THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 7, 1855.

The Reaction Progressing.

The returns of the municipal elections held in Philadelphia, on the 1st inst., for City Commissioner City Treasurer, Common and Select Council, &c., differ slightly in their details, one account giving the majority for Treasurer to Mr. Hagert, anti-Know-Nothing; another account giving it to Morton the K. N. candidate; but in either case the majority is almost too triffling to count, and to us here it makes little odds as to which of these gentlemen happens to git in. The substantially important fact remains and it is this, that last year the Know Nothings swept everything by majori ies of eight to twelve thousand, and that this year all that majority has vanished—they are substantially defeated even if, by accident they may have succeeded in carrying one or two names on their ticket by a hundred majority. They have had their year in power—rope has been given unto them and they have hanged themselves. They have been tried and been condemed—so far as that City is concerned they are done for, and the only wonder is that instead of a loss of eight to twelve thousand they have not lost everything, for in good truth the set of rulers that city has had for the last year appear to fully merit the application to them of the language put into Mr. Wise's mouth, when he is said to have characterised some of his opponents as "lousey, Christless, Godless sinners." Out of New England," Philadelphia has always been the city most prone to be carried away by this ism. Of the great cities of the Union, it was the only one carried by this sect under another name in 1844. Their total incompetency, not to say dishonesty, so disgusted the people that the next year the receding tide left them high and dry, where they staid until all sorts of isms combined again set them afloat in 1854, and now this year they are stranded once more. So it will be all over. Every day but the more clearly exhibits the correctness of the remark which nearly every man of sence has made—"this thing can't last."

The Philadelphia Ledger (independent) says:

"The second annual election of the consolidated city was held yesterday. The contest was spirited, and the result rather curious. Last year, the American ticket carried nearly every ward in the city, electing nearly all the select and common council, the city commissioner, the city treasurer, prison inspectors, board of health, school directors, &c, in nearly every ward. Yesterday, things were reversed again, and the 'Americans' have been beaten in fourteen wards out of the twenty-four. The democrats and reformers have carried eight of the eleven select council elected, and have elected thirty-eight of the common council, equally dividing that body between them and the Americans.

"The election for city treasurer and city commissioner is close; but the figures show that Mr. Hagert, the whig candidate for treasurer, who received the support of the democrats, is elected by a small majority—156—over Morton, the 'American' candidate. Mr. Sherry, the democratic candidate for city commissioner, is elected over Hill, (American,) by a majority of 144, supposing the figures to be strictly accurate. In so close a vote, the official count may make a material difference in the result. In the aggregate vote, which gives this result, the sixth precinct of the twenty-first ward is not included.

"The votes for guardians of the poor, health officers and school directors were not counted when we went to press. They are believed to have gone much the same as the council ticket. The official count may make a difference."

☞The difference between promise and performance, profession and practice has been often remarked upon, but has seldom been so forcibly illustrated in practice, as it has been by the new order or rather *dis*-order, where they have attained power. Beginning at Maine and coming down to Pennsylvania, not a single Legislature has failed to render itself contemptible. Look at Massachusetts. Look at New York. Look at Pennsylvania. Venality, corruption and profligacy are not only charged but believed.—A legislature of New York came down on a visit to the Empire city, got beastly drunk—*stole spoons*, or at least stolen spoons were charged in their bill, and the charge not disputed, and then went back again to Albany and *passed the Main Liquor Law*. They talked about nationalism and elected Seward, and after it was done made a fuss about it, to gull the South. In Massachusetts the whole affair is a matter of "Hiss"i-ng and scorn. They have prostrated the independence of the Judiciary in the person of Judge Loring. They have outraged decency and the constitution in the nunnery investigations—their committees for that purpose had liquors supplied to them at public Hotels, the chief of them the notorious Hiss carried along a woman of undoubted (bad) character and had her bill charged to the State. A pretty censor of morals, but just the man and just the crowd to insult unprotected women and children.—Hiss out of pure shame did resign his seat, and he seems to have been the only one still capable of feeling ashamed of anything.

As for Pennsylvania, the thing is out there. It is dead. Died of its own corruptions. Half the time of the Legislature during the last winter, has been taken up in the investigation of charges of bribery and corruption, which have been clearly proved to the public mind, so clearly indeed that even the original papers of the order were forced from very shame, to lift up their voices and pray to be delivered from such a scourge.

Ten months since, the disjointed municipalities forming what was known as Philadelphia, were consolidated into one city. At the first election under the new charter, the new order swept everything by an average majority of about ten thousand. A worse governed city, or one whose finances were more corruptly administered the Union never contained. Whig, Democrat and original "native American" papers all join in giving expression to an opinion borne out by the facts of the case. Last Monday an election was held in that city. The ten thousand had melted into thin air. One or two of the K. N. officers got in by the skin of their teeth, but the preponderance of strength was plainly with the opponents of that sect. Last year the K. N's. carried the interior Pennsylvania town of Lancaster by 600 majority. An election held there on the 2d inst., shows an anti-Know-Nothing majority of 130.

Last year the Know Nothings carried Cincinati by 6,000. This year they got badly beaten spite their attempt to destroy the ballot boxes and their partial success. *That* attempt has done for them in Cincinnati and elsewhere.

Our *former* Whig cotemporaries in this State announced with much satisfaction the triumph of "Sam" in Connecticut. Well, the Legislature chosen by "Sam" has met at Hartford and chosen Wm. T. Miner, K. N., for Governor, and he has sent in his Message, in which he goes *for* Negro Suffrage and *against* the suffrage of white men if catholics or adopted citizens, or even of native protestants if unable to read and write. He goes against the Kanzas and Nebraska Law, as well as slavery in general.

We rather think that the people are begining to "see Sam," but not exactly in the most favourable light.

NEW FIRM.—As a rule we make no special allusions to our advertising patrons in our editorial columns. But there can be no rule without exceptions, one of which we may fairly make in favor of our friends of the firm of Watson, Meares & Rountree, Commission Merchants, 150 Front Street, New York, which is most essentially a North Carolina house every man in it having gone from this State, and all being good and true men in the fullest sense of the word.

We are really sorry to lose Col. Meares from this region, but we trust that his North Carolina friends will leave him and his worthy partners no ground for complaint in a pecuniary point of view.

☞The Legislature of Connecticut have elected Wm. T. Miner, (K. N.) Governor, by a vote of 117 for Miner to 70 for Ingraham, dem.

THE LATE FIRES IN THE WOODS.—A letter from Joseph Newkirk, Esq., who resides near Harrel's Store, New Hanover County, says that the fire on the 20th ult., burnt all of his fences, also those of his son, Bryant Newkirk, also their turpentine boxes. Mr. J. Newkirk estimates his loss at $2,500, and the loss sustained by his brother at $1,000.—Other persons have lost more or less in the same neighborhood. Scarcely a county in the eastern part of the State, from Brunswick to Hyde, has escaped the late fires. The loss in the aggregate must be immense.

When we gave a report of the proceedings of the Railroad Meeting held this week, at the Market House, we stated that we would refer to the matter again shortly, of course with reference to a town subscription, for we take it for granted, that to stir up our citizens upon that point was the real object of the meeting. We do not feel like going into a discussion of the pros. and cons. of the matter to-day. We will merely submit a few facts for reflection and future reference.

The Sheriff collects all the taxes that are collected in town and county, for all the purposes of State, County, Town, School, etc.; all this amounts to over seventy thousand dollars, and of these seventy thousand dollars over sixty thousand are collected in town, and let us add, that it is with a mighty tight squeeze that it can be got without sacrificing things. Of these sixty thousand dollars or thereabouts collected in town, some twenty-three to twenty-four thousand are collected for town purposes. It is evident that a tax of twenty-four thousand dollars to pay interest on four hundred thousand would just about double our taxation for town purposes.

THE ARATOR, Thos. J. Lemay, Raleigh, Editor and Proprietor. The May, and previous numbers have all come to hand. The Arator is well gotten up, and reflects credit on its enterprising proprietor. We are pleased to hear that the work is receiving an extensive patronage. Every farmer should have a copy of the Arator, or some other good Agricultural work. The Arator is only $1 per year.

We are also indebted to W. D. Cook, Esq, Raleigh, for the Cultivator. It is neatly printed, and contains much valuable reading. Price $1 per year.

The American Farmer, printed in Baltimore, by S. Sands, Esq., for May, has been received. This is an old and favorite work. It has an extensive circulation—deservedly so—and has been of incalculable value to the farmers of North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland.

☞The Savings Bank of Wilmington commenced operations last Wednesday. We are pleased to learn that the deposits have, considering every thing, been quite fair, and there is no doubt but they will increase as the institution becomes better known. The intentions of the institution are praise-worthy, and we believe it will in future be found a great relief to many a poor person who now lays up nothing from his or her hard earnings for a rainy day.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—With great astonishment I read in to-day's Herald extracts from a letter purporting to come from the pen of a certain Valentine Heckler, of Richmond, (a German,) in favor of the Know Nothings—or, at any rate, against the German Democrats. I don't know that gentleman, personally, but from what I can make out, from that letter, he seems to be not all right; his brains must be wandering at times; anyhow, he has not invented gun-powder—that is certain. He says, "if an American would come out in Germany to seek an office, he could get none."—That is true enough. But, I ask Mr. Heckler, if he would come out, would he get an office? Certainly not. Not he, and nobody else of (what they call there) the common people. Don't he know that the people there are not sovereign, and that the offices belong to the highest aristocracy? Don't he know that the offices are not filled by persons selected by and from the people, but that they are to be bought by money, they are appointed from the throne and by the monarch? Mr. Heckler seems not to see in what a ridiculous position he has placed himself by this letter; that, while he is despised by his own countrymen, and the Democrats generally, the Whigs and Know-Nethings, who use him as their tool, laugh at him behind his back, and will throw him off as soon as they need him no longer. I would say to my friend, Mr. Heckler, that the Germans don't seek for offices, (except perhaps himself,)—they only want the use of their political rights which are guaranteed to them by our great and liberal constitution; they are willing to behave themselves and do their duty as good citizens, and, therefore, they want also to be treated as such. Mr. Heckler says, "the foreigners are proscribed by the Know-Nothings." That is so; but why? Simply because they are foreigners—And, he says, "he, as a German, is not more proscribed by the Know-Nothings than, as a Whig, he was proscribed by the Democrats." And I say he ought to be proscribed by either party. He has no principles. If the Democrats proscribe such a man they are perfectly right, and if they proscribe all like him they are still more so.

If a man is a good citizen, and does all his duties as such, and loves our country, is it a difference whether he is a native-born citizen or a foreign-born citizen? And, I am certain that, if our country should be, at any time, in need of the arms of her citizens, you would see in the foremost ranks the man of German birth, fighting for his dear adopted country, which he dearly loves.

But, to come back to our Mr. Heckler. You will all be very anxious to find out the reason that made him be one of the party who hate him and his fellow countrymen?—he says it himself—money. He was bought with money. That is the reason he comes out so strong against his own countrymen, against himself. He ought to be ashamed. But one thing is certain: Mr. Heckler worked, with his letter, more in favor of the Democrats than of the Know-Nothings, because everybody will see that, like him, many more were won—bought with money. Mr. Heckler will certainly earn no laurels from this affair.

GERMANIA.

The above communication has been handed to us by an intelligent German. We think it takes too much notice of the miserable scamp. The old saying that "it is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest," applies fully to Heckler, who is a man of no sort of character in Richmond, Va., the place of his residence. A noisy, mouthy sinner, who, during the last Presidential contest, was employed by certain parties there to endeavor to gain his countrymen over to vote for General Scott, on the ground that he was for going farther in favor of foreigners than General Pierce. He is now paraded by the Know-Nothings as a man who, a foreigner himself, approves of the crusade against adopted citizens. However, Heckler is but a poor affair at any rate, and not worth taking up any time with. *That* has been abundantly proved where he is known.

The Kinney Expedition.

The New York papers announce the arrest, upon a bench warrant, of Col. Kinney on an indictment which charges him with organizing a military expedition in violation of the neutrality laws. The specific allegations on which the charge rests are not given, and it would be premature to express an opinion as to his guilt until the facts are developed on the trial, which we understand takes place in a few days. The expedition has reference to the colonization of lands within the acknowledged jurisdiction of Nicaragua, to which titles are claimed by Mr. Fabens through conveyances from the Nicaragua government, and is a different enterprise from that which Col. Kinney proposed some time since in regard to the Mosquito coast. He publishes a card in the New York papers asserting his innocence and expressing the opinion that his departure will only be deferred a few days by the proceedings against him. He was to have sailed on the 7th instant.—*Union.*

THE 4TH DISTRICT.—MR. THOMPSON DECLINES.—The Raleigh Standard, of the 5th inst., contains a letter from George W. Thompson, Esq., the Democratic nominee for Congress, in the 4th Congressional District of this State, in which that gentleman declines the nomination. We give his letter to the committee in full, as follows:

ROGER'S STORE, April 27, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: A few days past I received your letter informing me that the Democracy of the 4th District, in Convention assembled at Franklinton, on the 18th inst, selected me as their candidate in the approaching election for Congress, and that you were appointed a Committee to solicit me, in behalf of the Convention, to accept the nomination, as well as to approve the accompanying resolutions passed by that body. Having, for several years past, retired of choice from public life, as is well known to many of my political friends of Wake, it might be well supposed that my re-connection with the politics of the country would likely produce, on my part at least, some little hesitation. Though uninfluenced by the slightest degree of ambition for political preferment, nevertheless I have honestly and impartially considered the whole subject with an anxious desire of conforming to the expressed wishes of the Convention, as well as to similar wishes on the part of various other highly respectable citizens of the District not in Convention, and which have been made known to me since the adjournment of your body.

For reasons mainly growing out of my business relations of life, not necessary here to enumerate, I am constrained, gentlemen, to respectfully decline the nomination thus made by the Convention. In doing so, I must be allowed to add, I give but a very imperfect expression to my feelings, when I say from the bottom of my heart I thank the Convention, and you its Committee, individually, for the distinguished honor thus tendered to me. It might appear needless for me, gentlemen, to state in declining the nomination, that I heartily approve the political sentiments embraced in the resolutions passed by that body. I simply refer to them because in this connection I desire to speak a word for myself. By unquestionable authority I have been informed that in several localities, within the 4th Congressional District, it has been said that I was a member of this new party, commonly called Know Nothing, and not only so, but an officer of a Know Nothing Council. The charge is utterly false, and whoever asserts it, propagates an infamous falsehood and deserves the just indignation of all good citizens.

So far from having any affiliations with this new party, I have on all proper occasions in my intercourse with both Whigs and Democrats denounced all secret political associations and in the language of the resolutions by the Convention, "regarded them as repugant to the spirit of the Constitution, unworthy of men claiming to be free, and dangerous to public liberty."

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of great respect,
Your, obedient Servant,
GEO. W. THOMPSON.

To Messrs. R. C. Pritchard, Murray Stone, Ed. Graham, Haywood, W. H. Jordan, L. A. Jeffreys, J. M. Taylor, H. B. Watson, Committee.

We sincerely regret that he did not accept, and have saved the party the trouble of selecting another gentleman in his stead. The Delegates of the late convention have been requested by the chairman, Mr. Allison, to reassemble at Franklinton, on the 18th inst., to make another nomination.

☞The Hon. Thos. Ruffin, President of the State Agricultural Society, will deliver the annual address before the Society, at Ralegh, in October next.

Anti-Slavery Resolutions.

CONCORD, N. H., May 3.—The American party of this State in State Council adopted resolutions protesting against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, against the Nebraska bill and Fugitive Slave law, pledging the party to resist the further extension of slavery.

Municipal Elections at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The municipal election held here yesterday have terminated somewhat to the surprise of many. The statements are conflicting, but it is believed to have resulted in the election of a reform Treasurer and Commissioners by 140 majority. The reform ticket was a fusion of Whigs and Democrats, opposed to the Know Nothings. The select Council will stand nine Democrats and fifteen Know Nothings; and the Common Council, thirty-nine Democrats and thirty-eight Know Nothings. The Whig papers say the Select Council will stand thus: Twelve Americans and Whigs, three straight-laced Whigs, and nine Democrats.—The Common Council, as follows: Thirty-six Democrats and two Whigs, and thirty-nine Americans.

The returns show a falling off of at least 10,000 votes. Morton, the Know Nothing candidate for Treasurer, is probably elected by 200 majority.—Nothing certain can be ascertained until to-morrow.

The Massachusetts Legislature and Slavery.

The Boston Courier, referring to the fact that both branches of the Know-Nothing Massachusetts Legislature have passed resolutions for the removal of Judge Loring, because of his decision surrendering Burns, the Virginia fugitive slave, says:

"The whole debate upon the resolves, from the time of their inception, has been of the most anti-slavery character—every Senator who has spoken upon the subject, has declared himself to be an abolitionist, whether he was on one side or the other with regard to the resolves—and the first effective stroke at the independence of the judiciary of Massachusetts has been made in the arguments of the anti-slavery Senators of the present session, and these arguments did not alone refer to the action of Judge Loring."

MR. MAY AND HIS SISTER, THE NUN.—Mr. Wm. B. May of Roxbury, Mass., who accompanied the famous Nunnery Committee on their famous visit to Roxbury, stated on oath to the Investigating Committee, that he had a particular reason for wishing to see the inside of a convent, because he had a sister in a convent in Emmittsburg, Maryland, whom he *believed* he should not be allowed to see, if he should attempt to, and whom he had reason to believe was detained as a nun against her will. The Boston Daily Advertiser, however, makes the following statement which puts a very different face upon the matter:

"Within a few days past, however, this gentleman has visited Emmittsburg, when he found that he was admitted freely to the presence of his sister, and allowed unrestrained conversation with her. She had no wish to leave the establishment.

We need scarcely inform our readers that if the lady did wish to leave the institution, and had friends outside who knew her wishes—as Mr. May professed was the case—there could be little difficulty and delay in effecting her discharge. A writ of *habeus corpus* issued by a Judge of the State, would at once prevail against any parties claiming to restrain her of her liberty against her will. In some catholic countries the vows of nuns are made irrevocable by the laws of the civil authorities, but this of course is not the case in the United States. Even if the rules of convents here were as stringent as pretended, they could not stand against the process of the regular courts of law."

A HUNGRY CARPET BAG.—The Buffalo Express relates an amusing incident which occurred at Erie a few days since. A gentleman left Cleveland for New York at an early hour in the morning without his breakfast, and being very hungry, upon the arrival of the train at Erie, entered the dining room, and placing his carpet bag upon a chair, sat down beside it and commenced a vaorous attack upon the viands placed before him. By and by the proprietor of the establishment came around to collect fares, and upon reaching our friend, ejaculated, "Dollar, sir!" "A dollar!" responded the eating man, "a dollar—thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one—eh?" "That's true," said *Meanness*, "but I count your carpet bag one, since it occupies a seat." (The table was far from being crowded.) Our friend expostulated, but the landlord insisted, and the dollar was reluctantly brought forth. The landlord passed on. Our friend deliberately arose, and opening his carpet bag, full in its wide mouth, discoursed unto it, saying, "Carpet Bag, it seems you're an individual—a human individual, since you eat—at least I've paid for you, and now you must eat,"—upon which he seized everything eatable within his reach, nuts, raisins, apples, cakes, pies, and amid the roars of the by standers, the delight of his brother passengers, and the discomfiture of the landlord, phlegmatically went and took his seat in the cars. He said he had provisions enough to last him to New York, after a bountiful supply had been served out in the cars.—There was at least $8 worth in the bag—upon which the landlord realized nothing in the way of profit.—So much for meanness.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steam ship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 4th ult. She brings news one week later, having sailed from Liverpool on the 23d ult. We condence from our Northern exchanges all of any importance. It will be seen that the Allies had bombardad Sevastopol for six days, with 500 guns, with but little effect. The Vienna conference adjourned *sine die*, on the 21st ult., Russia having rejected the demand of the Allies. Austria refuses to join the Western powers. It is believed (hoped) she will remain neutral, and that is about the best the Allies expect of her. It is said that she will not take the field against Russia, at least for the present.

The Emperor and Emperess Napoleon had been to England and immensely glorified. Report says that England assents to Louis Napoleon taking command of the Allied armies in the Crimea. This, however, is doubted.

Parliament assembled on the 16th. The estimates for expenses of government for the year is eighty-six million pounds. The revenue is estimated at sixty-three millions three hundred and thirty-nine thousand pounds. It is thought that much party discord will arise from the manner of securing the new loan, as it involves a great principle of finance.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.—The bombardment of Sebastopol with 500 guns commenced on the 9th and has continued incessantly up to the 15th, at which time an assault was not deemed practicable, but the intention was to storm the place if possible.

During the first two days of the bombardment the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the city and much damage was done to the Russian works. During the night of the 13th, the left attack of the allies obtained a considerable advantage over the Russians, who were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enabled the allies to fortify the summit of the ravine, which is of great importance. Since the siege began five of the seven Admirals of the Russian fleet in Sebastopol had either died of wounds or been killed.

Gortschakoff has published an address to the garrison, in which he states that matters look more encouraging to the besieged.

Official statements return two hundred and forty-seven killed on both sides. The excitement continues.

On the 10th ult., both the French and English viewed the bombardment as effective, but nothing decisive had occurred to warrant a conclusion as to the immediate issue. The French left batteries had made a breach in the indented wall. The two fronts of the last erected Russian battery were much injured, and one of the Russian works of counter approached, near the harbor, was silenced.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—Prince Gortschakoff announces from Sebastopol that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of April the allies opened a cannonade from all the batteries, which lasted till evening and was carried on in a lesser degree throughout the night. On the 10th the bombardment was resumed and the Russians replied with success, causing a sensible loss to the besiegers, but with a loss to the garrison of 833 killed and wounded.

April 15.—Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sebastopol as follows:—The bombardment of the city continued without interruption since April 9th. The damages are repaired during the night, and Sebastopol is to-day in almost the same state of defence as on the 9th. The loss sustained by the garrison, considering the tremendous fire of the enemy, is but small.

There is nothing new from the other parts of the Crimea.

Advices from Balaklava have been received to 17th. The fire of the allies had done considerable damage, but the Russians displayed extreme activity in repairng the injured works. Several French mines had been sprung, which did considerable damage to the place.

A Russian lady has been captured making drawings of the French trenches. She said her husband was named Bonnoff, and was killed at Alma; and she had since acted as a volunteer spy.

THE BALTIC.—The operations for strengthening the Russian forts in the Baltic were going forward with great activity, and one hundred and twenty thousand troops were concentrated in the Russo-Baltic provinces. Most of the British advance squadron were detained in the Great Belt by the ice.

The Latest.

LONDON, April 23d.—1½ o'clock, P. M.—Marshal Canrobert has telegraphed from Sebastopol, under date of the 17th, that "the fire of the allies continued unabated, chiefly by artillery, but the engineers are operating, and have established us French much nearer to the place."

Another report says that the loss of life on both sides has been very great. A council of war had been held by the allies, and their fire was to be continued a week longer, after which an assault would be made

A special despatch to the Baltimore Sun gives the following additional details of the news from Sebastopol:

THE SIEGE.

CRIMEA, April 14.—During the night of the 13th, the left attack of the allies obtained a considerable advantage over the Russians, who were twice dislodged from their strongly fortified position which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enabled the allies to fortify the summit of the mountain ravines, which is of great importance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10th.—A dispatch from Mehomet Ali announces that he has slain 1400 Kurds, taken 500 prisoners, and occupied their strongest positions. Sinope and Rhodes are to be fortified.

PARIS, Friday Morning.—Gen. Canrobert writes on the 15th that the superiority of the artillery of the allies is becoming more and more certain. Our troops are now masters of many strong positions on the enemy's left.

VIENNA, Thursday.—A special courier was sent to London after the conference on Monday.

Dispatches of an authentic nature received here from the Crimea state that on the 12th a violent bombardment was directed against Malakoff Tower, which was maintained twelve hours, but without decisive result.

The allied fleets were lying in order of battle off the mouth of the harbor.

There were rumors of a serious engagement on the 11th, in which the Russians were defeated.

THE CONFERENCES.

VIENNA, Thursday.—In the tenth conference, held on Tuesday, the plenipotentiaries of Russia refused to formulate any definite counter-proposition with respect to the third point. They declared their view to be that it would be more likely to lead to a termination if such a definite proposition were to emanate from the Western Powers.

The sitting was limited to the acceptance of the above declarations by way of notification—the Western ambassadors reserving their reply.

The Conference dissolved the following day, and the representatives returned home.

FURTHER OF THE SIEGE.

The allies, on the 9th, made a breach in the bastion between the centre of the Russian works and the Quarantine fort.

Omar Pasha had landed at Kamiesch with 15,000 men, who will assist in the assault.

Admiral Bruat was anchored in Streletzka Bay, and waits fine weather to begin operations.

Three Russian batteries had been dismounted.

DANUBE AND BLACK SEA.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday.—The navigation of the Danube is now free. The Russians permit all ships to pass.

Ships were being taken up to Constantinople for cargoes of corn.

Violent storms had again occurred in the Black Sea. Six brigs, Turkish and Wallachian, were wrecked.

The Very Latest.

RUMORED SUSPENSION OF BOMBARDMENT.

LINERPOOL, Monday.—It is rumored that the bombardment of Sebastopol had been suspended in consequence of the severe loss of life on both sides.

TURKEY.

Mehemet Ali notifies the Turkish government that he has put down the Kurdish insurrection and has killed 1400 and taken 500 prisoners.

Rhodes and Sinope are to be fortified.

ITALY.

An alarming accident had occurred at Rome. The flooring of a room in the convent of St. Agnes broke through, where the Pope had assembled a number of distinguished personages, all of whom were precipitated in the room below. The Pope escaped with a slight injury, and three or four cardinals were injured, though not seriously.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The steamer Star of the West arrived here this evening, with California dates to the 9th ult., (one week later than former advices,) and $302,000 in specie. She also brings 500 passengers.

The principal consignees on her specie list are as follows: Wells, Fargo & Co., $12,700; Metropolitan Bank, 70,000; David Headley & Co., 52,000; Drexell & Co., of Philadelphia, 60,000; Ross, Falconer & Co., $27,000; Wm. Seligan & Co., $19,000; Eugene Kelley & Co., $11,000; Newhouse & Spatz, of Philadelphia, $11,000, and H. A. Kenny $9,000.

The Star of the West connected with the Uncle Sam, which, when six hours out from San Francisco, saw the steamer Sierra Nevada going in. On the 15th she passed the steamer Cortes, bound up.

Governor Felch, the President of the United States Board of Land Commisssoners, returned in the Star of the West.

The miners generally throughout California were doing well. Accounts from Kern River are as contradictory as ever.

The municipal election at Sacramento City resulted in the success of the whole know-nothing ticket, except one alderman. James L. English was chosen Mayor.

The grand jury of San Francisco had brought a presentment charging several members of the Common Council with voting on questions relating to the funding of the city debt, in which they were personally interested. Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of Aldermen Hyde, Buckingham, Van Bokkelan and Wild. They were held to bail in the sum of $2,500 each.

The scarcity of coin created much trouble in every branch of trade in California.

The annual report of the operations of the San Francisco mint shows that $7,650,000 in coin, and $6,400,034 in bars, was turned out during the year.

About half the town of Jackson, Cal., had been destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000.

The bill providing for the districting of the State passed the Assembly with an amendment rendering a special election of Congressmen necessary in December next, which, says the Alta Californian, will deprive the State of her representative in Congress for two or three months

The miners on Canyon Creek were doing well, and some were making as high as $50 per day.

Advices from Utah to March 1st mention that Col. Steptoe's appointment to succeed Brigham Young as Governor, caused great discontent, and petitions were in circulation praying the re-appointment of Young. Dr Garland Hart, the Indian Agent for Utah, had arrived at Salt Lake city, and entered on his duties. Walker, the famous Utah Chief, died near Fillmore City on the 29th of January.

R. Roman, Edward Jones and A. A. Cohen have been appointed assignees of Adams & Co.

From the Shelby Intelligencer.

Rail Road Meeting in Cleaveland County.

SHELBY, N. C., April 21, 1855.

The citizens of Cleaveland, having been called together by public notice, assembled in the Court-House, where they were joined by highly respectable delegates from Lincoln, Gaston and Rutherford, to which counties invitations had been extended.

The meeting was organized by calling C. C. Henderson, of Lincoln, to the chair, and appointing Gen. George W. Logan, of Rutherford, and J. M. Newson, of Shelby, secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Holmesly, H. Cansler, Esq., of Lincoln, was invited to explain the object of the meeting; whereupon Mr. C. arose, and, thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, courteously declined to speak, on the ground that, as it was a county meeting, an address from some gentleman of Cleaveland would, he thought, be more appropriate and acceptable.

Dr. Miller, of Cleaveland, then moved the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. In accordance with which the Chair appointed Dr. Miller, Dr. Williams, Rev. A. J. Cansler, J. K. Irby and Wm. Roberts, who retired to prepare a report.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was entertained by Jas. H. White, Esq., of Gaston, and Gen. Bynum, of Rutherford, whose eloquent remarks, encouraging the enterprise, gave the highest satisfaction.

When the cheers following Gen. Bynum's admirable address had subsided, Dr. Miller, as chairman of the Committee, offered the following:

WHEREAS, There was a charter granted by the last Legislature to build a Railroad from Wilmington, via Charlotte, to Rutherfordton, to be known as the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company; and, whereas, a laudable zeal has been manifested by the citizens of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Rutherford counties, to secure the charter; and, whereas we, the citizens of Cleaveland county, believe that, if the road be built, it should pass through the centre of this county, and we feel it our duty to aid in this the greatest of all enterprizes of the kind ever offered to us; knowing that, if said road be completed, it must greatly enhance the value of our real estate and afford a market at home for all agricultural products; and seeing the great advantage that must necessarily follow; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of this county are due and are hereby tendered to the members of the Legislature who aided in passing the charter.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Cleveland county, feel it our duty to aid this great enterprise to the fullest extent.

Having offered the resolutions, Dr. Miller declining to make a speech, expressed a wish to hear the views of his friends from the adjoining counties; but being urged to keep the floor by some remarks on the resolutions, from Mr. Cansler, the Doctor continued, delivered an admirable Rail Road speech, giving the highest pleasure to the meeting, and doing much credit to his head and heart. He paid a high compliment to the members of the late Legislature, closing with a powerful appeal to the citizens of the county, who, he said, stood generally upon an equality, to unite all their meani to secure the great boon so liberally offered them. The hearty cheering that followed Dr. Miller's speech indicated the enthusiasm that had been awakened in the meeting.

Dr. Miller's speech was followed by appropriate speeches from Messrs. Cansler, White and Lander, after which the preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting, having the signatures of the Chairman and Secretaries, to whom the thanks were expressed, were ordered to be published in the Carolina Intelligencer, the Hokeville Express, and the Charlotte Democrat and Whig, with a request that they be copied by all others in the State friendly to the enterprise.

C. C. HENDERSON, Chairman.

G. W. LOGAN, J. M. NEWSON, } Secretaries.

The Mormons.

Brigham Young delivered a characteristic address at the Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, in February. We extract the closing paragraph:

"The newspapers are teeming with statements that I said 'President Pierce and all hell could not remove me from office.' I will tell you what I did say, and what I now say; the Lord reigns and rules in the armies of the heavens, and does his pleasure among the inhabitants of the earth. He sets up a kingdom here, and pull down another there, at His pleasure He walks in the midst of the people, and they know it not. He makes kings, presidents and governors at his pleasure; hence I conclude that I shall be governor of Utah territory just as long as He wants me to be; and for that time, neither the President of the United States, nor any other power, can prevent it. Then, brethren and sisters, be not worried about my being dismissed from office; for when the President appoints another man to be Governor of Utah territory, you may acknowledge that the Lord has done it, for we should acknowledge His hand in all things."

The Mormons have their missionaries in every quarter of the world, proselyting in every principal city in Europe, Asia and Africa; they are at work; and the Deseret News contains communications from these laborers, which exhibit great success.

FLOUR SHIPPED FROM CANADA TO RICHMOND.—The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch of Tuesday says:

"By reference to our commercial head, it will be seen that one hundred barrels of Canada flour had been consigned to Messrs. Shields & Somerville, of this city. As this is the first Canada flour ever received in Richmond, and is not unlike shipping coals to Newcastle, we make a note of it, as one of the extraordinary events of the day."

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—The Teller of the Bank of Fayetteville showed to us a few days ago, a counterfeit $20 note on the Bank of Charlotte, which is well calculated to deceive. The following description may put our readers on their guard. Letter A, No. 543, dated 8th Oct., 1853; signatures well executed, but upon comparing them with a genuine note, a very slight difference may be seen. The No., date, names of Cashier and President, all seem to be in the same hand writing and with the same ink, which is not the case with the genuine. The vignette of the note is a little blurred. The legs of the Horse getting shod can hardly be seen, while on the genuine they are plain. The faces in each corner of the note are not well done. The general appearance of the whole note is lighter than the genuine.

A man by the name of J. H. Skillman, said to be a mule driver from Kentucky, attempted to pass one of the above named Bills at the Bank of Fayetteville on Friday, last, and was told there that it was not a good note, and yet afterwards passed it off in this place. He had left town before the imposition was discovered.—*Observer.*

The Cold Shoulder.—Those Democrats who were deluded into the Know Nothings, are now receiving cold comfort from various quarters. The *Newark Mercury* has the following:

"The American cause must have the favor and confidence of the old Whig party, or it will fail. They must and will compose the great body of its supporters everywhere, and these old Whigs will not be led by such persons as claim the leadership of the open American movement of this State. The sooner that is known the better. In the last Legislature these Americans were huckstering and bargaining with both the old parties, ready to sell their votes to the highest bidder on any and every occasion. There will be a majority without them next year, if any should be so fortunate as to be returned."

MARRIED.

In this county, by the Rev. Colan Shaw, Mr. WM. B HENRY, to Miss ELIZABETH COSTIN, daughter of H T. Costin, Esq., all of this county.

At Federal Point, in this county, on Sunday, 6th instant, by Joseph G. Pickett, Esq., Mr. RICHARD L. SELLERS, of this town, to Miss MARY R. CRAIG.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 3.—Cotton is coming in great quantities and the business part of the town present a most animated and stirring appearance. Extremes range from 6¼ to 8½, and the market buoyant. Flour—8½ to 9, with an upward tendency. Corn—85 to 90. Meal, 90. Bacon, 10—hog round. Butter, 16 to 18 cents. Eggs, 12½c. Chickens, 15 to 20c., and scarce.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Cotton—The market is steady Buyers demand a reduction. Orleans fair 5¾, middling 5¼. Upland fair 5¾, middling 5 1-6@5¼. There has been an active speculative demand. Sales during the nine days 70,000 bales; sales to speculators 10,000 bales; sales to exporters 9,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat and flour have slightly declined. Corn has slightly advanced. Western canal flour 38@41s; Ohio flour 42@43s; white wheat 11s 6d@12s 2d; white corn 42s@42s 6d; yellow corn 43s@43s 6d. Brown & Shipley say:

Flour has declined 1s, and wheat has declined 3d. Corn in more demand, holders realizing 6d advance. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 42s@42s 6d., and 39s@41s, for sour Ohio 42s.

Messrs. Gardner & Co., quote:—Provisions.—There has been more activity in the market and prices are firmer. Pork is in better demand, and former prices are maintained. The stock is heavy. Bacon is improving and prices have advanced 1s@1s 6d on the week. Lard is in good request and a fair business has been doing at 1s. advance, the market closing firm. Tallow is active and 2s. dearer.

The various circulars report rosin in fair demand, with sales at 4s 3d for common to 7s for fine. Turpentine is in limited demand at 7s 3d@7s 6d. Spirits sell slowly at 33s Tar has improved.

Manchester markets quiet, and for the week tolerably firm.

Baring Brothers & Co's London circular quotes: Iron is steady and prices are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Cotton is steady and unchanged. Wheat and flour are lower and the market is quiet. Corn has slightly advanced. Iron is unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money is abundant, notwithstanding the new loan. The bullion has decreased £56,000 sterling. Consols leave off at 89½@89¾ for money.

Prices of American stocks are well supported, without any animated demand.

TARBORO', May 4.—Turpentine—Dip $2@2 25; Tar $1 @1 25; Scrape 30@35 cts. ℔ 100 lbs. Corn $3 50@3 75 ℔ bbl. Bacon 10@12 cts. Lard 9½@10 cts. Cotton 6@6½ cts.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

May 3.—Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, from Portland, Me., to Kidder & Martin.

Schr. George, Ward, from New York, to Russell & Bro.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

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

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

Steamer Henrietta, D