THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1856.

Barnum and Louis Napoleon.

A few months ago Barnum was regarded with that sort of respect which success will inevitably secure. Every right thinking man considered him a rascal by his own confession, as made in his book; but, then, he had succeeded and made money, and there was a sort of tacit recognition of the fact that P. T. was "some pumpkins." The half-dead Crystal Palace called upon him to take charge of its affairs and bring it out of its troubles, and even graver matters and deeper financiers solicited his attention. Another turn of the wheel and the artful dodger has met with one still more artful, and few so poor *now* as do him reverence. He always was a mere shallow trickster, so say many of his recent admirers.

It somehow *appears* to us that Barnum and Louis Napoleon differ more in degree than in kind, and that a fate not dissimilar awaits the great imperial trickster. When the President of France—the ardent Republican—the sworn protector of the constitution, in one night betrayed what he had sworn to protect—subverted the liberties to which he had vowed such devotion—exiled to the deadly swamps of Cayene the noblest hearts and wisest heads of France, the world execrated the traitorous trick, though it could not but yield a certain amount of respect to the cunning by which it was planned and the adroitness with which it was executed. Since that time, circumstances have favored the usurper—the alliance against Russia has wrought a miraculous change in the tone of the English press and politicians—the adventurer and the parvenue has become "our illustrious ally," and, even in the United States, success has cast a sort of haze over villainy, blinding us to the real character of the man and the false and traitorous steps by which he mounted to his present position. Essentially a trickster, the turn will come to him, and the revulsion will be about as rapid against as it has been for him. Like Barnum, he will fall unpitied—the tame eagle of Bologne will be cited to prove that he is essentially a mountebank, and the now admiring world will say that he deserved to fall, and nowhere will the rejoicing be more sincere than at the English court and among the English aristocracy, who are now among his leading sycophants.

On Sunday night somebody got into Mr. Meyer's Barber Shop, next door to Holmes' Hotel, and took away a small desk, with some money and papers. There was about twenty dollars of good money in the desk, and a counterfeit five dollar gold piece, for which a sharp look-out should be kept, as it may lead to the detection of the thief. The desk was found this morning on the steps of a gentleman's residence, with all its contents sale except the money. The thief must have got in by means of a false key.

☞ An election of Constables, for the two Districts of Wilmington, was held last Friday. In the Upper district Mr. John Utley and Mr. L. M. Williams were elected. The vote stood for

Utley	198	Thos. L. Holden	177
Williams	185	D. G. White	70

In the Lower district Mr. John Costin and Mr. Geo. M. Bishop were elected. We have not received the exact result. That for Messrs. Costin and Bishop were about two to one of that received by their competitors.

PUB. DOCS.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Hon. Asa Biggs for valuable Senate documents, including the report of the explorations of the routes for a railroad to the Pacific, made under the direction of the War Department; and also the reports of the operations of the Coast Survey during 1853-'4, under the superintendence of Prof. A. D. Bache.

Also, to Hon. Warren Winslow for the report of "Commerce and Navigation," for the year ending June 30th, 1855.

☞ At a meeting of the Howard Relief Fire Engine Company, No. 1, held Feb. 20th, the following officers were elected:—John A. Parker, President; Thadeus H. Nichols, Foreman; C. M. Craig, 1st Assistant Foreman; Wm. Mitchell, 2d Assistant Foreman; D. C. White, Secretary; J. Crowell Treasurer. We sincerely trust that the company may be eminently successful, and its organization permanent.

Washington's Birth Day.

We are blessed with one of the few pleasant days we have had for a long time, and the streets are enlivened by the gay uniforms of our volunteer companies and by the music of the bands accompanying them, while the crowded appearance of our sidewalks, gives evidence that it is regarded as a gala day by our people generally, as indeed it should be.—Long may it be before such celebrations are neglected, or the birth day of the "Father of his Country" be allowed to pass unmarked by the evidence of respect and veneration due from the citizens of a republic whose independence he was so mainly instrumental in achieving.—*Daily Journal, 22d inst.*

A part of the public proceedings of last Friday came too late for notice in that day's paper. We allude to the turn-out of the juvenile company, composed of the pupils of Mr. Radcliff's school. With all due respect to the two handsome volunteer companies of our grown up citizens, we cannot but regard the boys under the command of Captain Radcliff, as forming the most interesting feature of the day's celebration. Nor should the performance of the Amateur Band be forgotten, as the excellence of their music was the topic of general remark, and the object of general commendation.

As we write, a communication on the subject has been handed to us, which we gladly insert in place of any further remarks which we might feel inclined to offer. By the way—how would it do for the boys to go up as a company, to Moore's Creek?

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Doubtless all, of the great number who witnessed the parade of the "Wilmington Pioneer Cadets," yesterday afternoon, were very much delighted with the perfection of the manœuvring of the Company, and also with the fine performance of the band to whose music the cadets marched. It was an exhibition worthy of the day, and lent much to increase the spirited observance of it by the older companies in the forenpon.

Our community is indebted to Capt. Radcliff for the inception of this military spirit, and it is hoped that he will be encouraged in, what seems to him, the

"—delightful task;
To teach the young *he-dears* how to *shoot*"—

and I cannot think that a more graceful act could be done towards encouraging the Captain and his train-band, just at this age and state of the company, than for the fair daughters of the town to prepare a suitable banner, and have it presented by *fair* hands, accompanied with appropriate addresses, by the first day of May. If no individual feels moved to furnish the funds to pay for such a testimonial as proposed, I hope some one will propose some plan by which an amount sufficient can be raised. Many, like myself, would be proud to contribute towards so deserving an object; and such should be the mode of procuring the means, for the gift should be that of the many who feel an interest in those whose early training is, and will be, entrusted to the gallant little captain.

Capt. Jas. D. Radcliff and his Company—"long may they wave."

UNUS.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that on Saturday night last the Saw and Grist Mill of Col. A. S. McNeill, on Upper Little River, was destroyed by fire, and that the loss is between three and four thousand dollars. No causa of the fire has yet been discovered.

Fay. Observer 21st inst.

IRON STEAMERS AND THE COMPASS.—The New York Post thinks the Cunard steamer Persia, by her last voyage to this country has demonstrated one fact of the profoundest scientific and commercial interest. The editor says:

"The great obstacle to the use of iron steamers in ocean navigation has always been to neutralize the influence of such a mass of iron upon the compass. The variation of the Persia's compasses during the whole voyage, as we learn from Capt. Judkins himself, did not exceed three degrees, which is one degree less than the average variation of wooden vessels.

The Persia is provided with a compass elevated some forty feet from her upper deck, to be used in regulating the compass below, if necessary: but the captain informs us that it was entirely superfluous, and that when he returns to Liverpool he shall propose to have both it and the mizzenmast, which supports it, removed. It is not certain that another steamer, though built by the same architect, will have so little influence upon the compass as the Persia, or even that she will continue to carry her's so nearly in equilibrium another voyage; but this invention, with which she is supplied, the captain seems to think, makes it a matter of comparative indifference to him whether she does or not."

RECANTATION OF THE "EX MONK LEAHY."—A letter from Fondulac, Wisconsin, states that the "Ex-Monk Leahy," so notorious for his lectures against the Catholic church, and latterly convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life on account of killing his wife's paramour, has for eighteen months been constantly pleading to be re-admitted to the communion of the church. Capital punishment having been abolished in Wisconsin, he was not hanged for the murder he had committed. His imprisonment brought him to reflection, and after eighteen months of probation, having a year ago made a written recantation, he was admitted to penance on the 25th of last month, after having again by word of mouth made a recantation in presence of the assembled prisoners, and begged pardon of God and man. In sending his written recantation to the bishop of Milwaukee, a year ago, he expressed his willingness that it should be published. This, however, was deemed unnecessary, as no sane person could really have believed his falsehoods.—*Baltimore Sun.*

We don't think it makes much difference what such a fellow as Leahey does. He always was, and, humanely speaking, always will be, a miserable scamp, turn to what side he may. We saw the above announcement some time ago in an exchange, but did not think it worth notice, and we only copy it now in the hope that it may put our citizens on their guard against such persons in future. No matter under what garb, or with what pretence he may come, the man who makes a livelihood by systematic vilification is hardly to be trusted, not even though his charges were true, for the hunting up and retailing for money of all the evil that can be found against our neighbors, is not the occupation of a Christian, and such occupation could never have an existence, if, in accordance with the advice of our Saviour, no stone was thrown until he that was without sin should throw it. Leachey's present recantation amounts to about as much as his former lecturings.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ETNA.
Further Foreign News.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22nd.—The screw steamer Etna from Havre for New York put in here to day short of coal. She reports having experienced very rough weather. She brings Paris and Havre dates to the 5th inst., which contain a few items of news later than the Canada's advices.

She has no news of the Pacific.

It was still current at Paris that Prussia would not be permitted to participate in the peace conferences.

Prince Gortschakoff, when signing the protocol at Vienna accepting the propositions, demanded that Prussia should be invited to take part. Count Buol supported the demand, but Borquency and Sir H. Seymour wished to refer to their governments. The acceptance of the proposition by Russia had caused the greatest anstonishment in Turkey. The news had not reached the Crimea at the latest dates.

Public confidence in the prospect of peace was daily increasing in France.

A serious military conspiracy was reported at Madrid, having ramifications throughout the north of Spain. Particulars were not given.

There is nothing later from England.

Breadtuffs were declining at Havre.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—The last Hillsborough *Recorder* says that on Saturday, the 9th inst., Miss Nancy Smith, the daughter of a widow lady residing in that (Orange) county, came to her death under peculiarly lamentable circumstances. A lady in a neighboring family was taken ill, and Mrs. Smith left in haste to visit her, not taking even her bonnet, leaving her daughter at breakfast. During the mother's absence, the daughter, who is subject to fits, is supposed to have taken one of them, and to have fallen into the fire; the flames communicating from her dress to the house, and thus all was consumed. By this distressing calamity Mrs. Smith has not only lost all she had, but suffers the excruciating anguish caused by the shocking and melancholy death of her daughter.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 22d, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I notice in your paper of yesterday a report of a few remarks I made at South Washington on Saturday last, from which the inference might be drawn that I charged the Southern members of the K. N. Order as being favorable to the abolition of slavery. This was not my intention, as it is not my thought. I spoke of the general tendency of the Order as it stands, with its main strength at the North, and of the danger of disturbing the guarantees of the constitution on any one point, thus opening a way for further changes, which could not but work injury to the weaker section. With this exception the report of my remarks is, in the main, correct, and expresses accurately my views of the dangerous tendencies of an Order into which many of my friends have been unsuspectingly drawn.

EDWARD D. HALL.

The National Know-Nothing Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The national know-nothing council is engaged in the discussion of the resolution to expunge the twelfth section of the platform. No action has been taken yet.

GRAIN AND FLOUR RECEIPTS.—The receipts of Canadian grain at Oswego, New York, for 1855 were 9,459,172 bushels, against 5,592,423 for the previous year. The receipts of Canadian flour in 1855 were 224,613 barrels, against 167,267 barrels in 1854.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.—The election in Wheeling, Va., on Monday last resulted in what we should call a terrible defeat for the Know-Nothings. The *Intelligencer* modestly says: "The result is anything but the triumph anticipated by the Know-Nothings, there not being more than four or five Know-Nothings in the twenty-two members elected to the council."—"The election was a very exciting one." "The mayor, clerk, and treasurer had no opponents." Among the councilmen elect are Sherrard Clemens, Z. Jacob, John Knote, E. H. Fitzhugh, and others of the best men in Wheeling.

Wheeling has always heretofore had a large Whig and Know-Nothing majority.

No room this week to notice the eloquent and patriotic speeches of Messrs. Hall (of Wilmington,) and Houston (of Duplin) before democracy of Wayne last Tuesday. We did not hear the speeches, being out on the Committee on Resloutions, but they were the chief theme of the Democrats during the evening—could less be expected when Houston and Hall were the Sperkers?—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

The Expected French Heir.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes that great events are said to be preparing for the accouchement of the Empress, which will take place in about a month. The *personnel* of the Tuileries is to undergo important modifications; there will be a perfect shower of new titles; some changes are anticipated in the *Senatus Consultum*; great *fetes* will be ordered at the expense of the State; a political amnesty will be declared, "and the joy of the people will be great."

From the Daily Journal, Feb. 22d.

☞ This is the day appointed for the holding of the National Convention of the Know-Nothing order, which, whatever may be said here, or whatever may be the practice in this particular locality, is still a secret political association in its aggregate capacity. The National Council assembled at Philadelphia in the beginning of the week, in anticipation of the meeting of the nominating Convention. It is said that the question of dispensing with secrecy and with some parts of the ritual, has been before the Council, with what results we cannot say. Also, that the admission of the Louisiana delegation was contested because of their rejection of the anti-Catholic test; also of the Pennsylvania delegation, who ignored the 12th section. Both delegations were finally admitted. If telegraphic correspondents are to be believed, a bitter feeling was manifested, arising out of these matters. After a while things will begin to leak out, and we shall see what we shall see. It will take mighty keen manœuvring to prevent a grand blow up, and it will take more than keen manœuvring to bring the Council or Convention together on any platform that will satisfy the South. Everybody feels that ignoring slavery—refusing to take a stand at the present time, will not do it. Let us wait for developments.

Below we give what purports to be a report of the proceedings of the first day, from the Philadelphia *Times*, of Tuesday, a Know-Nothing paper. We presume it is essentially correct. The whole thing as it stands speaks for itself:

☞ Towards three o'clock the delegates began to gather in the hall, and before the meeting had been organized the excitement on all sides had attained fever heat. The American delegates and the national American delegates from Pennsylvania indulged in the most ardent & denunciatory conduct and conversation, and, at times, it was feared that the contest for supremacy between the two would end in an open and personal conflict. Those from other States looked on the wrangling with amazement and without understanding, in the smallest particular, the exact cause or meaning of the belligerency of the Pennsylvanians, and some ventured to assuage the bitterness of feeling and stay the discord between the two.

In the midst of the noise and confusion the President pro tem., Mr. Sheets, ascended the platform, and called the Convention to order.

Hereupon, a scene of the utmost confusion prevailed. Mr. Charles D. Freeman, Vice President of the National Council, came forward and claimed to be, in the absence of the President, the presiding officer of the Council. He urged his claims at some length, and contended that the Council had no right to select Mr. Sheets for that petition.

Mr. Sheets said he was willing to retire if it was the wish of the Council, (cries of "keep where you are"—"hold on"—"don't give up"—"we'll stand by you"—noise, turbulence and applause.)

During the whole of this scene of disorder, excitement, personal and partizan feeling, and miscellaneous cries, a motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed with great unanimity and amid shouts of applause.

In a short time afterwards the members from abroad left the Hall in charge of the Pennsylvania delegates of both sections, a portion of whom indulged in the most disgraceful scenes.

The members of the National Council from the Southern States held a caucus at Seventh and Sansom streets last evening. Quite a large number of gentlemen were present, and took part in the proceedings, which were of the most animated and resolute character.

The Hon. Thomas Hart Clay, (the eldest son of Henry Clay,) presided on the occasion, and Col. Albert Pike acted as Secretary.

The object of the caucus being to decide upon the movements of the Southern members in the National Council, during its session, quite a general expression of feeling took place among those present.

After considerable discussion, a resolution to stand by the Twelfth Section of the National Platform, adopted in June last, at all hazards, was agreed to with great unanimity.

While a number of those present have expressed their hostility to the introduction of that section into the platform, it has been argued on all hands, so far as the South is concerned, not to relinquish it, be the consequences what they may.

From the tone and character of the speeches, conversation and purposes of the Southern delegation, it requires no prophet or son of a prophet to foresee a most intense and exciting debate upon the proposition to abrogate the obnoxious section when it shall have been presented.

A despatch from Philadelphia says:

The Northern delegates in caucus decided that the Twelfth Section must come out if they remain in.—They will not go into the canvass with a pro-slavery platform under any circumstances.

The difficulty in relation to the Pendsylvania delegation is thus explained. There are two State councils, one repudiating the twelfth section in the National platform, the other embracing it, and making it their chief corner-stone. Both have sent full sets of delegates, and the selection between them by the council presents an ugly question. The State council repudiating the twelfth section, is the regular and legitimate one. The other was formed by about a dozen seceders from it last summer, mostly from Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, speaking of the Know-Nothing nominating Convention, which meets on Friday, says:

The present appearances indicate that Millard Fillmore and George Law, will be the most prominent candidates for the Presidency. The delegates for Pennsylvania will probably go for Millard Fillmore.

The result in New York is stated to us on very reliable authority to be as follows:—Favorable to Millard Fillmore, 16; George Law, 13; Samuel Houston, 4. Whole number of delegates 33.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The National American Council re-assembled this morning Charles D. Freeman, of Philadelphia, Vice President, presiding. A resolution providing for the admission of reporters was offered, but laid on the table until action shall be had on the question of contested seats. During the calling of the roll the Louisiana delegation presented their credentials for admission, which were objected to because the Roman Catholic test was not recognized by the Louisiana Council. A warm debate ensued on a motion to admit the delegates without credentials, which finally prevailed—yeas 66, noes 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, P. M.—The Council had a warm debate on the contested seats of the Pennsylvania delegation, which terminated in the admission of Mr. Edie and others, ignoring the 12th section of the National platform. The vote stood 84 to 45, causing bitter feeling among the Southern delegates.

The Philadelphia Know-Nothing Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The national American convention was temporarily organized this morning by calling Isaac Hazlehurst, of this city, to the chair. Much time is occupied in examining credentials.—Difficulty exists in the Pennsylvania delegation, there being two sets of claimants for seats.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

6, p. m.—The afternoon session was largely attended. The committee on organization reported Ephraim Marsh, of New Jersey, for President, a delegate from each State for Vice Presidents, together with a large number of Secretaries. Considerable difficulty was experienced before the report from the committee on credentials was adopted. The convention adjourned at 5 to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—The steamship Black Warrior, from New York via Havana, 17th instant, has arrived at this port. The political news from Havana is unimportant. The weather had been more favorable, but the sugar crop was undoubtedly short. The market was active, with a good speculative demand, and 14,000 or 15,000 boxes had been contracted for at $22 a $23 50 per box. Molasses was firm.

DIABOLICAL.—We learn that the mail train on the Raleigh and Gaston road encountered an obstruction on Sunday morning last, seven miles from Raleigh. Some fiend had piled old sills across the road to the height of two or three feet. The engineer saw them, but not in time to reverse the engine. The "plow," however, threw them off, and no damage was done. The perpetrator of such a deed is a wholesale murderer at heart, and we trust every exertion will be made to ferret him out.—*Raleigh Standard.*

K. N. Nominating Convention.

Up to midnight on Friday this body was occupied with the credentials of the Pennsylvania delegates, the committee on credentials having made a majority and a minority report—the majority report favoring the admission of the Edie or anti-Twelfth Section delegates, and the minority report refusing to recognize delegates from any council repudiating the 12th section of the platform of 1855. Of course, these reports were purely sectional. From some reason or other we are without any report by mail or telegraph of the doings on Saturday. It was reported that the convention had adjourned without nominating, to meet again in New York in June next; but this, we presume, arose out of the fact that the National Council, a different body, adjourned until its regular meeting in June.

It is proper to state that the Council, in order to get over the 12th section of the late platform of 1855, repealed the whole thing at the demand of the North, and substituted a new platform, gotten up by Vespasian Ellis, of the American Organ, some time ago, but presented by a Mr. French. Of this new platform Mr. Sheets, of Indiana, said:

"He would assure the South that the 12th section must be got rid of. He was willing to accept a compromise, but the section must be got rid of; he was willing to accept this Washington platform, for if there was anything in it, it was so covered up with verbiage that a President would be elected before the people would find out what it was all about." (Tumultuous laughter.)

This appears to have been the design of the new platform, which, with the debate, we will publish, perhaps, to-morrow.

Know Nothings in Philadelphia.

A correspondent of the New York Times, after stating that the "National Council" had admitted the Pennsylvania delegation, which ignores the 12th section, adds:

The Southern men are troubled in spirit. When a motion to adjourn until to-morrow morning had been carried, Mr. Bolling of Virginia, called upon the Southern men to remain; when alone they agreed to meet in caucus at 8 o'clock to-morrow. There was a rumor that they would not appear in Convention in the morning, but it is not credited.

There is a great deal of quiet rejoicing among the Free-Soil men.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The National American Convention re-assembled to-day at Franklin Hall, President Bartlett in the Chair.

The resolution for the admission of the reporters was passed, and the deliberations were thus made public.

The subject under debate for nearly the entire day, has been the rescinding of the 12 section of the Platform.

Mr. Ford of Ohio, made a strong anti-slavery speech, increasing the dissatisfaction of the Southern members, and inducing some of them to move to adjourn sine die, which was laid on the table.

A proposition to vote by States, each being entitled to vote according to its proper number of representatives, was debated and withdrawn.

The rescinding resolution was then debated till 8 o'clock, when an amendment was offered appointing a committee of one from each State to substitute for the 12th section of a declaration of rights, which was carried by a vote of 104 to 65. A scene of confusion ensued, ending in adjournment, pending the vote on the resolution as amended.

It is believed that the whole Southern delegation will withdraw in a body if the resolution is adopted.

It was stated yesterday that the Know-Nothing National Council had decided to admit the Louisiana delegation, notwithstanding said delegates had repudiated the religious test article of the Philadelphia platform. From a list purporting to show how each member of the Council voted, we take the following:

District of Columbia—Vespasian Ellis—Yes. Delaware—R. Clement—No. E. J. Smithers—Yes. E. D. Porter—No. Maryland—W. H. Purnell, J. R. Codet, W. Alexander—Yes. H. Winchester—No. Virginia—P. A. Bolling, C. W. Moore, J. H. McCue—Yes. North Carolina—W. H. Harrison, John Pool—Yes.

There are 31 States and the District of Columbia represented in the Council by about 125 delegates. The following States are not represented at all:—Maine, Vermont, Michigan, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina.

On the admission of the Pennsylvania (anti-12th section) delegation, the South voted unitedly nay, save, it is said, Mr. Ellis, of the District of Columbia, and two from Delaware, one Ohio man, and about half the New York delegation also voted nay.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The debate on the resolution re-cinding the 12th section of the Know Nothing platform, still continues in the National Council. A more conciliatory feeling is apparent. A new platform is proposed, re-establishing the Missouri Compromise.

A Sleighing with the Girls.

The funny "local" of the Buffalo Republic gives the following "poetical" description of the interesting amusement:

"From daybreak now to savory noon, from noon until the night, when pours the effulgence of the moon on streets of ghastly white; and all things now but tend to this—the sleighing of the girls.—Now Alice in the mirror looks, and Mary ties her bonnet, a miracle of tulle and lace, with marabouts upon it, and hearing bells now jingling near, they both arrange their curls—there's Bobby driving up, he's come a-sleighing of the girls. And now beneath the wolf robe they tuck their pretty feet, while o'er the reins with wondrous pains, Bobby reigns so neat—the horses all so gaily drest, their harness all complete—my gracious, what a swell they cut, *a* driving up the street; and Bobby also cuts a swell, and cuts the horses, too—and cuts his poor acquaintances as crowds he passes through; and now behind the horses' hoofs a clouded snow wreath whirls; my gracious, what a luxury, this sleighing of the girls.—And Bobby, then, to show his skill, drives faster and still faster, and, whip in hand, preside's o'er all—of all horse-kind the master. Around the corner like a top, the sleigh like lightning whirls—the sleigh goes on——but, in a bank lie Bobby and the girls.

Moral.—Don't put on airs when with the fair.—Don't try to cut a swell or we'll be bound you may be found where Bobby was, all mell, all mixed up with embroideries, with rosy lips and curls; oh! what a bliss, to end like this, the *slaying* of the girls."

CORN AT NORFOLK.—The market continues very dull, and in consequence of the Canada's news there are no sales. There are 80,000 bushels in the market, and white and mixed are offered at 62½ cents.

Among the items of intelligence in the summary of a recent English journal, we find the annexed:

"The gallant Sir Thomas Trowbridge, who had both his feet shot away at the battle of Inkermann, has led to the altar Miss Louisa Gurney, daughter of Daniel Gurney, Esq., of Norwich, and sister of the late Hon Mrs. Cooper. The engagement is an old one."

A true woman that, who saw in her mutilated betrothed more honor than all the gold medals which could have covered his unharmed person.

We are reminded by this of the brave Englishman who lost a leg and an arm in the battle on Lake Erie, in our war. On arriving in London, he wrote a letter to a beautiful young lady, who was affianced to him, saying that his misfortune in war had not left him the same man he was when he took leave of her; that he was mutilated in person, though as whole in heart as ever.

The noble girl replied that she was ready at any moment to consummate their nuptials; that as long as he had body enough left to contain his noble heart, her own was whölly and only his!

MORMON EMIGRATION.—An item has lately come to knowledge which we know to be a fact, and that is a wheel-barrow emigration among the Saints, over the plains, to Salt Lake, in the spring. And with a view of accommodating and expediting their transit to their new home, the wheel-barrow expedient has been suggested and acted upon. An establishment in this city has received an order, and are now manufacturing about five hundred of these vehicles. It is proposed that many young men, and those with strength and physical energy to endure the trip, can pack their kit of provisions in a wheel-barrow and trudge along to the Valley of the Saints. The experiment, at all events will be tried.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last issue:

By NASH, C. J. In Burnett v. Thompson, from Washington, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Parker and Coggin v. Leathers, in equity, from Orange, declaring the plaintiffs entitled to an account. Also, in State v. Sewell, declaring there is no record and proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Bell v. Hansley, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Lawrence v. Mitchell, from Granville, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Kea v. Melvin, Sheriff; judgment made absolute.

By PEARSON, J. In Allen v. Allen, in equity, from Beaufort, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Pettijohn v. Williams, in equity, from Martin, reversing the decretal order. Also, in Pilkinton v. Cotten, in equity, from Chatham. Also, in Whiting's adm. v. Fentress, in equity, from Wake, directing an account. Also, in State v. Allen, from Granville, declaring that there is error. Also, in White v. Smith, from Perquimans, judgment reversed and non-suit. Also, in White v. Smith, from Perquimans, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff.

By BATTLE, J. In Mebane v. Womack, from Caswell, in equity. Also, in Glisson v. Hill, in equity, from Duplin, dismissing the bill. Also, Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Co v. Russell, judgment reversed and judgment here for $100 75. Also, in Taylor v. Cobb, from Duplin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Whitehead v. Davis, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Robbins, from Yadkin, doclaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the Superior Court.—*Register.*

What the South Americans will do.

What, then, will the "South Americans" do?—We answer, (says the Federal, Georgia, Union,) they will do just as they did in the 132 ballots for Speaker. Support a "one-horse" concern that will be distanced, and, by their factious course, help to throw the election of the next President into Congress, when the black-republicans will succeed, just as they did in the case of Banks. We would be glad to believe better things of men who are our neighbors, and who are certainly as much interested as their political opponents in the success of national men and measures; but so wedded are southern know-nothings to their fascinating creed of mystery and mummery, and so unmitigated is their hate of democracy and democrats, that they will sooner trust to the black-republicans for the safety of the Union and Southern rights than seek to preserve and sustain both through the instrumentality of a democratic administration. Mark the prediction: The "South Americans" will throw away their votes in the presidential race on a third candidate, no matter who the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention may be, and under whatsoever auspices he may be chosen.—He that cannot see this is politically blind, and is a fit subject for the dark recesses of a know-nothing council.

Later from Havana.—Attempt to Assassinate the Archbishop of Cuba.

The steamer Cahawba, at New York, brings Havana dates to the 13th inst. The Havana Prensa gives the following account of an attempt to assassinate the Archbishop of Cuba, communicated to that paper by a correspondent writing under the date of Holquin, February 1st:

"With feelings of just indignation, I sit down to communicate to you the following horrid piece of intelligence. Our virtuous archbishop, the most excellent Sr. Don Antonio Claret y Clara, recently arrived at Gibara from Neuvitas, on the steamer Pelayo.—He stopped more than two days at Gibara, and then left for this city. On the evening after his arrival he preached an eloquent sermon in the parish church in the course of which he took occasion to laud the people for their piety and general good conduct.—The church was completely full.

"As the archbishop left the church the people flocked around him as usual, and among others several pious women, all waiting for an opportunity to kiss the ring on his finger. At this moment a man elbowed his way through the crowd up to the archbishop, expressing by his looks and manner a desire to receive the holy father's benediction. As he was in the act of stooping to kiss the ring, he suddenly drew a clasp knife, and stabbed the archbishop in the face. The venerable prelate fell senseless to the ground. The wretched assassin, not content with this, but blinded by rage, endeavored to strike his victim anew; but at this critical moment a private soldier, belonging to the garrison stationed in the town, threw himself between the two, and succeeded in apprehending the assassin and leading him off to prison. The clasp-knife was afterwards found on the ground, and near it the archbishop's ring.

"The assassin's name is Antonio Torres, a native of the Canary islands, of low stature, and aged about thirty-five years. The wound begins near the upper part of the ear, and stretches obliquely down to the middle of the face. We all trust that the life of the virtuous archbishop may be spared, and that the fervent prayers which are offered up by all for the preservation of his life will not be without avail."

SOMETHING OF A FAMILY.—A correspondent of the Urbana Citizen writes from Bourbon county, Kentucky, about a family, as follows:

"The old gentleman is a native of Maryland, and is now in his 70th year; was brought to the State of Kentucky when quite young, and has raised his family in the above county, consisting of six sons and three daughters."

He then proceeds to describe the family, all of whom are six feet in height, the tallest being six feet eleven inches, and the lowest, (a daughter) six feet two inches—the aggregate height of the whole of them, eleven in number, being seventy feet. The father weighs 200 pounds, the mother 285, and the children from 150 to 260 pounds. Their aggregate weight is 6,500 pounds. The writer adds:

"The family are all living except the youngest daughter, are all wealthy, and of the first families of Kentucky. I must add that several of the grandchildren are over six and a half feet, and still growing."

A Candid Confession.

The British Governor of Jamaica, in his address at the opening of the Provincial Legislature, recommends the transportation of the fugitive slaves from our Southern States who have taken refuge in Canada, to the Island of Jamaica, for the following reasons: "The people who may, if matters be properly represented to them, be induced to come hither from America, are precisely the sort of industrial population we require; besides they are admirably adapted to the climate of this island. Bringing with them an amount of civilization far higher than that of the generality of the laboring population of this island, and acquainted as they are to a much greater extent with agriculture and mechanical arts—two of the greatest desiderata in Jamaica—the black and colored people of America are not only admirably calculated to develop the innumerable resources of the island to a far greater extent than the natives are at present capable of, but they will, to a certainty, if brought here, be the means of improving our native peasantry, by continually presenting, to a people so imitative, examples worthy for them to follow."

This is a striking testimony, as the New York Express justly remarks, to the humanizing and elevating influences with which the African is surrounded in the United States.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

SCANDAL.—The Springfield Republican wickedly remarks that Rachel's "illness" is very naturally accounted for by the intimation that she is about to add to her already interesting family. The Republican is good authority in matters of gossip and very likely knows more about the affair than it cares to tell. It is the first intimation we have heard of that nature. Rachel, although never married, is the mother of, we believe, some four children. Like George Sand, she makes it a matter of religion to set at defiance orthodox morality. But she is French and an artist—and they cover a multitude of sins. In the eyes of a purblind public, it does not depend so much upon *what* is done as *by whom* it is done.

From Harper's Magazine for February.

A Long Nose.

Old Uncle Hector was famous for having the largest nose in all Cape Fear region. He could not help that, though, but unfortunately his habits gave it a bright, rosy color, which, with its size, made it a natural and artificial curiosity. One night he retired to rest after indulging pretty freely all the evening, and waking up in the course of the night with a raging thirst, he rose and set off for something to drink.—It was pitch dark, and for fear he would pitch against the door of his room, which was usually left standing open, he groped along, took the door directly between his hands, and received the edge of it full tilt against the end of his nose. It knocked him over backward, and he screamed out with an oath and agony:—

"Well, I always knew I had a big nose, but I never thought it was longer than my arm before."

A report, not yet published, prepared at the General Land Office, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives shows the amount of territory subject to the act of August, 1854, to graduate and reduce the price of public land to actual settlers and cultivators:

Of the first class, one dollar an acre, there are 18,768,759 acres; second class, seventy-five cents an acre, 15,654,148; third class, fifty cents an acre, 11,540,920; fourth class twenty-five cents an acre, 6,485,827; fifth class, twelve and a half cents an acre, 25,114 353 acres.

This land is divided amongst the following States: Ohio, 70,495 acres; Indiana, 458,700; Illinois, 1,384,510; Wisconsin, 1,906,757; Michigan, 8,785,990; Iowa, 595,480; Missouri, 13,850,020; Arkansas, 14,212,610; Louisana, 7,806,230; Mississippi, 7,602,043; Alabama, 14,039,502; Florida, 6,848,560; making in all 77,561,007 acres.

It appears from a statement prepared at the State Department, giving the number of American seamen registered and enrolled in the United States for the last sixteen years, that to the year ending October, 1840, there were 8,091, of which 720 were naturalized; and for that ending October 1st, 1855, 9,986, including 300 naturalized persons.

A census of the city of Natchez, Mississippi, just completed, shows that place to have 6,098 inhabitants, exclusive of the public and private schools, which contain 390 male pupils and teachers, and 485 females. In the first named total are included 3,707 white persons, 322 free colored, and 2,089 slaves.

"AIN'T GOT NO NAILS?"—We invite the lovers of fun to join us in the hearty laugh we are just now having over the story, told by one of our Northern contemporaries, of a tall, gawky looking countryman, who, during the height of the business season last fall, walked into one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses on Broadway, and entirely disregarding the invitations of the numerous salesmen to inspect the latest patterns, strode into the counting-room, where the heads of the establishment were sitting in solemn conversation. After taking a glance of the room, and surveying attentively the faces of its occupants, he asked with an unctious, nasal twang:

"Say, yeou—got any nails?"

"Nails, sir, nails!" repeated the most dignified Domby of the firm. "No, sir, what should we do with nails?"

"Wal, I dunno—thought maybe you mought. Hain't you got no nails, eh?"

"No, sir," replied Domby again, with an emphasis, motioning to the door.

The individual in search of nails took his time about it, and then left the counting-room. In turn, he asked every clerk the same question, and received the information from all, that nails formed no part of the stock of the establishment.

"Well," said he, going towards the door, "don't keep nails here, no how."

The principal salesman, whose dignity was hurt by the idea that any one should suppose that an establishment where he had a prominent place, should keep nails, headed the countryman off as he was proceeding towards the entrance, and asked him abruptly what he wanted.

"Want," said the countryman, as cool as a cucumber, "I want to know if you've got any nails?"

"Nails, no, sir. You have been told again and again that we've got no nails—so you'd better go."

"Ain't got any nails, *eh? Well, then*, just look here, mister, if you ain't got no nails, what an awful fix you'd be in if you'd happen to have the itch!"

The philosophy of travellers has been put to the severest tests by detentions. One of the most decided cases of resignation is reported on a train from Boston, as follows:

"You don't seem to mind this detention and annoyance."

"Speaking to me, sir?" said the person addressed, looking up from his paper.

"Yes sir," was the reply.

"What's the use of minding it? can't be helped. I ought to have been home last Saturday, and should have been, but I stoppod to buy a pair of boots; and I am duced sorry, now, that I didn't get them a size larger, for Tommy will be a big boy before I get home, at this rate."

A PETITION TO DISSOLVE THE UNION.—On Friday in the Ohio legislature, Mr. Jewett presented a memorial from the Western Anti Slavery Association of Selma, Columbiana county, praying the House "to decline entering into the election of United States Senator; to rescind the laws which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States and electors for President; to provide for an amendment of the constitution of Ohio, which shall repeal the 7th sec. of the 15th article, and forbid all State officers to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States; with such other measures as may appear expedient to effect the peaceful withdrawal of Ohio from the Federal Union."

The presentation of this petition gave rise to a warm debate, but not a member expressed himself in favor of its sentiments, and many objected to its reception at all. It was, however, finally referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

THE GREATEST SNOW STORM that ever occurred at Oswego, New York, upon Lake Ontario, a region famous for such storms, occurred on Friday the 1st inst. The railroads stopped running, the window shutters of the stores were not taken down, the newspapers were not published for three days. The streets in many parts of the city were impassable, the snow ranging from four to ten and twenty feet in depth, and in some places the drifts are thirty feet deep. Many of the residences were banked up with snow to second story. Snow now lies to a depth on a level of from six to eight feet in the woods.

☞ THE subscriber offers himself as a candidate for the office of Naval Store inspector to the magistrates of the County at next March Court. If elected he will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, and to the best of his ability. He belongs to no secret political societies, and solicits an open showing. E. TURLINGTON.

Wilmington, Feb 22.—3t-w

MARRIED,

At Cedar Forest, on the evening of the 20th inst., by J. G.