manner most accordant with justice, and conducive to the general prosperity.

In this matter we are to look, first, at the advantages to be secured and the burdens to be imposed, and second, at the distribution of these burdens and advantages among the persons composing this community, the last being quite as essential a consideration as the first. Now there can be no question about the great prospective advantage to the trade of the town likely to arise from the completion of such a work. This is undoubted and conceded, and has been enforced too frequently to call for a reconsideration at the present time. The burdens of a town subscription are equally evident in a permanent indebtedness and an onerous taxation, to say nothing of the tendency which all public assumption of the field of private interprise has to relax the exertions of the latter, making individuals much more inclined to call upon Hercules, and less disposed to put their own shoulders to the wheel. Now suppose four hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds sold, and twenty-four thousand dollars yearly tax imposed to pay the interest thereon, the danger would be, that the high rates of rent rendered necessary, would impose burdens upon business and residence here sufficient to drive away capital, which is not bound to any place, and prevent the influx of population by rendering it impossible for people of moderate means to live here; and this would operate for a length of time before any compensating advantages could be realized from the Road or any dividends accrue to assist in bearing its burdens. Our town elections instead of being influenced simply by considerations pertaining to our own local government would become mixed up with Railroad policy and Railroad appointments, and parties in town be made to act upon the Road, and parties on the Road brought to bear up town.

As to the burdens, it is manifestly impossible that they could be made to bear equally. No burdens *can* be made so to bear. To the man of limited means, with but a house in which to live, and a negro or two to do the work of his family, the taxation would be all clear burden. His house would not accommodate his family a whit better, nor his negroes do his work more industriously. The mechanic would have to pay higher rent and receive no higher wages. The professional man would find the cost of living enhanced, for of course twenty-four thousand dollars of increased tax would be twenty-four thousand dollars added to the cost of living here.

These considerations, we know, apply to all taxation, and therefore, are by no means conclusive against this. In truth all taxation is a necessary evil, and in submitting to it the ground is that the good to be effected will overbalance that evil. Will the good to be derived from a town subscription of four hundred thousand dollars overcome the evil of the increased taxation which it will render necessary? This is the question, and we confess it is one that we are not prepared to answer in the affirmative. It is too much. It would impose too heavy burdens. It would press too heavily upon men of moderate means and small property holders. It would defer the growth of population, and, perhaps scare away capital, which dreads excessive taxation. All these we think it would do. We may be mistaken, but we do not think we are.

But we do not wish for a moment to be understood as opposed to some action on the part of town. The town made a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars to the Wilmington and Manchester Road, the interest on which was paid by the Road until that work was completed. We favoured that subscription, even in opposition to many of our political and party friends. We favour a subscription to the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. as liberal as that to the Manchester Road, nay, more liberal inasmuch as we presume no interest will be guaranted on the bonds which may be issued in this latter case. Nay we go farther—we go for a greater amount. We feel the necessity of the case and yield to it. We would even go as high as one hundred and fifty thousaud dollars, but *not* four hundred thousand, nor anything like it. The excessive cost of living here, now, is the great back-set of the place. It cripples it all round. It is far higher than at any other point in the State. This would be doubled against us by a debt of four hundred thousand dollars.

But there is one difficulty in the way which we would like removed. The grant of power to make this subscription evidently comes under the head of "Private Acts," and we believe that the law requires that thirty days notice shall be given of intention to apply for the passage of all such acts. Perhaps such notice was given here, but we confess to our ignorance on that score, and every person whom we meet is equally at fault. The first we heard of the law was its passage. We ask for information, for this lies at the bottom of the whole matter, in our opinion, and unless satisfactorily shown, must vitiate any bonds issued under authority of the law, for no subsequent action of the people can give force to an invalid law. The same we think will apply to some other matters, to which we respectfully call the attention of those in authority, as well as the public generally, who are deeply interested in these matters. It is essential that there should be no doubts left hanging over affairs of so much importance to our citizens. The laws of North Carolina require *publicity* in such cases.

We wish it distinctly understood that as a general rule we look upon municipal expenditures for purposes outside of the municipality, as of very doubtful propriety. It is carrying things beyond their original intention, which is the right government of the municipality, and it is bringing other than local issues into what ought to be purely a local administration. We yield only to what is believed to be the existing necessities of the case. We know that it may be said we have but little property to be taxed, and ought to have little to say in this matter, but if the pen editorial is to be restrained in its efforts by the length of the editor's purse, the press might as well shut up shop at once.

ABOUT HOME MATTERS.—The Fire in the woods East of this, which has been progressing for the last week, seems to have been far more destructive than had been anticipated, both in timber, fences and Turpentine boxes, a large number of the latter belonging to John A. Sanders, Esq, and others having been destroyed. The light in the eastern sky did not show last night, from which we presume that the fire has died out or yielded to efforts made to arrest its progress.

By the way, talking about "home matters," we think it is a matter that comes home to most people, to know that Thursday next is the day set apart, appropriated and peculiarly devoted to putting an end to this wicked and deeply indebted world,—to the cancellation of all claims, and the returns of all executions—so the Second Advent people say, and they ought to know, or even if they don't what's the odds, since to know nothing is the fashion of the hour.

A gentleman who has been making a foray among the Philistines of New York in the way of buying goods, and has just returned from Broadway, informs us that the fiat has gone forth that for and during the coming summer, all shirt collars shall be turned down *a la Byorn* or somebody else. This is a merciful reprieve to certain ears, which have awakened our sympathies on account of the emminent risk which they run of being cut off by stiff shirt collars, suspected of being made of varnished tin. This is a matter which comes home to the wearers of shirt collars, and every body wears *collars*, at least.

The Salisbury Watchman says that business there has opened this Spring with a rush, and all the appearances of a prosperous trade.

In the case of Thompson, indicted on the charge of starving two children to death, we understand that the trial lies over until the next term of Columbus Superior Court. It is a mistake about its being removed to Brunswick.

The counsel in the Fields case were Solicitor Strange and R. S. French, Esq., for the State, and M B. Smith, J. G. McDugald, and Forney George, Esqrs., for the defence. We believe the counsel in the Thompson case were the same.

Somebody, in days so long gone by that it makes no matter what his name was, offered a "liberal reward" for a new pleasure. We really think that an equally liberal reward would be due from the editorial profession to that man who would start some new subject of discussion, not altogether threadbare and out at the elbows. There is no news from the "Chimera,"—no particularly new or amusing developments of the Massachusetts School Inquisition for the purpose of searching young ladies' ward-robes, and crowding into the chambers of sick girls;—strangely enough, there is not even a new "Spanish outrage." We have thought over and written over the Charlotte Railroad project, and done everything but poney up money for it, that being out of our editorial line altogether. When we get hold of any we will think of it, but there is no use in talking about remote contingencies.

Finally, his Satanic majesty is *not* dead—Sebastopol is *not* taken—Cuba is *not* annexed, and money is *not* plenty.

P. S.—We were mistaken. There *is* a "Spanish outrage." See particulars as copied from the Union.

Daily Journal, 13th inst.

ONE OF THE "TRIUMPHS."—One of the triumphs of "Sam" over which our *former* Whig cotemporaries have been rejoicing, is the election of Know-Nothing town officers at the municipal election held last week in Edenton. It turns out that the majority was *three*, in a town which has always gone largely Whig. Why, the Whigs did better under their old name. From the vote in Edenton, it is clear that many of the more conservative Whigs even refused to coalesce with such an organization as Know-Nothingism.

We notice that the U. S. Surveying Steamer Water-Witch was fired into in the beginning of January by a party of Paraguayans, while engaged in the exploration of the Rio Parana and its tributaries, in pursuance of a treaty between the United States and Paraguay. The Water-Witch was fired upon from a battery nearly opposite the mouth of the Paraguay River;—the pilot she had taken on board could not be kept on deck;—a shot killed the man at the helm, cut the wheel-ropes, and disabled the steering-wheel. Under these circumstances the vessel was forced to return down the river, which was too narrow for her to turn in, in consequence of which she had to run down past the fort stern foremost, exchanging fire with it as she passed.

It is supposed that this action arose out of a decree issued by President Lopez, forbidding the entrance of any man of war into the waters of the Paraquay. This is said to be directly contrary to the treaty for the free Navigation of the River which has just been concluded. The survey for the present is only stopped by the want of water or the want of a pilot.

The Union says that our government has not yet been officially apprized of the collision as detailed above.

WONDER OF WONDERS!—The Journal of yesterday eulogising "the big heart, and bold, manly intellect of Henry Clay!"—*Wilmington Herald.*

And pray, what so wonderful in this? We are as sensible as *ever* of the political errors and failings of Mr. Clay as ever we were. They were such as would have prevented his receiving our support during his life,—as would prevent any man receiving our support now. But let these faults and failings rest. Let us remember of the dead only what is good—let us only feel that, right or wrong, Henry Clay was bold and above disguise—that he spoke out like a man, that he never joined a party of which he was ashamed to acknowledge himself a member, nor required to be bound by oaths within the walls of a secret political order. There will be no Henry Clays in the councils of Know Nothingism.—*Daily Journal, 14th inst.*

K. N. POETRY.—Under a list of the Know-Nothing Candidates for State officers, in Virginia, the Petersburg Intelligencer, Know Nothing, has the following morsel of *very* blank verse.

Under this flag we fight!
Under this flag we will conquer!
"Groan, sinners, groan!"
The day of retribution is at hand!

A Week later from California—Arrival of the Prometheus at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—The steamer Prometheus arrived here to-day, with San Francisco dates to the 24th ult. Business was very dull, with sales at reduced prices.

The recent rains had made some improvement at the mines, and the growing crops promise well.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. had resumed business, and Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. would resume on the 29th.

The failures of Mr. Wright and Messrs. Adams & Co., are bad ones. The personal effects of I. C. Woods have been offered for sale.

Ex-Banker Robinson has been arrested for fraud.

No arrivals are reported.

Capt. Cropper, of the steamship Cortez, died at St. Francisco, March 23.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamship Washington, from Havre via Southampton, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 28th ult., arrived here this evening. Her advices are four days later than those received per steamer Baltic.

The steamer Canada had not arrived out when the Washington left.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The proceedings of the Vienna Conference appear to be unsatisfactory. The allies do not insist on the destruction of Sebastopol, but propose other conditions disagreeable to Russia.

It was understood that the conference had agreed upon the first two points, and that the critical third point on which the question of peace or war turns was under consideration and would occupy several days. The demolition of Sebastopol would not be demanded. On the other hand another dispatch says:—"All conjecture as to the results is idle."

THE LATEST FROM VIENNA.

March 27th, Evening.—The state of the political horizon has again become gloomy, and the conference of the day previous on the third point was anything but satisfactory, the conditions required by Russia being very disagreeable.

FROM SEBASTOPOL.

Odessa advices of the 24th ultimo state that the Russians, in spite of repeated attacks, maintained their position on Mount Seponne, whence their guns play upon the French lines

The weather continued fine and the health of the troops improving. The advanced batteries of the British were making considerable progress.

According to information received from deserters, the Emperor's death had not been promulgated in Sebastopol.

Omer Pacha arrived at the allied camp on the 12th, and on the 13th the Russians opened fire from the heights of Balaklava, but the English, assisted by General Kioys, routed them.

On the 17th, the Russians attacked the whole line of the allies, but were driven back with great loss.

Projects for converting Sinope into a strong fort, and for erecting extensive sea fortifications at Sebastopol, are favored by the British government.

The alliance between Sardinia and the Porte was signed on the 15th ultimo.

Prince Gortschakoff arrived at Sebastopol on the 20th ult.

On the 17th the Turkish cavalry at Eupatoria made a sortie, but were repulsed.

On the 17th three battalions of Zouaves attacked the new Russian redoubts before Sebaptopol, but were driven back with great loss.

On the night of the 15th the French troops carried the line of ambuscades occupied by the Russian sharpshooters, and at the same time the Russians made a sortie, but they were repulsed.

FRANCE.

Preparations continued to be made at Constantinople, to receive Napoleon. In the mean time he and the Empress will visit Queen Victoria on the 16th of April.

France agrees, says the London Morning Herald, to send 5,000 additional troops to the Crimea, after the close of the Vienna conference, provided England will furnish the means of conveyance.

ENGLAND.

Sardinia is in the English market for a loan of 2,000,000, at 4 per cent.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Phina moved an address to the queen, praying that in the peace negotiations exertions be made for the reconstruction of Poland. After a debate, in which Lord Palmerston opposed the motion on the ground of creating further difficulties, it was withdrawn.

In the House of Commons the second reading of the bill to abolish newspaper stamps passed by a large majority.

Sir Charles Wood stated that it was intended, as soon as the ports in the Baltic and White Sea open, to establish a strict blockade.

The committee of inquiry into the conduct of the war continued its sessions, and the revelations were still more appalling.

At the annual meeting of the British and American Land Company, a highly satisfactory exhibit of the state of affairs was made.

Dantzic advices of the 17th report the navigation opened there. At Rima the ice remained unaltered.

The bulk of the British Baltic fleet at Spithead expected to sail on the 2d of April.

Parliament has agreed to Sardinia's request for a loan of £2.000,000 sterling, one million to be immediately advanced from the public treasury, and the other million a year hence if necessary.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times states that the Spanish Cabinet has been discussing a strong note addressed to the Government by Lord Harden, the British Minister, on the subject of the religions, &c.; and it was a question whether the letter should not be returned to the author.

Lord Howden got wind of this and threatened that if such an insult was offered he would, within six hours, suspend all intercourse with the Spanish government. A satisfactory adjustment was accordingly looked for.

Second Despatch.

An Expected Split on the Black Sea Question—Appalling Revelations of the English Army, &c.

NEW YORK, April 12.—We have the following further interesting intelligence:

WAR MATTERS.—The suffering of the English troops in the hospital at Scutari are reported as terrible.

The imperial guard of France left Paris on Tuesday for the Crimea

The total effective Russian army in the Crimea is one hundred and fifteen thousand.

The position of the allies is now completely shut in by enclosure of formidable entrenchments, extending in the heights of Balaklava. Important events are shortly anticipated. The condition of the troops was improving.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.—The fourth sitting of the Vienna conference is represented as having been very stormy. At London the impression appears to be that Russia will not accede to the condition regarding the Black Sea. The conference will probably split on this question.

Constantinople letters, however, indulge hopes of peace.

ENGLAND.—The revelations of the Roebuck committee of the British Parliament, inquiring into the conduct of the war and the late condition of the troops in the Crimea, are appalling.

FRANCE.—Fifty arrests had been made in Paris of parties implicated in the conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor at the late review of the Imperial Guards.

The prevalent opinion at Paris is that peace is near at hand.

AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND.—The three years dispute between Switzerland and Austria has at length been settled.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AMERICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NOTHING DECISIVE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Critical Aspect of the Vienna Conference.

Cotton Buoyant—Downward tendency of Breadstuffs—Consols Advanced.

HALIFAX, April 13.—The steamer America arrived here last night with dates to Saturday, the 31st ult., three days later than the advices per steamer Washington. The steamer Canada, which was delayed at Boston until the 17th ult., arrived out on the 29th.

The affairs in the Crimea are unchanged.

Public attention was concentrated upon the proceedings of the Vienna Conference, which is represented to have met with great difficulty in the settlement of the third point, although the demand of the Allies had been much moderated. The Russian Plenipotentiary had referred the matter to St. Petersburg for the decision of the Czar, and the debate on the point had been postponed until his reply should be received. Meanwhile, however, the Conference would discuss the fourth point.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, De L'Huys, has been to London to confer with the English Cabinet upon the momentous question involved in the third point.

AFFAIRS AT SEBASTOPOL.—The London Times special correspondent describes the condition of the army as having much improved, but the actual works of the siege were making no progress to justify a favorable prediction.

A formidable Russian force has assembled around Eupatoria, virtually besieging the place; but the Russians could not hold Eupatoria if captured, as it is completely under the guns of the English fleet.

Lord Raglan's latest despatch announces that a steady fire was going on without any change in the aspect of affairs. Important operations, however, were going on. The Russians continue to strengthen their works recently thrown up in advance of the Malakoff Tower. Efforts were making to destroy them and nightly encounters took place between the French and Russian riflemen. The latter have been repeatedly dislodged but again return to their pits under cover of the Russian batteries.

The death of Menschikeff is reported.

FROM ASIA.—The British frigate Uper had destroyed the Martelle Tower and barracks at Dijimitara, which the Russians recently constructed for the defence of their communication between Anapa and Kerstch.

The Circassians were menaced by land, and were still erecting batteries, but had failed to make their promised attack They had, however, taken and burnt a small fort at the head of Soujak bay.

FRANCE.—Reports have been received of a French division to be sent to Russia.

The Paris Presse states, but the statement is contradicted by other papers, that the allies have assented to a truce.

There was no loss of life by the recent burning of the French hospital at Constantinople.

Drouyn De L'Huys, the minister of foreign affairs, has gone to London to hold a consultation with the administration there, and afterwards he will proceed to the conference at Vienna

It has been officially announced in the Moniteur that the Emperor Napoleon and Eugenia will visit Queen Victoria about the middle of April.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In Parliament the Sardinian convention had been discussed. England engages to borrow money at 5 per cent., and loan the same to Sardinia at 4 per cent.

Roebuck's committee continue their inquiry into the management of the war. Certain documents called for connected with Admiral Dundas' conduct have been refused by the House of Commons.

There was a motion made in the House to render the Indian army available in the European war.

Parliament was to adjourn over at Easter until the 16th of April.

Nine ships of the advanced British squadron for the Baltic sailed from Leal on the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Buchanan had attended a dinner at the Seaman's Hospital, London, and returned thanks for the aid rendered to 1,500 sick American sailors. Lord Palmerston presided.

Forged bills of lading have appeared in the Liverpool market to the amount of £14,000 sterling, all shipped to Charleston, South Carolina, by James C. Nichols. The fraud was accomplished by the insertion of the word hundred after the units in the body of the bills.

SPAIN.—The Vienna papers state that Spain and Portugal have acceeded to the western alliance and signed a treaty at Paris on the 21st ult. It needs confirmation.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—The difficulty between Austria and Prussia is increasing. The Prussian Cabinet has retorted to the Austrian circular of March 8th by sending a circular to the Prussian Representatives at the German Courts respecting Austrian citizens with the Germanic Diet. The language of the circular is quite hostile to Austria, and the circular further charges Austria with dissimulation in threatening Prussia with military dangers, while to the rest of Europe she talks of peace.

TURKEY.—The export of corn from Bessarabia has been prohibited.

RUSSIA.—A manifesto from the Holy Synod of the Russian Church has been promulgated, inciting the Russian nation to war in defence of their faith.

SWEDEN.—Notwithstanding the declarations of neutrality by Sweden, she is fitting out a fleet provisioned for three months.

CHINA.—Shanghai dates to February 6th state that the French had again attacked that city, but were repulsed with some loss by the insurgents. The country around Canton is in the hands of the insurgents, who officially notify their intention of maintaining a strict blockade.

There are rumors of another repulse of the French.

The Latest.

LONDON, Friday night.—The French Minister of Foreign Affairs left here to-night for Paris, where he will stay two days and then go on to Vienna. He was closeted with the leading ministers three hours to-day, and subsequently had a lengthened audience with the Queen He will bear to Vienna the irrevocable determination of the allies on the third point.

It is not true, as first reported, that the conference proceeded to the fourth point. Everything hinges on the third point

The Western Powers did not demand the demolition of Sebastopol, but the reduction of the Russian power in the Black sea, and offering in return to evacuate Russian territory. The Russian Plenipotentiaries, having no power to act on this proposition, remitted the matter to St. Petersburg—and there the matter rests for the present.

All the Plenipotentiaries at Vienna have sent to their governments for further instructions.

Prince Gortschakoff on the 26th moved in the Conference that Prussia be admitted to a participation in the deliberations.

One thousand English Lancers have arrived at Suez from India.

From Copenhagen and Elsinore there is information that the Baltic is still much obstructed with drift ice.

A dispatch from Madrid, under date of March 29, announces that Espartero resisted the demand for a democratic modification of the ministry made by different leaders of militia who assembled at night—Attempts at disorder had been made but failed, and Madrid was tranquil.

Dates from Hong Kong to the 15th of February, report that the insurgents were besieging Canton; had taken one of the ports and plundered the surrounding villages.

There are no favorable indications from St. Petersburg.

A new Belgian Ministry has been formed.

From Spain there is intelligence that Espartero has resisted the demand for a modification of the constitution. The Ministry were gaining ground at Madrid.

From Canton the accounts represent the insurgents as being tranquil.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The Steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 12th inst., having left Havana on the morning of the 10th. Her news is not of much importance.—We clip the following from the Charleston Courier.

Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA. April 1, 1855.—I had barely sufficient time yesterday to announce to you the execution of Francisco Estrampes, but having since then collected a few interesting particulars in relation to him, I now have the pleasure of sending them:

When the Priest approached him when in the Chapel, with the view to "confess" him, he refused to enter upon that ceremonial, and engaged the Rev. gentlemen in a Theological discussion, which proved he was no believer in the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church. He professed a belief in the Diety and in the saving power of the Saviour, not in a particular Church.

He walked from the Punta Jail to the scaffold, with head erect, and with as firm a gait as though he was marching to a triumph, and when on the scaffold, in a clear, loud, distinct voice exclaimed "Viva la libertad, Muera el Tirano!" ("Live Liberty, Death to Tyrants!") No effort that human invention could devise was omitted by Col. Robertson, Acting U. S. Consul, who, upon this sad occasion, has behaved in a manner which does honor to the high office which he fills. I understand two other parties are to be tried for their lives this week, and Senor Castillo, late President of the Savings' Bank, whose only offence consists in having obtained a bill upon New Orleans for the late Ramon Pinto, is to be banished to Spain. Pinelo, Cadaizo, and seventy others go to the galleys next week. This is a wholesale method of getting rid of rebellious subjects, but will it render the remaining inhabitants of the "ever faithfull Isle" more contented with their present rulers? I calculate it will not, but that eventually the very women of Cuba, will be found fighting against tyranny!

A considerable addition of Spanish soldiers, I learn are expected here very shortly.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—*Brown Dick* won the three mile race to-day, beating *Arrow* in two straight heats—time 5 min. 33¼ sec. and 5 min. 28 sec.—the latter being three seconds quicker than the time in which *Lexington* performed the first three miles of his great match on the 2d inst. *Lecompte* will probably recover, but will not run against *Lexington* on the 14th inst.

Tom Thumb's Father has gone crazy.

Know-Knothing Defeat.

PATTERSON, N. J., April 10.—At the municipal election in this city on Monday the know-nothings were defeated in four out of the five wards. Van Blarcum, the Union candidate for mayor, was elected by 100 majority over Ingles, the know-nothing candidate.

Mr. Bum Again.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The following is the speech of the Hon. Augustus Cæsar Bum, in secret conclave on the night of the 4th inst., in defence of the nunnery committee. Having already reported one of the many speeches of this remarkable *statesman*, I have supposed the public would be grateful, and thank the Post, for another. By what means your *occasional* reporter come in a position to report a speech delivered before the "order," in the secrecy of the night, with locks turned and windows fastened down against all the world and "the rest of mankind," it is not necessary to state at length. I would only remark that ventilators are not always closed when bolts are thrown in.

It may be proper to preface the speech with one or two introductory observations. The doings of the nunnery committee were under consideration. Not a few of the members thought they had put their foot in, and that if they had not done a most illegal act, they certainly had a very silly one. Silas E. Peep, brother of Titus A. Peep, in a short speech, admitted that the legislature in the first instance, and the committee in the second, were justly the laughing stock of the whole country for the ridiculous step into which both, in their fanaticism, had been led, and he thought the people would hardly be such fools as to let them off with a mere laugh.—"Take my word for it," said Mr. Peep, "there are thousands of men in Massachusetts who never forgive, and many hundred thousands who never forget. Retraction is our only course. *I go for expunging the record.*" At this stage of the discussion, Mr. Bum was seen slowly to get upon his legs. His little *red dog*, which he had all along held under his right arm, was carefully laid on the cushing he had occupied, and all eyes were turned on the member from Essex or from regions adjacent.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Bum, "Expunge the record?" "retract?" No sir, never! never, sir!—Retraction would be an acknowledgment of know-nothing fallibility. Retract or expunge, and we are gone forever. Why? Gentlemen talk as if we are bound to do *right*—to do as an honest party would. I admit no such absurdity. Do we not exist in contravention of common sense—in violation of the spirit of the constitution—in opposition to every element of a free government? Talk of such a party retracting! No, Mr. Chairman, I am for duplicating (*Mr. Bum was once an auctioneer*) the outrage, if visiting the nunnery were an outrage. I am for creating a committee to visit every family of "*foreign extraction*" in the state. If Tight as a Peep's brother is frightened he can withdraw—apostatize, mizzle. What right, I beg leave to ask, has an Irishman or German *Catholic* to close his door against any American who chooses to overhaul his domicil? No, no, Mr. Chairman, I am for walking right into everything that ever crossed the Atlantic. In fact, sir, our next move must be against every American born who has ever visited Europe. Think you a man can step foot on *foreign* soil without acquiring ideas hostile to genuine Americanism? It can't be done, sir. It never did happen. Call to mind the Lawrences, the Everetts, the Eliots, and hundreds of other Massachusetts men; aint they eternally talking about London, and Paris, and Rome and other foreign *villages?* always bragging about the great lords and baronets, and the great temples and princely palaces? Such men will write a whole chapter about some old cathedral and its old nasty trappings. Think of that. Men in ecstacies over a *Catholic* meeting-house! It isn't in nater that a man can come away uncontaminated. We must set our faces against all travellers in Europe. They corrupt our country, and they'll corrupt know-nothingism if but half a dozen of them get a lodgment in the grand "order."

Mr. Peep—Will the gentleman allow me to make one inquiry?

Mr. Bum—Twenty, if the gentleman desires to.

Mr. Peep—I wish to ask, and I hope the gentleman will inform us, how are we as a nation to keep up our relations with foreign countries unless Americans, in the character of ministers or ambassadors, visit and reside at foreign courts?

Mr. Bum—(After some confusion and a long pause)—I'll answer the gentleman. *We'll have no intercourse;* we'll neither send nor receive ambassadors. We'll stay at home, and England and all her dependencies (especially catholic) may be d——d! That's my answer to the gentleman.

But to return to the question before us. Why all this now about a visit to the Roxbury school? Why this bluster in prose and blank verse? I'll tell you, Mr. Chairman. The committee did not half do its duty. Its lip and arm attentions, it seems, were bestowed too exclusively on the young misses. Had the lady superior received a magnificent know nothing hug, she never would have filled the ears of newspapers with complaints. The fact is, there were too many *young* men on that committee. It needs reconstructing. It wants more of the bone of the legislature and less of its mere muscle. I shall move tomorrow an addition to that committee, with instructions to visit every private Catholic dwelling in the commonwealth; nay more, sir, every Catholic house of worship. I want to know who does the cooking for the priest, and who stirs up their feather beds!—There must be no backing out now—no step backward. We are in for it, Mr. Chairman, and our salvation depends on going ahead. The whole thing, I know, is a humbug; but our party is a humbug—the most magnificent one this country has ever seen; and shall we, its originators, kill it? Never, sir. It will die soon enough without any aid from us. One blast (and it will come) of Anglo-Saxon common sense will blow the whole concern sky-high. Till then, let us reap the fruits of our still successful cheat. If Peep and his friends, if friends he have, are sick of the party, all I have to say is, the space they occupy in our councils is worth more to us than their presence. Less conscientious men in abundance will be found to fill their places.

Here Mr. Bum took up his dog and resumed his seat, amidst a storm of applause and a few hisses.—Mr. Peep's reply the reporter may furnish on some future occasion. A. T.

Which being interpreted means Alpheus Thistle, reporter for the Boston Post on great occasions only.

[From the North Carolina Standard.]

Thunder Coming!

The following card from Mr. Tate, of Haywood county, (says the last Asheville News,) is only the precursor of many more such blasts, which will be heard before the first day of August. Honest, unsuspecting men may be lured into Know-Nothing lodges, but when they learn the truth, they will, like American freemen, shake off the fetters with which political tricksters have sought to bind their will and their consciences. We are informed that Mr. Tate is a respectable citizen, and that his statements are entitled to the fullest credit:

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., March 28, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—Believing it to be the duty of every citizen to expose the misrepresentations and tricks of designing men and politicians, I ask you to give place in your paper to this note.

Not long since, at the urgent and repeated solicitation of certain persons, I was induced to join the society commonly called the order of Know-Nothings, lately established in this county. After being initiated, I soon found that the whole object and aim were entirely different from what had been represented to me. While I do not admit that the oath of secrecy administered to me at the time of my initiation, (considering the fraudulent manner in which I was induced to take it,) ought to restrain me from speaking freely, if I think it necessary, nevertheless I forbear to go into details. It is sufficient for me to say that I am satisfied that the whole scheme is a cunning device of unsuccessful politicians, who hope by cheating and deceiving the people to get into office. They expect by secret oaths to get the control of the votes of American freemen, and thus compel them to vote for men not of their choice, but as the managers of the order may direct. I therefore advise all honest men to keep out of the concern, and to retain in their own hands the right that belongs to every citizen of this Union. RUSSELL TATE.

Even the plastic name of know-nothingism cannot keep the fusionists of New Hampshire together.—Their organ, the Concord Reporter, sends forth the following discordant notes:

"Already we see many perils which threaten the integrity and existence of the American party in this State. They exist, part of them, out of the State, and part of them in the very heart and organization of the party itself.

"In our judgment, frankness and candor are precisely what is wanted, at the present juncture, to save the American party from a total wreck in the State before it gets into power.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 12—Burque Catharine, Watts, from New York, in ballast, to J. H. Flanner.

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

Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Brown, from Topsail Inlet, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. from Schr. Mary Powell.

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

13—Bargue Tivola, Moore, from New York, in ballast, to Peirce & Dudley.

April 13—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Chatham, Allen, from Fayetteville, to J. R. Blossom.

Brig May Queen, Clifford, from Wiscasset, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay and brick.

Schr. Emily Ward, Ward, from New York, to George Harriss.

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

April 14—Schr. David Faust, Newcomb, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

15—Schr. Roan, Jones, from Boston, in ballast, to Peirce & Dudley.

Schr. Julia, Corson, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Pacific, Farrow, from Savannah, in ballast, to C. W. Bradley.

CLEARED.

April 12—Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, cotton and lumber.

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

Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

April 14—Schr. Empire, Mullen, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Willetts, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Brig Iza, Williams, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

April 14—Schr. Onward, Smith, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 61 bbls. rosin, 175,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Gulf Stream, Cranmer, for Boston, by George Harriss; with 55 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2,550 do. rosin, 60,509 feet lumber.

16—Barque Saranac, Bigley, for Cuba, by J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Thomas Denison, Story, for Nantucket, Mass., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 20 bbls. tar, 20 do. pitch, 112,000 feet lumber.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 12.—Bacon, 9@9½. Beeswax 24@25. Coffee Rio, 12@13. Laguira, 13½. St. Domingo 00@00. Cotton—Fair to good, 8½@8¾; ordinary to mid., 7½@8. Feathers 40@45. Flour Superfine, 9 15@9 25, Fine $8 87@9 00; Scratched, $8 50@8 75. Grain—Corn, 1 00@1 10. Wheat, $0@0 00. Oats 65@70; Peas, 80@90; Rye, $1 00@0 00. Hides Dry, 10@11; Green, 4@5. Lard 10@10½ Salt—Liverpool, (sack,) 1 85@2 00. Alum ℔ bu. 0 00@0 00.

Cotton—We advance our quotations, with a quite animated market. Flour—We again put up our figures, with an upward tendency. Corn—Steady. Turpentine—Yellow dip $2; Scrape $1. Spirits 35.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Naval Stores—We have no change to notice in dip and scrape turpentine. Tar is lamer and cannot be quoted over $1 50 to $1 65, according to size and quality. In Rosin and Spirits no sales to report. Corn is in good demand for shipping at 80 cents, and is much wanted.

NEW YORK, April 14.—(3 previous days)—Naval Stores—The market for Turpentine has continued very dull, and we have only to note a sale of 400 bbls. North County, previous to arrival, at $3 12½ ℔ 280 lb.—stock 8@9000 bbls.—Spirits Turpentine has not varied since Tuesday—stock 4@5000 bbls. Common Rosin is held higher, $1 62½ being refused in some instances—stock light. White Rosin is dull. Tar is without change, though a little more plenty. We note besides the above, sales of 900 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 41½@42 cents, cash—the latter chiefly in shipping order; 4000 Common Rosin, (including some low No. 1) $1 60@$1 65 ℔ 310 lb., delivered; 663 low No. 1, $1 65 ℔ bbl., in yard; 500 White, $1 87½ ℔ 310 lb., in yard; 210 North County Tar, $2 44@$2 50, as it runs, in yard, allowance to fill; and 150 Southern Pitch, $2 25 ℔ bbl. Rice—The market is active and buoyant, with an advance on all descriptions. The sales of the week amount to about 1600 tcs. at $4 75@$5 87½, cash.

HAVANA, April 8.—Sugars—Whites, inferior to florets, 8@10 rials; Yellows, do. 5¾@7¾; Browns, D S, No's 11 to 12, 5¼@5½; Cucuruchos, No's 8 to 10, 4½@5, f. o. b. Muscovados at outports continue to be held firm at from 4½@5½ rials for inferior to prime. Molasses remains unaltered, since my last report, at 2¼@2½ rials for clayed and 3¾@4 rials for Muscovado. Rice—A few small parcels South-Carolina have been sold at 13½@13¾ and 14 rials per arrobe, whilst 500 bags superior from Valancia, realized 11½ rials per arrobe. Flour—Has a downward tendency. Lumber—White Pine dull, a small quantity of Sacarapp Boards, ex. brig L. Webb, realized $25, and the cargo P. P. of the barque Mozart from Pensacola, superior quality, sold at $29, six months credit.—Super. Box Shooks very dull, without demand. 1000 Molasses Hogshead Shooks, ex. Gov. Parris, city made, sold at 21 rials, very dull. Muscovado do. extremely dull at 21 rials Empty Hhds. in demand at $3. Hoops, 12 feet R. I., at $40, 14 feet $42.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Cotton—Sales of the week 82, 500 bales, including 11,000 bales to speculators and 15,000 bales for export. The market has been buoyant and closes with an active demand, which is freely met by holders. Orleans Fair 5¾; Middling 5 3-16; Upland Fair 5¼; Middling 5.

Breadstuffs have slightly declined, and the tend