THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUG. 18, 1856.

Nationalism and Sectionalism.

It is argued that the South ought not to concentrate her energies and present an undivided front in the approaching contest, lest by so doing she should subject herself to the imputation of forming a sectional party. Such we take to be the purport of an article in yesterday's Herald, deprecatory of the almost certain union of the whole Southern States upon the Democratic nominees for the Presidency, as foreshadowed by the result of the recent elections, and still further indicated by the position of the most influential members of the former Whig party, and by the withdrawal of strength from the present "American" party.

So far from the Democratic party being in any measure sectional, its National Convention at Cincinnati presented a spectacle unparalleled in the history of the country, by bringing together delegates from every district in every State in the Union. Not one was wanting. Not one. Not one was represented by proxy. We question if any were represented by alternates. How totally different from the Convention by which Mr. Fillmore was placed in the field, which hardly contained representatives from half the States—certainly not from half the districts. In its subsequent action was there any sectionalism? Was there any division or shadow of division on the platform of principles? None, whatever. They were adopted unanimously; and the North and the South, as represented by their delegates, literally shook hands over them. Was *this* the course of a sectional party? How, again, was it with the Fillmore Convention, and how does its record compare with this, and which comes before the world as a sectional party, and which as a national party? We say nothing now of the platform, although so obnoxious was the *verbiage* platform of February last, that even the Raleigh Register opposed it for some time, and contended that it had not passed. But after the business of the Cincinnati Convention had been finished, did we find any convention of bolters from one section or the other? Such a thing will be looked for in vain. All was and is perfect unanimity, and public meetings and State Conventions at the North as well as at the South respond to and endorse the political principles avowed and the political nominations made at Cincinnati. We all recollect how nearly every State North seceded from the Fillmore Convention, and how a Northern American Convention was called and met at New York, repudiating the principles and the candidates of the Philadelphia Convention of February. Compare these facts connected with the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore, and the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan, and ask yourselves candidly where was and is the nationality, and where the sectionalism? Is there sectionalism in a party which at the North numbers in its ranks Douglas and Cass and Buchanan and Toucey and Richardson, and hosts of others like them; and at the South is supported by Reverdy Johnson and Pratt and Pearce and Hunter and Mason, and, not to particularize our own statesmen, by the Union-loving State of North Carolina—*her* endorsement of its Unionism and nationality is above all price—and Cobb and Toombs and Stephens of Georgia, and Jones of Tennessee, and Breckinridge of Kentucky, and, returning to the North again, let us add Choate of Massachusetts? Is it sectionalism that brings these men—many of them former opponents of the Democratic party—up to its support? Is it not the reverse? Is it not because it presents the last safe refuge of nationalism—the last hope for a Constitutional Union.

But perhaps it will be urged that, by the South going all together in her own defence, the North may be brought to more fully unite in the attack upon her. We do not agree with any such idea. The full union of the South, showing that though long-suffering and unwilling to make a sectional issue, she, at length, *is* united, fully united, for the defence of her rights, is just the thing to bring the heterogeneous army of her revilers and would-be oppressors to their senses, by showing them that the limit of forbearance has been reached, and while it will cause those who are yet capable of thinking, to pause on the brink of the abyss over which they stand, it will strengthen the hands of the true friends of the Union and the Constitution at the North. The spirit of aggression, of which the South justly complains, would never have gone so far had her people been united long ago. *Now* she has it in her power to be fully united. Circumstances unmistakeably and unerringly point to the Democratic party as the basis upon which a union is to be formed. Believe us that any exhibition of weakness or want of concert of action, can only have the effect to give fresh impetus to the encroachments of the North, by conveying the impression that they can be persisted in with impunity; and believe us farther, that there must be danger ahead which requires active measures, and no mere palliatives, when the fear is entertained that the union of the South upon constitutional principles is to be deprecated, lest it should give offence to her would-be masters of the North. We are no disunionists, neither are we alarmists, but we most certainly and surely think and believe that the present state of things cannot go on in the country for many years, without rendering disunion inevitable. The thing must be met, and we will never be in a more favorable position to meet it than we are at the present time. Why, to what a length must the idea of Southern inferiority have advanced in one section, and been tacitly admitted in the other, when the Kansas-Nebraska bills, mere measures of justice, placing both sections in a position of absolute equality in the Territories, are reed by the North with one dismal, universal howl, while many at the South denounce the assertion of their own equality with the North as unwise and inexpedient. An intense feeling of American Nationality is, in our humble opinion, an intense respect for the equal constitutional rights of all, not the assertion of superiority by one section or the acknowledgement of inferiority by another. We do not believe with Mr. Fillmore that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has been a Pandora's box, out of which has issued all the political evils that now afflict the country. Evils, and evils too, of a nature which must ultimately have proved subversive of our institutions, must have existed when the simple assertion of the equal rights of the Southern States should have raised such a storm of indignation among our Northern brethren, and been denounced as unwise and inexpedient by Southern State Conventions of a party claiming to be exclusively and intensely "American"

How are these evils to be averted? By scattering, or by uniting in defence of the principles of State equality? By acting so as to beg forbearance, or assuming an attitude to command respect? If the experience of years through which the country has gone, and during which this attack upon the South has been progressing, amounts to anything, it amounts to this, that aggression will go just so far as it may be permitted to go—that its tone will rise in rampancy precisely as that of the South is lowered or made submissive, and that it is easier for the present, as well as infinitely wiser for the future, to repel these attacks by a united effort than to half-way yield and patch up a deceitful truce. If the South openly and in good faith stands up to herself and to those at the North who stand up for her, she will never want friends and supporters in that section. She never has wanted them in any emergency in which her own sons have proved true to her; and where has she found such friends? In the ranks of the Northern Democracy. How is the North to be satisfied of the sincerity of the South if the latter presents divided councils—if she fails to sustain those who alone have the power and the will to sustain her? In the councils of the Democratic party alone have the North and the South, the East and the West, met in harmony and fellowship, without a murmur of dissent or sectional division—by the success of the Democracy alone is there the slightest chance of electing a President with any pretensions to nationality. How better can the South prove her nationality—how better can she avoid sectionalism—how better secure her own rights—than by going for the candidates of the Democratic party? Being true to herself she cannot be false to any; and come what will, she will be prepared to meet the crisis as becomes her.

Cuba.

Henry Clay was not particularly fond of war as a national amusement, yet, on the occasion of making a speech some years ago in New Orleans, he expressed a considerable desire to "slay a Mexican." There are a great many people throughout the country, especially the Southern country, who are as little Fillibusters as most folks, who have an irrepressible longing after Cuba. In fact, to tell the honest truth, we think the longing is general, from the simple reason that it is natural and proper. This longing is prompted by two natural feelings—the hope of advantage from its acquisition, and the dread of calamity from its non acquisition. The former motive could justify no active measures of a forcible character. The latter is based upon the primary and most forcible law of nature, one binding equally upon nations as upon individuals—the law of self preservation. A law anterior to all treaties or formal compacts, and which no treaty or compact can bind any nation to violate or justify it in neglecting. Suppose for a moment that the United States had even gone so far as to enter into the tri-partite alliance or treaty with England and France, guaranteeing to Spain the perpetual possession of Cuba—which, by the way, she very properly refused to do—does any one suppose that would bind her to sustain Spain in maintaining it as a nuisance or a perpetual menace and threat to the trade and the institutions of the Union, or of any part of it? Does not any one see at once that such conduct on the part of Spain would be such a violation of the comity of civilized nations, upon which all treaties are based, as would justify and demand from the United States prompt action for her own safety, and for the protection of her citizens, and the mode and measure of such action must depend upon her convictions of what would be adequate to the occasion, as well as right in itself. Is not this plain and reasonable? May we not in accordance with this plain, just and common-sense view of things say with Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule that "our past history forbids that we should acquire Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, *preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect.*—While pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed." If while pursuing this course, while preserving our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect, we cannot afford to disregard the censure of the world, we might as well cease to assert our national independence and acknowledge ourselves the meek vassals of Foreign influence—the very kind of foreign influence against which Washington so forcibly, so impressively warned us.

Is there a man in Wilmington who looks at the trade of his beloved State and his cherished town, who does not know that the acquisition of Cuba would be of all things on earth that most conducive to our growth and prosperity, opening up a vast and profitable market for every pound of our cereal products, for which Wilmington must then become the *entrepot*, and restoring to incomparably more than its former position, our once flourishing West India trade. Give us Cuba, and the Central Road would truly and wholly be a North Carolina work, and its real terminus at our wharf. Give us Cuba, and in a very brief period a line of ocean steamers, connecting us with the Havana, would stir up the waters of our port. Give us Cuba, and in ten years we would be a city of nearer thirty than twenty thousand people, with a future before us. If there be anything in Mr. Buchanan's public course that more than any other thing should commend him to the Southern people, it is his known position on the Cuba question—a position of which the preservation of our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect is the key, and of which the objects are the preservation of the Union and the security of the institutions and the interests of the Southern States. Northern fanatics may attack him for this; surely the people of the South ought to be the last to do so.

☞ Instead of weakening our cause at the North, and thereby strengthening the Black Republican sectional organization, nothing has had so potent an effect in stopping the sweeping tide of fanaticism in that section as the determined attitude of the South. Few now will pretend to deny that the earlier and greater "Know Nothing victories" at the North were, in fact, Black Republican triumphs, and that the result has shown such to have been their character. Yet the whole North was swept over as by a tornado, and nearly all the national Democrats there were prostrated or forced to bend to the blast. Well, this same thing under different professions, but still this same thing, entered the South, and was met there by the chivalrous Wise and other bold spirits of the Old Dominion, and it was beaten back, damaged and defeated. Even that single triumph, at a time when the Black Republican character of Northern Know Nothingism was but partially understood, was not without its effect in staying the tide. It gave strength to the arms and spirit to the exertions of the national Democrats of the North, and since that time they have been recovering their lost ground even there.

Again did this Black Republican movement make itself apparent and felt under its own more distinctive organization, though still in alliance with Know-Nothingism, the candidate of the Philadelphia Black Republican Convention having been serviley adopted by the New York "American" Convention, and both going in solid phalanx to beat down the Constitution and the rights of the Southern States under it. Throughout the North it had completely wiped out all the remnants of nationalism, save what was to be found in the ranks of the Democracy. The old Whig party, as a party, was dead, or swamped in some one or other of the isms of the day. Know-Nothingism or so-called "Americanism" had already shown its hand in the persons of the men it sent to Congress and elevated to the Gubernatorial chairs of many of the Northern States; while, more recently, its State councils had openly adopted Fremont and repudiated Fillmore. Before such a combination, with such consequences impending, men might well be excused if for a moment they quailed and faltered. But if for a moment dismay hovered over the ranks of the national Democracy of the North, it was not permitted to settle there. The elections at the South have poured a flood of light over the political horizon before which all these clouds are vanishing. The Democrats of the North have taken fresh heart—all the friends of the Constitution see in the union of the South a secure basis of operations upon which to rally, and thus it is that all the national conservative men of the North are fast giving in their adhesion to the Democratic cause.

Congress.

By a joint resolution of both Houses, the adjournment of Congress is set for the 18th inst., being next Monday, but so far as we can see there is no reasonable chance of the session closing by that time, although, of course, business will be much huddled and hurried up, as is usual at the winding up of the long session.

It would appear as though the Republican majority in the House had determined to use the power of the purse with the view of enforcing their policy upon the co-ordinate branches of the Government. To effect this, riders, in the shape of Kansas provisos have been tacked on to the different appropriation bills passed in the House, but these provisos have been rejected by the Senate, and the House has generally yielded. The contest is now over a proviso to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. This proviso stipulates that no part of the money thereby appropriated shall be drawn from the Treasury until all persons now under arrest in Kansas for treason against the United States, or for a violation of the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature, shall be discharged from custody. Of course the proviso was rejected in the Senate, and the question in the House on Wednesday last, was on agreeing to the Senate's amendment by which said proviso was stricken out.

Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, moved to substitute for the original proviso an amendment differing in so far as that it simply forbids any of the money appropriated for Kansas being drawn from the Treasury until all suits for treason, arising out of events in that Territory, shall have been discontinued, and all persons charged with or under confinement for any offence against the laws of the Territorial Legislature assembled at Shawnee Mission, shall be released from confinement, and discharged from further prosecution therefor.

With this amendment, substantially the same as the original proviso, the bill passed the House a second time. What the Senate will do remains to be seen. It is an odd and a painful state of things when one portion of the legislative power undertakes to enforce obnoxious measures upon the other two branches by means of a threat to stop the wheels of Government, for to such this tacking on of Kansas provisos to appropriation bills amounts.

In this struggle many things are lost sight of—perhaps even the best efforts of the friends of the Cape Fear Bill may fail in getting it up. We trust not. We know that no honorable effort will be spared. We hope that a Congress, constituted precisely as the present is, will never again be seen in Washington.

The Naturalized Vote at the North.

This morning we were shown a letter received by an adopted citizen of this place from a cousin in Ohio. As it seemed to us to throw some light upon a matter which forms the topic of considerable discussion, we begged the favor of being allowed to make such extracts from it as we might deem interesting to our readers. It is dated Mechanicsburg, Ohio, August 11th, 1856. Omitting merely personal matters, it says:

"DEAR COUSIN;—The times here are very dull at present. Presidential electioneering is the topic of the day with a great many of the Fremont political traffickers. I wish you to send me word who is the popular candidate with you, as I will tell you how things are working here. The Abolitionists are using all the intrigue and power they can invent to secure the foreign, especially the Irish, vote for Fremont. But all the Abolition interest here cannot get five Irish votes in this place. We adopted citizens here are all going to vote for the Constitution and the Union. Buchanan and Breckinridge are our candidates, and even if the native citizens here should allow us to stand alone, we still *will* stand for the cause of freedom, and cast our votes to a man for the good old Democratic party, which has secured to us and to the country the liberty and happiness we enjoy, and which the Abolitionist Woollies want to rob us of. I want you to cast your vote for Buck and Breck. Rally to the liberal cause of Democracy. If the Abolitionists be able to ride Mr. Fremont into the Presidential chair on a Woolly Horse, we Irish Democrats at the North will take up our residence hereafter South of Mason and Dixon's line. But I do hope that the representatives of so bad and black a party of nigger-worshippers will never be able to pollute the White House with any such candidate, sectionally nominated to dissolve the Union—to array one part of the people of the North against the other, and to rob the South of her slave property, which they have no right to interfere with. One word for all: do your duty for the Democratic cause. I will send you a volume of the Ohio Statesman, a good Buchanan paper, that will tell you how things are here.—With best respects, etc., etc.,

"P. T. H."

Wheat.—A New Branch of Commerce at the Port of Wilmington.

We have noticed for some two weeks past the arrival of *daily* trains at the depot of the Wilmington & W. Railroad Co., loaded exclusively with wheat from the middle and western counties of North Carolina, intended, we believe, for direct shipment to New York. We are informed to-day that about 40,000 bushels have already been received, and that 100,000 bushels more are expected to complete the present crop—that is, that part of it deliverable before "corn harvesting."

The trains runs through from Charlotte to Wilmington and back, carrying goods both ways in *three days*. This latter feature in the arrangement seems to us to be most admirably adapted to facilitate and develope the great and growing trade over this line of road, to and from the great western counties of the State. We learn that the arrangement is to be continued as a permanent thing both ways from Goldsboro', which will enable the merchants in the interior to receive their goods in three days *with certainty* as far west as Charlotte. For the perfecting of this arrangement, which we trust will prove mutually advantageous to Wilmington and to the interior, the Engineer and Superintendent of the W. & W. R. R., we know, labored with all his energies. Without detracting from others who are entitled to credit, we think it right to give credit here where we feel assured that credit is due.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. David S. Reid for a bound copy of parts 1, 2 and 3 of the President's Message and Accompanying Documents, first session, 34th Congress—1855-'6.

Also, to Warren Winslow for a bound copy of the Reports of the Special Committee on the Troubles in Kansas. This is a vast affair, making 1,207 octavo pages. We don't believe there is a man living who has read the whole of it.

☞ The Democrats and Anti-Know Nothings of Wake county are going to have a barbecue and a torch light procession, and a grand jubilation generally speaking, on Wednesday next, over the glorious victory in this State. All the world and the rest of mankind are invited to come up and participate.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—The Buffalo Courier relates an amusing incident in the union at Syracuse, which afforded no little mirth at the time, and which was received as a good omen as well as a good joke. After the venerable President of the Convention of the United Democracy of New York was conducted to his seat, and had completed his brief and appropriate address, he attempted to take the chair "in such cases made and provided," but the arms refused to admit him, to the no small amusement of the bystanders. Col. Crain, however, nothing discomposed, remarked that the chairman of the *whole* Convention could not be expected to squeeze in a place that had been filled by the chairman of a *half* Convention. A chair of suitable dimensions was speedily procured, and the President adjusted himself as soon as the occasion, the dignity of the position, and the size of his person would admit.

Duplin County.—Official.

PRECINCTS.	Gov. Bragg	Gilmer	Sen. Houston	Mathis	Southerland	Com. Ward	Whitfield	Sh'ff. Abernathy
Kenansville	147	35	94	8	135	107	69	175
Hallsville	117	12	70	4	140	44	20	141
Cypress Creek	128	3	54	7	114	40	82	128
Island Creek	87	14	57	7	50	87	46	81
Rockfish	84	00	50	8	19	76	41	68
Stricklandsville	153	11	47	24	90	127	73	126
Warsaw	111	30	36	11	61	82	59	87
Faison's Depot	17	30	11	9	9	12	6	29
Wolfscrape	104	15	43	14	59	49	81	98
Dail's	55	1	18	5	19	10	53	33
Albertson's	71	1	37	1	35	6	64	53
Sarecta	39	3	21	2	22	27	36	36
	1,113	155	538	100	753	667	630	1,058

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Two Weeks Later from California.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE STILL IN POWER.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The steamer Ariel, from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates to the 21st ult., arrived here to-night at 11 o'clock. She connected with the steamer Golden Age, which passed on the 28th ult. the steamer Cortes, and on the 2d inst. the steamer John L. Stephens bound up.

The Ariel brings $1,470 000 in treasure.

Affairs were quiet at the Isthmus. The sloop-of war St. Marys was still at Panama, and the sloop-of-war Saratoga was at Aspinwall—all well.

The Vigilance Committee continued to hold full sway in San Francisco. Nothing of moment had transpired during the fortnight intervening since last advices. A controversy was pending between certain parties and the Governor of California, relative to an arrangement with the Vigilance Committee, that they may deliver Judge Terry, and cease to exercise authority. Nothing, however, had been accomplished.

Hopkins, who was stabbed by Terry, was convalescing, after having been despaired of. The fate of the Judge was undecided. The exportation of offensive parties still continued. James Gallagher, Casey's executor had been arrested, but was liberated on certain conditions, agreed to by the committee. Several others were given the same privilege.

Charles Lilly, the pugilist, was arrested and admitted to bail to settle his affairs before being exiled.

Charles E Raiel, one of the parties engaged in the seizing of the State arms from the schooner Julia, was held to bail for piracy in $25,000.

Ned McGowen, one of the accomplices in the murder of James King, having been seen at Santa Barbara, en route for Lower California, an armed schooner with a large force on board was forthwith despatched for him by the committee. The regular authorities had also sent in pursuit of him without effect. At the latest dates his capture was considered certain.

Philander Brace, one of the murderers of Captain West, was in the hands of the committee, and his execution was looked for.

Numerously signed petitions and great mass meetings had called on the city and county officers to resign. All of them positively refused compliance except two. The newly appointed board of supervisors declared vacant the offices of the sheriff, coroner and assessor, and appointed others, but the old incumbents refused to abdicate.

The committee publish an expose of the official corruption in the city administration.

The accounts from the mines are favorable.

The crops are everywhere abundant.

Numerous serious fires are reported. At the town of Placerville 186 buildings were burnt, involving a loss of $600,000. The village of Georgetown, Placer county, has been burnt. Loss estimated at $100,000. A large number of buildings were also burned at Marysville, involving a loss of $160,000.

The town of Fair Play, El Dorado county, has also suffered severely from fire. Loss, $70,000.

Numerous fatal shooting affrays are reported in the interior of the State.

Interesting from Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—The steamer Daniel Webster, has arrived with California dates to the 21st ult., same as by the Ariel.

The news from Central America is scanty. It was reported that Rivas holds Leon against Walker with six hundred men.

A fleet of seven British ships, mounting 181 guns, was in the harbor of San Juan, under the command of Admiral Erskine.

The correspondent of the True Delta states that Rivas and his party, and Guatemalians to the number of three thousand, were fortifying Leon.

It was expected that President Walker would soon march to the attack with an effective force of one thousand Americans in good spirits.

Intelligent Americans from Costa Rica state that that country will again invade Nicaragua. General Mora had put down the revolution against him, but was to resign.

The British screw steamer Panama was wrecked near Cape Tamor. The crew were saved, but the vessel was a total loss.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, Aug 14.—The steamer Gov. Dudley arrived this morning from Havana with dates to the 10th, and from Key West to the 11th inst. The yellow fever was still raging at Havana.

Sugars were unchanged in prices but holders were very firm.

At Key West no deaths from yellow fever had occurred since Major Frazier died on the 27th ult.

The barque N. P. Talmadge from New York arrived on the 9th with all hands except the master sick of yellow fever. Two hands died at sea.

The Restrictive Amendments to the Appropriation Bills—Vetoes, &c.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The democratic members of the House anticipate that a sufficient number of Republicans will recede (for practical purposes) from the Kansas restrictive amendments to the appropriation bills. On the countrary, the Republicans declare that they will continue in a sold phalanx to support the amendments without wavering.

The last veto of the President is of the bill to improve the Patapsco river. These vetoes have become so common that they no longer excite surprise.

The Navy appropriation bill has been finally acted upon by both houses. It appropriates $15,000,000

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Sufficient returns have now been received to warrant the announcement of the election of the following State ticket.

Governor—Trusten Polk. Lieutenant-Governor—Hancock Jackson. Attorney-General—Benjamin F. Massey. Auditor—E. B. Ewing. Treasurer—W. H. Buffington.

The above are all Democrats, and it is conceded that their majority will average 7,000.

The Congressional districts have all been hear from, and the new delegation, it is believed, will stand five Democrats and two Americans, not counting Akens, who is elected simply to fill a vacancy.

The regular newly elected delegation is as follows: 1st district, Blair, Republican; 2d do. Anderson, American; 3d do. Greene, Democrat; 4th do. Craig, Democrat; 5th do. Woodson, American; 6th do. Phelps, Democrat, re-elected;) 7th do. Caruthers, Democrat, (re elected.)

The Legislature will be Democratic, but not largely

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 14.—The Democrat announces the withdrawal by the Benton Democracy of their electoral ticket in favor of the Anti-Bentonites, but without giving up their past principles and doctrines.

Arkansas Election.

LITTLE ROCK, August 14.—Returns have been received from 24 counties of this State, which show that to the House of Delegates 65 Democrats and 10 Americans have been elected, and to the Senate 20 Democrats and 5 Americans. Conway's (Dem.) majority for Congress is nearly 10,000, and both of the Congressmen are Democratic.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH.
Charleston, S. C. Tuesday Night, 10 o'clock.

The Board of Health report that there has been no death from yellow feaver for the past twenty-four hours; they also repport two admissions into the Marine Hospitial, from the shipping, but no new cases in the city.

J. L. DAWSON, M. D.,
City Register.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH.
Charleston, Wednesday Night 10 o'clock.

The Board of health report that there has been no death from yellow fever for the past twenty four hours,—and but one new case from ship-borad.

J. L. DAWSON, M. D.,
City Register.

One of the abolition know nothing republican writers from Lawrence, Kansas to the New York *Times*, says to the editors: "You must keep up this Kansas excitement. It is the only element of success for the republican party in the coming presidential election.

Great Storm on the Coast of Louisiana—Islands Submerged and Many Lives Lost—Steamboat Wrecked—Vessels Injured, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—A terrible storm prevailed during Sunday and Monday in this section. The contiguous Islands were inundated, and every building swept away, with one hundred and thirty-seven lives reported to be lost.

The steamer Star was wrecked, and there were two hundred and fifty persons clinging to the fragments at last accounts, awaiting assistance, which had been sent to them.

Caillon island was also submerged, with similar effects, but no particulars have been received. The ships Bowditch and Ellerslie, and brig Creole were seriously damaged near the mouth of the river. Numerous steamboats, flatboats and other craft were injured on the lake and river. The watering places were swept, wharves taken off, and bath houses inundated. The destruction of property is immense. The steamer Philadelphia, from New York and Havana, had just arrived at quarantine, and escaped injury.

Revolution in San Domingo.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Advices from San Domingo to the 3d, state that a revolution was in progress there, growing out of the terms of the Spanish treaty which favors the descendants of Spain. The Spaniards, being the most numerous, wish to hoist the Spanish flag again, and citizens and soldiers were hastening to the Spanish Consul to get registered as Spanish citizens. A great excitement had arisen in consequence.

All the tribunals were closed, and business suspended. The President of the Cabinet was threatening to resign, and the foreigners and liberals were looking anxiously for a government vessel to protect them. The liberals say that the Spanish flag shall never again be hoisted there.

The Spanish consul was opposing the ratification of the American treaty, and thwarting the American consul in all his measures.

PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH, "WHY DOUBT?"—The New York Express, commenting on a letter from a Northern anti-slavery lady, who professes to believe that Mr Fillmore may not be sufficiently emphatic against slavery in Kansas to justify her in advising her sons to vote for him, as she would otherwise like to do, says:

"(1.) See Mr. Fillmore's Rochester speech. It is clear and emphatic on this subject. Among other things, he said—

'I have no hesitation in saying what most know already, that I was decidedly opposed to the repeal of that compromise. Good faith, as well as the peace of the country, seemed to require that a compromise which had stood for more than thirty years should not be wantonly disturbed. * * The repeal seems to have been a Pandora's Box, out of which have issued all the political evils that now afflict the country.'

(2.) Why ask this question? What reason affords Mr. Fillmore's life for the asking? Look at his votes in Congress, when representing the Erie district, N. Y. Contrast them with Fremont's when only seventeen working days in the United States Senate. Mr. Fillmore is the only President under whose administration Free Territory has been annexed to the Union. Louisiana, Texas and Florida were Slave Territories; but California, under Fillmore, came into the Union Free. Why doubt?"

THE CHINESE AND THE YOUNG DONKEY.—The *Golden Era*, a California paper, states that six clippers brought, in the latter part of June, about two thousand Chinamen to San Francisco. The editor goes on to say; "It is very amusing to see them streaking through the streets, following the carts containing their baggage, the drivers of which just for sport, on a sharp trot, and frighten the poor Johns with the idea that they are about to lose their traps.—We saw a flock, a day or two since, of fifty or more in full chase of a job wagon ahead, that was moving off at a lively pace, containing a lot of goods and chattles, that smelled of camphor wood and opium smoke. The wind was blowing strong dead ahead, and the tail streamed straight out behind snapping in the breeze, and the Celestail hollowing "High-yah, high-yoo." A flock of them come across a donkey having with it a juvenile donkito about a week old. This was something new. They hah-yah'd and walked around it several times; finally, one of them discovered that it had a tail, and undertook to unfolk it; he took hold of it and straightened it. They all gathered around deeply interested in the new species of a "John," when the little institution resented the idea of relationship by letting drive with both heels into the rice receptacles of the party, knocking down half a dozen, and putting the balance to flight.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL, OF RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg gives some information relative to circumstances connected with the late betrothal of the Grand Duke Michael. It says:

The marriage itself will take place, it is said, in the course of the winter. The Princess must be first instructed in the Russian Greek religion, which she is bound to embrace, that change being a *sine qua non* for any Princess who enters the family of Romanoff. It is, of course, amongst the Protestant courts of Germany that wives are selected for the Russian princes. A Russian grand duke or grand duchess can never change his or her religion, such a step being utterly inadmissible according to the Russian church, which punishes most severely any secession from the Russian Greek religion. It appears that the Grand Duke Michael had first applied to the court of Saxony to obtain the hand of the Princess Sidonia, but the Princess positively refused to change her religion. Afterwards, during the Grand Duke's stay at Sans Souci, near Berlin, he saw the Princess Mary of Holland, and he applied to the Emperor Alexander for permission to ask her hand in marriage. The Emperor replied that he should prefer to see his choice fixed on a German Princess. It was then that the Princess Cecilia was chosen. The mother of the Princess (of the house of Wasa of Sweden) was at first opposed to the union, but was at last persuaded by the Empress Dowager of Russia to consent, and so the bride is now about to change her religion."

THE RE ACTION ALREADY COMMENCED.—It requires but little political sagacity to see that the tide of public opinion has already begun to turn with overwhelming force against the sectional and disunionist Black Republican party. The reaction has already commenced. The sober and reflecting portion of the American people are becoming tired of these profitless agitations, these idle intentions without any legitimate object. They see in the Democratic party an organization comprehensive in its policy, national in its character, wise and just in its management, and they are rallying to the support of its faithful standard bearers. They wish to be delivered from the blighting evils of Abolition fanaticism, with all its impracticable vagaries and dangerous combinations. They desire to see unity, harmony, fraternity, fellowship and confidence, restored between the different portions of the Union, and one People, one Constitution, and one Destiny, the motto of every political creed. These are the wishes of the conservative men of our great nation, and they are producing their legitimate results in the minds of a multitude. Our opponents see, as well as ourselves, that their prospects are daily becoming more and more dark and desperate. This will continue to be the case until November. Revolutions never go backwards. Their game is nearly played out.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.—It may not be generally known, says a cotemporary, that the leader of the "Times" is telegraphed every morning to all the principal towns of England; then written out in large letters and affixed to a bulletin board, and is placed in the public Exchange. At Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns of less commercial importance, crowds of merchants and others may be seen early in the day reading this article! As it thus, in effect, does the thinking for the mass of the middle classes of Great Britain, its influence with them must be very great. It is difficult, in fact, to understand its extent and power, which no class, we presume, and not even the government itself, fails to acknowledge.

THE GREATEST WONDER YET.—Calvin Edson, and all the fat women, dwarfs and giants, are eclipsed by a man now on exhibition at Havana, who was born without either legs or arms, but who, having tenaciously set himself to work to conquer the inconveniences naturally consequent upon such deprivation, has made himself a wonder by the variety of his feats. Among other things, he announces that he is able to spin a top with such perfection that it will hit any spot named, to spin a dollar over a table, to throw a sling, to take a sixpence from a table and put it in his left ear and take it out again, to make a knot with a halter, to thread a needle, to ascend and descend a ladder, to uncork a bottle with a cork screw, to load a fowling piece and kill anything designated, or put out a candle with a simple wad—quite wonders enough for a man without either legs or arms.

Fremont's Tramping Ground.

A LETTER FROM AN OLD TRAPPER—A BAD LOOK FOR THE YOUNG BEAVER—NONE BUT THE KITTENS (GREEN BEAVER) TAKE THE MEDICINE.

The following letter, written to a friend in this city, (says the New York Daily News,) from the tramping ground of the Western hunters, will be read with interest. The quaint expressions and odd phrases used, indicate clearly enough the region, habits and business of the writer, who seems to know Fremont like a "book:"

BENT'S FORT, Saturday, June 21, 1856.

Yours of May 27 came to hand yesterday. I was surprised as well as glad to hear from you; it was so late in the season that I liked to have missed your letter. I should have missed it had I not been detained here. I am all ready now, and shall put out to-day. In reply to your inquiries about what I think of Fremont, and what the trappers think of him as a mountaineer and a man, I can only say the general opinion of the boys is that he is a very young beaver—that he is as vain and self-conceited as a young squaw looking at herself in a spring, and as for that last trip of his, (the winter trip.) we all feel that no one but a fool would have attempted it at that time of the year, and that none but a cold-hearted, selfish devil would have lost his men and animals in the manner he did. I have seen my hoss go all under, and the last end of the eatable part of my "possibles" (sacks) chawed up; but I never compelled others to endure the same for my benefit alone. You say it is probable that the Free Soil or Abolition party will nominate Fremont for President. I have heard others say the same thing, and I have seen a newspaper that also said so. I do not know what it all means—has he turned his coat?—for I can swear he used to be as far from an Abolitionist ten years ago, as anybody I know of. I have heard him say *servitude was the proper sphere for the nigger.* That don't look much like Abolition, does it? If his trail has been that way he has not blazed it. I do not know what good he will do in this Caw (Kansas) trouble. If he gets the nomination I think he will have a "long tramp and no beaver." I will bet a hundred blew (skins) he will not "fetch through." What is his "medicine" to make the voters come? is it his trips in these parts? If so, he cannot catch any but "kittens" (young beaver.) Had he been by himself, he would have "fizzled out." Kit Carson and the other boys helped him out or he never would have got out. Should he be elected, his Cabinet will be like the "lodge of the prairie dog," containing all sorts—dog, screech owl and rattlesnake. If it should resemble the party that talk of running him, I think they had better try him for *manslaughter*, (the result of his last trip.) than to run him for President.

You also ask about success last year, &c. Well, trade was "some" in the Crow, Sioux, Shoshone and Cheyenne counties. I was sick a short time at Bitter Cottonwood, a short stretch from Laramie. I struck across Laramie Plains to Medicine Bow mountain. Here I got into a tight place; we had camped and hoppled the muleys, got suppper and were taking a quiet smoke, when whiz, whiz, came the arrows and yells that would set a wolf's teeth on edge. We split for cover, and swore we would set our traps and "make 'em come a few," if we went a "wolfin'" for it. The first thing we saw was the d—d skunks making for our muleys and "possibles." My partner got a sight and "knocked the hind sights" off of the first devil that showed meat enough to "plant lead in." I "throwed one in his track, handsome," at this the cusses made a break for the animals, and we sprung into them and set our "Colts" a "barking" and "rubbed out" three more of the varmin'. This made them split for cover and "bache," sudden, I'll be dog-oned if it didn't. We "raised the carelle" and put out. Nothing of any account happened to us after. We stopped at Brown Hole on the Green River—had a good time for a few days, then put out for Taos, where I spent most of the winter. If I "don't go under," I will let you know where I winter. This is the first letter I have written in a year, and I don't believe I should have written this, if it had not been I have got a good chance of sending it by a faint-hearted green-horn who is going back to the settlement, and I had two hours to spare, so I thought I would answer your letter, as you seemed to be very anxious for one. If you write before you hear from me, direct the letter to Taos. Nothing more at present. I am your humble servant,

HENRY MINAYELL.

The Election in Missouri.

The election in Missouri has resulted in a total overthrow and rout of both the Bentonians and the Know Nothings, except in the St. Louis Congressional District, in which Francis P. Blair, Jr., is elected, and in two other Districts in which Know-Nothings have succeeded. The New York Herald announces the election in the St. Louis district as follows:

"The first member elected to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Congress is Mr. Francis P. Blair, Jr., a supporter of Fremont, in the first congressional district of Missouri."

The other Black Republican organs make the announcement with even more exultation than the Herald. Mr. Blair and Mr. Benton were completely identified in the canvass; they supported each other with all the zeal, energy, and influence which they could command, and it is not improbable that Mr. Blair owes his election, in a great degree, to the exertions of Mr. Benton.

It will be remembered that when the canvass opened in Missouri we disputed the sincerity of the support which Mr. Benton professed to give to Mr. Buchanan. It will also be remembered that the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer took the liberty of rebuking us for questioning Mr. Benton's sincerity as a friend of Mr Buchanan, and the article of the Intelligencer was used in the Benton organs in Missouri as conclusive proof that Mr. Buchanan regarded Mr. Benton as a true Democrat. Our articles were quoted by the Democratic papers in Missouri to show that Mr Benton was arrayed in opposition to the Democracy, and that his support of Mr. Buchanan was insincere. The Democratic organs and candidates throughout the State took the same ground. We have stated the result.

There can be but little doubt that the course of the Lancaster Intelligencer was prejudicial to the Democratic candidates, and we have the opinion of intelligent Missourians that but for the assurance given by that journal, that Mr. Benton was a true and reliable supporter of Mr. Buchanan, the election of Mr. Blair could not have been secured. The Intelligencer afterwards disclaimed any agency or knowledge of Mr. Buchanan as to its course; but the disclaimer came too late to repair the wrong. The Missouri Democrats feel that that journal did them a serious injury; and they think, now that the result developes fully the wrong done, a more satisfactory reparation should be made. For ourselves, we were indifferent that the Intelligencer chose not to modify or retract its rebuke of our course. We made no reply to it at the time, feeling perfectly confident that the result of the election would disclose the error of the Intelligencer's position, and that its editor would then feel it proper to make the appropriate explanation. The result in Missouri fully vindicates our course, and with that we are more than satisfied.—*Washington Union.*

THE PRICE OF MONEY.—"If he had carefully examined the history of money, and compared the periods of high and low prices in this country and elsewhere, he would have discovered that interest is always high when and where the prices of property are high. In other words, interest is always dear where money is cheap. Gold runs away from those countries where interest is high, to countries where interest is low, and flies from paper money as mankind flee from a pestilence. We can do nothing so effectual to raise the rate of interest, as to increase the quantity of money, whether metallic or paper; but more especially of paper, for that is debt, having the preference of every other debt. It is the debt of institutions holding the purse-strings of society; in every adverse state of the exchanges, turning the screw upon all other debtors, and raising the rates of interest with irresistible power. California furnishes an example of a high rate of interest with a plenty of gold, and consequent high prices of property. Our Atlantic States, where money is made plenty with paper, comes next, and the rates of interest continues to decline successively, in England, France, &c., to those German States and those Eastern countries, where money is the least abundant, but exclusively metallic and most valueless, and the precious metals are travelling in the direction indicated by the declining rate of interest with the steadiness that belongs only to the operation of a natural law."—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

THE JESSIE CIRCLES.—The Memphis News says the ladies of the "Jessie Circles" had better form—rock-the-cradel,-and-feed-the-baby-with-a-spoon-to-keep-him-quiet circles.