THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paperwill in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

☞As a reason why the Danville Connection ought to be built, we are pointed to the efforts which interior lines are making to take the mails and travel off the Sea-Board lines. The advocates of that connection assert Sea-Board lines through North Carolina cannot compete with the shorter lines through to New Orleans *via* the Virginia and Tennessee and other Railroads. We have already exploded the fancied superiority of the over-mountain route in the matter of distance. Experience is daily proving that the assumptions of that route as regards time are equally unsustained by facts. Let us now turn to this Danville route, and see what its claims are, and why *it* should be built because of its superior directness and shortness. The following are the distances by the Sea-Board, or by the Richmond, Danville, Greensboro', Charlotte & Columbia routes. We give the figures between Richmond and Branchville, the points at which the two routes diverge and converge :

DANVILLE ROUTE.

	Miles.
Richmond to Danville	141
Danville to Greensboro'	50
Greensboro' to Charlotte	94
Charlotte to Columbia	106
Columbia to Branchville	66
	457

LOWER ROUTE.

Richmond to Weldon	86
Weldon to Wilmington	162
Wilmington to Kingsville	171
Kingsville to Branchville	41
	460
Deduct Danville Route	457
Advantage for Danville Route	3 !!

Actually *three* miles! There are the figures; look at them. Compare them with the official figures in Appleton's or Dinsmore's Guides, and see whether they are accurate. And yet we are told that a saving of *three* miles, in a route of nearly five hundred, is all essential to save the through mails and passengers to North Carolina! This is folly—the whole effect would be but to create a third line to compete with the two already in existence, for a business which one is fully competent to do. That talk about the shortness of the through route *via* Richmond, Danville and Greensboro', is all humbug, and if those who use it don't know that it is so, it is time that they should learn.

But besides opening up a third line for through travel to compete with and injure two State lines already in operation, this connection would place Richmond, which has not contributed a cent to our State works, actually in a better position towards the whole Western part of our State than either Wilmington or Beaufort, and at least as well off as Newbern. All produce from the North Carolina Road or its extension west of Greensboro' must pass by that point. Greensboro' to Richmond 191;—Greensboro' to Wilmington 213;—difference in favour of Richmond 22 miles,—that much preference given on North Carolina works built by North Carolina money, to a town outside of the State, that pays nothing into her treasury, over a town that pays about one-twentieth of all the taxes of the State.

This is the whole Danville scheme—to make our whole Railroad system, built up at the cost of millions, tributary to the "centre of trade" at Richmond. The idea of building it to compete with the Tennessee Route is nonsense. The distance is virtually the same, for three miles are not worth counting, especially when they are in favour of a more crooked route, and one from its inland location more likely to be affected by the winter.

Be on Your Guard.

It is folly and worse to cry wolf! wolf! when there is no wolf. It would be equally foolish and reprehensible for us to attempt to scare our Democratic readers by telling them that their cause is in danger with the view of frightening them into spasmodic exertion. We mean to do no such thing, but we do mean to lay the true state of the case before them.

If any suppose that the opposition has disbanded, they will make a most decided mistake. The thing is totally the reverse. There will be a united effort to rally the opposition in nearly every part of the State, an effort made with more preparation and arrangement than for years past, a more concentrated although a less noisy effort than was made two years ago. The Democratic party can and will triumph over all this, and triumph completely, but not without effort. It is proper that the friends of Judge Ellis should know this, and we ask them to bear it in mind. A more vigorous effort will be made to carry the Legislature or secure the balance of power in that body. Wherever there is a chance in any county open or avowed opposition will have to be encountered, and the utmost watchfulness will have to be used. Forewarned is forearmed. The Democrats of the State are united, but they must be aroused. They must know that there is reason and necessity for exertion.

☞In 1860, there will be another contest for the Presidency, and the veteran nags who have been long desirous of winning the prize are already in training for the race. Mr. Crittenden has been taking a preliminary canter over the Cincinnati part of the track—talking of patriotism—the extravagance of the Administration, which he accuses of spending over eighty millions of dollars, etc., etc. He had been performing some movements in the Senate designed to give him a favorable start—get him the inside of the track—concentrate upon himself all the elements of success which the whole opposition to the Democracy can command. The Kansas issue is over for the time being. Mr. Crittenden has made fair weather with the North on that, and he thinks that he has not wholly killed himself off at the South. He may seek and will seek to combine some sort of a national organization in favour of protection, and all the other abandoned hobbies that long divided the country. He will spread himself over the eighty odd millions that the Administration does *not* ask for carrying on the government. He will assert that the commercial revulsion of 1857-'8 is all due to the Democrats. Will he succeed? That is another thing, and the answer can best be given by time, which will show all things. One thing is certain—the Democrats are not often defeated, but they *have* been defeated often enough to prove that there is always danger in division, or the lack of proper exertion.

Whether Mr. Crittenden is not a little too soon—whether the show of his hand may not be regarded as premature, is more than we can say. We must think that he and his imitator in the House, Mr. Gilmer, have rather over-reached themselves, and will hardly find their account in the course they have adopted.

☞Harper for July is on our table; as usual it is handsomely printed and contains numerous illustrations of a high order of merit and a vast amount of good reading matter. For sale at the book-store of Messrs. Merrill & Pierce. Price 25 cents.

☞The Fayetteville Carolinian says that the crops in Cumberland county are promising and bid fair to make more than an average yield.

The George McNeill, the first locomotive for the Fayetteville and Western Railroad was placed on the track on the afternoon of Friday, the 25th instant.

The Canvass.

The candidates for Governor met at Wentworth, Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 19th instant, pursuant to appointment. The discussion passed off quite smoothly, as indeed all have done, with the single accidental exception known to our readers. The points discussed varied little from former occasions save that Mr. McRae devoted an unusually large portion of his speech to the Danville Connexion. He pressed the argument warmly and in every point of view in favour of the measure. He took the broad ground of the right of the people to build any road they might choose with their own money. He pointed out the great advantages of the Danville Connexion to his auditors. He told them that it was of more consequence to them than Democratic organization, and claimed Democratic votes upon that ground. Rockingham is one of the counties in which the Danville Connexion is most popular. It is its strong hold. Mr. Ellis may lose a few votes in that county on this issue. Will he lose any in this region? Let our people speak their sentiments through their votes.

☞Is the press really a vehicle of truth,—a means of diffusing reliable information, or is it not? We fear that the question *might* receive an answer not flattering to the profession of which we are humble members.

Things get currency and keep it without the shadow of truth. They are copied without examination, and sometimes, we fear, after those copying them have learned better, *for effect*.

Old Webb, bought and sold editor of the New York Courier & Enquirer, published the following false statement some time since, in an article enveighing against the "heedless, ruinous extravagance of the administration."

"It exceeds anything of the kind ever before known to the country. Mr. Buchanan has been in power little more than a year, and yet has pushed the cost of government from *fifty eight millions*—which had been complained of, and justly, too, as an excessive figure—to over EIGHTY-THREE MILLIONS."

Now, look at the thing. According to the Union, and the *National Intelligencer*, the cost of carrying on the government for 1859 will be, by the appropriations, $53,500,000, showing an actual reduction from the last year. This shows what the chevalier Webb's statements are worth. But since the true statement has been given to the world, does anybody suppose that the false one will cease to "go the rounds?" If anybody does think so, he will be grieviously mistaken. Few will examine the matter, and few will *care* to examine it. It is a spicy, high-seasoned item, and will hold its ground, and form the text for much editorial eloquence—Black Republican and otherwise.

We have before us a New Orleans *True Delta* of the 17th, and it has a long yarn about "Enormous Extravagance," and it "pitches in" on the high pressure system, we were going to say principle, but that is a word that does not apply to such empty vaporing. It charges that "over eighty millions of dollars, at a time of great domestic difficulty and pecuniary distress, have been appropriated to meet the current annual expenditures, in a period of profound peace," etc., etc. Now this is *not true*—not a word of it, but will the high pressure writer in the *True Delta* correct it? Why, no, of course. Who expects it.

There are some sores on the body politic—some sinks of corruption—some drains upon the Federal Treasury, and one of the worst of these is known as the New Orleans Custom House. *That* thing is fit to nauseate honest men and ought to render the press of New Orleans a little modest in charging extravagance and corruption upon others.

☞Slavery is simply a system of labor. Its power of expansion is in direct proportion to its power of meeting the demand for labor in new States and territories. While the amount of slave labor is permanently restricted, and that of every other species of labor only limited by the demand for its employment, how can slavery, the institution of the South, be expected to occupy new territories or build up new Southern States? If we had fifty per cent more slaves, we could expand and extend the area of Southern institutions just fifty per cent faster. This is what common sense tells us. Well now, Virginia claims to be the representative State of the South, and yet her press and her politicians denounce as traitors and disorganizers and demagogues and fire-eaters, their Southern brethren who say that in order to allow the South to compete in territorial growth with the North, the labor system of the South must have the same access to the labor markets of the world that the labor of the North has? Right or wrong, the thing is so, if the South is to keep pace with the North, she must increase her labor basis as freely as the North does *hers*. In plain terms—she must have slave emigration—the slave trade. Without that, she cannot keep pace. Idle vaporing may look fanciful and chivairic. Labor alone is wealth, progress, expansion, developement. The F. F. V's. may think it hard to bring Africa into competition with Virginia, but the considerations we have stated involve stubborn facts in political economy.

Fourth of July Excursion.

We notice that bills are out, announcing an excursion to Norfolk and Portsmouth, to be extended to Baltimore, tickets to be issued by the agents at all the stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Road, entitling those purchasing to go and return to and from Weldon for one fare. At Weldon return tickets will be sold to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and thence to Baltimore on the Bay Boats on the same terms.

These tickets will be issued from the 3d, and will be good until the 10th. The Fourth will be celebrated on Monday, when there will be a grand encampment in the neighborhood of Norfolk. Boats will be constantly plying on Monday between Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Point and the Capes, and, in fact, to every point of interest on the Chesapeake and James River. There will be a grand civic and military ball at Old Point on Monday night. A fine chance for a cheap and pleasant trip.

Hon. Warren Winslow arrived at his home in Fayetteville on yesterday, (Thursday) morning. It is said he holds the question of a foreign appointment under consideration. If the declarations of public meetings mean anything, Mr. Winslow's course has given full satisfaction to his constitutents and they would be loathe to lose his able services.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, the watchman at Hilton Mills, discovered a fire near the furnace, but extinguished it before any demage was done. It was caused by the heat from the furnace setting fire to some sawdust lying against it.

YELLOW FEVER.—According to the latest dates from Havanna, the Yellow Fever was prevailing to an alarming extent amongst the shipping in that port. The city continued healthy.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Washington has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Charlotte has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

MILITARY ELECTION.—Maj. Walter Draughon, of the Fayetteville Independent Company, has been elected Brigadier General. The following is the vote:—

	Draughon.	Spears.	Richardson.
Cumberland,	36	3	00
Moore,	3	8	00
Bladen,	1	00	12
Columbus,	00	5	3
Harnett,	2	12	00
Sampson,	11	3	00
	53	31	15

Railroad Accident.

WELDON, June 24.—The Raleigh train off the track this evening above Gaston. Mr. Joseph T. Evans, Postmaster at this place, jumped from the mail-car and was very seriously hurt.

Strengthen the Navy.

The recent outrages in the waters of the Gulf, by armed British cruisers, call for prompt action on the part of the Federal Government in the matter of preparing such a naval force as will effectually protect our commerce in that Mediterranean of ours, and on the coast of Brazil, and in the Pacific Ocean.

Hitherto, our navy has been, for the most part, utterly worthless in the protection of our defenseless merchant ships in those quarters where their white wings flapped loudest and oftenest. Compared with our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, the South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, that of the Mediterranean and Baltic seas sink into insignificance; and yet to these European waters too many of our men-of-war have been sent, to court the lazy wind and cruise about, as if there was danger constantly ahead. Of course, it is necessary to have a respectable fleet in those waters, but it is still more necessary to concentrate our naval force in seas where the largest commercial interests are at stake.

Our coasting trade is already great, and annually growing. The fact that Spain, a nation inimical to us, holds Cuba and Porto Rico; that England holds the Bermudas, the Bahama, Jamaica and other West India Islands, should long since have awakened our Government to a sense of the danger which menaces us. These two nations, thus holding in their hands the keys of the Gulf, the former hating us with all the rancor of Castilian pride and bitterness, and the latter, jealous of our rising greatness, can not be watched too closely by our Government. Both have committed great outrages upon our commerce with impunity, and who can tell at what moment a recurrence of these outrages may not take place?

Our trade with Brazil is yearly increasing. Our Pacific commerce is also growing larger and larger. California, Oregon and Washington Territories communicate with us through the Isthmus, and yet on the coast of Brazil and in the Caribbean and Pacific waters we have but a corporal's guard of armed ships, while English war vessels are almost as thick as sea gulls.

Congress should set about making the navy thoroughly efficient. We have a few clumsy steamships afloat, but this small sea-police can only be drummed into service, in emergencies, with great difficulty.

We find the following sketch in the Charleston Mercury of some of our terrible vessels:

"We presume when the good people of these United States, in their collective characters of planter, farmer, merchant, trader and politicians, with their growing crops, their ocean-whitening sails and fluctuating stocks, and the last, with their issues of straw and sham battles, in which there are no killed and wounded, saw it announced in the morning journals that the United States steamship Water Witch and Arctic had sailed for the Gulf, without knowing if these vessels carried between them four, or a hundred guns, sank back into the happiest frame of mind induced by security, and imagine that, in the presence of two such splendid men-of-war as the Water Witch and the Arctic, the English squadron in the Gulf will be cowed into the utmost good behavior in the future. The steam frigates Calorado and Wabash will be there, we know, but they will make rough work of it, doing about the reefs that scrape the north shore of Cuba and are just about as well fitted for the service against small steamers and gun-boats as they are to protect our Southern coast, drawing twenty-four feet water.

"The other large vessels will be propelled by sails alone, and consequently will pass most of their time in hunting up a wind. Of the smaller steamers we have three—the Fulton, five guns, an eccentric cross between a diving bell and a river boat; the Water Witch, two guns, recently hawked by public advertisement for sale; and the Arctic, two guns, built in Philadelphia as a light ship, and converted into a steamer by placing in her a towboat's engine. Her service was first in the Arctic with the expedition in search for Dr. Kane, where she was not distinguished for swiftness; and her last in looking for the lost steamer Pacific, when she very nearly went to the bottom herself. It has not been her good fortune always to be commanded by so expert a seaman as Capt. Hartstene, who now has taken her to the coast of Cuba. It was the best vessel the Government had to give him; but what a craft for such a man!"

Sir Charles Napier sailed for the Gulf of Finland, during the Crimean war, with a fleet of large, clumsy vessels, expecting to do wonderful things for the honor of England. But he could not get near the huge fortresses that commanded that Gulf. The Admiralty improvised a navy. Small vessels, capable of navigating shallow water, and carrying from one to five guns of the heaviest caliber were got ready, and so Bomersund melted away before the hot shot rained upon it.

Such vessels as these we want—vessels that can steam swiftly into shallow inlets, and surround and take an enemy in what is regarded as a safe retreat from heavy side-wheel steamers. The number of heavy vessels for deep water should be greatly increased, while squadrons of light gun-boats, properly constructed and armed, should be built as valuable adjuncts to these heavy ships.

There is no reason why a great Republic like this—vast and wealthy—should not have a powerful navy—a navy able to protect our commerce everywhere. Let Congress, instead of wasting the Treasury in idle appropriations, strengthen this branch of our national defense, and let the administration insist that our naval officers vigilantly look to their duties, and it will be better for our interests. For, weakness on the high seas but invites aggression from a great rival, such as England.

New Orleans Delta.

We fully agree with the Delta. Let Congress, instead of wasting the treasury in idle appropriations for the extravagant, useless, foolish, jobbing, dishonest affairs called custom-houses at *New Orleans*, Charleston, and elsewhere, do something for the protection and promotion of our real trade and commerce, not by protective duties to enhance the value of the products of the Northern manufactures, at the expense of Southern agriculture; or Louisiana sugar at the expense of North Carolina wheat, tobacco, and naval stores; or of all, by giving actual bounties to New England fisheries. We will all bear our burdens cheerfully to defend the honor of the country, not to build up purse-proud monopolies, or to supply the pap for fraudulent jobs or useless custom-houses.

The Persia arrived at New York on the night of the 23d. The principal portion of her news has already been published having been received by telegraph from Cape Race.

Sir. H. Rose has completely defeated the rebels at Kernes, killing 700 captains of guns.

An attack at Calpo was expected on the 16th of May.

The garrison at Shah Jehanhore, 600 strong, was surrounded by 8,000 rebels, but no fears were entertained, as relief was near at hand in the village of Central.

India had been stormed after an obstinate resistance, and all the male inhabitants put to the sword.

The subject of the British outrages on American vessels was alluded to in Parliament on the 8th. Judging from the tone of conversation in the House of Lords, they will not be repeated again. A majority of the Press, both in London and Paris condemn the acts of the British cruisers.

The American horses are again looking for a great struggle on the English turf.

Settlement of the Difficulties at Fort Scott.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The Kansas City Journal of Commerce, in an extra edition of the 19th, says that a mass meeting was held at Fort Scott, Kansas, on the 15th, to take into consideration the best means for the adjustment of the difficulties of that region. Resolutions were unanimously adopted to the following effect: We will proceed to a thorough civil organization of the country, in accordance with the law approved February, 1858. We agree to refer all past offences against the laws to the grand jury. We agree to refrain from the prosecution of vexatious arrests for imaginary or petty offences, and discountenance such proceedings from whatever source they come. We agree to exert ourselves to preserve peace and to assist in enforcing the laws.—We agree to take no part in the preemption of claim quarrels, but leave the contestants to settle their differences according to the law. We agree to hold every citizen of Fort Scott to strict accountability for assault or other unlawful acts against any person whatsoever.—We agree to afford whatever protection circumstances require to citizens of Fort Scott traveling in Bourbon county.

Gov. Denver agrees to withdraw the troops as soon as the county and township organization be completed, and he is satisfied that peace is fully restored. Gov. Denver addressed the meeting, and approved the resolutions. John Hamilton presided.

OUR RIGHTS IN NICARAGUA TO BE PROTECTED.—The "States" learns from a reliable source that the President has determined to send an armed force to Nicaragua, or, at least, make such a naval display as will convince the governments of England and France that our way to our Pacific possessions is not to be interfered with.

Four Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Ariel off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, (N. F.,) June 26.—The steamship Ariel, from Southampton on the 16th, arrived off Cape Race yesterday, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press. The advices are unimportant.

The steamship New York, bound for New York, had been wrecked off the coast of Scotland, but all on board were saved.

Nothing had been heard of the submarine-cable fleet.

The Paris Moniteur denies any extraordinary war preparations by France.

COMMERCIAL.—Cotton closed dull, and all qualities had slightly declined. Breadstuffs were generally dull. Corn was dull.

Consols had declined—closing at 96.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—The steamer *Tennessee* has arrived at quarantine, below this city, from Vera Cruz. Dates at the city of Mexico, received by this arrival, are to the 19th inst. Admiral Bernan came a passenger. The forced loan is causing great excitement. Foreigners non-complying with its provisions are ordered to leave the country. American goods have been seized for non-compliance. Mr. Forsyth, our minister, has demanded and received his passports. The Liberals are everywhere strengthening, and President Zuloago is going to Tampico for refuge.

Later from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—The Utah mail of June 5 has arrived. Governor Cumming, the peace commissioners, and the postmaster, had gone into the city.

The supply trains and military forces were pushing forward rapidly, and Col. Johnston would soon be able to proceed to Salt Lake, as he intends. Provisions were plenty in the camp. The news generally is unimportant.

The Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—A letter from Fort Laramie to the Republican, dated June 3, states that Jim Goodall, with 1,800 sheep for Camp Scott, had passed that post. He left Col. Loring and Capt. Marcy, with their command and about 1,000 mules, on the Cache la Poudre river. They expected to reach Camp Scott in about fifteen days from the 18th of May.

Col. Landers arrived at Fort Laramie on May 30, with his wagon road train.

Rumored Appointment of Minister to England.

WASHINGTON, June 24th.—It is rumored that Judge Roosevelt, of New York, has been appointed minister to England in place of Mr. Dallas.

Inauguration of Mayor Stith.—Chief of Police.—Col. Anderson.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Gerard Stith, the newly-elected mayor, was inagurated to-day. He has appointed Thos. E. Adams chief of the police department, and the appointment gives general satisfaction.

Col. Anderson, of Nicaragua notoriety, left for New York yesterday.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 21.—The government will despatch a steamer to Trinity Bay to pilot in the Niagara as near as practicable to the point where it has been decided to land the cable. The Niagara will be expected momentarily on and after next Saturday, but, from the fact that the fleet would use no steam in reaching the middle of the Atlantic, it is quite possible that the Niagara may not reach this coast before the 1st of July. This office has been placed in communication with the office at Trinity Bay, and it is understood that the Telegraph Company will place their wires hence to New York at the service of the press and the public, for the transmission of such communications connected with the great event as may be handed in for a few days subsequent to the arrival of the Niagara.

General Land Office.

The following is the statement of the business of the General Land Office for the month of May, 1858:

Letters received and registered	5,252
" written and recorded	4,089
Patents engrossed	7,089
" recorded	6,816
" transmitted	9,755
" examined	12,926
Entries posted in tract books	22,606
Acres of scrip issued	3,993

NEW YORK JUNE, 24.—LAND WARRANTS.—

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	108	112
80 acres	90	93
120 acres	87	88
160 acres	89	92

General tone of the market active.

From the Journal des Debats, June 5.

The French and Belgium Press on the British Outrages.

It will be seen by the tone of the dispatch sent by Gen. Cass to Mr. Dallas, how much the United States government has been excited by the aggressions of the officers of the British navy against the American ships which have been stopped by force and visited in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. The haughty stiffness of the instructions sent about that affair to the United States Minister in London will also have been noticed. As a satisfaction for those proceedings, which are properly qualified as arbitrary measures and flagrant violations of the rights of the United States, the Cabinet of Washington demands that the officers of the British navy who have visited the American ships shall be disavowed by their government, and that peremptory orders shall be given to prevent the renewal of such outrages. It is curious to compare the dispatch of Gen. Cass with the explanations made on Tuesday last by Mr. Fitzgerald in regard to the complaints of the United States government. As much as the language of the dispatch is pressing and haughty, so is that of the orator speaking in the name of the British government reserved and conciliatory. It is true that the Cabinet had not yet been officially informed as to the facts. We may nevertheless infer from it that the British government will make all reasonable concessions to appease the fresh storm unexpectedly raised by the right of search.

From La Presse, June 6.

The language of the British government respecting the events which have lately occurred on the coast of Cuba between the English cruisers and a number of American vessels is extremely moderate. Of a similar character is the tone of the press of all parties. It is evident that the Americans will obtain full satisfaction.

From the Independence Belge, June 7.

According to the London journals, the British government has not only sent instructions to the commanders of its naval stations, directing the manner in which they are in future to practice the right of inspection of foreign vessels, but it has also ordered an investigation in order to control the facts complained of by the American captains whose vessels have been visited on the coast of Cuba. The English journals are unanimous in declaring the conventions in relation to the suppression of the slave trade have never been fulfilled by the United States; but they also concur in saying that the moment for a coolness or even a discussion with them is opportune, and they unanimously applaud the determination of the Cabinet.

MILES STANDISH—HIS HOUSE.—This eminent roundhead and valiant man of war lived at Duxbury, Mass., and recent excavations there brought to light some interesting relics. The house was partially consumed by fire in 1856, and never rebuilt. In the basement story were found a gun barrel 52½ inches in length, a broken bayonet, 3 axes, a hoe, lance, hay fork, cow bell, sun dial, and various other articles, once undoubtedly the property of Captain Standish. Among them was the identical hearth-stone belonging to the stout old soldier, Dr. Holmes doubtless recorded a well-authenticated fact when he represents the old Puritan as taking his schapps in peace to prepare himself for war, in fighting the Pequots:

He poured the fiery Hollands in—the man that never feared—
He took a long and solemn draught, and wiped his yellow beard,
And one by one the musketeers, the men that fought and prayed,
All drank as 'twere their mother's milk, and not a man afraid!

That night, affrighted from his nest, the creaming eagle flew.
He heard the Pequot's ringing whoop, the soldier's wild halloo:
And there the sachem learned the rule he taught to kith and kin,
"Run from the white man when you find he smells of Holland's gin."

SALE OF BANK STOCK.—At a sale yesterday, by John H. Cook, Esq., Auctioneer, 20 shares of Bank of Clarendon stock sold at $56 75 per share of $50, dividend on. And 69 shares of Bank of Fayetteville were sold, also dividend on, as follows: 5 at $64 50, 6 at $63 75, 5 at $62 75, 10 at $62 25, 10 at $61 75, and 33 at $61 50, per share of $50.—*Fay. Obs.*

COTTON BLOOMS.—Isham A. Dumas, Esq., of Richmond county, has sent us several cotton blooms, gathered on his plantation on the 15th inst.—the first we have seen or heard of in this State.

Mr. Dumas writes us that the crops in that section arelooking quite well, though corn is somewhat small. Cotton, he says, is at least ten days ahead of last year's crop.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Atlantic Telegraph—Letter from Capt. Hudson.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.
Off Plymouth Harbor, June 10, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the telegraphic squadron, consisting of the Niagara and her Majesty's steamers Agamemnon, Valorous, and Gorgon, are now under way for the centre of the plateau, which we hope to rach under sail—it being necessary for the accompanying vessels to husband their coal until we arrive at that point. Arriving at the position designated, we shall avail ourselves of the first propositious moment to splice the submarine cable, get down the bight and, separate, with care and circumspection, towards the respective places selected for landing the cable—the Agamemnon and Valorous for the head of Valentia bay, Ireland, and the Niagara and the Gorgon for the head of Trinity bay, Newfoundland, which we hope successfully to reach about the 1st of July, under the guidance and protection of that Almighty power who winds and seas obey.

I wish to avail myself of this occasion to report the continued good health of all on board, and am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

United States Frigate Niagara.

It is well known that this frigate Niagara, believed to be one of the finest ships belonging to our navy, is now engaged in helping England to lay down a telegraph cable across the Atlantic, which is a complete monopoly of the British government. For this disinterested patriotism on our part, the London Times pays the Niagara the following back-handed compliment:

"So much has been said about this Niagara, and such exaggerated rumors have been afloat respecting her general capacity as a war steamer, that many of our readers may be surprised to learn that as a war steamer she is almost a total failure. Her share of the cable is admirably well distributed throughout her entire length, and thus, of course, any chance of undue strain in a heavy sea is in a great measure obviated. Still, strange to say, though those on board assert that she is a much stronger vessel than the Agamemnon, her decks appear to have given down under the pressure of the enormous coils to a much greater extent than is perceptible on board the latter."

GENERAL HOUSTON'S MEXICAN PROTECTORATE.—The English Mexican Bondholders have recently held a meeting in London, David Robertson, Esq., in the chair—in which, while sharply urging the British Government to step in and collect their claims against the inert and non-paying Government of Mexico, they add:

"That having received a letter from General Houston, of Texas, Senator of the United States, enclosing the speech with which, on the 20th ult., he introduced in the Senate the following resolution, viz: 'That a select committee of seven be raised to inquire and report to the Senate whether or not it is expedient for the government of the United States of America to declare and maintain a protectorate over the so-called Republic of Mexico, in such form and to such extent as shall be necessary to secure to this Union good neighborhood, and to the people of said country the benefit of orderly and well regulated republican government;' and the same having been read and considered at this general meeting of the Mexican bondholders, it was

"*Resolved*, That this meeting, without presuming to give an opinion on the future destinies of Mexico, or on the policy, so far as Mexico herself is concerned, of her either remaining an independent State under her own government, or placing herself under a protectorate of the United States of America, desires to express its unanimous approval of the principles of Gen. Houston's proposition, as set forth in the above resolution, and as explained in his printed speeches, so far as the Mexican bondholders are concerned, but with this just and very necessary addition to the Hon. Senator's statement that, as by the express terms of the bond, as well as by the law of October 14, 1850, article 2, paragraph 3, not only the hypothecated duties, but the entire revenue of the republic are absolutely pledged and mortgaged for the English public debt of Mexico, and deficiency of the produce of the duties specially hypothecated to provide for the current dividend, and for all arrears of interest, must be made good out of the general revenue of the republic, whether Mexico continues an independent State, or seeks repose under the protectorate of the United States of America; and that this meeting request their Chairman, David Robertson, Esq., to convey the present resolution to Gen. Houston, and to communicate with him generally on the subject in reply to his letter.

"Gen. Houston proposed, in his speech, that the United States government, as a protectorate, should collect the duties on goods imported into Mexico, and guarantee therefrom the payment of the British debt. This English endorsement of his protectorate is one of the extraordinary signs of the times.

A MIRACLE OF HONESTY.—At a party one evening several contested the honor of having done the most extraordinary thing; and a reverend gentleman was appointed sole judge of their respective pretensions—

One party produced his tailor's bill with a receipt attached to it. A buzz went through the room that this could not be outdone, when—

A second proved that he had just arrested his tailor for money that was lent him.

"The palm is his," was the general cry, when a third put in his claim:

"Gentlemen," said he, "I cannot boast of the feats of my predecessors, but have returned the owners two umbrellas that they left at my house.

"I'll hear no more," cried the astonished arbitrator, "this is the very *ne plus ultra* of honesty, unheard of deeds; it is an act of virtue of which I never knew any one capable. The prize is—"

"Hold," cried out another, "I've done still more than that."

"Impossible!" said the whole company; "let us hear."

"I've been taking my paper for twenty years and paid for it every year in advance."

He took the prize.

A QUERY ABOUT WATERMELONS AND STRAWBERRIES.—We want to know, how so much water gets into the inside of a watermelon, that flourishes best upon a heap of dry sand. More than all, do we wish to ascertain, where strawberries get their sugar and their exquisite flavor in some of the sour and unsavory lands where they grow. In this season especially, they have been obliged to elaborate their fragrant sweetness chiefly out of North East storms. There must certainly be honey and otto of roses in these ugly North East tempests, as there is said by French chemist to be tons and tons of silver in the brine of the ocean.—*Newark Advertiser.*

☞A National Convention of Teachers from all parts of the Union, including professors of colleges, teachers and superintendents of public schools, and all instructors of youth—is to be held in Cincinnati on the 11th of August, 1858. The object stated is for comparison of views and interchange of sentiment in relation to educational matters, and for devising and considering the best possible mode for the promotion of educational interest in every section of the Union. Distinguished lecturers have been engaged for the occasion. A number of railroads have consented already to pass delegates and visitors at half fare, and all others, it is presumed, will be induced to do so. The following are the lecturers already engaged, and four others are expected to attend: W. H. Wiley, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Schools of North Carolina; John H. Malleard, Esq., a distinguished friend of popular education, of Liberty co., Ga.; John B. Philbrick, Esq., Superintendent of the Common Schools of Boston; Prof. Elton, of the University of Wisconsin; Hon. Horace Mann, President of Antioch College, Ohio.

A MISGOVERNED CITY.—During a short space of time, in the city of Chicago, the Mayor has been arrested twice; two justices of the peace had been sent to Bridewell for conspiracy to extort money from prostitutes; a constable has been similarly punished for the same crime; an editor—who, by the way, was treasurer of a Sunday School—has been sent to Alton to work for the Government for robbing the post office; an attorney has been indicted for bribery in the trial of the same case; and the trial of a county supervisor is just closed for a crime even worse than either of the former; yet, in justice to the latter, we will say he was discharged.

EFFECT OF AN EMETIC ON A COUNTERFEITER'S STOMACH.—About a week ago a man named Kohler paid Tiffany & Co., the jewellers in New York, a counterfeit $5 bill on the John Hancock Bank, Boston. Nothing more was seen of Kohler until Saturday last, when he again entered the store, and, making another small purchase, offered a bill similar to the one mentioned. He was at once recognised, and an officer sent for, who took him into custody. While in the store one of the clerks noticed that he swallowed something, and communicated the fact to the officer. Kohler was compelled to swallow an emetic, but the dose having no effect another was administered. This, however, did no good, when a third more powerful than the others, was given, and in a little time thereafter, Kohler, disgorged a counterfeit $3 bill on the Granite Bank of Connecticut, two $1 bills on the Yates County Bank, Boston, and a $3 on the Hancock Bank of Ellsworth, Me.

Communicated to the Charleston Mercury.

First Blood Shed for Liberty in the Revolutionary War.

The first blood shed in defence of liberty and in opposing English oppression was in the *South*. The State of North Carolina—the "old North State," and twin sister of South Carolina—is entitled to the honor. It was during the gubernatorial administration of the notorious Governor Tryon, the English governor at the time, who built one of the most splendid palaces in either North or South America, at Newbern, N. C., with the proceeds of *taxes* imposed upon the people for the purpose, and to resist which taxation a portion of them rebelled, just as did the men of Massachusetts *afterwards*. It took place in the year 1771, and is narrated by Mr. Wheeler in his History of North Carolina. On the 16th of May, in that year, a battle was fought between the American and British forces, on the banks of the Alamance river, in what is known now as the county of that name, called the *Battle of Alamance*. The American forces were called the "regulators," from their efforts in endeavoring to bring about an equitable regulation of taxes and other oppressive matters. The American forces amounted to two thousand, and were headed by three men named Husbands, Hunter, and Butler; while the British forces including militia called out by Tryon, amounted to upwards of eleven hundred, but had the advantage greatly in arms and discipline. As might have been expected, the Americans were defeated, after an action of two hours, with a loss of twenty dead and several wounded, while that of the royal forces, in killed, wounded, and missing, was sixty-one. Mr. Wheeler says:

"Thus ended the battle of Alamance. Thus and here was the *first blood spilled* in these United States, in resistance to exactions of English rulers and oppressions by the English government. 'The great Wolf of South Carolina' showed his blood-thirsty temper by acts of revenge, cruelty, and barbarity. He hung Captain Tew the next day, without trial, on a tree."

It was in this case, as Byron truly says in one of his poems—

"For Freedom's battle ONCE BEGUN,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though sometimes lost, is ever won."

Thus we see that it was at the battle of Alamance, and not at Bunker Hill, that the first American blood was shed in the cause of liberty. "Honor to whom honor is due."

REMARKABLE MARRIAGE.—Last week, at Preston, near Brighton, one of the most extraordinary marriages, which have ever taken place was celebrated in the parish church, it being no less than that of the Dowager Countess of Effingham to Mr. Holmes, who has filled the humble position of Scripture reader at Brighton, in connection with one of the churches at that celebrated watering place. The bride is upwards of 80 years old, and the bridegroom about 30, so that there is only a disparity in their ages of half a century! It is said that, for a long time past, the Countess has manifested great interest in the labors of the Scripture reader and made him some valuable presents. The countess is understood to have a princely income, worthy of her position as the daughter and the mother of a peer of the realm. The aristocratic relatives and connections of the bride are said to be terribly excited by this most unexpected and eccentric conduct of this aged and noble lady.

British Standard.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, UNTIL the 1st of November next, that valuable plantation known as a part of the Giles T. Loftin tract of land, on the south side of Rattlesnake Swamp and Northeast River, containing 725 acres. This is good *FARMING LAND* and can be bought for $10 per acre, and terms easy. Or I will sell for $30 per acre the land where I now live, on the south side of Bear Swamp and east side of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, containing 375 acres, which is one of the best small farms to be found in this State. I deem it unnecessary to say more, as no one will buy without first making examination. The poorest part of these lands are this year in cultivation, which will show what they are.

L. R. LOFTIN.

June 18. 42—11t*

Goldsboro' Tribune copy 3 months, and send bill as above, to Bear Swamp P. O., N. C.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified at June Term of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, as administrator upon the estate of Charles W. Nixon, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DAVID J. NIXON, Adm'r.

June 15th, 1858 239-2t—42-6t*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER