

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1845.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS
Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
\$3 00 at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.
TO CLUBS OF
Five new subscribers, to one address, \$11 00
Ten, do. do. do. 20 00
Twenty, do. do. do. 38 00
No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS
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If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid, and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

DAVID FULTON,
NEATLY EXECUTED AND WITH DESPATCH, ON
LIBERAL TERMS FOR CASH, AT THE
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.
The Observer and the North Carolina, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT.
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, } Wilmington, N. C.
R. W. Brown, Esq. }
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, }
" Richards, Bassett & Aborn, } New York.
A. Richards, Esq. }
June 27, 1845. 41-1f

EDWARD HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT.
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
General Commission Merchant,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. BANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-1f

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpoenas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentices Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Juro's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers
Bills Lending (letter)
Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

Leaf Tobacco.
25 lbs., a prime article, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23]

ALL kind of BLANKS for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

CHARLES BARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in Wilmington and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally bestowed him, for the last three years, while amongst them, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate to merit a continuance of the same.

He has just returned from the Northern markets with one of the finest STOCKS or GOODS that has ever been exhibited in this or any other town in the state, comprising every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailor's Store, consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, of the newest styles, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of his friends. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also on hand a full assortment of Ready-made Clothing, especially under his direction, while in Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as cheap as any other house in town.

N.B.—He has also some of the finest workmen in this country can produce, and all garments ordered at his establishment shall be warranted to give satisfaction.

October 3, 1845

SOMETHING NEW IN WILMINGTON.
Clothes made as people want them.

James Richardson.
THE BEST TAILOR that has ever been connected with the trade in this place, has quit the establishment of Chas. Barr, and intends taking a store opposite, on Market street, where he expects through the exercise of his industry and superior skill in the habilitary art, to merit a liberal share of patronage.
Oct 2, 1845 3-1f

Boarding House.
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of October next, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the Hawser House, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make transient boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his Livery Stables are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.
He keeps constantly on hand, HORSES and BUGGIES for hire.
DAVID THALLY.
September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

Spring & Summer Arrangements FOR 1846.
THE Subscribers have entered into an agreement to furnish ICE to the Inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country the ensuing season. We pledge ourselves to do so without disappointment to any who may favor us with their contracts or custom. Mr. Shaw is now absent and will make arrangements while in Boston for a supply of Ice to furnish all who may wish it from April to the middle of October.
WM. SHAW.
A. PAUL REPITION.
Sept 26th, 1845 2-1f

NOTICE.
THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of
BERNARD & CO.,
offer for sale, (at their stand two doors North of R. A. Stanton & Co.) a select assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.
They will also attend to the sale of Country produce.
EDWARD J. BERNARD,
GEORGE P. GRANT,
RICHARD H. GRANT.
sept 15, (19.) 1845. 53-3m

To Rent.
THE dwelling known generally as the Toomer house, nearly opposite the residence of Capt. Ellis. For particulars apply to
J. A. SINTAS.
Oct 10 1845 4-1f

OLD NASH BRANDY.
60 bls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.
M2, 1845. [391f] ALONZO WARD.

Rock Spring Hotel.
THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the above establishment, where he is prepared to receive boarders, and with the convenient and comfortable arrangement of the House, its convenient location for business men, and by strict attention to his part, for the comfort of his customers, he trusts to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.
N. F. BOURDEAUX.
sept 26, 1845 2-1f

Corn.
1200 Bushels North-west Corn, in store, and for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Oct 10, 1845]

CORN.
1000 Bushels prime white Hyde county and 200 bushels prime yellow Edgecombe county CORN, just received, in store, and for sale by
WM. COOKE, Agt.
August 29th, 1845.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANK NEGRO PASSES for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

Fish! Fish!
JUST received from the Albemarle Fisheries: 172 bls. whole HERRINGS,
46 do cut do
29 half bls family Roe HERRINGS,
5 do cut do
For sale by Wm. COOKE, Agt
October 3, 1845

Wines.
1 CASK, 3 doz., old gold Sherry,
1 do 3 " L. P. Madeira,
1 do 3 " very old Sercial. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

MILITARY DRILL IN RUSSIA.

The following horrible scene is from a new work by the author 'Revolutions of Russia,' and gives an idea, though doubtless an exaggerated one, of the relation which exists between commanders and officers in the Russian army:—

'Several of the riders were looking anxiously at the leaping-bar and counting the number of holes at which it was placed with trepidation when the Grand Duke, to their utter discomfort, caused it to be raised several pegs higher.

'Now, said the Grand Duke to one of his aides-de-camp, 'think that will do—and try it.'

'Monsieur!' replied the colonel aides-de-camp, in an accent of involuntary supplication, 'it is rather high!'

'What! dog!' roared Constantine—and the aid-de-camp, dreading more the wrath of the Prince than the barrier, at once spurred his horse at it; but, in the first place, it was too high for his horse to rise to, and, in the next, he was too nervous to lift him, so that the animal turned short round.—The Grand Duke jumped in an instant on his charger, which a soldier held beside him, and, leaping backwards and forwards over the bar, he came up to the colonel, and spat full in his face.

'There,' he roared, 'is it too high? Go to the barracks, hound—a month's arrest!'

'I have erred,' repeated the colonel with humility; and watching till the Grand Duke's head was turned, wiped his face, and sneaked off to the place of arrest.

Constantine now ordered another of the riders to take the barrier, who, although he was tossed about on the saddle, gained such desperate energy from the terrors of the Grand Duke behind him that he forced his horse to clear it.

'Put up the bar a peg higher!'

'And, on a signal made, another unfortunate officer advanced to attempt the leap; but his hand conveyed a tremulous motion to the rein—once; twice, thrice, his horse refused it.

'Dash upon it; spur him at it!' thundered the Grand Duke.

'The terrified rider spurred his horse, and the animal stepped suddenly short, flinging him over his head.

'Oh, the fool!' said the Grand Duke; 'a month's arrest. Now, get on again.'

'But he could not hold the bridle; his left arm was broken.

'Take him away, I am glad of it; I wish it was his neck! Put up the bar a peg higher. Now, you, sir, get upon that horse and take him over.' And thus half a dozen horsemen were forced successively to attempt the leap, till they were thrown or their horses thrown down, or the men injured against the barrier.

'At length it came to the turn of the two degraded men. The Duke had caused the bar to be so constantly raised that there seemed no chance of their horses being able to leap it. But, if the barrier was before, the thunder of Constantine's voice was behind them. The ex-cadet first attempted, or feigned an attempt, of the futility of which he was beforehand persuaded, for his horse refused the leap. By this time the Grand Duke was furious. 'Take him up to it with more life, hound; use the spur!'

'Dash him to atoms against it! Break all his cursed bones and your own too, or I will have them broken for you!'

'But the rider, smarting under his degradation to the ranks, had turned dogged, and persisted in bringing his charger at a safe pace up to the leap.'

'Get off Devil's head!' (Chortova golova,) roared the Grand Duke. 'Begone to the guard house; I award you five hundred lashes! Now you, he continued to the ex-lieutenant; 'and if you don't take it, I'll find a way to drive you over—I will have both men and horse pricked over with lashes!'

'Thus admonished, the degraded officer, who was a good rider and well mounted, lifted his horse so energetically that he carried him to the other side of the barrier, though not, indeed, without grazing it with his feet.'

'He touched—he touched!' said the Grand Duke; 'bring him back.'

'He leaped back.'

'Now again,' said Constantine.

'This time the horse fell headlong with his rider.

'Put him to it again!' roared the Grand Duke.

'But all the desperate efforts of the ex-lieutenant, from whose nose and mouth the blood was streaming the while seemed unable to determine the affrighted and perhaps injured animal to rise again. At length the rider let the bridle reins drop in utter discouragement on the horse's neck;

'Let me crave ten minutes' rest, your Imperial Highness.

'Did my horse touch when I leaped it?' asked the Grand Duke.

'In the first place the bar has since been raised many pegs; in the next your Highness is better mounted,' said the Lithuanian, growing reckless.

'Oh! he reasons with me; he argues; off your horse; to the barracks. Five hundred lashes with the other!'

THE PROGRESSIVE NATIONS.

The English and French journals are of the opinion that we have territory enough. The *Journal des Debats* says of the American Republic, 'it is ten times the extent of our France, which, nevertheless, is a very fine empire.' It thinks that for the political balance of the world, the conquest of Mexico by the United States may create eventual dangers which, though distant, it will not be superfluous to guard against.

Yet there are dangers near at hand which awaken the apprehensions of those who are sticklers for the balance of power.—The progress of Russia excites alarm.

'Europe watches with care,' says the paper, we have quoted, 'a great empire which occupies in the East and in the North an immense surface covered with a population of sixty two millions, double that of Austria, and quadruple that of Prussia, and cannot help being filled with the contemplation of another colossus which may occupy the whole space of the isthmus of Panama, from the mouths of the St. Lawrence to the Columbia River in Oregon—thus acquiring the disposal of the most productive cultivable lands, and the richest mines of the earth, and extremely redoubtable at sea.'

Between the American Eagle, on the one hand, and the Russian Bear, on the other, there is a fluttering in the dove-coats—an uneasy restlessness in the bee-hives. The Eagle will swoop and Bruin love honey.

Russia, with her immense territory, stretching from the Arctic circle to the shores of the Black Sea, and embracing all Northern Asia, filled with the crude elements of power, is rapidly advancing in civilization and in the development of her resources. That Scythian region, which ere now has poured forth its hordes of invaders upon Southern Europe, is pregnant with a new race of destroyers. But when they go forth again it will not be as rude barbarians, nomadic tribes, wandering without aim and at random, as an organized host, in all the panoply of war, and directed by the energy of a singled mind, the force of a singled will. The rough Tartar will change his shaggy dress of skins for the regimental uniform. Instead of the Partisan arrow there will be artillery and musketry, the bayonet and the Hussar's sabre. If France is concerned about the balance of power in America she may find more cause of concern in that particular nearer home. The Cossacks have been in Paris; they will know how to find their way again to the vineyards of Burgundy and Champagne.

As to the United States and Russia, however, several they may be in respect to their several principles of government, there is a wonderful similarity in the progressiveness of the two. Undoubtedly they are both destined to play important parts in the world's future history.

Baltimore American.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

A hundred and forty years ago, or more, Charles II. chartered the 'Hudson's Bay Company,' and gave it exclusive privileges of establishing trading factories on Hudson's Bay, and its tributary rivers.

It took possession of the territory, and enjoyed its trade, without opposition, till 1787, when a rival company—the 'North American Fur company of Canada,' sprung up. This latter was composed entirely of Canadians, and was noted for its energy and enterprise. The jealousies naturally arising between rivals, led to the most barbarous battles, and the sacking and burning of each other's posts. In 1821, Parliament interfered and consolidated them into one, under the title of the 'Hudson's Bay Company.' They occupy a vast country, and their operations are those of a vast monopoly. All the British possessions North of the Canada to the Arctic Ocean, are their hunting and trapping grounds. They have leased for twenty years from 1840, all of Russian America, except the post of Sitka. 'Thus this powerful Company control more than one-ninth of the soil of the globe. Its capitalists are in England, and its Board of Managers transact their business at the 'Hudson's Bay House,' in London. This Board buy all the goods and ship them to the territory, sell the furs, and transact all the affairs of the Company, except the actual business of collecting furs in their territory.—The annual value of their peltries is about a million of dollars. The net profit of the fur trade is immense. The shares of the Company's stock, which originally cost one hundred pounds, are at one hundred per cent premium, and the dividends range from ten per cent upwards, and this, too, while they are creating an immense fund, to be expended in keeping other persons out of the trade.

In 1811, the American Pacific Fur Company, of whom John Jacob Astor was the prime mover, built Fort Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia. In 1813, during the last war, this American Company sold all its establishment in Oregon to the British Company—now the Hudson's Bay Company. In the same year, a British

sloop of war entered the Columbia and formally took possession of Fort Astoria, and changed its name to Fort George. In 1818, by the treaty of Ghent, England surrendered this Fort to our government. Then it was by the same treaty, the British subjects were granted the same rights of trade and settlement in Oregon as belonged to the citizens of this Republic, for ten years.

In 1827, this stipulation was indefinitely extended, and cannot cease to be in force till after twelve months' notice.

This is the manner in which the Hudson's Bay Company came into Oregon. The value of furs which are annually collected in Oregon by this Company, is about \$140,000 in the London market.—Parliament extended the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts over the country occupied by these fur traders, whether it were owned or claimed by Great Britain. Under this act, certain gentlemen of the fur company were appointed Justices, and empowered to entertain prosecutions for minor offences—arrest and send to Canada criminals of a higher order—and try to render judgment, and grant execution in civil suits, and to imprison debtors in their forts and jails.

So it is that the trade, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction in Oregon are held by British subjects—that American citizens are deprived by a monopoly of their commercial rights—that they are liable to be arrested on their own territory by Officers of British courts, tried in the American domain by British judges, imprisoned or hung, for acts done within the jurisdiction of our own Republic.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Quoting British Authorities.—British precedents in our courts are considered standard authorities for reference on doubtful points of law. The late Judge Daniels, of Virginia, used to tell with great glee, how, when a young man on the circuit, he saved a client's life, solely because the opposite counsel quoted from British authorities. It occurred during the last war, when an English squadron under Admiral Cockburn was ascending the Potomac river, burning and plundering the villages along its banks. A negro woman was arraigned for the murder of one of her own color; the offence was clearly proved, and the only chance for her escape was a slight informality in the indictment. The prosecuting attorney, in reply to Mr. Daniels' defence of his client, quoted from British authorities, showing clearly that the ground taken by the latter was untenable. While he was quoting and speaking, at intervals, *bang! bang! bang!* went the cannon from the English squadron. Daniels rose to answer, and with great tact seized hold of the strong point of his opponent's cause, turning it completely against him.

'Gentlemen,' said he, to the justices on the bench, 'the prosecuting attorney quotes on this solemn occasion British authorities! British authorities, gentlemen! Can there be any one in this court room except himself so dead to the feelings of patriotism, as at such a moment to listen to British authorities, when British cannon are shaking the very walls of your courthouse to their foundation? I pause for a reply.'

Up jumped one of the justices, highly excited at this appeal, and thus addressed the prosecuting attorney:—'Look here, Mr. A—; you had better strike a bee line from this courthouse, with your British authorities, or I'll commit you! Prisoner, you can go! Crier, adjourn the court. British authorities be d—d!'

The prosecuting attorney was struck all of a heap at these *extra judicial* proceedings, and resigned his office the very next day.—*New York Sunday Times.*

Genuine Eloquence.—One man, whom I saw sitting on the ground, leaning his back against the wall, attracted my attention by a degree of squalor in his appearance, which I had rarely observed even in Ireland. His clothes were ragged to indecency—a very common circumstance, however, with the males—and his face was pale and sickly. He did not address me, and I passed by; but, having gone a few paces, my heart smote me and I turned back. 'If you are in want,' said I, with some degree of peevishness, 'why do you not beg?'

'Sure it is begging I am,' was the reply. 'You did not utter a word.' 'No! is it joking you are with me, Sir? Look there!' holding up the tattered remnant of what had once been a coat; 'Do you see how the skin is speaking through the holes of my trousers! and the bones crying out through my skin! Look at my sunken cheeks, and the famine that's staring in my eyes! Man alive! isn't it begging I am, with a hundred tongues?'

—*Leigh Richie's Ireland.*

German Population of Cincinnati.—A German paper in Cincinnati states, that there are between 4,500 and 5,000 German voters in that city. If this estimate is correct, says the Gazette, it would make that part of our population amount to from thirty to thirty-five thousand, equal to the whole extent of the city ten years ago.

Heading Cabbage in winter.—In the fall of the year, when it is time to gather cabbages, we always find more or less of them that may not have formed any heads.—They may have grown well, and have a large stock of leaves, but have not closed up in the form necessary to make a good, solid, compact cabbage.

A farmer friend of ours has practised for many years the following method, which effectually closes these loose leaves in the course of the winter, thereby furnishing him a supply of the best kind early in the spring. In the fall of the year, just before the ground closes up, he gathers all the cabbages which have not headed, together. He then closes the leaves together by hand, winding a wisp of straw, or something else, around them, to keep them together, then puts them into a trench, with heads down and roots up. He then packs leaves, or straw and earth over them. The trench must be dug in a place where the waters of the rains and the snows runs off, and will stand about them. A board, or a couple of boards nailed together in the form of a roof, and put over the mound, may be useful.

In the spring of the year open your trench, and you will find that your cabbages are all headed firmly together, and, if water has not got in, will be solid and hard. We once tried a few heads formed in this way, which were very nice. By following this plan, we not only preserve the cabbages well during the winter, but save much of the crop that is considered worth but a trifle.—*Maine Farmer.*

Large Cotton Plant.—Mr. R. P. Burton, of Camden county, has sent us a Cotton Stalk, grown upon his plantation, which in its line, beats anything we have ever known in these parts. It is of the fine big cream kind, and is nearly 12 feet high, and about 10 inches in circumference at the foot of the stem. We learn from the letter accompanying it, that the number of bolls and forms contained upon two limbs, each six feet from the ground, amounted to seventy-eight. The whole stock contained several hundreds—too numerous to count. But what is most remarkable, it grew upon land which has been planted eleven years in succession. It would be a curiosity at any time, but for so dry a season as the past has been, it quite takes the rag from every other bush. We intend to have a cane made from the upper portion of the stalk, if we can find enough of sufficiently moderate dimensions for the purpose.

What will our incredulous friend of the Sandersville Telescope, say now?

Republican.

COSTUMES.—Georgia—A shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

Mexico.—A blue riband and a string of beads.

Southern Indian.—A piece of rope round the waist.

Sandwich Islands.—An ostrich feather.

Texas.—A straw hat and a pocket handkerchief.

South Carolina.—a cigar and a pair of spectacles.—*Sunday Times.*

To this we may add that picturesque costume the—

Anti-Mormons.—A quill behind the ear and two brickbats.

And we will add that of the *Wolverins*—a fur cap, a quid of tobacco, and a bottle of antique drops.—*Exchange paper.*

Rail Road from Charleston to Texas.—The City Council of Natchez have called a meeting of the citizens of that place for the purpose of inviting an examination into the expediency of extending the great line of Atlantic Rail Road, commencing at Charleston, S. C., and ending at Montgomery, Ala., so as to strike the Mississippi at Natchez. 'The immense trade and travel, says the *Free Trader* which will soon be setting towards Texas will make a project of this kind not only feasible but perfectly practicable, of great convenience to the public, and profitable to the stockholders. The eyes of capitalists and those connected with the Rail Road, particularly its master spirit Col. Gadsden, of Charleston, are already turned towards some convenient point at which to strike the Mississippi and thence to the valley of the Red River, so as to intercept the trade to the northern and western portions of Texas and the eastern provinces of Mexico.'

Facts to be Remembered.—Let it be constantly borne in mind that the late Bank of the U. States, during its struggle for a re-charter, not only made enormous loans to editors of newspapers, 'buying them up like cattle in market,' to use the language of one of those who were purchased, but the Bank also made large loans to members of Congress; corrupting the fountain of legislation itself. It loaned in

1830 to 52 members of Congress, \$192,161

1841 to 59 do do 339,199

1839 to 44 do do 478,069

1833 to 48 do do 374,764

1734 to 52 do do 238,584

Making the enormous sum of nearly Two Millions of Dollars, loaned to two hundred and sixty-five members of Congress in five years.

Harrisburg Union.