THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUG. 6, 1855

THE ELECTION.—The election here Thursday was the most excited Congressional contest which we have ever seen in the District, and brought out the largest town vote; but, we are happy to say, that, generally speaking, all passed off quietly and peaceably. The few returns that we know of we give. We can now, without being accused of bragging for any ulterior ends, express our opinion—nay, our conviction, that Mr. Winslow is elected by a large majority, and that Mr. Reid is badly beaten, as usual. We had thought from the big bragging of the Council here, that Mr. Reid would have done much better at this precinct. With all the invisibility and invincibility of "Sam" here, he only got sixty-two majority. Mr. Winslow's majority in the county, will be something in the neighborhood of five hundred. It may be more and it may be less. The Democratic party has passed through its hardest trial, and passed through it triumphantly. Like Virginia, North Carolina has put down her foot and testified that Know-Nothingism is not the ism for a Southern State. It is not the ism for the old Cape Fear country, and the result will show it. It has made little or no impression among the honest yeomanry of the country. It never will make any impression. Look at Long Creek. Look at the good old Democratic ground. Look at the good old farmers of New Hanover and Duplin. In town here, chagrined by their small 62 majority, they talk about country vote coming in and preventing them swamping the Democrats. Now, the fact is that the country vote polled here yesterday was smaller than usual. Of citizens of the county, who voted at this precinct, there were 42 for Winslow, and 10 for Reid. At Stricklandsville, in Duplin county, the vote stood 134 for Winslow to 36 for Reid. Winslow's majority at Smithville is some seven. We will hear enough tomorrow from the whole district to come very close to the exact state of the case.

☞ The canvass is closed and the vote cast in this State, and we are glad of it. We are glad that the "heated term" is done with, and the excitement of the last few weeks measurably at an end. It is too soon to review the field, or report the killed and wounded. We can only await returns with what patience we may.

We never remember a Congressional canvass in North Carolina, that elicited as much feeling as this, and in the midst of excitement no doubt many unguarded expresions have been used—many unkind feelings entertained for the time being. Could we wipe every such thought or feeling, nay, the very recollection of every such thought or feeling from our mind, we would gladly do so. A man never feels so badly—never punishes himself worse, than when he is angry with somebody else. We are no preacher, but, for all that, would take the liberty of turning exhorter for the occasion, and commending these considerations to the rest of mankind.

Upon the whole, everything passed off quietly and peaceably, as it ought to have done. We would that our time of holding elections could be changed to some earlier month, say May. A canvass in July is awful—ruinous both to health and temper.

For the results we would refer to the few returns that have come to hand, stating, in addition that the majority in Brunswick, for Mr. Ried, is said to be 120; in Bladen, 240, and some precincts to hear from. It is reported that Mr. Reid obtained 274 majority in Fayetteville. We believe that the usual majority against the Democratic candidate, in Fayetteville is about one hundred. We expected to have received the vote of Duplin to-day, but somehow it has failed. We suppose that Duplin will give Mr. Winslow at least 600, and probably more. One or two precincts in Robeson, show a large gain for Mr. Winslow. As we have said, Fayetteville has gone strong for Mr. Reid, but Cumberland and Harnett have, we think, gone for Mr. Winslow, who is unquestionably elected by some thousand to fourteen hundred.

For the other districts. Some few returns indicate certainly the election of Mr. Branch in the Raleigh District, of Mr. Ruffin in the Wayne District, and, most probably, of Mr. Reade over Mr. Kerr in the fifth District. Messrs. Craige and Clingman are about as surely elected as that they ran. Dr. Shaw will probably beat Col. Paine in the first District. This is doubtful.

Messrs. Shaw, Ruffin, Winslow, Branch, Craige and Clingman, anti-Know-Nothings, are most probably elected, and Messrs. Reade and Puryear, K. N.'s, though some think that even these two last named gentlemen may possibly be beaten.

☞ In giving an account of the speaking on Wednesday night, we made several important omissions. At the conclusion of Mr. Ashe's remarks to the Democratic meeting, we went to see the procession of the "American party," and had supposed that Mr. Ashe delivered the last speech at Major Walker's yard.—The fact was, however, that further very capital addresses were made by John L. Holmes and G. J. McRee, Esqr's. Mr. McRee spoke purely as a States' Rights man, and, as such, he was opposed to the new order.

We understand that two or three other gentlemen, besides those we mentioned, addressed the meeting at the Oaks.

For the Journal.

TARBORO', N. C., Aug. 2d, 1855.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—*Gents.*:—The Know-Nothings have suffered here to-day a severe defeat. There were 130 votes cast, of which Ruffin, (dem.) received 113, and Latham, (K. N.) 17 votes. I have been traveling, since I left Wilmington, through the whole of Edgecombe, and found Know-Nothingism VERY UNPOPULAR, and Democracy stronger than it ever was before. No doubts are here entertained that the Know-Nothings will be *completely* defeated, throughout the whole country.

Yours, S.

A SMALL BUSINESS.—David Reid, the know-nothing candidate, we see by the Wilmington Journal, has been trying to make a little capital for himself and party at our expense. In Duplin county he stated that the editor of this paper "had been raised by Mr. Bayne, a Catholic, and had, no doubt, imbibed much of his feelings or opinions." Mr. Reid must have known at the time he was making the statement that Mr. Bayne, once the editor of the Carolinian, was no Catholic—we say he must have known this fact, and believing that he did know it, we are bound to think that he has resorted to this kind of electioneering for the purpose of injuring us with Protestants and gaining a few votes for himself. It is well known in this community that Wm. H. Bayne was not an admirer of the Catholic church—that he disliked the priests of that church so much that he would not consent for one of them to read prayers over him during his sickness. Yet Mr. Reid is going through the country asserting that "Bayne" was a Catholic, and that the present editor of the Carolinian had imbibed his feelings and opinions! A small business, indeed.

We are not a sectarian bigot in religious matters—we can see something to admire in all the different christian creeds, and believe there are some good people in all churches—but we think less of the Catholic church than of any other, and if we entertain any prejudice against a particular church, it is against the Catholic. Nevertheless, we have deemed it our duty to battle for principle and for religious freedom, and oppose a religious test being applied to any portion of our fellow-countrymen. We are not a defender of the Catholic church, but are doing all we can to uphold religious freedom as guaranted by the Constitution, to override which is one of the aims of know-nothingism. We are doing more for Protestantism and to disseminate the Bible, than Mr. Reid, and we dare him to a showing.—*Carolinian.*

From the N. O Crescent, July 3.

Excitement in New Orleans about a Witch.

A few days since, rumors spread that two or three German gipsies, generally known as wood pilferers, blackberry pickers, and who occupied a miserable little shanty on the Gentilly road near the juncture of Enharpe street—a long way in the rear of the third district—were neither more nor less than witches, of Satan's choicest breed. Wonderful and thrillling were the stories circulated of their mysterious doings, though no evil has yet been traced to them. Numerous persons declared that they saw the hags brewing infernal decoctions in a hole in the ground, back of their shanty; also, that they saw them engaged in a witch dance—all hopping round on one foot, and making extraordinary leaps in the air; a gardener living in the neighborhood solemnly declared that he saw the chief witch—an old beldame named Elizabeth Sutherland—come flying out of her chimney, heels foremost; and that she snorted flames of living fire from her nostrils.

We would never have believed that stories like these could obtain credenco with anybody; but it is an actual and melancholy fact, that hundreds of people comprising representatives of the varied colors aod nationalities of people in the old third, believed them so far as to trudge all the way out to the Ridge to see for themselves. This was on Friday and Saturday last. It was a curious sight to see these people collecting around the mysterious shanty, at a respectful distance, climbing into trees and upon fences and every other available eminence, to watch, with suppressed breath and straining eyes, the movements of them whom they verily believed to be daughters of the devil. The women gratified the curiosity of these visiters by cutting up various senseless didoes, which were interpreted into living proofs of the demoniac presence; and as the superstitious always enlarge upon what they see, the stories they told on their return caused still larger crowds to go out on Sunday.

The fences being crowded with spectators, that they broke down in several places; and so all-absorbing was the desire to see without going near, that numbers climbed upon a house in the vicinity, and remaining there, some going and others coming, throughout the day; always in spite of the owner's remonstrance, and the danger of the roof breaking in. The unlucky ruralist found his premises invaded as by a swarm of human locusts, whom he found it impossible either to coax or drive off.

On Monday the 'furore' increased. The fences, trees and house of the unlucky neighbor, were besieged by a crowd that could not have consisted of less than a thousand persons. The old women kept up their antics, going in and out of their shanty, and cooking, as was supposed, all sorts of unnatural things in the hole in the ground. How long this excitement would have continued there is no telling; for the owner of the besieged house, fearful that the roof would give way beneath the crowd, and losing all patience, came into the police office and prayed for the arrest of the so-called witches.

Sergeant Johnson accordingly sallied out and captured the chief witch, Elizabeth Sutherland, much to the astonishment and admiration of the crowd there assembled. The crowd, of course, followed to the guard-house, and after the old woman was locked up, continued to hang about the place, under the same superstitious spell which had lured them out to the Ridge and detained them there. The officers at the station found the crowd a nuisance, and made repeated endeavors to drive them away, but without success At midnight, one of the officers, a little more waggish than the rest, went out and gravely told the crowd that the witch had escaped by changing into a cat and leaping through the window bars of her cell, leaving her human skin behind; in proof of which he held up something, which in the dark had the effect of sending part of the crowd away; but considerable numbers who wouldn't believe such a cock and bull story as that, remained about the guard-house till morning. Then the crowd re-assembled, and was so great and bothersome that Recorder Suezenou had to post officers about the building to keep the side-walks clear; the court room being as crowded as a pot-pie.

The Recorder, after questioning the old woman for a while, concluded that she was only human, and had got a little crazy from picking berries in the sun; so he gave her over to some charitable people of the Second District, who took an interest in her from the strange stories of which she was the heroine. The old woman, it seems, professes to be a fortune-teller, and told several fortunes, good and bad, to the officers of the court, by reading lines in their hands. Taking the hand of Sergeant Johnson, who had arrested her, she scanned it closely for a while, then looking at him with a wild eye and, holding up a skinny finger, she said solemnly, "Young man, you will not live long!"

At this a shudder ran through the crowd; Johnson is said to have turned pale, but this we don't believe; and several idlers ran home for the purpose, as was suspected, of writing petitions to the Police Board for the expected vacancy. After the old woman left, the crowd gradually dispersed. When we were down there, at ten o'clock, there were still superstitious faces lingering about the building; and we were not a little surprised and amused by the tall darkey who stays at Recorder Ramos's Office—a real intelligent, sensible fellow, as we thought—asking us to find out and let him know, for good and earnest, if the skin of the witch was still in the cell! We knew long ago that there were all sorts of people in the Third District; but we never suspected that superstition reigned so largely among them.

Why do Teeth decay.

All the theories that again and again have been advanced in answer to this inquiry, have long since vanished before the true doctrine of the action of external corrosive agents. The great and all powerful destroyer of the human teeth is acid, vegetable or mineral; and it matters not whether that acid is formed in the mouth by the decomposition of particles of food left around and between the teeth, or whether it is applied directly to the organs themselves; the result is the same, the enamel is dissolved, corroded, and the tooth destroyed. Much, very much of the decay in teeth may be attributed to the corrosive effects of ascelate acid, which is not only in common use as a condiment in the form of vinegar, but it is generated by the decay and decomposition of any and every variety of vegetable matter.

When we consider how very few persons, comparatively, take especial pains to remove every particle of food from between and around their teeth immediately after eating, can we wonder that diseased teeth are so frequently deplored?—*Exchange.*

The above does not afford good reason why the teeth of our people are so subject to early decay, in comparison with the teeth of the people of some other countries. It is generally allowed that there is work for five times the number of dentists in the United States than there is in Britain, and that, while bad teeth is the exception there it is the rule here.

We believe that our people take more pains with their teeth by washing than the natives of Ireland, and yet the Irish have far better teeth. Acetic acid cannot be the cause of this early decay of teeth among us; indeed we know it is not. There is no subject of more importance than this; for if the early decay of teeth among our people is not the result of ill health, we all know that bad teeth are injurious to health. The health of people is a question of the very first importance; it is of more consequence than any other. It is our opinion that if more coarse hard biscuit were eaten in early life, to exercise the teeth, they would be less liable to early decay. The very form of some of our teeth are adapted to grinding, and if not properly exercised, they must become tender and delicate.

[*Scientific American.*

The First Know-Nothing.

An old Methodist friend of ours, who holds Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" next in his heart to the Bible, while he looks on Know-Nothingism as a device of the devil to cheat American mankind out of all the elements of vital and truly evangelical Christianity it now possesses, has found in Bunyan the real founder of the family he so reprobates, and accordingly sends us the following:

"Much speculation has been indulged in with reference to the original stock, and from which the present delectable Know-Nothing family sprung. Its origin is not very honorable, if we are to judge the family by the company in which it is found. Bunyan makes mention of old grandmother "Know-Nothing' in his Pilgrim's Progress, thus: "But, when Timorous was got home to her house, she sends for some of her neighbors, to wit: Mrs. Betseyes, Mrs. Inconsiderate, Mrs. Light-mind, and Mrs. Know-Nothing.' This was a 'council' convened for the purpose of condemning the course of Christiana, the wife of Christian, who, with her children, had that morning started on a pilgrimage to the celestial city."

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

PALMERSTON MINISTRY STILL IN POWER.

Preparation for the Assault at Sebastopol.

Another Secret Expedition in Progress—Siege of Kars by the Russians—The Markets, &c.

HALIFAX, August 1—The steamer Asia arrived here last night with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 21st ult., one week later than previous advices.

There is nothing decisive, as yet, from the seat of war.

Roebuck's motion for a vote of censure, made in the House of Commons, has been rejected by a vote of 190; consequently the Palmerston ministry still exists.

It was rumored that Sir William Molesworth will succeed Lord John Russell as Colonial Secretary.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—There is nothing from the seat of war except that formidable preparations were in progress before Sebastopol for an assault on the Malakoff. Two or three small sorties had been made, but each were repulsed by the allies.

The Turks and Sardinians had returned from their expedition to Baidar to Balaklava, where another secret expedition is in preparation, destination not known. It is probably intended for Odessa.

The Russians are besieging Kars, and the Turkish forces in Asia are hard pressed.

THE WAR.—The general aspect of the war is not at all encouraging to the cause of the allies. Some slight successes, it is true, have lately attended their efforts, but they are of no moment.

Three successive sorties were made by the Russians on the French works on the night of the 15th, the assailants coming from the Malakoff tower Each assault was repulsed by the French without material loss.

Another sortie was made upon the English on the night of the 17th, which was also repulsed.

On the 18th another sortie was made upon the batteries at Careening Bay, which was vigorously repulsed.

The Russian ships were beginning to suffer from the French batteries at Quarantine Bay.

The report that Prince Gotschakoff had received reinforcements is fully confirmed.

Another Black Sea expedition is being fitted out by the allies, supposed for Odessa or for the relief of the Turks, who are hard pressed at Anatolia.

ASIA.—The Russian army had invested Kars and Kutai, and were hard pressing the Turks in Batoum. The Russians were bringing up the siege guns, and the situation of the Turkish force was considered critical, as the Russians held all the roads to Eurzeroum.

THE PRINCIPALITIES—In the principalities the reduction of the Austrian forces continues.

FROM THE BALTIC.—The British ships were reconnoitering the approaches to Abo.

DENMARK.—Denmark has refused to abolish the sound dues.

GERMANY.—Austria has addressed a circular to the Germanic Diet strongly favoring peace, and threatening to hold the principalities while hostilities continue, and asking the Germanic confederation to maintain their present attitude. The Diet replied that the circumstances existing do not call for fresh measures, and it does not contemplate extending its obligations or engagements.

ENGLAND.—Parliamentary business for the past week has been unimportant, except the vote on Mr. Roebuck's motion.

It is reported that Sir Benjamin Hall will be commissioner of works, and Sir John Shelley president of the board of health.

FRANCE.—There is nothing new or important in the progress of events in this empire.

SPAIN.—Don Escaiante has been appointed minister to Washington.

The rupture between Rome and Spain is now complete in consequence of the church property bill. The Papal *Charge* has demanded his passport.

The Black Warrior dispute has been definitely settled by the granting of indemnity to the amount of 1,000,000 reals

The General of the Carlists has been shot at Garonne.

Insurrectionary skirmishes hava occured at Burgos.

A treaty with the Dominican Republic has been sanctioned by the Cortes.

ITALY.—The allied powers have expressed their formal disapprobation of attempted insurrection at Modena. Arrests have been made at Spezzia, Carrara and elsewhere, and the French garrisons at Rome have been reinforced.

Mazzini publishes a letter in the Genoa papers warning Italians against Bonapartist intrigues.

Most of the small German States are preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hanoverian Cabinet was hourly expected.

RUSSIA.—Dissensions are still reported between the Czar and Constantine. The Prince of Prussia is about visiting St Petersburg, to act, as is supposed, as a mediator.

The Russian official journal complains that on the 3d of July six English boats, under the protection of a flag of truce, entered the harbor of Kanma and plundered the shipping until driven off by fire from the shore.

Further News by Steamer Asia.

BOSTON, August 2.—The steamer Asia arrived here to-day. The English files contain some extracts of interest, in addition to the Halifax despatch. The Asia's mails will reach Baltimore to-morrow evening.

THE WAR.—Pelissier, whose character suffered much after the repulse of the 18th of June, was regaining confidence, and from the strength of the French works now close advanced toward the Malakoff, there is a probability of its early capture.

A dispatch from General Simpson is published, giving an account of the embarkation of the body of Lord Raglan for England. Pelissier placed a garland of *immortelles* on the coffin, and the French troops formed an avenue of men six miles long, from the camp to the sea.

The following are the latest dispatches. Under date of July 16, Gen. Pelissier telegraphs:

"The enemy, who had for some days endeavored in vain to stop our left approaches in front of the Malakoff Tower, attempted last night to drive us back, but they were repulsed by the first division of the second corps Three times the Russians threw themselves upon our trenches with their usual shouting, but after each attempt they were compelled to retreat by the steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind them many of their slain."

July 17, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Nothing of importance has occured. The army is in good health." July 18, he telegraphs: "A sortie made on the left attack was repulsed with only three casualties on the British side."

The French have cleared Kamiesh of all suspicious persons, and have established a municipality.

The British General Eyre has had a leg amputated. General Sir John Campbell died within Sebastopol, and, under a flag of truce, his sword was returned.

GERMANIC RELATIONS.—It is stated in Vienna that a better understanding now exists between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets, and that their action in the Federal Diet will be identical. There is also a rumor—scarcely creditable however—that the allies propose that the Crimea be given to Turkey, the Principalities to Austria, and Lombardy to Sardinia. England and France to have contingent advantages.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Turkish loan bill passed the House of Commons by only three majority, and the London papers express great astonishment at the small majority under the circumstances.

The Cunard steamship Arabia was at Liverpool, embarking troops for the seat of war.

A committee has been investigating into the police outrages in the recent Hyde Park demonstrations.

Anthony Gibbe & Sons, of London, are appointed financial agents of Peru.

Dr. Amoud, Napoleon's St. Helena doctor, is dead.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur contains a decree modifying the fmport duties on several articles.

The sum set apart for the expense of the Fete Napoleon, on the 18th of August, is to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the war.

Five hundred Russians, now at Toulon, are to be changed at Odessa for French prisoners of June 18.

GERMANY.—Most of the small German States are preparing to disarm, The resignation of the Hanoverian Cabinet is hourly expected, and it is said Count Platen will be the new Premier.

Capt. Merryman, of the American barque Undine, has been the first to refuse payment of the Hanoverian State dues. He refused to show his papers; yet was permitted to proceed to Hamburg and deliver his cargo.

DENMARK.—The Danish Government is understood to have replied to the United States in a long document, regretting that the Cabinet at Washington had not given longer notice of its intention respecting the non-payment of Sound dues, especially in the present crisis, when Denmark's neighbors are endeavoring to draw her into a war; and further, that the abolition of Sound dues would be a loss of many thousands of dollars to Denmark, and a saving of not more than two hundred dollars annually to the shipping of the United States. Denmark, therefore, considers it impossible on the short notice to comply, and believes that other nations will regard America's demand unfavorably.

OFFICE OF ENGINEER & SUP'T W. & W. R. R.,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug 1st, 1855.

MR. BASS:—I am directed by our President to say that, when you go on Mr. Hand's business, or at reasonable times to see your family, you can pass *free*. This not being such a time, he declines allowing a *free* passage. There is no agreement on the part of the Road to pass his (the Contractor's) hands free at all; but a reasonable indulgence in this respect on Saturday nights to visit, not delaying work, will always be made.

Yours truly,
S. L. FREMONT,
Eng. & Sup't.

To J. L. BASS.

I certify, on honor, that the above is a true copy of my note to Mr. Bass, in reply to his application for a *free* passage for himself and three others to visit Weldon yesterday; which has been requested of me this moment for publication.

S. L. FREMONT,
Eng. & Sup't W. & W. R. R.

Aug. 2d.

The following is a Regulation of the Road, adopted by the Board of Directors, 2d of March last:

"*No free tickets will be given to employees except on Company's business, and none to their families in any case.*"—[P. 22, section 2d, Regulations of March 2, 1855.

It is proper to state (in giving the above letter to the public) that by the new regulations of the W. & W. R. R., employees of this Road do not ride *free*, unless on Company's business, except in a few special cases. It is made the duty of the Eng. & Supt., by these Regulations of the Road, to see them enforced. He does not exercise authority to pass persons *free* that have no claims on the Company for such *free* riding. By this change an increased income for the Road, has been the consequence of this proper and just regulation, and no reason can exist for passing these men free at all. They were employed by a Mr. Hand, who has a contract for building a Bridge for the Company; and not one word, as we have said, gives Mr. Hand any claim to pass his men *free*; but as the officers of the road thought this might be a fair, understanding so far as to pass on contractor's business, they accorded it. But to leave their work in the middle of the week to go 162 miles to vote, it was requiring a great deal to say that a free passage should be accorded to them.

Do or do not the President and Superintendent deserve the thanks of the Stockholders in guarding their interests?

This statement is made because some little talk has arisen with reference to the note of the Eng. & Sup't to Mr. Bass. The public can judge for themselves, which is the proper way.

Patrick Henry, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, on Immigration and Religious Toleration.

"Encourage immigration, encourage the husbandmen, the mechanics, the merchants of the old world, to come and settle in this world of promise; make it the house of the skillful, the industrious, and the happy, as well as the asylum of the distressed; fill up the measure of your population as you can by the means which Heaven has placed in your power, and I venture to prophecy there are those living who will see this favored land among the most powerful on earth. Yes, sir, they will see her great in arts and arms, her golden harvest running over an immeasurable extent, her commerce penetrating the most distant seas, and her cannon silencing the vain boasts of those who now appear to rule the waves."—*Patrick Henry.*

"The honest, patient and industrious German readily unites with our people, establishes himself upon some of our fat lands, fills capacious barns, and enjoys in tranquility, and abundant fruits which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country or its laws, when called by the duty of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philosophical Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty in our society. But of all foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the 'natives of the Emerald Isle.' In some of the visions that have passed through my imagination, I have supposed that Ireland was originally a part and parcel of this continent, and that by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and drifting across the ocean, it was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain. The same open heartedness, the same generous hospitality, the same careless and uncalculating indifference about human life, characterizes the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has sometimes been called the Ireland of America; and I have no doubt that if the current of emigration were reversed, and set from America upon the shores of Europe, instead of being from Europe to America, every American emigration to Ireland would there find as every Irish emigrant here finds, a hearty welcome and a happy home."—*Henry Clay.*

"It seems to be the American destiny, the mission which has been entrusted to us here on the shore of the Atlantic, the conception and the great duty to which we are born, to show that all sects and all denominations, professing reverence for the authority of the author of our being and belief in his revelations, may safely be tolerated without prejudice either to our religion or our liberties.

"We are Protestants generally speaking, but you all know that there presides at the head of the Supreme Judicature of the United States a Roman Catholic; and no man, I suppose, through the whole United States, imagines that the Judicature is less safe and the administration of public justice is less respectable or less secure, because the Chief Justice of the United States has been, and is, a firm adherent of that religion—and so it is in every department of society among us.

"In both Houses of Congress, in all public offices, we proceed on the idea that a man's religious belief is a matter above human law, that it is a question to be settled between him and his Maker, because he is responsible to none but his Maker for adopting or rejecting revealed truth.

"And here is the great distinction which is sometimes overlooked, and which I am afraid is now too often overlooked in New England, the glorious inheritance of the sons of the Pilgrims.

"Men for their religious sentiments are accountable to God alone!"—DANIEL WEBSTER.

TO KEEP SILK.—Silk articles shauld not be kept folded in white paper, as the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will probably impair the color of the silk Brown or blue paper is better; thd the yellowish, smooth paper of India is best of all. Silks intended for dress should not be kept long in the house before they are made up, as lying in the folds will have a tendency to impair its durability by causing it to cut or split; particularly if the silk has been thickened by gum.

Thread lace veils are very easily cut, satin and velvet being soft are not very easily cut. But dresses of velvet should not be laid by with any weight above them; if the nap of a thin velvet is laid down, it is not possible to raise it up again. Hard silk should never be wrinkled, because the thread is easily broken in the crease: and it never can be rectified. The way to take the wrinkles out of silk scarfs and bandkerchiefs is to moisten the surface evenly with a sponge and some weak glue, and then pin the silk with some toilet pins around the shelves on a mattress or feather bed, taking pains to draw out the silk as tight as possible. When dry the wrinkles will have disappeared. The reason of this is obvious to every person It is a nice job to dress light colored silk, and few should try it. Some silk articles should be moistened with weak glue or gum-water, and the wrinkles ironed out by a hot flat-iron, on the wrong side.—*Scientific American.*

VACCINATION.—The learned world is all alive. A physican, a man of the world, published about a fortnight ago, a book upon a subject which in former times agitated all Europe. The book is entitled "Moral and Physical Degeneration of the Human Race in consequence of Vaccination;" and in it Jenner is accused of having helped to thin off the European family. You may well suppose that such a work will scarcely go unnotfced. Official science has preserved a great dose of admiration for the English doctor who found upon the cow's dug the specific which now-a-days is administered to every child that is born. On the other hand a certain school of medicine has lately grown up whose object is to rid the world of vaccination. According to these men all modern diseases result from inoculation with this cow virus—cholera, gastritis, scrofula, more frequent cases of consumption, and above all typhoid fevers. Thus you see the question may bring on every species of discussion, a war of words, and pamphlets in abendance. Our Imperial Academy of Mediciae, consisting of the elite of the doctors, has made the subject an order of the day. Experimental Germany and England, so interested in the quarrel, will both doubtless take part in these polemics. Heaven grant the victory may be some grand achievement of science and some new good to humanity.—*Paris Correspondence of the Independence Belge.*

MRS. ROBINSON, THE MURDERESS—*Her Commutation of Sentence.*—The news of the commutation of the sentence of Mrs. Robinson was communicated to her this morning. She exhibited no signs of gratification on the reception of the intelligence, but on the contrary, became greatly excited and raved and railed against the Governor, sheriff, judge, district attorney, &c., as she has been wont to do on all previous occasions when strangers were present, or when exciting news were communicated to her.

She remarked that she thought the Governor had been imposed upon; that he was a fool for listening to the marvellous tales and stories of those pretending to be her friends; and that she thought it was just as disgraceful to be sent to prison as it was to be executed on the gallows! It may be proper to state that she has been longing for execution ever since her sentence, and has stated on many occasions that she would be hung any how!

She has been making preparations for leaving the jail all morning. On going up to her cell at noon, with her dinner, it was discovered that she had nearly every article of furniture (that could be) broken up, and piled near the centre of the room. All the straw and husks were taken from the beds and thrown on the top. Her leather trunks were torn to pieces; her clothes press broken; and a roaring fire had been started in the stove with some of the broken furniture.

On being questioned why she thus acted, she said it was none of their business; that she knew; she was not going to leave anything belonging to her after her, &c. It is supposed her intentions were to set fire to the jail, by which means she undoubtedly intended to destroy herself.

As soon as the discovery was made, the Sheriff had her cell cleared of every article that could be consumed, and a watch was put on her operations. When asked where she would sleep after destroying her bed, she said she could probably sleep on the floor. Mrs. Robinson endeavored to poison a woman against whom she had a momentary spite. She put arsenic into some ale to give her intended victim to drink, and offered the poisonous beverage also to a man and woman present, who were comparative strangers to her The two latter died, and her victim escaped.

She had been a bad girl, and her after life was worse. Evil associates had corrupted her; drugs and drink, and vicious passions had demoralized her, and she was intellectually as well as morally a wreck.

The Sheriff did not receive the commutation papers until about noon to-day. It is his intention to take her immediately to Sing Sing, in the first train south, which leaves the depot at 4.35 this afternoon.

Sheriff Price had intended removing her on Saturday morning but did not receive the warrant in season, and therefore waited for the four o'clock train. As she was being taken from the jail to the carriage she turned to the lady and daughter of the Sheriff saying, "My curses rest on Old Price and all his d——d——!"—*Troy Budget, July 28.*

The Ceremony of Dressing a Queen.

What a cruel ceremony was that dressing of that same queen! When Marie Antionette, in the days of her cumbersome greatness, stood of a morning in the centre of her bed chamber, awaiting, after her bath, her first article of dress, it was presented to her, or rather passed over her royal shoulders by the 'dame d'honneur.' Perhaps, at the moment, a princess of the blood entered the room, (for French queens both dress and dine in public) the right of putting on the primal garment of her majesty immediately devolved upon her, but it could not be yielded to her by the 'dame d'honneur,' the latter, arresting the chemise de la Reine as it was passing down the royal back, adroitly whipped it off, and, presenting it to the 'premier dame,' that noble lady transferred it to the princess of the blood. Madame Campan had once to give it up to the Dutches of Orleans, who, solemnly taking the same, was on the point of throwing it over the Queen's head, when a scratching (it was contrary to etiquette to knock) was heard at the door of the room. Thereupon entered the Countess de Provence, and she being nearer to the throne than the lady of Orleans, the latter made over her office to the new comer. In the meantime the Queen stood like Venus as to covering, but shaking with cold, for it was mid winter, and muttering. 'What an odious nuisance!' The Countess de Provence entered on the mission which had fallen to her; and this she did so awkwardly that she entirely demolished a head dress which had taken three hours to build The Queen beheld the devastation, and got warm by laughing outright.

Dr. Doran.

Sebastopol.

The editors of all the newspapers in this country, are under an eternal debt of gratitude to the emperor of Russia, for building such a fortress as that of Sebastopol, which has not only given ample occupation to the armies of England and France for the last nine months, but furnished an inexhaustible topic to the whole editorial fraternity of the United States. For nine mortal months we have had Sebastopol looming up, "grand, gloomy, and peculiar," in all the newspaper columns as well as in the Crimea, and furnishing a refuge not only for the Russians outside, but for the American knights of the quill, who, in the dearth of subjects elsewhere, have always found a convenient shelter within the walls of this colossal stronghold. We regard ourselves as under personal obligations to Menschikoff, Gortschakoff, General Todliben, and their gallant troops, for the masterly and heroic manner in which they have preserved this editorial citadel from the hands of the enemy. It would be expecting almost too much of human endurance and courage, that forty thousand soldiers should longer maintain themselves against such an army, two hundred thousand strong, as that of the allies, even though that army be, as the Russians justly say, "an army of lions led by donkeys." We are prepared to hear that some of the defences of Sebastopol will fall before generals who are ready to purchase every tower at the price of ten thousand men. But we devoutly wish that old Gortschakoff would manage to hold out till the next session of the Legislature and of Congress. We shall at that time have domestic affairs to occupy our attention, and in all probability may get up a war of our own, which will prove a greater attraction than the contest in the Crimea. But how can we pass through the hot and dreary summer without Sebastopol? The chance for a fight in Kansas seems gradually dying out, and unless Greely, and Raymond of the Times, assisted by Brigadier General Webb of the regular army, shoulder their Minie rifles and march at once upon that "horrid ruffian, Stringfe.low," there is no earthly hope for the editors of the United States, but the great Russian fortress. Hold on to it then, old Gortchakoff, like grim death! You owe this much to the editorial corps of America for their sympathy. Pour grape, chain shot, bomb-shells, rusty nails, boiling pitch, and all sorts of destructive devilments on the burglars who are trying to break into your house At all events, save enough of Sebastopol for the editors of the United States to talk about till we can find some other subject.

If Sebastopol falls, there is but one consolation for the fraternity. The war will go on about twenty-five times as briskly as before. It may then be considered as fairly begun. Russia will have lost on her extreme Southern territory, a fortress which the allies have often told us, is only important to her for aggressive purposes, and not for the defence of her own soil. Let us prepare to acompany Gen. Pelissier on a march to the interior of a thousand miles and more.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

A Know-Nothing Organ Revolting!

The Louisville Courier, late a most ultra Know-Nothing paper, now comes out from the party. The editor says:

"'No man that has any self-respect or independence can belong to it twelve months without sacrificing both. It contains features which, sooner or later, must cause every one who has a particle of manliness in his composition to revolt at the organization and leave it with disgust. It is an organization which may suit unscrupulous politicians to use for their own selfish purposes, but it will drive from it all good men, and will infallibly fail from its own weakness'."

"The above appeared in the Courier some days ago. In Monday's paper the editor said that he had expected to be bitterly denounced and proscribed, but did not anticipate that matters would be carried to such an extent as has been proposed. He says:

"We have been threatened that the entire and concentrated power and influence of the order would be used to crush us, unless we yielded our rights and duties of a good citizen, and submitted to the dictation of a set of men whose only motives are to secure power and place. Our application to withdraw from the order was denied, because, as a member remarked, 'We have got the Courier-man just where we want him. We will not permit him to withdraw, but will keep his mouth shut until after the election, and then we will expel him and disgrace him!'"

"The Courier expresses a determination to 'fight it out.' It says: "The order has begun war on us. We accept the challenge and pledge ourselves that before we are done with an exposition of its deformities, know-nothingism, as now constituted, will be a stench in the nostrils of all decent people.'"

MARRIED.

On the 2d Aug., 1855, by W. N. Peden, Esq., Mr JAMES H. KELLY to Miss A. B. WHITLEDGE, all of this town.

In Sumterville, S. C., August 2d, by the Rev. D. McQueen, Mr. ELIJAH C. SHERWOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss MARTHA ANN, daughter of William Clark, Esq., of the former place.

In this town, on the 2d of August, by the Rev. R. B. Drane, Mr. C. STEMMERMANN to Miss ANNA M. KOCH, both of this place.

DIED,

In Wilmington, this morning, at 8 o'clock, LOUIS P. BURNS, infant son of Capt. Owen and Mrs. Martha Burns, aged 7 days.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, July 20th—Cotton—Milligan & Co., quote:—The sales of Cotton during the week reached 46,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for export and 2,000 bales for speculation. The sales to-day were 7,000 bales. The latestt advices from the United States depressed the market, but it subsequently recovered and closed steady

Breadstuffs—Brown & Shipley quote: Wheat and flour are generally unchanged, and the market closed steady except for corn, which has declined 3s. ⅌ quarter—the market closing steady. The weather has been favorable for agricultural purposes.

Provisions—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote: Provisions are generally unchanged, but the markets are dul. Lard has declined, but buyers demand a reduction.

The Brokers' Circular quotes: Rosin is in active speculative demand and closes active at a slight advance.

Baring Brothers & Co., quote the London markets as closing generally steady. Sugar is firm, with a slight advance in prices. Coffee closed steady. Breadstuffs are generally unchanged, and the market closed steady.

Metals—Iron—The market is firm; Welsh bar iron is quoted at £7 10s.@£7 15s; do. rails, on board, at £7 15s. Scotch pig iron is a trifle lower, 71s.

The money Market is easier. Consols for money are quoted 91. American State and City securities are neglected. Railroad securities are steady and prices unchanged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—(3 previous days.)—Naval Stores—Turpentine and Spirits Turpentine are steady, and in fair demand—stocks about as last noted, that of the former light and of the latter fair. Shipping Tar continues in good request and scarce, without change in prices. Common Rosin has been in good supply and less demand, and prices are rather lower. The sales are 1500 bbls. North County Soft Turpentine at $3 ⅌ 280 lb.; 500 do. Stiff, $2 75; 740 North County Shipping and Roany Tar, part small bbls., $3 25; 500 North County Thin, within our range; 300 Wilmington, mostly Thick, $3 12½, as it runs, in order in yard; 800 New-Berne and Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 80 @ $1 85, delivered; 200 Strained do., $1 92; 214 No. 2, $2 02, all ⅌ 310 lb.; 100 Opaque, $2 ⅌ bbl.; 100 Southern Pitch, $2; 1200 Spirits Turpentine, 40 @ 41 cents, cash—the latter for only a small part, in Shipping order, the transactions being chiefly at 40 @ 40½ cents—we understand the orders here for export are large, at about 40 cents, in shipping order, which holders generally refuse.

Rice—About 500 tcs. have been sold since our last at $5 62½ @ $6 50—the latter price for prime. The stock is light and market firm.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Aug. 3—Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

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