

Fulton of the Wilmington Journal, calls Prentice of the Louisville Journal, without any sort of provocation, "a noisy old scoundrel."

It is really a pity that the Herald cannot quote even two words from the Journal correctly, and without interpolation. There is no such word as "old" in the article of the Journal.

Mr. Prentice has been long before the American public as a political editor. Few readers of newspapers can have failed to meet his repartees quoted by the press, and no one has ever seen a single one of these, or can turn to a single instance of his wit, of which the whole point did not consist in its bitterness, in a majority of cases verging on brutality, never restrained by the slightest consideration for the feelings of others, but rather intensified and gloated over in proportion to its power to wound.

The language of the article from which the Herald misquotes two words, as it does by interpolating another between them, we suppose carelessly, negatives its assumption that our characterization of Prentice was because of his advocacy of Know-Nothingism.

This is precisely what might have been expected from the Register. Let us ask a question or two. It is beyond doubt that the place of our birth is a matter with which we had nothing to do. If we had nothing to do with it, what can the Register have?

The Star and Register are greatly excited about the law prohibiting the circulation of matter, calculated to produce insurrection among slaves.

The Louisville Journal was nearly mobbed some time since in connection with the infamous Mat. Ward case, and knows all about such things.

The shedding of human blood—the destruction of property—the disturbance of society—the driving out of women and children from their humble homes, or roasting them in them, are serious—yes, terrible affairs, and the man who wantonly, for partisan purposes, pursues a course whose direct tendency is to produce such a state of things, cannot escape condemnation, nor can any language we have employed be considered any harsher than the occasion demands.

The Herald may rest easy about a copy being sent to its Louisville cotemporary. We send one every day; though, to tell the truth, we do not suppose that any paper in Louisville cares three straws about the opinions or remarks of the press in a place so distant and so totally apart from it as Wilmington is.

The glory of American Law, the principle of all law, is the protection of individual rights—the guarantee of individual safety; and in pursuance of this principle, society, in its collective capacity, becomes the plaintiff in all cases where any of its members, even the weakest, is outraged in person, liberty or property. A blow struck at one is a blow struck at all, for it tends to weaken the sanction and sacredness of that bond to which all look for protection.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The commencement at Davidson College, in Mecklenburg co., came off last week. The anniversary address was delivered by J. R. McLean, Esq., of Milton, N. C.; the annual oration before the Societies by the Rev. J. J. Smyth, of Greensboro', N. C.

mob, or a mob spirit. It never has been a question with the people of Wilmington, no matter what their abstract ideas may at any time have been, and it is a proud fact that no disturbance has ever disgraced her polls, and no man ever forcibly or riotously prevented from exercising the elective franchise.

Deeds of violence are always calculated to stir the blood and awaken feelings of indignation, not so much because of any personal knowledge of or care for the individuals who may have become the victims of such violence—for in nine cases out of ten we do not even know the names of the parties, and have no personal interest in them—as because of their defiance of law, and the shock which they give to our feelings of justice—of right, and of public morals.

Well, "The dead" can "bury their dead." We have never asked for more than common toleration; and this you have denied us. We shall, we are pretty sure, refuse your ostentatious "charity," if tendered. God has seen fit to afflict us; and His chastisement we are going to bear without murmuring; but your mockery of philanthropy, your untempered counterfeiting of doing good, your gall-and-venoming medicaments, your fuzigated mercy, we could not, we could not quietly endure!

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Cunard steamer Lebanon arrived at New York on the 15th, and the America at Halifax same day. The latter vessel brings Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., being one week later than former arrival, and five days later than the Lebanon's dates.

Further by the America. HALIFAX, August 15.—The America left at 5 1/2 o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will arrive on Friday morning. The English files contain the following interesting news.

THE NEW YORK HERALD, in its issue of the 13th inst., devotes a column to "the late Southern elections." Instead of being dispirited, it seems to take encouragement from the results of these elections, and calls them "a good beginning."

THE TIMES correspondent writes: "Stagnation seems to reign in the camp and trenches; even the heavy firing has died away, yet the approaches advance, and every day sees the allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which it will now require all the tenacity of the Russians to hold."

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The enquiry into the recent Hyde Park riots is terminated, and the commissioners have requested time to consider their report. Strachan, the bankrupt banker, has been released on bail.

FRANCE.—The report of the Minister of Finance describes the new French loan as the most surprising financial operation ever effected in any country. The number of subscribers to the loan is 370,000. The interest is 5 per cent. Offers were made for six times the amount asked for.

SPAIN.—It is thought probable that a foreign legion will be recruited in Spain. French intrigues have been of the projected marriage of Adelbert of Bavaria, with the Spanish princess.

AUSTRIA.—Archduke Charles Louis has been appointed Governor of the Tyrol. GERMANY.—The King has dissolved the Second Chamber of the Hanoverian Diet.

SWITZERLAND.—An earthquake has destroyed the village of Viggi. ITALY.—A colonel, that the King of Naples rejects for the presence of Austrian troops is contradicted.

THE RUMOR IS CURRENT that France has notified its readiness to suppress insurrectionary movements. THE EAST.—The details of India news are published to June 26th. Profound peace reigns in India, and commercial prospects are again more favorable.

THE TWO PATHS. We have been struck (says the N. Y. News) by the contrast between two items clipped from our exchange yesterday, and propose to lay them before our readers without further remark than to say that they will require the trouble of reading, especially in this connection.

THE FIRST is a letter from "Elder" Hill, of Saco, Maine, evidently a practised debater of "the drum ecclesiastic," who writes to friend in this style. We find the letter in the Washington Union.

MY DEAR DR.—How goes the battle? How does your soul? How is the health of your family? Peace be with thee and thine. How goes the battle on temperance and slavery? It seems almost as though hell had boiled over and cast its scum on our shores.

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"We cannot too much reprove the tone which this country has of late years arrogated to itself on this subject. It is alike politically insane (for of all the countries in the world, America is that whose friendship is our surest support, and whose hostility would be our most fatal peril), and it is cruelly to the negroes themselves, whose emancipation by our insensible interference is thrown forward of them, even by the American States, giving it a modern appearance, which Adam Smith addressed to our own nation, who were then responsible; and he comments on it with an ingenuity of impertinence which will not be less mischievous because it is perhaps the result of a literary blunder. "Fortune," says Adam Smith, "never exerted more cruelly her empire on mankind than when she subjected a nation of heroes (the Africans) to the refuse of the jails of Europe; to wretches who possess the virtues neither of the countries which they came from nor of those which they go to; and whose levity, brutality, and baseness, so justly expose them to the contempt of the vanquished." "I hope," says Lord Brougham, in citing these words, "that this passage will not be deemed to carry with it any offence to the remotest descendants of those assailed; but if it should, they are to stand enduring; and that stain can be easily wiped out, so that the memory of the past shall redound only to the glory of the present generation. That is to say, the American nation, the descendants of the noble people who ever left our shores, recruited ever since from the most adventurous spirits of the whole world, are taught to regard, as their ancestors, that leaven of our own villainy, which has been our power, our hour into the colonies; and if the stain remains, of which Adam Smith speaks, the villainy of the masters remains, and the present owners of negro slaves in America are identified in character with English convicts." If this is not what Lord Brougham means, it is what his language means—it can mean nothing else—and may the Americans forgive him for it. No one, moreover, knows better than Lord Brougham that slavery cannot "be easily wiped out." That it requires on all sides the nicest temper, discretion, and forbearance; and if it be accomplished at all, it will be such an effort of self-sacrifice and patriotism as will place the American people at once in the highest position among the nations of the earth."

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A correspondent of the Boston Journal gives the following sketch of an incident that fell under his notice: As painful a scene met my view in the cars from Philadelphia to New York, as I had ever seen in my journey. A lady and her husband came into the cars at the former place, and were seated near us, very respectable in appearance, and the lady, in particular, uncommonly interesting. After a little while I noticed a strange manner in the gentleman, which seemed to indicate he was not in favor of the Maine Liquor Law. At every place the cars stopped he evidently replenished the vacuum in his throat by a new drink, until he could not sit without help in his seat. He then rose hastily and went and opened the car door, and seated himself in it, with his feet hanging out. His wife was much distressed, and tried to prevail upon him to come in, and he gave her a push which almost sent her to the floor. Two gentle rows, and, with the aid of the conductor, he was helped in and placed in a reclining position on one of the seats beneath a window. He soon apparently fell asleep—and it was enough to break one's heart to see the attention that that devoted wife lavished upon her husband, and the way in which she sat by him, with her shawl, to keep the dust from making him uncomfortable; if his hands fell in an unpleasant position, she gently replaced them, and perhaps bedewed them with a tear. Before arriving in New York she seemed anxious to have him wake, and asked one of the agents to "please wake him, as it was a strange city, and she did not know what to do. Two or three roused him, but he would not wake, until she came, with a sweet smile, and said: "We have got almost to New York, and I am so glad, you are so tired," and she struck her in the face. She had the sympathy of all in the car, I know, for there was many a moist eye among the ladies, and many a bitter look on manhood's cheek. Arrived in New York, he would not leave the cars till he was ordered by the conductor; and her attentions in crossing the ferry were as assiduous as ever, and she went to him with her husband, and the last I saw of her she was in the station-house, with her baggage, and he answered her she was a fool—to mind her own business, &c. My traveling companion remarked: "That is woefully low and when he speaks kindly to her again, she will forget it all."

THE NEW YORK HERALD, in its issue of the 13th inst., devotes a column to "the late Southern elections." Instead of being dispirited, it seems to take encouragement from the results of these elections, and calls them "a good beginning."

THE TIMES correspondent writes: "Stagnation seems to reign in the camp and trenches; even the heavy firing has died away, yet the approaches advance, and every day sees the allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which it will now require all the tenacity of the Russians to hold."

Between the 23rd and 27th nothing of importance occurred. July 28th.—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours, against the Flagstaff Bastion. We replied with vigour."

July 30.—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "There has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance." Correspondence from the camp says, "that Omer Pacha's visit to Constantinople was not, as asserted, to resign, but to consult with reference to accepting the command of the army in Asia."

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