THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1857.

Terrible Disaster.

We had hoped that the terrible blow of last week had been so confined in its extent, that no great damage had been done beyond our immediate neighborhood. But in this it would appear that we had been woefully mistaken. Slowly the news of disaster comes in, but with terrible certainty, and the last account—that of the Central America, is in every sense of the word, the most awful that has occured on our coast for years, alike in the destruction of life and property. Her Commander, the gallant Herndon, the explorer of the Amazon, is in himself, a host to be lost to the country, and there is every reason to believe that fully seven hundred persons have sunk with him in a watery grave. The accounts by the Empire City place the number of passengers on board the lost Steamer at seven hundred, of whom only sixty are known to be saved. Her crew, including sailors, firemen, engineers and servants, could not have been less than one hundred. Just think of it—a number of people greater than the whole population of the town of Clinton, all gone down. How many an aching void will be left among those on shore, who can tell.

The loss of property must also be immense—not under two millions. The Steamer is said to have had over a million and a half of specie on board as freight, exclusive of that in the hands of passengers, with all their baggage and other property. The vessel could not have been worth less than two hundred thousand dollars. The specie is said to have been insured in England, the vessel in New York. But insured or not, the property is lost equally in one case as in the other.

What other horrors are yet to be added to the details of disaster by the late storm, we cannot tell. Hatteras is a terrible Cape, and marked by disasters which justly make it the terror of the mariner who sails along our coast.

Disasters, &c., by the late Storm.

Loss of the Central America.

The worst apprehensions in regard to the fate of the steam ship *Central America*—from Aspinwall for New York *via* Havana—have been fully realized. She was not proof against the late gale, but has foundered at sea carrying down with her nearly all on board.

The only facts that have come to us concerning this terrible disaster, are received by the steam ship *Thos. Swan*, Capt. Post, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from New York. Capt. Post states that on the 15th inst., when about 15 miles North of Cape Hatteras, he spoke the Norwegian barque *Eliza*, which had on board forty persons saved from the *Central America*. The person who spoke to Capt. Post from the barque appeared to have been an officer of the *Central America*, and he stated that the steam ship foundered on the 12th inst., and that there were 500 passengers on board, of whom only 60 were saved.

These meagre facts are all that were obtained. We know nothing as to whether the crew were saved, or on what other vessel are the remainder of the 60 passengers. Nothing mentioned of the specie which the *Central America* had on board to the amount of $1,700,000, and which will be very much needed at the present time in New York. The *Eliza* was trying to get into Norfolk when she was spoken by Captain Post, and if she was successful we shall doubtless shortly have the full particulars of the catastrophe.

Charleston Courier, 18th inst.

The Washington, N. C., Dispatch of the 18th inst. says that the damage by the storm at Ocracoke Bar was but slight. The packet schooner Wake, Captain O'Brien, from this port for New York, went ashore outside of Ocracoke. The crew is reported all saved.

The Dispatch says:

The *tide* (at that place) was four feet higher than usual high water. The whole of Water street and a portion of the back of the town was inundated. The damage done to goods in the stores was but small, as our merchants saw the coming storm and prepared for it. The principal loss was in naval stores, and lumber at the ship yards and steam mills. A large shed and work-shop, belonging to Messrs. Myers & Co. and Mr. Ritch, was blown down. The Schr. C. W. Skinner, lying at the Castle wharf, got on the wharf, but by the exertions of Capt. Cottrell and the crews of the Light Boats was got off without damage.

The owners of the distilleries over the river suffered considerable in the loss of naval stores and destruction of buildings and fixtures.

The steamer Post Boy made a harbor at South Creek, and returned to Washington in safety on Saturday afternoon.

All the vessels in port were anchored in the stream, and rode out the storm in safety. The schooners and steamboats displayed their lights, and the light-boats lit their lamps, which threw a lurid glare over the raging river, which, with the howling of the wind, the roaring of the water, and the pelting of the rain, presented a most terrific and awful scene.

On Sunday, all our places of worship were closed, and the church bells were silent, but we doubt not that our citizens in the solitude of their dwellings, worshipped Him who spake in the tempest and ruled the storm.

The Beaufort Journal of the 16th inst., contains the following particulars relative to the disasters at that port and vicinity:—

The wind blew with so much violence as to cause the tide to rise up to the steps of the business houses on Front Street, and demolishing every temporary wharf and building thereon. The Emily and the Three Sisters, two small corn vessels anchored in the channel near the town were blown—one on Piver's Island, and the other some miles up Core Creek—neither one of which were injured materially. In the Banks Channel, where several vessels were anchored, the Schr. Stanard's ground-tackling having become foul, (her anchors were small and having made no preparations for the storm) she drifted against the schooner Charles McCleese, and causing so much damage that it become necessary for both vessels to slip anchors. They drifted on Brant Island, where they both lodged close together. They are both damaged and full of water, but it is thought will be got afloat as soon as unloaded. The Stanard is from Wilmington, bound to Washington City, and loaded with lumber: her cargo will be saved. The Chas. McClees is from the same port, bound to New York, and loaded with wheat, the greater portion of which is in a damaged condition.

It is feared that there has been quite a number of vessels wrecked on the coast. Up to the hour of our going to press, we hear of only two: one of which is a vessel of about 200 tons burden, from the West Indies, loaded with logwood and coffee, and bound to New York. She is on the furthest extremity of Cape Lookout, and will probably be a total loss. The other is a brig of 400 tons burden, John Parker, Capt. Roberts, of Providence, R. I., bound from New Orleans to Rottingdam, and loaded with tobacco and staves. She is wrecked on the beach opposite Hunting Quarters, is in a damaged condition, and will probably prove a total loss.—The crews of both vessels were saved.

The Savannah Georgian, of the 17th inst., says that the steamship Alabama, Captain Schenck, at that port from New York on Sunday, 13th inst., fell in with Schr. Ida, of Philadelphia, off Cape Hatteras; took off crew, and towed the vessel into Savannah. The Ida was from Wilmington, laden with naval stores, bound for New York.

☞ A new Post Office has been established in Brunswick county, named Lockwood's Folly—A. C. Tolson, P. M.

☞ Mr. M. M. Walker, of Columbus county, informs us that he raised on his farm a Squash weighing 74 pounds. There were five on the vine, and the aggregate weight was 214 pounds.

☞ We learn that four bales of cotton, the first from the N. C. R. R., was received here on the 17th by W. H. McRary & Co., consignees, and sold on private terms, believed to be at a very high price. Classed as middling fair, and comes from King, Hege & Co., Lexington, N. C. This cotton grew in Jersey Settlement, Davidson county—a settlement noted for its valuable lands, superior quality of cotton, both as to staple and rich color, enterprise, wealthy planters, and well deserves being called one of the garden spots of North Carolina.

Cape Fear and Deep River Company.—We have mislaid the *Herald* containing the correspondence between Mr. Cassidey, the President of this Company, and O. G. Parsley, Esq., Mayor. We will publish it to-morrow as requested.

Indian Misrule.

We are none of those affected with that blind impulse of Anglophobia which leads them to rejoice at every reverse of British arms or policy. There is much in the old land yet to admire. Neither do we always sympathize with every revolution, or attempt at revolution, merely because it makes the specious cry of liberty the pretext for the overthrow of order and the established relations of society. We do not like Louis Napoleon.—We know him to be foresworn, and we believe him to be selfish; but we would prefer to live under his despotism rather than under such *liberty* as Ledru Rollin and other Red Republicans would inaugurate. *They* do not know what liberty means, any more than they appreciate order and stability.

We did not think that the wild outburst of 1848 could succeed. In fact, we saw no element of success in it. Not that we thought the despots ought to rule, or that the people ought not to rule; but simply because the latter did not know how. They knew no more of the practice of Government,—of actual statesmanship,—than the quiet citizen would do of sailing a vessel to Liverpool. So the thing failed.

For these reasons, we do not rejoice in the Indian difficulties of England. But we cannot sympathize with the East India Company. The wild license and treachery of the native hordes is such, that no man with a soul in his body can hear of without horror. From *that* no good can come, and liberty can gain nothing.

But on the other hand, we must say, that if ever a people had cause for revolt—if ever forcible resistance was justified and demanded by a system productive of unbearable oppression, the people of India was that people, and the system there pursued, was that system.

A hundred years ago or a little over, the East India Company owned not a foot of land on the Peninsula, except the little space upon which their trading forts and establishments stood. The whole land of India belonged to the native proprietors. Now, according to the system pursued, there is really no private property in India, at least not in the territories of the Company, comprising the most populous and wealthy sections.—The Company claims to own every foot of land, which they graciously permit the people to cultivate for one half of all the produce of the earth. There is no motive to improve when the improvement goes to John Company, and when the mere tenant may be turned out at any time. But even this shows not all of the difficulties under which the great agricultural class—nineteen twentieths of the population labor—this land revenue—this rent, is farmed out to contractors, mostly cunning Hindoos of the trading class, who sub-let the land, and their tenants frequently sub-let again until the rate is run up to nearly the whole value of the produce. The agriculturist through these exactions, is kept so poor that he has actually to go in debt to the contractor or sub-letter for the seed he sows, and this at a rate of interest beyond all European or American conception.

After this system had gone its round through government collectors, contractors, sub-contractors, interest and legal pillage, the result was, that the actual laboring Hindoo was sometimes brought in debt after giving up his whole crop, or having it seized; or, if he had anything for himself, it was just sufficient to keep soul and body together to wear out a little longer in the service of the taskmaster.

What, then, has India to lose by revolt or revolution? It is easy to talk about security to life and property under British rule. The subject Hindoo ran little risk of his property, for he had none, and, under the existing system, could not hope to acquire any; and, as for life, it was hardly worth holding, and that this impression was felt by the Hindoos themselves, is plainly evinced by the notorious fact that in Hindostan alone, of all nations on the earth, you could hire a man to die in your place.—Just give enough money for a wild revel—long enough to spend it, and make provision for his family, and the bargain would be made.

This government landlordship—this virtual negation of private property and check upon individual effort, was and is more than any people on earth can sustain themselves under, and India is to-day far poorer and worse cultivated than it was two centuries ago. We speak of course of land,—agriculture,—for that is India; traffic and manufactures are insignificant in comparison.

India was fully as quiet, and ten times more prosperous, under either the Patan or Mogul empires than it ever has been under British rule. The great works built under these dynasties for the improvement of the country, put to shame the puny efforts of the Company, and under Acbar and his successors, a man might travel with treasure from one end of the land to the other, much safer than he can now traverse the streets of New York.

We don't think earthquakes or volcanoes are pleasant phenomena, nor to be generally coveted—neither are these moral earthquakes, like this India outbreak, but it did seem as though nothing short of an earthquake would unseat this "Old Man of the Sea," that sat on the shoulders and clasped his legs round the necks of the people of Hindostan. If it does unseat the Company—if it has the effect of substituting a *government* for this most soulless corporation, it will be well. If England learns wisdom, it will be well, but if not—if the same system is to be pursued in future, better—far better for every Englishman to be driven into the ocean.

It is true, the Sepoys are said to be brutal and ungrateful. *They* were well treated. So they were; but they had fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters and wives, and horrible as have been the atrocites perpetrated upon English females, we question if the score is even yet settled, or the list of outrages upon Hindoo women, balanced.

☞ The steamship Southerner, from New York to Savannah, put into Charleston in distress—almost a total wreck, with six feet water in her hold.

The Late Storm at Newbern.

The "Union" of the 16th inst., in speaking of the effects of the late storm in that vicinity, says:

"On Saturday we were *enjoying* a perfect gale, accompanied by a heavy, drenching rain. Th s continued during the balance of the day, and, in the meantime, the tide had arisen over the wharves and for a considerable distance in the streets, placing the merchants in the vicinity of the water under the necessity of moving their goods and chattels to their upper store rooms. Turpentine barrels, canoes, timber and a heterogenious mass of &c.'s were drifted into the streets, where the tide left them.

"So far as we can learn there was not much serious damage done here. The shade trees and fences were the principal sufferers. A large number of the former were uprooted and the most of the streets were almost literally covered with limbs and leaves. The top part of the bridge at Union Point was carried away. We noticed that a number of families in the vicinity of Union Point had to be removed in canoes to places of safety, as their houses, which were small ones, were considered to be in serious danger of drifting from their foundations. We understand that some of the still-yards faired pretty badly, but nothing was damaged to any very great extent.

"After night on Saturday, the wind hauled around to the South, and by morning the tide had gone down to its usual depth. The wind, however, continued to blow very heavy at the South and South-West, and the rain to fall with considerable force until late in the day on Sunday. Monday mornirg presented us with a clear sky and calm weather."

Beautiful Thought.—A little Swedish girl, while walking with her father on a starry night, absorbed in contemplation of the skies, being asked of what she was thinking, replied, "I was thinking if the wrong side of heaven is so glorious, what must the right side be?"

☞ A grocer had but four weights, with which he weighed any quantity, from one to forty pounds.

Query—What were the size of the weights?

Kindnesses are stowed away in the heart, like bags of lavender in a drawer and sweeten every object around them.

Duplin County Agricultural Fair—Correspondence.

KENANSVILLE, Duplin County, Sept. 10th, 1857.

MR. HOLDEN:—

Dear Sir: The undersigned, in behalf of the Duplin County Agricultural Society, respectfully solicit of you the favor of an Address, to be delivered before that body at its next annual meeting, to be held at Kenansville, on the 6th of November, 1857. In compliance with this request, you will greatly oblige the Committee and the members generally.

Yours respectfully,

O. R. KENAN,
S. GRAHAM,
W. R. WARD,
N. W. HERRING, } *Committee.*

MR. HOLDEN'S REPLY.

RALEIGH, Sept. 16th, 1857.

MESSRS. O. R. KENAN, STEPHEN GRAHAM, WM. R. WARD AND N. W. HERRING, Committee—*Gentlemen:* Yours of the 10th inst., inviting me to deliver an address before the Duplin County Agricultural Society, at Kenansville, on the 6th November, 1857, has been received. I know but little, gentlemen, of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and I am sincerely distrustful of my ability to do anything like justice to the occasion; yet, so deep is the interest which I feel in the efforts now in progress, by means of Agricultural Societies and otherwise, to develop our resources and improve our condition, that I cannot decline your invitation. I will take pleasure in appearing before your Society at the time indicated, but all I can promise is, that what I shall have to say will be conceived in an earnest desire to serve the Society, and to promote the industrial interests of your county.

With my best wishes for the prosperity of your Society, and with the many thanks for the honor you have done me by this invitation,

I am most respectfully yours,

W. W. HOLDEN.

Loss of the Steamer Norfolk.

The Norfolk Argus of the 17th inst. says:

We regret to state that this steamer, Capt. Kelly, which left Philadelphia for this city on Saturday last, was lost, together with the entire cargo, in the heavy gale of Sunday last. Information was received here yesterday that none of the crew were lost, and the inference is that the passengers are also saved.

The Norfolk was a strong and well built boat, capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and was deeply laden with goods for this city, &c., having on board for Norfolk and Portsmouth alone, freight amounting to 100,000—a large portion of which was not insured.—One house in this city had on board silks, cloths, &c., to the amount of $10,000, which, we regret to state, was not insured.

New York American Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 15.—The American convention has nominated James O. Putman of Erie, for Secretary of State; Col. N. S Benton for Comptroller; Lyman Odell, for Treasurer; Henry H. Ross, for Attorney General; Roswell Graves, for State Engineer; Judge Denniston, for Canal Commissioner; John M. Stevens for the State Prison Inspector, and Hiram Ketchum for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

☞ We learn that Mr. C. T. Stevens, of this county had his pockets picked of $1,400, while asleep on the cars, between Weldon and Warsaw on the 10th inst.—The individual suspicioned was examined but the money was not found.—*Clinton Independence.*

Heavy Robbery on a Railroad.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Sept. 15.—A trunk containing $10,000 belonging to the Worcester County Bank, of Blackstone, was stolen from the conductor's safe in the cars of the East Thompson Railroad, this afternoon.

Later from Havana.

MOBILE, Sept. 16.—The mail steamship Quaker City, from Havana on the 13th inst., arrived here to-day.—Her advices are unimportant. Sugars were firm and unchanged.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention.

NEW YORK Sept. 17th.—A dispatch received here from Lecompton says that the Constitutional Convention had adjourned to the third Monday of October. The free State delegates were refused seats in the convention.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND Sept. 16.—The returns from twenty-six additional towns are more favorable for the Republican. In 101 towns Morrell's majority amounts to 9,240.—The same towns last year returned a Republican majority of 12,672.

Large Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—A fire occurred here yesterday, which destroyed an entire block of buildings on Eleventh street, near Market, including the extensive lumber yards of Morrison, Wright & Co., containing 3,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss estimated at $100,000. The total loss of all the sufferers is set down at $150,000.—The insurance is doubtless small.

Delegate Election in Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—The board of canvassers of the territory of Nebraska, which met at Omaha City on the 5th, decided on the election of delegate to Congress. After denying that they had authority to investigate the illegal returns or correct the frauds in certain Mormon precincts, they gave Mr. Furguson a certificate as being elected over Mr. Champion by 47 votes. Mr. Champion will contest.

Losses and Money at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—It is currently reported that a large bullion house of this city suffers to the amount of three-quarters of a million by the recent failure of Beebe & Co., in New York. The money market is stringent. Exchange is unsettled, ranging from 7 to 8 premium.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Dispatches have been received from Commissioner Parker relative to the alleged complication of Consul Reeman in the British hostilities at Canton. The latter vindicates himself by saying that he went thither in the discharge of his official duties; and instead of carrying the American flag at the head of the forces, he merely dispossessed a seaman of the sloop of war Leavant of the flag, which the sailor had wrapped around himself.

The administration has not yet heard from Lord Clarendon in reply to Gen. Cass' letter informing the British government of our declination at present to renew the negotiations concerning Central America; but their silence is not attributed to any but correct motives on the part of Great Britain, and it is anticipated by our government that the question at issue will be quietly and satisfactorily adjusted by the respective parties.

There is reason to believe that the Nicaragua Minister will not again present himself for official recognition until after the new government of Nicaragua shall have been installed.

Not long ago a good Presbyterian preacher, who, like Presbyterian preachers generally, disliked long prayers, went to a meeting at which a Methodist minister was officiating. He entered with his overcoat on, as the worshippers were about going on their knees, knelt hard by the stove, which happened to be pretty hot. The prayer commenced. The suppliant waxed warm, and so did our Presbyterian friend by the stove. The prayer went on, and on, and the perspiration rolled down the face of the Presbyterian gentleman, who at length arose, deliberately drew off his over coat, and then went down on his aching marrow-bones again, saying in a low, but very determined voice as he did so, to his long-winded Methodist brother, "*Well, here's at you for all night!*"

Among the roads to marriage the profession of artiste dramitique has never passed for the most direct. Nevertheless Mademoiselle X——, says the Paris Figaro, of one of the boulevard theatres lately refused a certain role because it interfered with her prospects of "establishing herself." "You believe," she remarked to the manager, "that I am at your theatre simply to play!—Grave mistake, sir. The theatre is for me a means, not an end. My idea is a good and solid marriage. For that reason I insist upon performing only those characters which an observer could reasonably desire to espouse. I wish to be the young girl that M. Arthur marries at the fall of the curtain and I wish to be ornamented with such virtues and charms that the spectator in his orchestra stall will inwardly exclaim—'What a happy man this M. Arthur!' Because, although from that exclamation, to initiate M. Arthur is perhaps a long step, still it is not an impossible one. Perhaps you may not desire to become my matrimonial agent. If so let us destroy my engagement and make another. You will allow me to continue upon your theatre and I will pay you. You will furnish me with a pretty little repertory a la sauce conjugale, very appetizing and very tempting. What salary, sir, should you like for that?"

The Peerage.—The premier earldom of England, at this moment the subject of parliamentary litigation, goes back no farther than 1442, and out of the whole 540, or so, of temporal peers, only 117 can date the creation of their titles earlier than 1700. From 1700 to 1800, 187 peerages were created, making a total of 304, leaving about 236 for the 57 years of the present century, of which 90 have been created since 1830.

The New York Democratic State Convention.

This body lately in session at Syracuse, adjourned on Friday last. It got rid of the conflicting claims of the New York city delegates, by admitting some from each party of claimants, consisting of eight from the Cooper and eight from the Wilson Small Delegations, the seventeenth man being selected by the sixteen. Thus, for the purposes of the Convention, a compromise was effected which allowed the business to go on smoothly.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of the State Ticket.

For Secretary of State—Gideon J. Tucker, of New York.

For Comptroller—Sandford E. Church, of Orleans.

For State Treasurer—Isaac S. Vanderpool, of Buffalo.

For Attorney General—Lyman Tremaine, of Albany.

For Canal Commissioner—Van R. Richmond, of Wayne.

For State Prison Inspector—William C. Rhodes, of Elmira.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Judge Denis, the present incumbent.

Mayor Wood and his adherents made violent opposition to the nomination of Judge Denis, upon which the discussion was warm and spicy, but finally the nomination was carried. During a recess of the convention, ex-Senator Dickinson came in,—was loudly cheered, and called upon to address the meeting, which he did for about half an hour, in his usual vein.—with one novel remark, however,—that "the Republicans," now certain of defeat, did what a garrison did, when in possession of a city they were about to abdicate, that is PILLAGE all they could lay their hand on,—a remark that was boisterously cheered.

After all their differences the delegates finally adopted unanimously the resolutions of the committee, as follows:

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of this Union upon the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency of the Union, and that we point to his wise and patriotic course in the chief magistracy, not only as refuting all the predictions of evil with which his opponents endeavored to darken the public mind, but as vindicating the theory of our republican system, by proving the instinctive correctness of the popular judgment, which, at a crisis of a peculiar nature, threatening the peace, if not the existence, of the Union, sought and called to the executive chair the statesman whose firmness, fearlessness and sagacity were alone equal to the emergency.

Resolved, That we deplore and denounce, as the source of unmitigated evil, that sectional agitation which has so long disturbed the public mind; that we repudiate the doctrine that the people of one State have the right of inquisition into the domestic institutions of other and independent communities, or can properly make them the subject of their own internal politics; and that we equally deny the assumption that the people of any Territory, presenting themselves at the doors of Congress, with a State Constitution republic in its character, and similar in its organic element to those of the original thirteen States, can be refused admission into the Union on the ground of non-conformity to modern and sectional tests; and that we congratulate the people of Kansas upon the opportunity which they now have, unawed by external dictation, and undisturbed by seditious combinations at home, of carrying out the principles of the organic act, establishing the Territory by adopting a constitution which shall leave to their own people the right of deciding upon the character of their domestic institutions and policy.

Resolved, That while we deprecate all partizan attempts to provoke slavery agitation and excitement, we approve the position and applaud the spirit of the recent admirable letter of President Buchanan, in answer to the communication of several clerical and other residents of Northern States. That in our judgment this entire Kansas question—whether of historical fact or governmental affair—is placed therein upon the true basis; the obligations of the Government and the rights of the people of the territory clearly defined, and the essential principles which lie at the foundation of our whole scheme of territorial organization rightly to enforce the principle so readily avowed by Congress as the true intent and meaning of the "Kansas-Nebraska Act"—that "it is not the design to legislate slavery into any territory or State, or to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States." This Convention declares its unqualified adherence, as the groundwork of the adjustment of this dangerous slavery controversy, in the only form sanctioned by the Constitution, consistent with its compromises with the rights of the States and with a just recognition of our enlightened public sentiment.

Resolved, That the excess to which our political opponents have carried misgovernment in the State, calls for the immediate interposition of the people. That at this moment we behold the State seriously embarrassed in its finances and the State debt accumulating; the State taxes have increased seven fold within the last ten years; the canals, once a source of pride and affluence to the State, impoverished and dependent upon direct taxes for their progress; and that we cannot but feel that the example of improvidence set by the State has spread into the business affairs of the people, inviting them to hazardous speculations, the anticipation of future resources by the present reckless expenditure, profuse debt, and the abuse of credit, and that we call upon the people to remedy this state of affairs by establishing a sound and economical financial policy at Albany.

Resolved, That the late Legislature completed the circle of its errors, follies and wrongs by attempting to punish the lion-hearted Democracy of our commercial metropolis for their resistance to the tide of fanaticism which last fall rolled through the State, by depriving them of their ancient municipal liberties and chartered privileges, and placing over them irresponsible Commissioners, appointed by the Executive authority of the State, and by uniting them to other counties merging the powers of the local magistracy into that of these political boards, and that the people are justified in viewing with alarm these acts of centralization so fatal to the liberties of a free people; and that we pledge ourselves to unite in a concentrative effort throughout the State, to rebuke this aggression and corruption and to advocate the rights of our fellow-citizens by unceasing efforts to refute these acts of Legislative usurpation, being parts of a systematic evasion of popular sovereignty as evidenced by the invasions of a similar nature upon the local rights of Era, Schuyler, and other counties.

Resolved, That the attempt to open the Constitution and reverse the well settled judgment of the people by admitting to the elective franchise the colored population of the State, without the requirements of a property qualification or a three years residence. That we believe its design to be to invite into this State and incorporate into its constituency the free negroes and runaway slaves of other States, in order to strengthen the ranks of our opponents in their warfare upon the Constitution and the Union; and that we call upon the electors of New York not to be deceived by the device or accident of a suppression of this amendment in the pigeon holes of the Executive Chamber in the belief that our opponents have relinquished this scheme, but to interrogate the candidates for the Senate and Assembly in regard to it, and to hold them to strict accountability.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party shall now stand where they have always stood, the friends and protectors of the exile, seeking a home and freedom on our shores; that they recognize the equality of all citizens before the law, and especially the sacred rights of religious liberty; and they regard all attempts to present the immigration of the laboring masses of Europe, whether by retaining their rights of citizenship, or by denying them access to civil employment and position, as unbecoming a great and powerful Commonwealth, and as injurious to the best interests of the people.

Resolved, That we declare the resolutions of the Black Republican Legislature, declaring its want of confidence in the Supreme Court of the United States as a blow at the independence of the judiciary, but an uncalled for assumption of judicial functions by a Legislative Department, and that, on the contrary, we regard the decision of that Court respecting the political state of the negroes as conforming to the traditional policy of the several States and of the Federal Government, and essential to the rights of the States as independent sovereignties and to their security as communities; and that we fully concur with that tribunal in holding that while each state can confer what franchises it pleases upon the subjects of its jurisdiction, it cannot enable them to carry such privileges into other States without their concurrence or the sanction of the General Government.

Resolved, That to the ticket this day nominated, we pledge our hearty, cordial, and united support, and that we invoke in its behalf the aid of all citizens who desire to restore good government to the State, and to maintain it in the Union, and who feel the necessity of resisting and defying that combination of fanaticism and corruption, against which the Democratic party presents the only bulwarks of defence.

Resolved, That the Democrats of New York, assembled for the purpose of consultation upon the destiny of the party and of the country, cannot meet together without feeling a deep consciousness of the loss which both have sustained in the death of William L. Marcy. His wisdom, his fidelity, his varied ability, and great administrative talents, while they enabled him to render vast service to his country, were the admiration of his countrymen and of the civilized governments throughout the world; and as we behold this great column in the edifice falter, it behooves us all to unite our hands in sustaining that arch of the Union, of which he was at once the ornament and support.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Important from Utah—Excitement About the Coming of the United States Troops.

We have news from Salt Lake City to the 12th of August. Considerable excitement appeared to be manifested about the movements of the United States troops towards Utah, and Gov. Young had already taken a belligerent stand.

The annual election for Territorial officers, and for delegate to Congress was to have taken place on the 3d of August. Hon. John M. Bernhisel was the only candidate for delegate.

William Hanson, William Livingston, wife and daughter had been cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Bay Saints for apostacy. We have extensive files of the Salt Lake News, containing speeches of Brigham Young and others.

WHAT BRIGHAM YOUNG THINKS THE UNITED STATES SOLDIERS WANT.

It is their desire to say to the people, "You are free; you are not under the bondage of Brigham Young; you need wear his yoke no longer; now let us get drunk, fight, play at cards and race horses; and every one of you women turn to be prostitutes and become associated with the civilization of Christendom." That is the freedom they are endeavoring to declare here. I will make this proposal to Uncle Sam: I will furnish carriages, horses, the best of drivers, and the best food I have to transport every man, woman and child that wishes to leave this place, if he will send on, at his own expense, all those who want to come to Utah, and we will gain a thousand to their one, as all who understand this matter very well know. It would have been much better to have loaded the wagons reported to be on the way here, with men, women and children, than with provisions to sustain soldiers, *for they will never get here without we help them;* neither do I think it is the design of President Buchanan that they should come here.

HE DON'T WANT THE U. S. MAILS.

If I thought my prayer might be answered, I would pray that not another United States mail may come to this city, for until Mr. Kimball began his service it has been a constant source of annoyance, disappointment, and to us loss. We carry our own mails, raise our own dust, and maintain ourselves. But woe, woe to that man who comes here to unlawfully interfere with my affairs. Woe, woe to those men who come here to unlawfully meddle with me and this people. I swore in Nauvoo, when my enemies were looking me in the face, that I would send them to hell across lots if they meddle with me, and I ask no more odds of all hell to-day. If they kill me, it is all right; but they will not until the time comes, and I think I shall die a natural death, at least I expect to.

DON'T WANT TO STAY IN THE UNION.

It would be hard for the people to explain away the idea that the government of the United States is shutting down the gate upon us, for it is too visible; and this is what hastens the work of the Lord which you are praying for every day. I do not believe there is a man or woman who prays at all, but what prays every day for the Lord to hasten His work. Now take care, for if He does, may be you will not be prepared to meet it.

The time must come when there will be a separation between this kingdom and the kingdom of this world, even in every point of view. The time must come when this kingdom must be free and independent from all other kingdoms. Are you prepared to have the thread cut to-day.

MAKES UP HIS MIND TO FIGHT.

Now let me tell you one thing, I shall take it as a witness that God designs to cut the thread between us and the world, when an army undertakes to make their appearance in this Territory to chastise me or to destroy my life from the earth. I lay it down as a rule that right is, or at least should be, might with Heaven, its servants, and with all its people on earth. As for the rest, we will wait a little while to see; but I shall take a hostile movement by our enemies as an evidence that it is time for the thread to be cut. I think that we will find three hundred who will lap water, and we can whip out the Midianites. Brother Heber said that he could turn out his women, and they would whip them. I ask no odds of the wicked, the best way they can fix it.

HOW BRIGHAM LOVES WOMEN.

I will acknowledge with Brother Kimball, and I know it is the case with him, that I am a great lover of women? In what particular? I love to see them happy, to see them well fed and well clothed, and I love to see their faces and talk with them, when they talk in righteousness; but as for anything more, I do not care.—There are probably but few men in the world who care about the private society of women less than I do. I also love children, and I delight to make them happy.

HE IS WILLING TO LIVE PLAINLY IF HIS WIVES WOULD LFT HIM.

I accumulate a large amount of means but I would just as soon feed my neighbor as myself; and every one who knows me knows whether or not a piece of johnny-cake and butter and a potato satisfies Bringham. I can live on as cheap and as plain food as can any man in Israel. I have said to my family a great many times, I want you to make me home-made clothing, but I would meet such a whizzing about my ears, if I were to have even a pair of home-made pantaloons made. I do not know that I have a wife in the world but what would say, "You are not going to wear them; you ought to wear someting more respectable, for you deserve to as much as any man does."

BROTHER GEORGE HALL WOULD FIGHT BUT DON'T WANT TO DIE.

There have been men and women and children enough who have died through the oppression and tryanny of our enemies to damn any nation under heaven, and now a nation of 25,000,000 of people must exercise its wealth in violation of its own principles and the rights guaranted by the blood of their fathers—blood that is more sacred than their own heart springs—and this they are doing to crush down a little handful who dwelt in the midst of the mountains, and who dare to worship God as they please, dare to sing, pray, preach, think, act as they please. All I have to say is to just go ahead and burst your boiler. (Voice—they will.) This is the way the thing shapes itself in my mind, and if I were not afraid to die I would fight as long as there was a finger left! Yes, if I were not afraid to die I would fight till there was not as much left of me as there was of the Kilkenny cats! Just look at him, view his conduct towards this people; besides his being my uncle he has acted most shamefully mean. When I told my uncle I was afraid he only laughed at me, but I now tell you that if I were not such a well known coward I would die like a man of war. The very idea that a man has been awed down by the bayonet is something that I cannot stand.

Coroner Connery Outdone.—The Indianapolis Journal is publishing a series of sketches of early trials and occurrences in Indiana, some of which are particularly rich. The following, entitled "Coroner Connery Outdone," is "one of 'em:"—A man was found dead one morning, with his skull broken, lying in the woods. He had been seen the night before considerably intoxicated. The body was frozen. An inquest was held before noon of the same day, before Coroner Clifford. The jury formed a hollow square—the body in the centre. Coroner Clifford—"Gentlemen of the inquest, there are three things to be considered when a man commits suicide by killing his neighbor. First, Did he come to his death by *incidence?* Second, Did he come to his death by *accidence?* Third, Did he come to his death by the hands of the *incendiary?* Look at that body, gentlemen, and return your verdict." The jury counselled nearly five minutes. "We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death by *incidence*, having put too much water in his whiskey, causing him to freeze last night."

Menhaden Oil.—Menhaden, or "pogies," as the fishermen call them, are a species of fish which swarm in millions along our shores in the summer season, and although formerly used only for bait, they are now caught in large quantities by the "down east" fishermen for the manufacture of an oil, which is valuable for dressing leather and other purposes. This business, as we learn from the Bangor Whig, is now an important and growing one, producing many thousand dollars annually, with a large profit. They are taken in nets, in large quantities, boiled in a large kettle fitted up in a furnace at the shore, then passed into a press constructed like a cider press, and the oil pressed from them. It is then barrelled up and sent to the Boston market and elsewhere. When the fish become fat, they yield a gallon or more per hundred, (the fish being about the size of an alewive,) or a barrel of oil from 2500. The fishermen sometimes take from 1500 to 2000 in a single net set over night. The oil was worth $20 per barrel last year.—This year is not worth quite so much—say from $15 to $18—but it pays a large profit at that. The refuse or "chum" left, after expressing the oil, is used for manure, and is said to be almost equal to guano. Although at the North these fish are considered unfit for food, there is a limited demand for them from the South, where they are used, in some sections, after being salted, to feed the slaves.—*Boston Journal.*

Returning to Ireland.—A correspondent of the Boston Post, noticing the contemplated closing of the factories at Lowell, Massachusetts, says that during the last month more than seven hundred of the Irish population have purchased return tickets to Liverpool, attracted by the improved and improving state of agricultural interests in the Emrrald Isle.

How the New York Banks act under "Pressure."

The difficulties which beset the New York banks in the present stringency, have caused them to resort to various "sharp" practices which have drawn upon them a strong and growing odium. The Evening Post says:

Our city banks will not pay checks after three o'clock, nor wait the convenience of others to pay their drafts after that hour. The notary takes instant possession of the credit of the unfortunate delinquent who does not enter the door before the stroke of three. Consistently with this practice, they have heretofore waived the presentation of drafts on merchants and bankers after the hour of closing their own doors for the day. Their urgent wants have led some of them lately to deviate from their own rules, and to require the payment of sight drafts after the stated hour, the object of which is to secure a check that can be used in the Clearing-House settlement of the next morning. This is rather "savage practice," and well adapted to create disaffection towards themselves. But banks are not above tricks in their dealings with each other. Some days ago a large amount of checks sent in the exchanges was returned by one of them and coin demanded, on the plea that the accounts of the drawers were not good. It was subsequently found that the deposits were actually in hand sufficient to pay, but that it was inconvenient for the bank itself to lose so much specie from its average. A mistake of the bookkeepers in adding the ledgers was the explanation given, and disbelieved.

The *Journal of Commerce* attributes the severe contractions of the banks to mistake rather than necessity:

"If the people showed half as much fear of the banks as some of the banks do of the people, not one of those institutions could maintain specie payment for eight and forty hours. We do not mean that this confidence in the banks is misplaced; on the contrary, we believe that these institutions are for the most part eminently worthy of the public esteem; but we do mean to say with all plainness that this confidence is not reciprocated to the extent in which it is deserved, and that if the merchants are crowded down and driven to retaliation by unnecessary severity, those who appear to have the advantage to-day will certainly be worsted in the conflict. Even if the banks ignore all responsibility to the public, and act on the principle of every 'one for himself,' they will still find abundant reasons in their own interest to be forbearing and lenient toward the mercantile community.

The Divorce Bill, which has engaged so much attention in the British Parliament, and has after a most animated and obstinate resistance become a law, is designed to equalize among all classes of people the benefits of a release, for sufficient cause, *vinculo matrimonii*. Hereafter that form of divorce in England has been to all intents and purposes, as the New York *Courier* observes, exclusively confined to the rich. The House of Lords alone has jurisdiction over the dissolution of marriage contracts, and the expense of carrying an application of the sort through that body was enormous, amounting to an absolute bar to the man in moderate circumstances. No small amount of family influence too was required to secure due attention to such an application. The record of divorces will show that they have been confined mainly to cases wherein at least one of the parties figured in the Peerage list. The present law does away with this opprobious and unjust inequality. It takes away the jurisdiction from the House of Lords, and it confers exclusively upon a court specially established, called the Court of "Divorce and Matrimonial causes," consisting of the Lord High Chancellor, the Chief Justices and the Chief Baron of the three Superior Courts of Common Law, and the Judge of the new Court of Probate. Other facilities of various kinds are also granted for easy institution and just determination of such suits. No inconsiderable degree of the legislation of Great Britain of late years has tended towards removing