



Democratic State Convention.

The Raleigh Standard came to hand on Thursday morning, containing the proceedings of the Convention. It is too near our publication day to give them as full as they are in the Standard, without neglecting other matters of interest.

The Convention assembled on the 8th, and Hon. Louis D. Henry was chosen President, who addressed the Convention in his well known strain of eloquence. Messrs Holden of the Standard and J. W. Hampton of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, were Secretaries.

The following counties were represented by the following delegates:

- Ashe—George Bower.
Buncombe—Newton Coleman.
Burke—W W Avery and C M Avery.
Bladen—J R Kemp.
Caswell—John B Barrett, Richard Jones, and Elijah K Withers.

- Catawba—John H Wheeler, J H Ward and Barton Craigie.
Cleveland—W J Alexander, J F Hoke and William Lander.
Columbus—William W Holden.

- Cumberland—Robert Strange, D J McAlister and Thomas Johnson.
Davidson—Walter P Richards and Junius L Clemmons.

- Duplin—Isaac B Kelly and N W Herring.
Edgecombe—Wyatt Moye, R R Bridges, L Deberry, E D McNair and R S Adams.
Franklin—William H Joyner, Jos Bragg and A M Lewis.

- Granville—Abraham V Venable, William S McClanahan, James M Bullock, Geo C Eaton, James Thomas, Alexander Butler and Thaddeus McClanahan.

- Guilford—Francis L Simpson, Alexander Whitworth, Robt P Dick, William Coble, J K Kirkpatrick and James McGowan.
Greene—Edwin G Speight, Arthur D Speight, Henry S Hamlet & David G Moore.

- Haywood—W W Holden, Wm White and Benjamin B Smith.
Johnston—Luneford Richardson, James Tomlinson, W A Walton, William H Watson, R Bridges, A Mitchner, John B Turner, B H Tomlinson, H H Hobbs, J H Youngblood and A J Leach.

- Lincoln—John F Hoke and W Lander.
Mecklenburg—Joseph W Hampton, Wm J Alexander and Benjamin Brown.
Moore—William G Harrington and Cyrus Harrington.

- Nash—William H Smith, Ford Taylor, A B Baines, William T Dorch & W G Briggs.
New Hanover—Daniel Dickson, Patrick Montague and John McAulian.
Northampton—Thomas Bragg, Jr.
Orange—Cad. Jones, Jr., Sidney Smith, Thos Anderson and John Moore.

- Pitt—Matthew L Carr and John G Rivers.
Rowan—John W Ellis.
Sampson—Josiah Johnson and E F Shaw.
Stokes—John Reich, A J Stafford, Henry Marshall and Jesse A Waugh.

- Surry—J R McLean and John H Dobson.
Union—Jos W Hampton and William J Alexander.
Wake—Romulus M Saunders, Louis D Henry, Wm B Dunn, Perrin Busbee, Willie Perry, Michael A Pendergast, D Smith, Jas D Newsum, Kimbrough Jones, George B Allen, B D Sims, Henry B Hayes, Willie Pope, John Smith, Duncan K McRae, Wm F Distrow, Willis Whitaker, Gaston H Wilder, W W Holden, Hilbery Wilder, O L Burch, Benjamin B Smith, Burwell Temple, J Julius Wheeler, Paschal B Butt, Wilson W Whitaker, G Beckwith, Augustin Turner, Benjamin Marriott, John Hayes and William J Clark.

- Warren—Thomas J Judkins, George D Baskerville, Alexander A Austin, Anderson F Braime, John B Somerville, John H Hawkins, John Daly, Nathan Milam, John L Loughton, G W Nichols, J Goodman, Ezekiel Blanche and W A Kearney.
Wayne—James W Lancaster, F H Hooks, Lewis Whitford and Speyer's Singleton.

Being 142 delegates.

A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions. Messrs Saunders, Venable, Bower, Baskerville and Bragg, were the Committee.

On the morning of the 9th, the Hon. GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg, received the unanimous nomination of the Convention, as the democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, in 1846.

Whether Mr Caldwell will accept the nomination or not, is not yet known, though his friends say he will, as we are informed by the Standard. Mr Caldwell now holds an appointment under the General Government, as Superintendent of the Branch Mint, at Charlotte.

Genl. Saunders then reported the following resolutions:

Wz, the Delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina in Convention assembled, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for the office of Governor, deem it proper to make a partial expression of our views and feelings in relation to public men and public measures. Therefore

Resolved, That we have chosen the 8th day of January for the meeting of this Convention as one heretofore singularly auspicious to democracy—being that on which our compatriots, led by the gallant heart, the intuitive intellect, and mighty arm of ANDREW JACKSON, overcame the enemies of the Republic, and rescued the "body and beauty of New Orleans" from the grasp of ferocious cupidity, thereby contributing to place that extraordinary man at the head of the democratic legions of the land. He led them on to triumphant victory, and unfurled the broad

banner of the Constitution upon the ramparts of the country. We mourn his death as an irreparable loss. But his fame has outstripped all praise; and while the 8th of January has a place in the annals of time the memory of Andrew Jackson will be proudly and affectionately cherished by every democrat as among the first of heroes, the wisest of statesmen, and the best of men.

2. Resolved, That the powers conferred by the people of the States upon the Federal Government are limited by the express grants of the Constitution, and do not authorize the National Legislature by implication to adopt any system of measures beyond the powers thus expressly delegated, and in derogation of rights withheld and reserved to the States or to the people.

3. Resolved, That the power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof" imposes upon Congress the duty of establishing a fiscal standard of value, but confers no power of creating maneyed institutions or of chartering Banks of issue.

4. Resolved, That admitting the constitutional power of Congress to charter a Bank, the past history of the country proves beyond all question the inutility of such an institution, either for the custody or disbursement of the public money, the regulation of the exchanges, or the controlling the over-issues of the Banks of the States.

5. Resolved, That we concur in the sentiment as expressed in the Message of the President, "that the separation of the moneys of the Government from Banking Institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people;" and to this end a "Constitutional Treasury" is necessary, as well for the safe-keeping of the public moneys as to protect the honest industry of the country from those reuelusions, suspensions, and depretations which invariably follow the over-issue of Bank paper.

6. Resolved, That the act of Congress, passed in the year 1835, for the establishment of Branch Mints in the south and south-west, was a measure founded in wisdom and sound policy; that the establishment of the Branch Mint at Charlotte was of infinitely more importance to the merchant, farmer, and common laborer of our State than that of any Branch Bank; and we most cordially thank the democracy of the Union for such a Sub-Treasury.

7. Resolved, That we concur in the views as expressed by Mr Secretary Walker, "that no more money shall be collected from the people than shall be necessary for the wants of the government," and in the adjustment of the tariff "no duty should be imposed on any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue;" nor should any article be imported free of duty which is the proper subject of taxation; that to "levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises," confers on Congress the power to raise and collect revenue, but not the power to protect manufactures; and we thank the Secretary for his just exposure of those legislative tricks and contrivances—the minimum and specific duties—invented to cheat and defraud the honest consumer for the benefit of the rich and grasping manufacturer.

8. Resolved, That the liberal spirit which has marked our past negotiations in regard to the territory of Oregon, and the renewal of the proposition by President Polk to compromise the matter in dispute, commends itself to the approbation of every patriot; and should the rejection of the overture by the British negotiator be persisted in by his government, no alternative will be left on our part, but an abandonment of our national rights or a fixed resolution firmly to maintain them.

9. Resolved, That reposing as we do the fullest confidence in the prudence, discretion, and patriotism of the President of the United States, in the management of this important controversy, and uniting with him in the hope "that in this enlightened age" this difficulty with England "may be amicably adjusted," we do not hesitate in offering our un-conditional pledge of support, believing as we do that our country is in the right; but right or wrong, we are still for our country.

10. Resolved, That we hail with pride and exultation the admission of the Republic of Texas as one of the independent States of this glorious Confederacy; a measure conceived in the most enlarged patriotism, originating with perseverance in, and consummated by the democracy of the Union, against the false clamor and inveterate prejudices of our political opponents.

11. Resolved, That James K. Polk, President of the United States, is especially entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the American people for the prompt and decisive manner in which he effected the measure of annexation, as well as for his energy and decision in placing the country in an attitude of defence—thus falsifying the prediction of our opponents, that the annexation of Texas would most certainly produce a foreign war.

12. Resolved, That we recognize in Green W. Caldwell, of the county of Mecklenburg, the nominee of this Convention, the sterling and well-tried democrat, the high-minded and chivalrous gentleman, the faithful and honest public servant—who deserves as he should receive the support of all who cherish a proper respect for the political character of our beloved old State, and who desire the happiness and prosperity of its people.

13. Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen persons, to be designated "The Democratic State Committee," be appointed by the President of this Convention, with power to adopt such measures and to take such steps as to them shall seem most expedient for promoting the object of this Convention, and of advancing the success of the democratic party in North Carolina.

14. Resolved, That the present interesting occasion brings more freshly to our minds, one never to be forgotten by the grateful democracy of North Carolina—the late Michael Hoke, esquire, our able and magnanimous leader in the last gubernatorial contest; and whilst we proudly think on his social virtues, his devoted patriotism and commanding talents, our tears are mingled with those of his surviving family and relatives over his early grave.

After the resolutions had been read, Gen. Saunders addressed the Convention at con-

siderable length upon the principles they involve; and he was followed by Mr Craige of Catawba, and Mr Venable of Granville.

The Hon. Robert Strange of Cumberland, next came forward at the call of members from all parts of the house, and was greeted with loud applause. He spoke at length upon the principles embraced in the resolutions reported by Gen. Saunders, and concluded with a most beautiful tribute to the memories of Gen. Jackson and Col. Hoke. His allusion to the battle of New Orleans was a fine specimen of graceful and impressive eloquence.

He warmly concurred in the compliments which had been paid to Mr Caldwell, and expressed his belief that he would be elected. Gov. Graham, he admitted, was a worthy and accomplished man—but what of that? Were his principles right? He was tired of the cry from democrats, that the strength was again t us. It was the coward's cry. The odds were not again-t us, but for us; and he repeated his belief that we should succeed in the present contest.

On motion of Mr McRae, of Wake, it was Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee to be composed of one from each Congressional District, to inform Mr Caldwell of his nomination.

On motion of Mr Bragg, the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock.

Seven o'clock, P. M.

The Convention assembled, pursuant to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

The President announced the following gentlemen as the Committee to inform Mr Caldwell of his nomination: Messrs Robert Strange, Wm J Alexander, W W Avery, J W Ellis, Perrin Busbee, Edwin G Speight, Thos Bragg, Jr, George Bower, and Isaac B Kelly.

The Convention was then addressed by Mr McRae of Wake, Mr Lander of Lincoln, Mr Dick of Guilford, Mr Smith of Orange, Col Wheeler, of Catawba, Mr Hoke of Lincoln, Mr Clemmons of Davidson, and Mr Di-brow of Wake.

After which, on motion of Mr Bragg, it was unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and hereby tendered, to the President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and Door-keeper, for the able, dignified, and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion of Mr Ellis, the Convention adjourned sine die.

- LOUIS D. HENRY, President.
W. J. ALEXANDER, } V. Pres'ts.
E. I. SIMPSON, }
A. B. M. VENABLE, }
WYATT MOYE, }
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, }

From the N. Y. True Sun.

SCIENTIFIC MARVELS.

The discovery, by a Neapolitan chemist, of a preparation which in appearance is mere water, and with the exception of a slight flavor of tar, also as simple in taste, which possesses the marvellous, and indeed, a most miraculous power of immediately healing incisions of the arteries, is probably the most wonderful achievement in surgical science ever accomplished. This discovery has been made and that it has been extensively practised with triumphant success, we do not feel at liberty to doubt in the face of the unimpeachable evidence which attests the truthfulness of the pretension. Besides the medical journals of Europe, we have in testimony of the reality and success of this discovery, the assurance of Mr Gaillardet, the able editor of the French Courier, who, during his recent visit to Europe, made himself familiar with the discovery and its results.

The liquid which possesses this wonderful property, is the production of certain vegetable substances known to the discoverer alone. It can be drunk without any inconvenience; Mr Gaillardet having taken a vial full daily for a fortnight with perfect impunity. It appears from the published experiments, that this liquid of M. Brocchieri exerts a very peculiar action upon the blood—the element of which it decomposes and recombines, and makes it of service to close the orifice from which it flows. It forms, through the influence of this water, at the place of the incision in the blood vessels, a solid and fleshy formation, which serves as a kind of solder, healing the wound in the space of a very few minutes.

M. Brocchieri affirms that, under the influence of his remedy, wounds are healed without inflammation, without suppuration, even when in contact with the air—a kind of animal vegetation, both sudden and solid in its formation, takes the place of what they call, in surgical pathology, granulations of flesh. Its reported virtues seem incredible, but the facts upon which its claims rest are testified to in such a manner that we have not the right to doubt them. To reject credible evidence merely because we cannot understand the facts testified to, is a sure evidence of narrow views of imperfect culture.

To give the reader a more complete idea of the operation of this magical water, we annex a report of one of the experiments reported by M. Blaquie, a learned Frenchman: "In the experiments that were made in our presence, the operator laid bare the carotid artery of a sheep. The incision necessary to uncover the artery produced a primary bleeding, which was immediately stopped by the mere application of a piece of lint, dipped in the Brocchieri water. The wound remained clean, slightly sensitive, and rose colored, and the blood stopped flowing from the small veins and arteries which had been opened. The knife of the surgeon was immediately applied to the carotid artery, and the blood jetted in torrents upon the floor. That was the critical moment. A plug of lint, dipped in the anti-hemorrhagic fluid, was immediately placed upon the wound, and merely kept in simple juxtaposition, without bandages or compression of any kind, for the space of 20 minutes. The sheep was then set at liberty, and began to run and gambol in the large court yard of the Abbatir Mountair. They then caught him and offered him some hay, which he seized and eagerly devoured.

The wound was carefully examined. Not a drop of blood was to be seen. The wound was open, and seemed to be covered with a plastic coating resembling very thin and transparent varnish. The artery seemed ob-

literated, not the slightest exudation being perceptible. For the sake of certainty, the physicians who were present had the animal killed. They carefully dissected the artery that was cut; and injected it. The cellular tissue was red, and of a somewhat darker shade near the puncture, but it was firmer, and not so loose. It had become fibrous, to a certain extent, and both lips of the incision of the artery, made in the experiment, had been firmly united by a small clot, of a very peculiar structure. It was elastic and tenacious, and had brought the parts together and united them so firmly, that in making an effort to separate the fibrous union, it was almost impossible to do so without tearing the artificial tissues. This indisputable result of the experiment produced a deep impression upon all who were present to witness it, and we deem the whole worthy of the highest consideration."

Dr Mott, of New York, says that M. Brocchieri's water is a humbug; that M. B. offered him the Agency for it in this country, which he declined. It may be so, or not.

EMIGRATION.

With the exception of the year 1843, there has arrived here a smaller number of British vessels this year than in any previous one since 1838. The number of passengers landed in this city from foreign ports during the year 1845, is 82,960. This number is more than 20,000 above that of 1844, and more than 8,000 above that of 1842, which, next to the present year, is one of the most prolific we have ever had. At a safe calculation, these passengers brought with them, on an average, \$200 a piece, (for a large portion of them retired immediately into the country and purchased farms,) which would make a sum total of \$16,592,000. Over sixteen millions of hard dollars, besides strong hands and willing hearts, have these emigrants brought with them to add to the wealth of the country; and yet there are those who would stop this tide of emigration, and not allow the land their own fathers fled to from persecution and from want, to continue to be the refuge and the home of others, just as good, and perchance better, than they. We have no better citizens than are most of our emigrants and children of emigrants; and it is all idle to suppose that the emigrant of to-day is not just as good as the emigrant of fifty, one hundred, or two hundred years ago, from whom you, and I, and all the members of the present Congress, and the President of the United States, descended.

While some of these little narrow-souled creatures would stand with fixed bayonets pointed at every emigrant arriving here, an expedition is fitting out in New England for Oregon by water—a distance four times as great as from Europe here. Supposing they should find a "native" party in Oregon on their arrival! The brig Henry, of 153 tons, has been purchased in Salem, Massachusetts, and soon sails with passengers. On her arrival, she is to run as a regular packet between the Columbia river and the Sandwich islands. Success to her.—N.Y. Cor. Union.

TRADE OF WASHINGTON, N.C.—The importance of Washington, in a commercial point of view, is, we believe, generally underrated. Indeed, but few of our own citizens are probably aware of the amount of business done here. We have taken some pains to ascertain the annual aggregate of the business operations of the town, and the following particulars may be relied on as nearly accurate, being compiled, chiefly, from the actual transactions of our merchants for the year just past:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Naval Stores (\$522,598), Spirits Turpentine (121,140), Lumber (75,264), Grain (33,372), Cotton (63,624), All other articles (55,647), Amount of exports (\$871,645), Exports (\$871,645), Imports (416,942), Excess of exports (\$454,703).

At present prices, the value of the exports would exceed a million and a half of dollars. The annual imports (foreign and coastwise) amount, in value, to \$416,942. Deducting these from the exports, we have—

Exports, \$871,645; Imports, 416,942.

Which shows a balance of trade in our favor, of almost half a million of dollars.

There are seven turpentine distilleries, (and another is being built,) running fifteen stills, which consume annually 115,000 barrels crude turpentine, and require, when in constant operation, 600 barrels per day. The steam saw-mill, running 24 saws, cuts annually 2,500,000 feet lumber.

The tonnage employed in the trade is estimated at 30,000 tons, only a small part of which (\$70,000) is owned here. One vessel is now being built, and preparations are going on for building several more.

The trade of Washington being in this healthy condition, the aspect of affairs among us looks healthy and promising. New buildings are going up and old ones being repaired. We see indications, daily, that labor and enterprise are receiving their reward. And while our temporal affairs are thus prospering, our spiritual wants are not neglected. We have five churches, all in prosperous condition—while business in the Court-house is rapidly diminishing, and the jail is nearly, if not quite, tenanted.—Washington Whig.

ALTERATION OF THE JEWISH SABBATH.

A German paper states that the Jewish Reform Committee, sitting at Frankfurt, at the head of which are Messrs. Goldschmidt, advocate; Creusenach, professor, and Schwarzchild, physician; and to which all the most eminent Jews of Germany have adhered. Has just taken an important resolution. It has decided that the Jewish Sabbath shall be kept on Sunday. The committee has appointed divine service to be performed on Sunday, in the new Jewish temple in that city. The names of several Jewish preachers are mentioned as destined to take part in it.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The history of this company has become interesting on account of its intimate connection with the Oregon territory. According to the Cleveland Plain-dealer, 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 Canadas 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 Rika. 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 Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was the prime mover, built Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia. In 1813, during the last war, the 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—1818 by the treaty of Ghent, England surrendered this fort to our Government. Then it was by the same treaty, that 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.

The New Orleans Picayune says that there is great suffering among the German emigrants, at different points on the Mississippi above Memphis. At Cairo there are some two thousand of them congregated—unfortunate at angles, who have been left there from snaggd boats and from the impossibility of ascending on account of the ice—and not only have they suffered incredibly from want of food and shelter, but a dysentery of a malignant type has broken out among them, carrying off great numbers. On an island, some distance above Memphis, upwards of 100 emigrants have been left by the sinking of a boat, and they were said to be entirely destitute of both food and fire, and without a boat to reach the shores of the river.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn, that on Saturday last, while Mr William Isley, son of Boston Isley, esq., of the Western part of Orange, was on his way to Newbern with his wagon loaded with flour, he attempted to get off from his horse, a few miles below this place, when his foot slipped, and he fell to the ground and the wheels passed over his body crushing it dreadfully, leaving but a spark of life in him. He lingered for a short time, but has since died, and his remains were carried through this place on Tuesday last.

We learn also that Mr M'Keel, who was with another wagon in company, met with a serious accident. He had mounted a horse and was going for help, when his horse fell and stumbled upon him, dislocating his shoulder and breaking his collar bone.—Hillsboro Recorder

BURNING A TAX COLLECTOR IN EFFIGY!—In the proceedings of an anti-tax meeting, held in the 4th election district of Carol county, Md. published in the Westminster Whig, we find it stated, after the passage of sundry revolutionary resolutions, that an effigy of the State Tax Collector was prepared, hung on the gallows shot down! and kicked about!!! The meeting was addressed by Jacob Powder and John Malhorn, esqrs. The following is one of the resolutions passed at the meeting:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that any man who would undertake to collect the State tax for the benefit of European or American stock gamblers, brokers, and speculators, would bottle the sunshine and huzler out the deus of Heaven.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.—There were about one hundred and forty members present at the late democratic Convention, and had not the weather been so inclement, we believe we should have had at least two hundred in attendance. Many counties not represented had held meetings and appointed delegates; and as it was, many delegates rode all day on horseback on Tuesday, through the heavy and incessant rain. One gentleman told us he rode until his boots were filled with water, and all who travelled that day on horseback were drenched to the skin. Those excellent old men, Senator Reich, of Stokes, and Col. Bower, of Ashe, pressed on to the Convention, regardless of the storm; and when we say that the former rode thirty miles on Tuesday, and that the latter left home in the midst of snow and ice for a journey of two hundred miles, and that neither had any ambitious designs to advance, but came for the good of their party and of their country, our friends will appreciate the indomitable republican spirit by which they were sustained and actuated. Such men and such a party must and will triumph.—Raleigh Standard.

The Newbernian, a whig paper, does justice to the administration on the Oregon question, as follows:

"We take Mr Buchanan to be the ablest member of Mr Polk's Cabinet. His reply to the British Plenipotentiary touching the Correspondence, is a masterly production. Democratic as his is, we feel proud that our country has abilities like this at command, when negotiating for its rights. He is evidently too much for Mr Pakenham. To our mind he makes out a clear case in favor of our claim to that portion of Oregon, which our government from time to time has offered to accept as a ground of compromise. Great Britain, true to her instincts, only shows her cloven foot in grasping at what she has no just title to claim."

TRUE PATRIOTS.—A New York paper tells of three patriotic brisars, on a spree in Brooklyn, on Long Island, who discussed the Oregon and Texas question with a perfect looseness. "Oregon," said one, who it seems is a butcher, "Oregon is ours, hide and tallow, horns and tail—we go the entire animal. Don't talk to me of the 49th parallel; we are a nation without a parallel; nor we don't want none neither! Who cares for the howlings of the old Lion? Didn't he try to chew us up at Saratoga and Stonington, and at Lundy's Lane and New Orleans; and didn't we break his teeth all out in the trial? The march of this country is straight ahead! We're bound to blaze in Oregon and California. Why, the State of Long Island can lick the whole generation of John Bull and Don Fernando; and I can lick the best man in the State of Long Island. Whoop! Hoop! Who's afraid! Hura for the three great States of Long Island, Oregon, and California!" Here another (a New Yorker) broke in and gently insinuated that Long Island was still a territory of New York and that the butcher was a resolute traitor to the Empire State. No sooner had he uttered the base imputation, than the butcher thrust his sledge-hammer fist into his countenance, and proceeded to demonstrate his pugilistic prowess in the most satisfactory manner. The third man then clenched in, and for about five minutes they rolled each other about the street, and finally into a small pool of water, which, being entirely foreign to their habits and tastes, effected their restoration to partial reason, and brought them to their feet.

MAN.—The initial identity of the human race is stamped upon them. It is the circumstances of birth and difference of pursuits that make the great distinctions. Thousands who repose in the shades of obscurity unnoticed and unknown by the world, possess abilities competent to fill the most important trusts, and would acquit themselves in the highest post with honor and integrity; but their faculties have never been aroused; learning has never held forth to them, her gaudy treasures, nor allured their thoughts from the simple, unassuming current of public life. A man may have his attention entirely engrossed in the most rural or humble calling, administering to the common necessities of life, while genius and understanding slumber in his breast.

PANIC IN WALL STREET.—The panic in Wall street increased yesterday, and many stocks went down from two to four per cent.

This continued falling of the stock market arises from a combination of causes—the Oregon controversy—the prospect of Congress passing the sub-treasury—the fright of the banks—the curtailment and calling in of stock-jobbing loans—all uniting together. The principal havoc is, however, in fancy or gambling stocks—the injury will be to gambling banks—and the destruction of gambling jobs and financiers. All healthy trade is healthy still.—N.Y. Herald.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The ship Comet, Chase, of Plymouth, from Turks Island, with Salt, was totally lost on the South Breakers, at Ocracoke, on Tuesday night last. We regret to state that all the persons on board perished.

A large and fore and aft schooner from Wilmington, N. C., bound to New York with Naval Stores, stuck on Hatteras Shoals, the same night. The vessel a total loss. The Captain and crew saved.—Old North State.

A SHARP SIMPLETON.—A wealthy squire had a silly son, whose name was Tommy, and Tommy had a little drum. He one day lost his drumstick in a draw well, much to his mortification; but, great as was his loss, he too well knew that no one would go to the bottom to recover his toy. So Tommy dropped a silver punch-ladle into the well. The ladle was missed, and a hue and cry was raised. "I think," said Tommy, "I saw something shining down the well." The groom was ordered into the bucket to make a voyage of discovery, and was lowered to the bottom, where, sure enough, he found the ladle. The handle was put in motion to raise him from the well, when Tommy, squeezing his head between the servants who clustered round the mouth, squeaked down to the groom, "Perhaps you are there, you'll get me my drumstick!"