THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1855

The Negative Character of the New Order.

The new order of Know-Nothings reiterates its axiom that "Americans shall rule America," an axiom as little questioned as the assertion with which its so called latform sets out—that there is a God, as though it were denied, or, as though the existence of a God required the endorsement of a Know-Nothing Council to render it certain. But *how* "the order" proposes that Americans shall rule America, the order does not condescend to inform the public. So far as that is concerned the creed is negative, while the ritual and proclaimed sentiments and known movements of the order are still more so, so far as the establishment of any line of policy, foreign or domestic, is concerned, unless we admit, as a governmental policy, the withdrawal, or curtailment of rights or privileges now enjoyed by large bodies of citizens; but this cannot be regarded as ruling America, any more than would a scheme by which a farmer would cut off a part of his farm be justly considered a system of agriculture. It is simply destructive—a matter of antagonism, not of union or construction.

The old parties had certain measures, certain principles, and much as these parties may have erred, the party issues between them were really made up with reference to measures and principles of government upon which the public mind was deeply interested, and which nearly concerned the well-being of the country. Independent Treasury or a National Bank—Protection or Free Trade—Bankrupt Law or no Bankrupt Law—Texas or no Texas—Mexican War or no Mexican War. All these were issues, and they were boldly made and boldly met. These issues mainly arose out of conflicting ideas in regard to how the country ought to be governed—in plain terms, how Americans ought to rule America. They have been decided in favor of the grounds taken by the Democratic party, in pursuance of Democratic principles. What are the measures of the new party? Is it in favor of Free Trade or Protection? Is it a Bank or anti-Bank party? Does it go for Kansas or against Kansas? We do not ask what might be the individual ideas of its members; for, politically speaking, they can only be regarded as "members of the order." The order has simply said—these men or those men shall not rule the country nor have any showing among their fellow-citizens, the order shall rule the country. How it is to rule, must be taken on trust.

Nay, upon the only distinct points made, there is no settled opinion or policy—no agreement—no tangible, sensible remedy proposed for the evils complained of. Foreign Emigration is complained of. Is it proposed to prevent ships coming into U. S. ports, and bringing passengers? Hardly, we think. Is it proposed to make a distinction between the rich man and the poor man coming to seek a home in the United States? Such a proposition would outrage the spirit of our people too deeply to be ventured on. Much of denunciation has been launched forth against emigrants, but none has had the boldness or the intellect to devise and promulgate a feasible, or even a plausible remedy. A remedy that would stand the test of examination. In this matter, bitter animosity and enduring prejudice have been the only fruits, and no remedy proposed.

Talk is made about citizens being manufactured of men who have just landed, and all that sort of thing. Now, those who talk so either know or ought to know that such is not the case—election frauds of various kinds, may be, and, we fear, are practiced, whereby illegal votes may be polled this way, as well as other ways, but that is not because of the naturalization laws, but in spite of them. The laws on the subject now stand substantially as they were left by the Act of Congress of March 22d, 1816, ch. 32, and are thus laid down in Kent's Commentaries, Vol. II., pp. 56-'7:

> It is required, that he declare, on oath, before a state court, being a court of record with a seal and clerk, and having common law jurisdiction, or before a circuit or district court of the United States, three years, at least, before his admission, his intention to become a citizen, and to renounce his allegiance to his own sovereign. At the time of his admission, his country must be at peace with the United States, and he must, before one of these courts, take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and likewise, on oath, renounce and abjure his native allegiance. He must, at the time of his admission, satisfy the court, that he has resided five years, at least, within the United States, and one year, at least, within the state where the court is held; and if he shall have arrived after the peace of 1815, his residence must have been continued for five years next preceding his admission, without being at any time during the five years out of the territory of the United States. The evidence of the time of his arrival within the United States, is to consist of the registry of his arrival made upon his report, or the report of his parent or guardian, before a court of the United States, and the certificate of that report and registry, and of his declared intention to become a citizen, must be produced to the court admitting him; and he must satisfy the court, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. He must, at the same time, renounce, any title, or order of nobility, if any he hath.

These provisions are certainly stringent enough, and negative, so for as express law can do so, and the possibility of such a state of things as has been talked of, and as the people are led by demagogues to believe exists. We suppose that some laxity exists in the administration of these laws, especially in large cities, and therein, we believe, is the main ground for complaint. But what remedy does the order bring forward, or how does it propose to meet the case. Some excited spirits declaim in favor of a quarantine of twenty-one years, and some go for a total repeal of all naturalization laws. These things are simply for talk's sake, since, if even possible by an accident, they could not hold their ground for a year—they would inevitably be swept from the statute-book, and the managing heads of the order know this perfectly well.

No party, fit to rule this or any other commercial country, could dream for a moment of establishing any narrow Chinese system of exclusion or non-intercourse. People coming will come. The necessities of free intercourse demand, and we might say compel it. What remedy does the order propose, or how does it propose to deal with this—how has it deal with it? Simply by stirring up an objectless antipathy—a useless prejudice. Is it going to establish a passport system to certify that a man is rich and may come, or poor and may not? This would be a step in advance of European despotism and hatred of the poor man. What is the substantive measure proposed by the order? Who knows?

Again, in regard to the religious test. Every body knows that that is gammon. A thing to be used where it can be used, and dropped where it can't.—Great in Massachusetts, and repudiated in Louisiana. Powerful to excite prejudice and ill-blood at some points—useless at others, and having no definite, statesmanlike application any where. This, we suppose, will gradually be dropped, after having had its day, and done all the mischief of which it is capable.

Emigration can hardly be prevented, unless by resorting to some Chinese system, of exclusion and non-intercourse. Who will have the hardihood to propose such a thing? When emigrants are here, are they to be kept as an alien body—having no political rights or interests—taxed but not represented—men but not citizens—worse off in many cases than free negroes—for in Massachusetts these last are citizens? The experiment is one that will not be made.

To build up, not to tear down, to renovate, not to destroy, must be the mission of everything that claims to be called civilization; to have a policy distinct and fixed for the government of a country, must be the basis, and the only true basis of every thing that claims to be a party.

What is the policy of the new Order of K. N.'s? What beyond abridgment and destruction does it propose to the country? It claims to rise upon the ruins of the old parties; but what does it offer for erection upon these ruins? It aims to destroy certain rights—to virtually nullify certain advantages enjoyed by portions of the citizens of the country. It offers to take away; what does it promise to give? Its creed is simply negative so far as good is concerned. It is positive so far as attack and demolition go.

THE AMOOR RIVER.—This stream, of some two thousand miles in length, fully equal to the Columbia River, and said to be navigable to a much greater degree, is really a conquest from China, to which empire the valley of that river has belonged from time immemorial, long before Russia became her neighbor, by the conquest of Siberia. The Russians, in pursuance of their aggressive policy, have long asserted some sort of claim to the North bank of the river, but have never taken possession until about two years ago, when the disturbed state of China rendered it impossible for the Central government to pay any attention to its distant dependencies, or to offer any resistance to their appropriation by an aggressive and warlike neighbor. The Russian fortifications at the mouth and farther up, give that power the control of the whole immense valley of the river. It might easily be made a great naval depot on the Pacific, as it abounds in timber and other materials for that purpose, and would then become an object of dread to the British possessions, farther down the Asiatic coast, as well as a rendezvous from which men-of-war might issue to devastate their commerce. The mouth of the Amoor is not many degrees North of the extreme Northern island of the Japanese group. It is in this point of view that it becomes a leading object with the allies, especially the British, to break up this incipient stronghold.—The Chinese province of Mantchooria, is on the South, and the Russian province of Southern Siberia, on the North. It is said that Russian Steamers now navigate the river, which is a sort of Northern Mississippi. From the difference of temperature on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, it is not probable that the climate, though much farther North, is more severe than that of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, if indeed it is as severe.

What are we to think of the News by the Canada? Does it amount to anything? The allies seem to be somewhat elated at what they have done, but *Sebastopol is not taken*. They bombarded Sweaborg and talk as though they had destroyed it. But *Sweaborg is not taken*—the Russian fleet is not destroyed.

We must therefore receive all these accounts with considerable caution. Something appears to have occured, calculated to improve the prospects of the allies. In the first place the Italian contingent in British pay, the Sardinians, fought pretty well against Liprandi, which shows that Sardines are pretty troops as well as fish; secondly the allied ships have actually ventured to attack one of the strongest of the Russian granite fortresses, that of Sweaborg, and have certainly inflicted a much more considerable loss than they have sustained; perhaps they may yet be able to do something serious with it. The main importance of Sweaborg depends upon the position it occupies with regard to Helsingfors, somewhat similar to that of Cronstadt towards St. Petersburg. Helsingfors is the great Naval Station of Russia in the Baltic, where are her dock yards, arsenals and stores. Sweaborgs command the entrance to the bay of Helsingfors. We presume that after refitting and strengthening, the fleets will return again and try their luck. Without a land force possession cannot be taken or held.

But perhaps the most "important if true" item in the whole, is the report that the Russian Commissariat in the southern provinces had declared it impossible to provision more men than are now in the Crimea, and that consequently no more reinforcements will be sent there at present. This would settle the matter so far as the Crimea is concerned. The allies have the sea. They are now stronger on land than the Russians. They have a fortified basis of operations and abundant supplies, and ought soon be able to so far assert their supremacy in the field as to isolate Sebastopol, when, sooner or later it *must* fall.

Denmark seems to be considerably excited, because of the notice given by the United States, not to submit to the further collection of Sound dues after the expiration of the specified twelve months. She is asking the advice of France. France will say,—"keep cool—we can't help you now until we get out of this Russian scrape, and then we allies will show our true colors to the Yankees—see if we don't." If France, or Louis Napoleon, don't *say* that, he *thinks* something very much like it, for we may be assured that the excessive care taken by France and England to avoid difficulty with this country, is galling to them, and opposed to their instinctive feelings towards us. But *Sebastopol is not taken*, nor are the Russians half whipped.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

An accident of a most serious nature happened on the New Jersey Railroad, on the 29th inst., near Burlington by which some twenty passengers were killed and about sixty seriously wounded. The dispatches in the Baltimore papers state that the accident occurred two miles above Burlington.

The up train waited at Burlington for the down train, which was behind time, 10 minutes, and then went on slowly.

A vehicle at the crossing waited until the train passed up, and then started to cross the track. Just at this moment the engineer of the up train hearing the down train approaching, suddenly reversed his engine, and coming back encountered the vehicle, crushing it to pieces, the occupants fortunately escaping by throwing themselves from it. The collision with the vehicle threw the whole train from the track, with terrible results. One car ran completely through the next car, killing or maiming nearly all the passengers in it.

The vehicle which caused the accident was driven by Dr. Hannegan, and contained his wife and two children—all escaped with trifling injury, but both of his horses were killed. The driver was hard of hearing and did not perceive the train returning.—Having seen the train pass he supposed that all was safe.

The down train from New York, when it stopped, was within 100 feet of the train wrecked by the collision with the vehicle.

The following are the names of the killed so far as they have been ascertained:—

THE KILLED.—Catharine Bigelow, John Dallam, D. F. Haywood, Thomas J. Meredith, G. W. Ridgway, C. M. Barclay, an unknown female, Edward C. Bacon, Wilson Kent, Alexander Kelly. (The above are mostly Philadelphians.) M. J. Stoughton, Martin Connel, of Wilmington, Delaware; Jacob Howard, of Lebanon, Tennessee; Harry Rush, of Georgetown College; Capt. Boyce, United States Navy; James Lincoln, of Ellicott's Mills; Charles Bottom, of Trenton; Mrs. Margaret Prescott, of Salem, New Jersey, the wife of Rev. Wm. Prescott; Baron de St. Andre, the French Consul for Philadelphia, and a colored woman, named Catharine Brown. Mr. Ingersoll, son of Lieut. Harry Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, who was greatly injured, died at Bristol, where he was conveyed.

THE WOUNDED.—The following are among the wounded: Samuel Lamb, of Ohio; Hon. William Whelan, of the Naval Bureau, Washington; Commander Joseph M. Smith and Spencer McCorkle, of the Coast Survey; Mrs. Harlan, of Jersey City; Dennis O'Kane, of the District of Columbia; H. S. Hughes, Shaakland Express Agent, and Chas. W. Oldenburgh, of Philadelphia; William C. McClay, Member of Congress from New York, seriously wounded; Mr. Fisk, of Connecticut; John F. Gillespie and wife, of Natchez, both seriously; Mrs. King, of Charlestown, Va.; Mr. Sowerback, of Pittsburg; John Kelly, of Pittsburg, badly; Mr. Kent, of Mississippi.

A PLEASANT TRIP.—Among other items, we notice that Duncan K. McRae, Esq., U. S. Consul at Paris, is enjoying an excursion on the Rhine.

SOLON BORLAND.—We notice by our exchange papers of this morning, that Dr. Solon Borland, ex-Senator from Arkansas and ex-Minister to Nicaragua, has gone over to the K. N's body and breeches, lancets and pullikins, pills and potions, pukes and purges. Great fun was made over Mr. Borland by the opposition, and much was he ridiculed and denounced by them as having brought disgrace upon the administration and upon the country by his conduct in the Greytown affair; and when he retired to the practice of medicine at Little Rock, great was the effusion of wit by the K. N. or anti-Democratic presses. In their eyes, Solon Borland was the most ridiculous, foolish, ill-conditioned person in the world. Now, that he has gone the way of Jeremiah, surnamed Clemens, and of the other great, disappointed, unelected and unelectible personages scattered over the country, we presume they will suddenly discover great virtues in the said Solon. He will be paraded as a leading Democrat, a tremendous fellow, and so forth. See if it don't be so. We'll bet two cents on it. We have nothing more to say.

[*Daily Journal*, 1st *inst.*

THE ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—To allay the anxiety of any of our readers throughout the State, who may have relatives or friends traveling at the North, we would state that we have carefully examined all the accounts we could find in the papers, and sought information from passengers, and we have not found a single North Carolinian among the killed and wounded by the late accident on the Camden and Amboy Road.

☞ It is said that the epidemic at Portsmouth and Gosport will have the effect of seriously delaying the completion of the United States vessels of war now in process of construction at the Navy Yard there.

CUT SHORT.—The great Silver Lake "Sarpent" has heretofore been reported at something like a hundred feet long; certain persons have seen *parts* of his length, which they said would measure that much. The last report is seven feet. Not much "snaik" after all

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ARRIVAL OF STEAMER CANADA.
One Week Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, August 29.—The Cunard steamer Canada, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 18th inst., one week later than previous advices.

The Canada left Halifax at 7 o'clock, for Boston. On the 19th, off Cork harbor, she passed a steamer, supposed to be the Atlantic, and on the 22d she passed another, supposed to be the Asia. On the 25th she passed the Baltic.

The news by this arrival is quite stirring and important, though not decisive.

BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.—The city and fortifications of Sweaborg were bombarded by the allied fleet on the 11th inst., with terrible effect. The place was literally destroyed.

By the arrival of the steamer intelligence had been received from the Baltic fleet, embracing a continuous account of the operations at Sweaborg from the 9th to the 11th inst. The destruction of property and loss sustained by the Russians was immense. The allies suffered only trifling losses. On the 13th, after the bombardment, the fleets returned to Nargen.

The Russian fleet at Sweaborg was not destroyed, but the damage done the place was most disastrous. An immense conflagration was caused by the bombardment, which raged for forty-five hours, destroying storehouses, magazines, arsenals, &c. The various powder magazines in the place blew up, together with other military stores, projectiles, &c.

The despatches of the French and English Admirals do not say anything about the Russian ships at Sweaborg. The allies lost no lives in the engagement, and only two officers and thirty men belonging to the English fleet were wounded. The French escaped with about the same number of wounded.—Sweaborg, however, did not surrender, notwithstanding the terrible blow the allies claim to have inflicted upon it.

GREAT BATTLE ON THE TCHERNAYA.—Very important news from the Crimea had been received at London early on the morning of the 16th. The Russian army, under General Liprandi attacked the line of the allies on the Tchernaya. The Russians were sixty thousand strong, and the battle lasted three hours, promising a most sanguinary contest. The Sardinians fought most bravely with the allies and repelled the Russians with terrible loss, four or five thousand Russians were killed and 400 were taken prisoners. The loss of the allies was but small.

The Russians were in complete retreat when the French reserve came up.

Omar Pacha had received orders to return to the Crimea instead of going to Asia.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that Gortschakoff has received orders to sink the Russian fleet if Sevastopol falls.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The London Morning Post, the ministerial paper says that it has reason to expect stirring, and hitherto, unexpected news from the Crimea. This is supposed to refer to the great secret expedition.

FROM ASIA.—The latest accounts from Asia Minor say that Kars has been completely invested and the first parallel opened; and that all communications with Erzeroum has been stopped.

Turkey is sending re-inforcements to the aid of Kars.

RUSSIA.—It is reported that the Commissarait of the Southern Russian Provinces has declared that it is impossible to provision more men than are now in the Crimea, consequently no further reinforcements will be sent there at present.

DENMARK.—It is reported that the Danish Admiral Moarier has gone to Paris to ask the advice and assistance of the Emperor, touching the difference existing between Denmark and the United States concerning the Sound duties. Denmark fears that the United States will commence hostilities by taking possession of the Danish West India Islands.

ENGLAND.—Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, escorted by six ships of war, crossed the British Channel to Boulogne, on the 17th, on her long-contemplated visit to France.

James Walker & Co., manufacturers at Leeds, England, have failed.

Consols advanced a quarter, and the French funds 25 centimes on the receipt of the news from Sweaborg.

FRANCE.—Wednesday, the 15th, being the fete of Napoleon, was a holiday on the Bourse. The festival was celebrated at the theatres with illuminations, &c., and the commutation of the sentences of 2,000 prisoners.

Immense preparations were made for the reception of Queen Victoria whom the Emperor was to meet at Boulogne on Tuesday. The Empress would not be present at the reception.

Ex-President Fillmore was introduced to the Emperor by Minister Mason.

SPAIN.—There is nothing important from Spain.

ITALY.—Something has been said of a Congress of statesmen to meet at Vienna to settle the affairs of Italy, but this is not likely to be carried into effect at present.

The statement that a Concordat between France and the Holy See existed is contradicted.

The Italian Government is offering every obstacle to the recruiting of the British Italian legion.

INDIA.—The overland mail from India has arrived with dates as late as July 4th.

It was rumored that Persia was still intriguing with Russia, and that the British forces in India will be sent to the Persian gulf.

Affairs in India were tranquil.

TURKEY.—A ministerial crisis is threatened at Constantinople.

The revolted Bedouins at Tripoli are still unsubdued.

AUSTRIA.—Negotiations continue between London, Paris and Vienna, respecting Austria's continued occupation of the Principalities.

The London papers say that the negotiations have arrived at the point of a triple treaty binding France, England and Austria not to conclude on arrangement separately with Russia.

The Latest.

General Simpson, the commander of the British forces in the Crimea, telegraphs that the bombardment of Sevastopol would be reopened on the morning of the 17th.

FROM KANSAS.—Chicago, Aug. 29. Dates from Kansas to Monday have been received. The Legislature had passed a bill giving to themselves the election of Territorial officers for six years, and the two houses were in joint session carrying out the elections.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Gen. Cass on Know-Nothingism and the Power of Congress over the Territories.

Below will be found a letter from General Cass, defining fully and clearly his views upon Know-Nothingism and the power of Congress over the Territories:

DETROIT, Aug. 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

SIR:—The public journals contain a letter dated July 24th, written by General Houston, which has just met my eye, in which he says he perceives, by the papers of the day, that "General Cass has approved the platform of the American order, as proclaimed to the world by the convention at Philadelphia." I had observed the statements to which Gen. Houston alludes, and had let them pass unnoticed, for it would be a hopeless task to endeavor to correct all the misapprehensions and misrepresentations to which it is my lot, as well as that of all other public men, to be exposed in these days of party strife.—And, indeed, I could not suppose that such assertions would deceive any one who had heard or had read my remarks in the Senate of the United States, on the 5th of February last, upon the presentation of the resolutions of the legislature of Michigan, instructing the senators of that State to vote for an act of Congress prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States. Upon that occasion, while declining to comply with those instructions, I took the opportunity to express my sentiments in relation to the new political movement, which sought to acquire and exercise power by secret combinations, bound together by the sanction of an oath, which, it is said, made it the duty of its members to surrender their individual convictions to the expressed will of a majority of their associates. I then observed: "Strange doctrines are abroad, and strange organizations are employed to promulgate and enforce them. Our political history contains no such chapter in the progress of our country as that which is now opening. The questions of constitutionality and policy, which have been so long the battle-cry of parties, are contemptuously rejected, and intolerance, religious and political, finds zealous, and it may be they will prove successful, advocates in this middle of the nineteenth century, boasting with much self-complacency of its intelligence, and in this free country, founded upon immigration, and grown prosperous and powerful by tolerations.—* * * We want no new parties, no new platforms, no new organizations; and the sooner these dangerous efforts are abandoned, the better will it be for us and for those who are to follow us in this heritage of freedom."

I might well suppose, after the expression of these views upon the floor of the Senate, and under circumstances of peculiar responsibility, that any further action on my part would be unnecessary to prove my consistency as a disciple of the school of Washington and Jefferson, and Madison and Jackson, in the rejection of a dangerous innovation, inconsistent with all the principles those patriots taught, and which, in effect, aims to transfer the great political duty of an American citizen from the light of day, where it should be exercised in this land of freedom, to secret conclaves, as unfriendly to calm investigation as to wise and patriotic decision. But the extract from the letter of Gen. Houston has shown me that these reports have received more credit than I had believed, and this consideration has induced me thus publicly to notice and to contradict them. My opinions, indeed, upon any subject are of but little consequence, except to myself, but, if they are worth referring to, they are worth the trouble of making the reference a true one.

I have no sympathy with this plan of political organization—none whatever; neither with the means it employs nor the objects it seeks to attain. Its secresy, its oath-bound obligations, its control of the ballot-box, its system of proscription, striking both at political rights and religious duties, and its inevitable tendency to array one portion of the community against another; and to carry deadly feuds into every corner of the land, of which we have just had a terrible proof, written in characters of blood, and are doomed to have many more, if this movement goes on—for this is but the first instalment of death, and how many others are to follow, and to what extent, and when the last is to be paid, and after what lamentable vicissitudes, is known only to Him who foresees events and can control them—these characteristics mark it as the most dangerous scheme which has ever been introduced into our country to regulate its public action or its social condition. It is the *Orangeism* of a republic—scarcely better in principle than its monarchical prototype—of a republic whose freedom and equality justify as little as they invite the introduction of a machinery whose operation is concealed from public observation, but whose consequences are as clear as they are alarming.

Gen. Houston gives credence to the report that I "approve the platform of the American order, as proclaimed to the world by the convention at Philadelphia." I am aware that changes have been made both in the name and in some of the principles of this new organization. But these changes do not remove my objections to it. Its spirit of exclusion and intolerance remains, and, with it, its evils and its dangers. It is a book to which I cannot be reconciled, whatever edition, whether the new one or the old one, is offered to me. There is, indeed, one principle laid down in that convention which meets my concurrence—and that is the declaration that "Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the territory of the United States." I regret, however, that the body which thus pronounced against the exercise of the power did not also pronounce against its existence, but carefully *pretermitted*—to use its own words—the expression of any opinion upon that point. Still, I approve its action upon subject so far as it goes. It is a step in the right direction, and I should rejoice to see it followed by every political party in our country. It is a step, too, towards the security of political rights—this opposition to the legislation of Congress over the internal affairs of the people of the Territories, and, among others, over the relation of master and servant, or that of husband and wife, or parent and child; for these matters of domestic policy are subjects which should be left to the territorial communities, and to divest them of the power to regulate them is an act of unmitigated despotism. The negation of all power of interference by Congress in the internal government of the Territories is the true constitutional doctrine, and the only safe and practicable one, and I am rejoiced that, after years of opposition—of obloquy, indeed—it is fast establishing itself upon impregnable grounds.

The misapprehension which has prevailed upon this grave subject is among the most extraordinary political events of my time. One would naturally suppose that in this country the dogma of internal government by an irresponsible legislature over a distant community, unrepresented in the ruling body, would find but little favor, and that the power to establish and put in operation a government might well be defended, while the power to control all the concerns of human life would be left without an advocate. The difference is broad and practical, and should be the dearer to us, as it was the very consideration urged by our revolutionary fathers in their contest with the mother country, which began by argument, but ended by arms. It was asserted as early as 1774, when the Continental Congress declared that the English colonists "are entitled to free and EXCLUSIVE power of legislation in their provincial legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal polity," &c. In that great struggle, the patriots who conducted it conceded to the British Parliament the authority to organize colonial governments, but denied their right to touch the *internal polity* of the people. And for the support of that great principle, denied and derided as it is now, they went to war.

I observe that a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, Governor Hunt, of New York, in a letter just published, speaks of the Nebraska bill as "based on the absurd theory of territorial sovereignty." I never heard a man support that measure or approve it for such a reason. Gov. Hunt has mistaken the sneers of its enemies for the views of its friends. The Nebraska bill rests upon no such theory—upon no theory at all, but upon the stable foundation of the federal constitution, and of the natural rights of man.

I know of no one who claims sovereignty for the Territories. All concede their dependence upon the United States. But within this relation there are mutual rights and duties, and the questions—what power may Congress lawfully exercise? and are the people of the Territories divested of all rights?—must be determined, not by politico-metaphysical considerations, arising out of the attribute of sovereignty, but by the constitution of the United States. To the law and to the testimony. By that constitution the general government is a government not only of granted, but of limited powers, and Congress can exercise no authority which is not given by the great charter that brought it into existence. Let any man put his finger upon the clause of that instrument which confers this power of internal interference, and I will abandon the principle, long as it has been cherished by me; and that is many years, as will appear by reference to the Globe of March 31st, 1832, which contains an article written by me, and entitled "A review of the opinion of 'the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case.'"

In that article I observe that the clause of the constitution authorizing Congress "to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property of the United States, refers to territorial rights, and grants no jurisdiction over persons." Among other things I say: "The power to dispose of, and make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States, and the power to exercise general jurisdiction over persons upon it, are essentially different and independent. The former is general, and is given in the clause referred to; the latter is special, and is found in another clause, and is confined to the federal tract, (the District of Columbia,) and to places purchased by consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings." This is the same doctrine subsequently advocated, and more fully developed, in my Nicholson letter. I repeat that this power of internal legislation cannot be found in the constitution, and vain have been the efforts, by passing into its service a thousand and one expressions in that instrument, to prove it to be there; a diversity of reference which, of itself, furnishes a strong presumption against the authority even if there were no other grounds of objection.

Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in some considerations published by him upon this subject, and to which I have elsewhere referred, well remarked that "that there is no specific power in the constitution which authorizes the organization of territorial governments." He adds: "If this power be implied from the specific power to regulate the disposition of the public lands, it must, under the above rule, be limited to means suitable to the end in view. If Congress go beyond this in the organization of a territorial government, they act without limitation, and may establish a monarchy. Admit that they may organize a government which shall protect the lands purchased, and provide for the administration of justice among the settlers: it does by no means follow that they may establish slavery." Judge McLean here brings the constitution of the United States to the support of the good old revolutionary doctrine, that the right to establish colonies or Territories does not carry with it the just power to interfere with and regulate the domestic concerns of the people who inhabit them. He pronounces slavery to be one of these concerns, saying that "it is a municipal relation of limited extent, and of an equally limited origin. It is a domestic relation, over which the federal government can have no control."

I have never known the time when the democratic party was called upon by higher considerations to adhere, faithfully and zealously, to their organization and their principles than they are at this day. Our confederation is passing through the most severe trial that it has yet undergone. Unceasing efforts are making to excite hostile and sectional feelings, against which we were prophetically warned by the Father of his Country, and if these are successful, the days of this constitution are numbered. The continued assaults upon the South, upon its character, its constitutional rights, and its institutions, and the systematic perseverance and the bitter spirit with which these are pursued, while they warn the democratic party of the danger, should also incite it to united and vigorous action. They warn it, too, that the time has come when all other differences which may have divided it should give way to the duty of defending the constitution, and when that great party, coeval with the government, should be united as one man for the accomplishment of the work to which it is now called, and before it is too late. It is the American party, for it has neither sectional prejudices nor sectional preferences, and its care and its efforts extend wherever the constitution of its country extends, with equal regard to the rights and interests of all. I believe the fate of this great republic is now in its hands, and so believing, I earnestly hope that its action will be firm, prompt and united, yielding not one hair's breadth of its time-honored principles, and resisting to the last the dangerous efforts with which we are menaced; and, if so, the victory of the constitution, I doubt not, will be achieved. I am, sir, respectfully,

Your ob't servant,
LEWIS CASS.

Who is He?

We find the following paragraphs in the last Baltimore American, and give them just as they stand.—We are at a loss to know who the eminent lawyer from one of the Carolinas can be. We know of no ex-Senator from either North or South Carolina, who has gone out to California, and of no member of Congress even, from this State, who has returned from California, either rich or poor. Who from South Carolina—or is there any truth at all in the affair?

A CALIFORNIAN TRANSACTION.—The San Francisco correspondent of the Journal of Commerce details the following:

About two years since one of our oldest and wealthiest citizens left this city to visit New York, leaving a very large estate in the hands of his lawyer, who was eminent in his profession, both here and in one of the Carolinas. He gave his agent full powers.—The estate was somewhat encumbered, and the agent allowed everything to go by default. The property was all sold, squandered—the agent himself purchasing everything under foreclosure by the Sheriff. Thus matters went on, when the agent sold out to his own brother all the property so acquired, and took his departure for the sunny south a rich man.

About six months since our friend and fellow citizen returned in good health, his habits of life entirely reformed. He left a rich man, and returned to find all his estate clean swept from him by one whom he had esteemed his friend. He at once employed counsel, and began ferreting out the whole scheme of roguery—commencing divers suits at law for the recovery of all his property. His former agent became alarmed, and he authorized a recently arrived United States Circuit Judge to compromise the matter for him. On investigation it appeared that the agent had really expended about ten thousand dollars in caring for his property. This he paid, and now, although the agent and ex-Senator had sold all the property to his brother, yet, strange as it may appear, the whole entire property, principal, interest, amounting in value to over one hundred thousand dollars, has all been handed over and re-conveyed back to the legal and rightful owner, and that, too, in season to give our fellow citizen ample means for the enjoyment of a green old age. These are facts.

Capture of the Malakoff—Loss of Clipper Ship Lightfoot.

BOSTON, Aug. 30th.—A dispatch was received at London on Saturday, the 18th inst., previous to the sailing of the Canada, stating that the prospect was favorable for the immediate capture of the Malakoff.

The clipper ship Lightfoot, of New York, from London for Calcutta, was totally wrecked at Sands Head on June 29th. The crew were all saved.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—There are only fourteen deaths daily in the Hospital from Yellow Fever.

Additional from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—The San Antonio *Sentinel* mentions the arrival of Col. BIDDLE from the headquarters of the Revolutionists in northern Mexico. He says that VIDAURY is willing to deliver up to the owners all fugitive slaves escaping to Mexico, and is anxious to conclude a treaty to that effect.

☞ Nearly one thousand workmen are employed in the Charlestown Navy Yard. The new steamer Merrimac is rapidly being equipped for sea. The Saranac is taking her armament on board, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

A Significant Request.

At the anti-know-nothing barbecue recently held in Thibodeaux, Louisiana, Mr. Bush, addressing the members of the secret association, said in substance: "I have been one of you; I am therefore, bound by an oath and precluded from discussing anything but the documents and facts which you have been pleased to make pulic. But you know that there is something else which I cannot mention; and if, as you assert, all your secrets are commendable and can challenge pulic scrutiny, then release me from my obligatiou and let me speak out. I defy you to grant me that privilege."

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

MARRIED,

On the 30th ult., by Joseph Pickett, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH J. GAY, formerly of Halifax County, to Mrs. ELIZABETH LANIER, of New Hanover County.

In Newbern, on the 23d inst., by Rev. Mr. Forbes, Mr. JACOB W. SCOTT, of Jones County, to Miss JULIA KING, of Newbern.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Cotton—The market opened with an active speculative demand, and prices advanced ⅛@¼—but during the last two days prices have been easier. The market closes steady, sales of the week 80,000 bales, including 24,000 bales to speculators and 4,500 bales for export. The quotations are:—New Orleans fair 7¼; middling 6 7-16; Upland fair 6¾; middling 6¼. The stock of American cotton amounts to 585,000 bales. Advices from Manchester are more favorable. Breadstuffs—Flour is dull at a decline of 6d ⅌ bbl. Sales of Western Canal at 39s@40s; Ohio 42s@43s; and Baltimore and Philadelphia 40s@42s. Wheat is a trifle lower, with but a small speculative demand. Corn is dull at a decline of 1s 6d—quotation nominal. White Corn, 43s@44s; yellow 37s@37s 6d. Produce Market—Rice, active and unchanged. Naval Stores are steady at about the same prices as last advices. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 32s. Linseed Oil is quiet. Provisions are generally unchanged. Pork has been in active speculative demand from France—the stock is nearly cleared. Holders demand an advance. Bacon is steady, and prices are unchanged. Lard has advanced 54s@55s 6d. Tallow, prices stiffer but not quotably higher. Freights—The market is steady, prices without change.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Sugar is firm and prices have slightly advanced. Breadstuffs have declined.—market dull. Iron—Market unsettled; sales of pig iron at 81s 6d. Rice is active at prices unchanged. Money and Stocks—American stocks are generally quiet. The money market is more stringent. Consols for money leave off at 91@91¼. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £43,000. American Railroad shares are easier, but not quotably so. The stock quotations are: Maryland 5's 93; Virginia Sterlings 86; Cleveland and Toledo R R., 106@108; Maryland bonds 92@93; Pennsyvania 5's 78@84; New Creek Coal Company 90½@91½; Illinois Central Railroad 79@80.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Aug. 28.—Flour coming in briskly and command from $6 to 6¼. Cotton old crop, little upward, extreme range from 7½ to 9½. Wheat, $1 to $1 15. Corn 70 to 75; Meal do. Bacon, hog round 10 to 11 cts. Lard 11 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Freight for Cotton to Liverpool rules at ⅜d., and to Havre at 1¼c.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Naval Stores come in very slowly, but no change has taken place in prices. We continue our quotation. Dip Turpentine $2 75. Tar $2 10 ⅌ weight. $1 80 @ $1 90 ⅌ round bbl. Rosin $1 25 ⅌ bbl. Spirits Turpentine 38 cents ⅌ gallon. Grain—In the absence of any receipts of wheat our quotations are merely nominal. Red would not bring probably over $1 35 @ $1 40. White would sell for about $1 50 ⅌ bushel of 60 lbs. Our market is well supplied well supplied with corn, mostly up-river mixed. We reduce quotations 5 cents ⅌ bushel for that quality, while prime white would command 70 cents. Oats 35 cents.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Aug. 30—Brig Albert Adams, Willis, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

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

Schr. M. E. Wells, Terry, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

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

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Albion, Moore, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Selah B. Strong, Hallock, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Lizzie Russell, Edwards, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Steamer Southerner, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to W H McRary & Co.

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

Schr. Pathfinder, Robbins, from New York, to Moore, Stanly & Co.; with mdze.

Brig Sarah Elizabeth, Toothacher, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with mdze.

Aug. 31—Brig Atlantic, Forsyth, from New York, to Wm. M. Harriss.

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

Schr. U. D. Witherspoon, from Camden, Me., to Russell & Bro.; with lime.

Schr. Iowa, Davis, from Hyde co., to DeRosset & Brown; with corn, oats and peas.

Schr. Edward Stanly, Pugh, from Middletown, to DeRosset & Brown; with oats

31st—Schr. Joseph Lawrence, Rogers, from New London, Ct., *via* Zeke's island, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Enoch Benner, Cain, from Boston to Master; with salt.

Schr. J. H. Flanner, Pear