

J. B. GODWIN, LELE Editor. ELIZABETH CITY

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1850 RE-ORGANIZATION OF COLLEC-TION DISTRICTS

We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury has submitted a plan to Congress for the re-organization of the Collection Districts of the country upon a plan that will make an estimated saving of nearly half a million per annum to the public freasury. The Socretary in making this retrenchment, has thrown the Districts in this State into a very awkward shape, as we find them mapped off in the following extract from the bill re organizing the Collection Districts of the Ut States, furnished to the Wilmington Journal by a Washing-Extent from bill re organizing the Col

lection Districts of the United States. SEC. 41. District nun ber forty-one shall e called the district of Wushington, in the State of North Carolina, and to the said district as now established by law, there shall be annexed and form a part thereof the district of Camden, in the said State Washing on shall be the port of entry for the said district, at which a Collector shall be appointed to r side and perform his duties, at a compensation of six hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Elizabeth City shall be the port of de-Every for the said district, and a Deputy Collector, who shall also be inspector. weigher, gauger, and measurer, at a comnum, shall be appointed to reside and the duties of said office at said count wellbash of weed Figula in

Sec 42. District number forty-two shall be called the district of Newberne, in the State N C., and to the said district, as pow established by law, there shall be annexed, and form that part thereof, the districts of Beaufort and Ocracoke, in the said State. Newhern shall be a port of entry for the said district and a Collector, at a compensation of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and a Deputy Collector who shall also be an inspector, weigher. gauger, and measurer, at a compensation of six hundred and fifty dollars per annum. shall be appointed to reside and perform their respective duries at said port.

The following shall be ports of delivery be appointed to reside and perform their respective duties, at aunual compensations

Beautort, a Deputy Collector, who shall who shall also be an inspector, weigher. gauger, and measurer, at three, hundred ind sixty dollars por annum; Oeracock, a seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; an inspector, at three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, two beatmen, at one hundred and fifty dollars each per annum. hall be called the district of Plymouth, in the State North Carolina, and to the district as now established by law. there shall be annexed, and form part thereof, the district of Edenton, in said Plymouth shall be a port of entry

for the said district, at which a Collector, at a compensation of six hundred dollars per annum, and an inspector, who shall be a guager, and measurer, at a salary of pective duties at said port.

The following shall be ports of delivery for the said district, at which officers shall of appointed to teside and perform their respective duties, at annual compensations, Edenton, a Deputy Collector, who shall

also be an in-pector, gauger, and measu-rer, at three hundred dollars per annum; Windson, an inspector at one hundred and Sec. 44 Dis rict number forty four shall be called the District of Wilmington in the State of North Carolina, with the same

undaries as are now established by law. for the soil district. Wilmington shall be a port of entry for the said district, at h officers shall be appointed to reside perform their respective duties, at annual compensations, as follows: A Collector at a thousand dollars per an-

a Deputy Collector, who shall be an ctor, at eight hundred and fifty dol irs per annum; an inspector. shall also be a weigher, gauger, and measurer, at three hundred dollars per aunum. Smithville, shall be a port of delivery or the said district, and an inspector, who shall also be a boarding officer, at a comcensation of four hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and two boatmen, at three hun-dred dollars each, per unnum, shall be appointed to reside and perform their respecuve duties at said port.

Camden, though separated by two other Districts under the present arrangement and by one under that proposed, is transthe two intervening Districts of Plymouth in at any point; and it seems to us that it would be exceedingly inconvenient for the adoption of the report. and the report. vessels belonging in this neighborhood to be required not only to seek a port of entry elsewhere, but actually to cross over another District in order to get at that port .- S. P. Chase, of Ohio, for President in 1860, And even if this disunited union is to be and Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., for Vice

should be transferred to Camden, and a Camden to Washington; for the tonnage of Camden is greater than that of Washyear Tonnage of Washington (omitting 5,631 He is fully qualified for the task which the fractions.)

Making the tonnage of this District The address will be delivered in Avon 1082 tons more than that of Washington. In fact the tonuage of the District of Cam" den is greater than that of any other Dis-

trict in the State, except Wilmington .-Moreover, the District of Camden is penetrated by the great Dismal Swamp Canal and by the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal; and nearly all the commmerce of the Sounds of the State has to pass through this District in order to reach market. It is the most convenient and eligiblo District for Commerce in all the State North of Wilmington: And, after all, instead of saving, the proposed union will increase the public expenditure, if the data of the 'Journals' correspondent, are correct. He puts down the present expenses of the two Districts at \$894 per aroum, and under the proposed arrangement at \$1,150-a loss of \$256! The saving is in the other Districts. If the District of Camden is to be consolidated, it should be with Edenton or Plymouth, or both, as these lie in geographical contiguity. But the idea of sending masters of vessels, and importers, away from Elizabeth City to Washington to enter, to clear, to renew or change papers, would seem to be a useless burden not worth the expenditure of \$256 to ob-

THE WHIG PARTY.

It is a rare thing in these latter days to pick up a Know-nothing sheet and not find paragraph or a long article upon the resuscitation of the old Whig party. Moving anneals in behalf of the aged and war worm veteran stare you in the face from almost every page of these mongrel journals, and you are exhorted with a zeel and enthusiasm to rally to its standard that would forbid the idea that this same standard had been so recently described by these now so vociferous in their shouts. This 'old party' is at the present day extelled for its unapproachable excellence, eulogized for its immaculate purity, lauded to the heaven's because of the high order of its patriotism, and this by the identical individuals who, only a few years ago, met in solemn conelave and after a post mortem examination for the said district, at which officers shall of its defunct carcass, published to the world the astounding intelligence that it particulars of their escape: was rotten, corrupt, and had expired from the enormity of its own wickedness and iniquity, and was unfit for the abodes of also be an inspector, weigher, gauger, and iniquity, and was unfit for the abodes of measurer, at six hundred and fifty dollars living men. Now the tune is changed. per annum; Hatteras, a Deputy Collector, An attempt is being made to exhume the ty-to breathe into its nostrils the breath of life, and to impart to it a little of the vithrough the brief career, for which it has been resurrected, and the throats that have bardly healed from the irritation produced Sec. 43 District number forty-three by shouting paeans to the presiding deity of the culvert, are now boisterous in their denonstrations of favor at the coming forth of this inhabitant of the spirit world.

All their praises are bestowed upon old Whiggery, none upon modern 'American-Great are the esconiums lavished upon the old giant that perished from their own cruel and ungrateful stabs; not a three hundred dollars per annum, shall be tear is shed over the fallen fortunes of the appointed to reside and perform their restheir honore land acknowledged idel .-There are no stirring appeals to the spirit of Americanism; that has had its day, and is now cast aside; it has become obnoxious and gladly would the disciples of Sam for- tion he had to use much care in navigating get that it ever had an existence. The odor is offensive to the popular offactories, and a regenerating process is necessary before the dark lanternites can be again tol-

> Poor Samuel ! he has been used, and is now, most outrageously abused.

The Committee of the Senate on Post offices, among the items for increasing the revenues of the department, propose to take from news paper publishers the priv lege of receiving their exchanges free. We suppose it barely possible that a measure so unjust and oppressive can find sufficient favor in either branch of Congress to pass it through, yet the bare proposition exhibits very clearly the capacity of the souls of certain individuals and their fitness for the high places which, from some unaccountable mistake, they have reached. Many of these congressional gentlemen care but little for the burdens which they im-Thus it will be seen that the District of pose upon others, whilst enjoying them selves with the saug little sum of three thousand dollars per session. This proposition is convincing proof of one of two thingsi red to the Washington District, while it shows a crimical indifference to the in terest of the journalism of the country, or and Edenton are to be consolidated into a wish to muzzle and break down a free and one as if to strengthen the wedge inserted independent press. The large city papers into the new District of Washington and might be able to bear up under a tax levied Canden, and make its senaration (under in the shape of postage upon their exthe new union) more complete! The dischanges, but of the country papers not one tricts of Washington and Camden do not would be left to sing a requiem over the graves of the others. We have no fears of

WHAT THEY THINK OF HIM. A black republican paper nominates effected, it strikes us that the plan of doing Presidents Capital company that for Mr. so should be reversed, and that Washington Rayner

stated that Wm. F.

The Senate on motion of Mr. Lane took un the bill to extend the charter of the ng on an amendment to limit The amendment was

treet in store for those who i establish the Bank of North-Carolina," inshall heer Mr. Martin on that occasion. troduced into the House by Mr. Ransom. ladies have imposed upon him, and we say the substitute as amended, and resulted in are utterly neglected in the late savage re-

The revenue bill passed its second rea-Hall, Mr. P. H. Dozier having kindly ten-

THANKS. Our thanks are due the Hon. H. M. Shaw for a copy of the Explorations for the Pacific Railway, and for the Smithsonian Pasquotank to establish the rate of tolls,)

Reports regission on an interestion benefit Mr. John Pool, Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimans, will also accept ou acknowledgments for Commodore Wilkes Report, and other documents.

rould deliver an

the night of the 22

Vernen fund. It is

of, to-wit, that there

We have received favors from some an known friends in the Legislature, and give them our thanks for the same.

was ile ai il MUSICISS a We are requested to state that Mrs. K Gerkins, has a lot of new and popular music which she would gladly dispose of. She is new stopping at the Leigh House ; those wishing it, can call and select such as may snit them. Mrs. Gerkins is totally blin d and dependent upon the sales of her music for the means to live, and the benevolent will, no doubt, find many pieces in her collection to please.

REMOVAL:

By casting the eye over our advertising columns, it will be seen that our old friend, J. M. Mathews, has changed his quarters, given up the "old stand," and he is now safely and comfortably settled in his handsome new store on Road Street, a few doors south of our office, where he is, as usual, eady, yea an xious, to "operate upon time" pieces, or any other kind of pieces, of jew- debts, and thus put an end to trading with elry, at the shortest notice possible-and upon the most reasonable terms, as to price. Call and see. but show edit of

OPPOSITION TO MR. LETCHER. The opposition Convention which met in Rich mond on the 11th to nominate an oppouent to Mr. Letcher, have selected the Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, of Bedford.

ted Post Master at Elizabeth City, in the place of Geo. A. Williams, resigned. The New York Mercury .- An excellent

family newspaper, furnished at the low rates of \$2,00 per annum. NARROW ESCAPE OF TWENTY-TWO CHIL-

DREN FROM DROWNING. -On Monday twenty-two little children narrowly escaped a watery grave in the harbor at Boston .-The Herald, of that city, has the following The severe cold weather of the past week

caused the thick ice to form around the piles of the New York Central Railroad bridge, and on this a large number of children have been in the habit of playing, notwithstanding the vigilance of the railroad long buried corpse of this once great par- employies and the police. On Monday, taking advantage of the absence of the men from work, a larger number than usual were at play, when, about one spector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, at tality necessary to enable it to hobble o'clock, the ice gave way and went out with the tide, carrying with it twenty-two seven and nine years.

Finding the position they were in, they screamed for assistance, but were not heard or noticed by any one on the shore. Mr. William Haslem was fortunately out in a as quickly as possible, and fortunately suc-ceeded in reaching them, the strong ebb tide, however, making it a matter of much difficulty. When his boat touched the ice, the greatest coolness was necessary on the part of Mr. Haslem, as, notwithstanding is warning to the children to keep back. they crowded to the edge of the treache rous cake. Seeing the importance of immediate action, Haslem commenced taking the little folks into his boat, and scarcely breathed until he had got his, boat loaded down to the water's edge. In this condihis craft, with which he succeded eventually in reaching South Boston Point with his living freight all safe and sound, although all of them were terribly frightened.

AA MOTHER OM ACTO The fellowing touching and felleitous i lustration of the power of ideas was given by Wendell I. Phillips, the other day in a public speech at New York:

'I was told a story so touching in reference to this, that you must let me tell it. -It is a temperance case, but it will illustrate this just as well. It is the story of a mother on the hills of Vermont, holding by the right hand a son, sixteen years old mad with the love of the sea. And as she stood by the garden gate one sunny mor- Section No. 10, C. of T., in consequence ning she said. 'Edward, they tell me that of the death of one of its members, a comthe great temptation of a seaman's life is mittee was appointed to draft resolutions drink. Promise me before you quit your mother's hand, that you will never drink. following, which were unanimously adopted: And said he for he told me the story-"I gave her the promise, and went the broad globe over-to Calcutta, the Mediterranean, San Francisco, the Cape of Good Hope, the North Pole and the South-I saw them all in forty years, and I never saw a glass filled with the sparkling liquor that my mother's form by the garden gate, on the green hillside of Vermont, did not rise before me; and to-day at sixty my lips are innocent of the taste of liquor. Was not that sweet evidence of the power of a Lord, but thine, be done." single word? Yet that was not half .-"For, said he, 'vest erday there came into my counting room a young man of forty, and asked - Do you know me? No. Well, said he. I was once brought drunk into your presence on shipboard, you were a passenger; the captain kicked me aside; complete resignation in his last hours, and and give the countersign, said the colored you took me to your berth and kept me of many bright evidences which he gave man; Washington came up and said 'Roxthere until I had slept the sleep of intexi-cation; you then asked if I had a mother, I said I never knew a word from her lips. you told me of yours at the garden gate, and to-day I am the master of one of the finest packets in New York, and I come lished in the Democratic Pioneer" and man go by here 'out he say 'Cambridge,' and Americans in this State last fall, the trade, consequently she was visited to ask you to call and see me. How far "Spirit of the Age," and that a copy of the Washington said 'Cambridge.' and went result can bardly be more satisfactory. It Second-if her vapers were that little candle throws its beams! That same be sent to the family of the deceased. by, and the next day the colored gentleman might be a more dignified position for the Answer-In my opinion they were mother's word on the green hillside of Vermont! Oh, God be thanked for the almighty power of a single word in the land

LEGISLATURE.

te issues

The question then recurred on inserting

1,082 to one and all, go and hear for yourselves. the affirmative-35 to 9.

anal also passed its second reading by a is, that Mr. Badham voted to tax the sal In the Commons, the bill concerning pubic mills, (it authorizes the County Court of and tenable reason discriminating in favor

passed its third reading. The bill to prevent the emancipation of yeas 35, nays 58.

zing them to be hired out for cost and their own county without having their free papers. It was moved to lay it on the ta-

he bill. Messrs. Williams and McKay

The bill passed its second reading, and vill be amended on its third reading. beth City. Passed.

The bill to provide for making free negroes pay their debts was read the second Mr. Outlaw moved it be indefinitely

postponed. Rejected-yeas 20, nays 57. Mr. McKay opposed the bill as unconstitutional. Mr. Whitfield spoke in favor of the bill.

had decided they were not citizens. Mr. McKay was as much in favor of slave institutions as any man, but he would not vote for selling free negroes for debt. He would rather deprive those who dealt with them of the power to recover their

Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved to amend by animadversions .- Murfreesboro' Citizen. striking out 'sell' and insert 'hire.' Adop-Mr. Ward opposed the bill : be would not give mean white .men power to get a

Mr. Outlaw was against the kill. Mr. Kerr was for it. The law imprisons white men for debt, and he could see no reason why a free negro should not be hired out to pay his debts

free negroe in debt, and then sell him.

Mr. Meares was in favor of the bill, -The State sold them to secure its costs of prosecution, and he thought it ought to alow its private citizens to secure their debts | Allegheny City, in Reserve township, and in the same manner.

Mr. Pritchard had introduced the bill, and had no idea of seeing so much negro sympathy. The South had two classes of out of seven children were burnt to ashes. enemies, free negroes and their sympathiwas any constitutional objection to the

Mr. Byrd moved to postpone the bill to the 4th of July; which was afterwards common had their quarrels and noises be-

Mr. Norwood offered an amendment, limiting the provisions of the bill to debts contracted after the 1st of April, 1860 .-Adopted -47 to 27.

negro was actually a slave for . that time The evil of contracting debt is of small exreject the bill.

Mr. Scales coincided with Mr. Norwood, and moved to lay the bill on the table. which was rejected. The bill then passed-year 55, mays 33

The bill to regulate fishing in the waters of Pamlico and Albemarle sounds. Mr. Outlaw moved to postpone to the

Mr. Badham objected; he said much time at the occurrence. had been already consumed about this matter : 8 out of 10 of the committee had of James street, Allegheny city. reported against the bill, therefore, he moved it be laid on the table. Adoptedyeas 91. navs 9.

The vote rejecting the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal bill was re-considered, and the bill made the special order for Fri day next. The bill to modify the restrictions on the Western Extension passed its second reading, was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for night. A bill to send free negroes out of the State was rejected, 73 to 25. The bill (Mr. Ransom's) to charter the Bank of North Carolina was under discussion last night.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

EMZARETH CITY, Feb. 11th, 1859. At a called meeting of Southern Star suitable to the occasion, who submitted the WHEREAS, in the dispensation of an All-

wise Providence, our worthy brother, WIL-

LIAM POINER, has been removed from our midst; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Section has heard of the death of this brother with deep sorrow. Although he was connected with

our order but a short time, still he won our confidence and esteem ; and while we feel very sensibly this loss, we would bow submissively, and say. "Not our will, oh! Resolved. That although young, yet we would extend our sympathies to the rela-

tives of the deceased in this their sad bereavement, and would say that much consolation is to be derived from the fact of his perfect composure during his illness, his Washington. 'Friend, advance unarmed. complete resignation in his last hours, and and give the countersign, said the colored that "all was well."

badge of mourning for thirty days.

CHAS. GUIRKIN. K. R. Coss. J. W GRANDY,

I .manus " mushet.

MR. BADHAY

The chivalrous editor of the Edenton Exbitter, malevolent, and superfluous attack upon the Delegate from Chowan county .-The main points, however, of even our unstudied and brief defence of Mr. Badham joiner of the Express; and in view of repeating its original allegations against that ding by a vote of 31 to 13, without mate- gentleman, it evades the question involved

aries of Ministers of the gospel. Had he

done so; had he failed to see a sufficient

of clergymen rather than of physicians, lawyers, judges, editors and others who pursue a vocation beneficient to society; we ave by will and testament, was rejected for our own part, we make bold to say should certainly see nothing very absur-A bill concerning free negroes, authori- or criminal in the action laid to the charge zing them to be hired out for cost and of Mr. Badham. But what is the fact?—charges when taken out of the bounds of Did Mr. Badham actually vote to tax the clergy. THE RECORDS SHOW THE CONTRACT. We have seen it with our own eyes on rely upon no lying heareny in the journal Messrs, Ferobee, Bridgers, Bryan, of of the House of Delegates, exhibited to us Craven; and Jones, of Craven, supported by the Clerk of that body, in the State House at Raleigh, the RECORDED VOTE of vocation at Washington. We are aware the members upon the question of taking that these gentlemen did not, if report the salaries of clergymen. It appears by speaks truly, agree upon any names or any this document, which our cotemporary will The bill to amend the charter of Eliza-I probably allow, to be an authentic testimony, that on the provision in the Revenue Bill, taxing ministers' salaries, MR. BAD-HAM VOTED with eighty nine others To STRIKE IT OUT. The year and mays-very happily for the truth of history-were taken upon the question, on the 28th of January, the vote standing 90 for striking out, MONG WHOM: WE FIND THE NAME OF MR. BADHAM, to 11 in favor of retaining the The Supreme Court of the United States proposition. Subsequently, four persons changed their votes from the negative to the affirmative; leaving the vote as officially recorded, 94 to 7-MR. BADHAM BE-ING ALL RIGHT on this new and wonderful statement of the "goese question. a little more careful in future to ascertain parcel thereof, and thus to surrender the the facts before indulging in so sweeping political position and character which they

From the Pittsburg Journal AWFUL CALAMITY.

A HUSBAND, WIFE AND SEX CHILDREN House. -It is our painful duty to record one of the most horrible and distressing fires and loss of life, last night, that has companied by awful circumstances. Last evening, about 11 o'clock, a two story frame house, situated just out of the line of occupied by a man named Rogers, by trade a carpenter, caught fire, and before they could be rescued, he and his wife and six

This Rodgers and his wife had, it seems Republican , party. It may be that they sers. He was not convinced that there from the evidence of the neighbors, for suppose it in their power, by entering acsome time given themselves up to hard principle of the bill. If free negroes will drinking, and though he owned the propernot pay their debts, let them be made to ty on which he lived, yet so worthless had he do so. He hoped the House would pass become that the family had been supported by the neighbors out of charity. He and his wife frequently had quarrels, and so come to the neighbors that but little attention was paid to them.

Screams were beard by the neighbors in the house before the fire was discovered by them, but supposing that they were, as usual Mr. Norwood thought that fanaticism in occasioned by a drunken fight, and as they of the children, all between the ages of the North ought not to drive us into an op- were known to have been drunk all day, posite extreme. Hiring out for five years nothing was thought of it till the flames is actually a sale for that period, as the were seen. But it was too late; the drunker husband and wife, father and mother. were consumed in the first story, while the tent. He would, therefore, oppose the bill, | cries of poor innocent children, innocent vicboat, and seeing the desperate condition of as it crushed out what little liberty the free tims of the infernal vice of their parents, the little crowd pulled to their assistance negroes had left. He asked the House to went up in hopeless agony from the second story, where the merciless flames had encircled them with their fiery and fatal wreathes before human aid had reached them. The only one saved was a boy who got on the

> The house was dry and burned like flash. All that human aid could do, was done, but it came too late. The two cities and neighborhood are thrilled with horror

The house stood by itself, near the head upon an Opposition ticket must result as

It is rumored that a caucus of the Know Nothing members of the Legislature was can undertake to predict otherwise ? Wil held on Saturday night last, and that several important measures were considered. It is rumored that it was determined to get rid of the name of Know Nothing, and Let us respectfully tell them the thing can-assume that of Whig. Generally "where not be done. If the fusion is attempted in there is a will there is a way," but in this a State Convention, they will be overwhelm case there are insurmountable obstacles in ed by numbers, or if by the joint action of the "way." The people will never believe two conventions, the Seward men will never that there is no such thing as a Know No- vield the control of the delegation. If it thing party; and the circumstances of its is attempted through the agency of District would beg particularly to ask infor origin and of its career have been such that Conventions, the Seward men secure three they will never forget the thing Know Nothing, or the persons who started it. In this case emphatically "names are things." It is rumored that it was determined to oppose the Revenue bill, and to throw the responsibility of passing it on the Demoeratic party. Very well.

It is also removed that the Register and our neighbor Syme were under discussion. and that it is intended to buy, lift, or east him out. 'All's well that ends well.' The great American-Whig-Know-Nothing-Pederal party of North Carolina is just about strong enough to ignore Mr. Syme. to have two organs at Raleigh, and to diwide generally over the spoils before they get them .- Standard.

At Cambridge, Gen. Washington

heard that the colored soldiers were not to

be depended upon for sentries. So one

night when the password was 'Cambridge,' he went outside the camp, put on an overcoat, and then approached a colored sentinel. 'Who's there ?' 'A friend,' replied bury.' 'Ne, sat!' was the response. 'Med-Resolved. That as a token of respect for ford,' said Wastington. No sar, returned our departed brother, we wear the usual the colored soldier. 'Charleston,' said Washington. The colored man immediately ex-Resolved. That these resolutions be pub- claimed, 'I tell you, Massa Washington, no was relieved of all further necessity for at- conservative men to occupy, for their hu- rect, some of them undoubtedly so tending to that particular branch of milita- infliation would not be so complete, but it Third-If the American find

e. before the next Presidential el politicians are already canva and laving their p ditical operations. A recen sed to be the representatives of old conservative or Whig party, and

hitherto ranked with the Republicans, has been the subject of comment and assuming that the statement respecting the conclusions there arrived at is correct, certainly affords occasion for some surprise. It has been very generally asserted, and so far as we have observed, nowhere contradicted, that it was agreed by the wise men in counat Washington that any arrangement for such disposition of their forces as the

action by the Opposition, the Republican able, and give us a grand President organization must be the basis upon which the, which shall settle the question be a party is to be constructed, and the chief nationalism and fanaticism in a man or leading element in that party, in the next Presidential campaign.

the gentlemen who have under aken thus termining their political association early to lay out the work for the Opposition in 1860, we are compelled to express distinct courses of action : 1. A. our surprise, that any one of them holding and distinct organization, and non the position assigned to the old Whigs of for the Presidential election; 2. Co. the country, such men as Fillmore and tion and unison with the Democratic Hunt of this State Crittenden of Kentucky, and support of its candidates, and Bell of Tennesser, Hillard, Winthrop and others of Massachusetts, and their assiciates throughout the Union, should reach a conclusion such as is attributed to the late concombination of sames, to present for the consideration of un Opposition convention. but confined themselves to the enunciation of the opinion, that to be successful in the next Presidential election, the Opposition must be enited upon candidates, (a very sensible opipion certainly), and further that the basis of such organization must be the present Republican party.

it is undoubtedly true that the Republicans are the most powerful and numerous of all the opposition to the Democracy in the Union, true indeed that they outnum ber all the other opposition factions put together. If, in lew of this fact, the Americans and the ild Whigs, national men by profession, el nose to acknowledge alle-We would suggest to our neighbor to be ginnee to that party, to become part and have so honorably if not wisely maintained, and become me/ged in the organization, master spirit and leader, we surely have no cause to complain of such action. much we may be astonished at the singu-BUBAT TO ASHES WITH THEIR DWELLING laring of their preferences, or pained to witness so great a surrender of former principles and professions. But we may justly express the surprise which such a course ever happened in our country or cities, ac | would cause, in the minds of the great body of those who like ourselves, have placed confidence in the profession of nationality, and the opposition to sectional fanalicism, which have hitherto been distinguishing features in the bleed of the large body of men to whose antion we refer.

It may be that these gentlemen have confidence in their ability to nationalize the tively into the Opposition management for the future, to prune the creed of that party of its excrescences, and to make it a party which shall have vitality and commend support in all sections of the Union. If such is their opinion we tell them frankly that they are mistaken, that they either overestimate their own strength, or underestimate that of the present managers of the Republican party. An agreement to co-operate with the Republicans is simply a surrender of their former hostility to the doctrines' and the leaders of that organization, and bond for future submission and good behavier. Such a surrender is rather more than we are prepared to expect, from heightoned journals like the National Intelligen. eer, the Boston Courier, and numerous others of their class, and we do not now anticipate any such action on their part, or that of the large and respectable body of national men whom they represent. We had supposed that the adhesion already yielded by the Boston Daily Advertiser, the New York Commercial Advertiser and others of their associate journals, to the Republican organization, had exhausted the accessions from the papers hitherto possessing opinions so widely at variance from the modern Republican creed.

It is manifest that any general agreement we have predicted above, in the absolute triumph of some leading Republican in the nominating Convention. Who among all the prominent men of the Opposition now opposed to extreme Republican doctrines. Ex-President Fil'more or Ex-Governor Hunt undertake to carry the Opposition party of New York, against Mr. Seward ? to one of the delegates, and thus contro the thirty-five votes of the State, Will Mr. Hillard, Mr. Winthrep or Ex-Governor Gardner try the same undertaking in Massachusetts? Their experience bitherto. ought to convince them of the utter absurdity of any such anticipations. Banks and his retainers are as sure of the delegation from that State, as they are that a Conven-tion is to be held for the nomination of a Presidential candidate.

Where else are the national men of the Opposition to look for strength? Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Penusylvania, Michigan, Illinois: in fact every Northern State would present a similar state of things in a National Convention; while any strength which the few Southern States would be able to bring, would be weakness itself compared wit the overwhelming power of the ultra-Re-publicaus. It is probable, indeed, that the Republican managers would be willing | brigantine called the Rufus Soules to forego the promulgation of a platform or ereed, in consideration of having the candidate. Such a course, instead of requiring a sacrifice, would be a positive relief. for in their present transitory state it is flag flying; and from information questionable whether as a party they will British Government, dated the have any settled principles at so carly a 22d of July last, there was es date as the spring of 1860. Should in be in contemplation to hold

two conventions, as did the Republicans that the vessel was engaged in could scarce y procure to them more favor flying when the batches were

vative branch of the Opposition driven to such political play second fiddle to those whom the held in contempt in the past 2 We are not averse to witnessing test between the great political which shall embrace the entire had ters in the Union. Our regard parties, and the subdivision of p ganizations, is not such as to lead a courage such a state of things in dential contest. We are quite therefore, that the two parties shall dicative of the views of the electors entire country. But for the men w With all deference to the judgment of now casting about them with a view the future, there is a choice between surrender to the fatal embrace of R.

able terms in the end

micht so manage as to secure the

for Vice President, but we coucled

the men who would represent the

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRA Burning of an American vessel ly

canism. It is for them to make the

-Journal of Commerce

ish Steamer an the coast of In The Navy Department is in receive fficial advices from the Coast of At announcing the visit, search, seizure burning of an American vessel by h cruiser. The following correspon tells the whole story: COM. TOTTEN TO THE SECRETARY OF THE

U.S. Ship VINCENNES, Dec. 10 Sin: I have the honor to forward Navy Department the accompanying n relation to the capture and destruct fire of the Rufus Soule, a brigantine American colors, by Her Britannic M ty's steamer Viper, on or about the Ili 12th October, 1858. As I am not to meet with Flag-Of

Conver before the latter part of February and supposing it important that the is appearing in these papers should be of municated to the Department as early possible. I forward copies of a report ! prepared for the Commander-in-Chie I trust that my reasons for this

communication will appear sufficient to Honorable the Secretary of the Navy ave the honor to be. Very respectfully,

B. J. Torrey, Command To the Hon. I. Toucey.

STATEMENT OF PETER CAUDING I shipped for the Amerean brig

oule, Captain Anderson, at Matanza the 8th of July, and sailed, as I under for Fernando Po. Just sighted Ca Verde Islands, and the next land we was the African Coast, near to Bandol Soon afterwards we saw a steamer ng towards us, and she sent a boat. captain of the steamer Viper and a officer with him came aboard; they for papers, and mustered the crew, nestioned us all about where we below was at the wheel, and heard the c of the Viper tell Captain Anderson t would give him one hour to make mind, and if he did not deliver his ne would take her in tow; and the returned on board of his own vessel ing the other officer with us. In hour the order was given for the Engli open the hatches; I then saw, for the time, that our flag had been hauled The English officer then waived his kerchief to the Viper, and the cap he steamer came aboard. The were opened, and he then ordered us get our clothes ready to go on boar steamer. Afterwards they brought the brig all ber sails and small stores brig was set on fire about 7 o'clock evening, and was burning all night the morning several shots were fired before she went down. I heard it's some of the erew of the Viper that is burned because they had no men away in her, and that they had or ourn one out of every three vessels

This statement was made on Vincennes, in presence of the off Sir: I have to ask that you will capture and destruction by fire of " Rufus Soule, on the 11th and 12th

We got under-weigh in the afternoon

were landed on the beach at Kabene

the Vincennes had not come in

know how we could have lived. It

English officer that I was an Americ

month, to the southward of Kabes on the following points, to wit: First-If she had the American ing when visited by your boat? Second-Were her papers found Third-If the American flag

flying when her batches were open if not under what circumstances, and it was bauled down? I ask these questions because ! formation that the Rufus Soule tured by the Viper. I am, respectfully, Your obedient servant,

B. I. TOTTEN, Commo To the Commander H. B. M. stead per, with the

REPLY OF THE COMMANDER OF THE ST PAUL DE LOANDO. H. B. M. Steamer Viper, Oct. 2 Sin: I have the honor to ackil the receipt of your letter, dated the of October, relative to the capt taining three categorical questions

First-Had the vessel the flag flying at the time she was the boat? Answer-She had the cause to believe that in the case lent use of the flag was baing