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Geological Survey of the State.

We learn from the Raleigh Standard of the 11th inst., that Gov. Reid has appointed professor Ebenezer Emmons, of the State of New York, to conduct the Geological, Mineralogical, Botanic and Agricultural Survey of the State, provided for by act of the last General Assembly. He is very highly recommended by Gov. Marcy, of New York, by whom he was appointed, in 1836, to make a similar survey of that State, which duty he discharged in an able and faithful manner.

Mr. Gorsuch's Letter.

The Fayetteville Observer of the 9th, makes a flourish of trumpets about Rev. Mr. Gorsuch having impliedly retracted the charges he made against Johnston, of Pennsylvania. It is now too late in the day to hold any further controversy about matters in that State. The die will soon be cast, and the returns of the 2d Tuesday in October will show how far Johnston is endorsed by the people of the Key Stone State. We have every reason to believe that Bigler's majority will be large, not under ten thousand—perhaps as much as twenty thousand. Such we know to be the opinion of the ablest and best informed politicians in that State. Our object, therefore, in publishing the letter from Mr. Gorsuch, which will be found in our columns to-day, is simply to show the flimsy pretensions, the prevarications and the insincerity of the crew of which the Observer has constituted itself the apologist and defender. The article in that paper of the 9th, is completely answered by Mr. G.'s letter, that not another word is necessary, save to remark, that Mr. Gorsuch is a respectable minister, and well known to be a whig.

Kid Gloves and Consulates.

We fear there is a little too much truth in the imputation against the whig party of being influenced in the distribution of its patronage by aristocratic considerations and silk stocking morality. Not that silk stockings and kid gloves are not good enough things in their own way, and are no objection whatever, neither are they any great recommendation, being simply matters of taste or accident, and should not form the only qualifications for office, as they sometimes do, under the present whig administration of our very republican government. Appropos to this, we publish a communication in reference to Col. Walton of New Orleans, the probable appointee to the Havana Consulate, who, it would appear is one of these carpet knights and nothing else. It will be seen that the writer presents the name of Col. H. Waddil, of this State, to which we have no objection, since a whig must be appointed, although we fear that the Colonel, worthy though he may be, stands not the tenth part of a chance. The re-appointment of Gen. Campbell would give more general satisfaction to the country than any other move the administration could make. It would place a man in the position of our commercial representatives in Cuba. Since his removal there has been no man in the office, which is now one of the most important and responsible in the gift of the government.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The Steamer Asia arrived at New York on the 10th inst., with three days later news from Europe, having left Liverpool on the 27th.

ENGLAND.—The large corn and cotton house of Eggher & Taylor, at Liverpool, has failed for a heavy amount.

The reports of an abundant harvest continue to come in from every quarter.

Castellan & Co., a Greek house, which failed a short time since, under the most favorable estimate can only pay 2s. 6d. in the pound, which has caused great dissatisfaction to their creditors.

A despatch from Dover, of the 26th, says that the submarine telegraph has been laid to within 34 miles of Dover, where the Blazer is anchored, and the communication with the English coast is most perfect.

Lord Palmerston delivered a great speech at a public dinner at Tiverton, upon subjects connected with foreign politics, domestic progress, religious toleration, commercial freedom, and the extinction of the slave trade. The government, he said, felt it their duty to promote peace and progress among nations, and were anxious, if supported by the great body of nations, to persuade other governments, as far as propriety would admit, to extend to their several countries the same social and political blessings enjoyed in England.

The reply of the Naples government to Mr Gladstone was exciting considerable comment.

The indications were favorable to continued commercial prosperity throughout England.

A telegraphic despatch announces the arrival of Kossuth at Smyrna, on board of the Mississippi.

The London Chronicle learns that the result of the meeting of the officers of the Arctic Expedition at the Admiralty, consisting of Sir Edw. Barry, Sir J. Ross and Capt. Beechy, was an unanimous expression of opinion that Franklin had taken passage to the northwest, out Wellington channel, and that he must be sought by the same route.

The tidings of the final defeat and execution of Lopez has relieved a no inconsiderable weight of anxiety from the public mind in England.

In English politics there is a dead lull, which is not likely to be broken until the general election around the country to some extreme excitement.

The receipts of the Exhibition continued at about two thousand pounds per day; and from that to two thousand seven hundred.

Notice has been given that the removal of the goods from the Crystal Palace may be commenced on the 16th of October, and an order issued laying down the rates regulating such removal.

The Marquis of Mivaleux has addressed a note to the Spanish ministers at the friendly courts, in which he states that, although Spain does not desire war with the United States, she will not hesitate to declare war if forced to do so.

SPAIN.—The greatest rejoicing was occasioned at Madrid, by the reception of the news from Cuba, of the capture of Lopez; but it was still resolved to send out the reinforcements designed for the island.

The excitement in relation to Cuban affairs is still increasing, even yet, and warlike threats against the United States are rife.

RUSSIA.—The inauguration of the great railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, took place on the 1st of September. The line will be opened for traffic on the 15th of November.

FRANCE.—A serious democratic disturbance had broken out at Cher. An armed force had left Paris for St. Armand, and several arrests had been made.

The conductors of "Government" and "La Presse" newspapers who were seized a short time since, have each been fined 100,000 francs and condemned to six months' imprisonment.

For the Journal.

SOUTHVILLE, N. C., Oct. 11th, 1851.

Messrs. Editors.—I see in your paper of yesterday, an article from the Washington Telegraph, copied in the Baltimore Sun of the 8th inst., which says that the President would probably remove Mr. OWEN, consul at Havana, and that the name most prominently mentioned in connexion with the appointment to the office, was that of Col. T. B. WALTON, of New Orleans, and adds that the Colonel commanded a regiment of Louisiana Volunteers in Mexico, is a good looking, high minded, honorable man, &c. Now, gentlemen, I am enough of this gentleman to enter my protest against his appointment, for the reason he is neither mentally or morally fitted for the office. Col. WALTON has the good looks and intellect to make a tolerable drawing room exquisite; it is true, he commanded a regiment of volunteers, who, I think, were only three months in Mexico, without seeing service; his courage has been impeached; it is said he suffered a friend of his to be shot down in his presence by another man without interfering in his behalf! This happened in New Orleans, in the year 1847; and the name of his friend was BIRD. I do not mean to say that Col. WALTON is an immoral man in the ordinary sense of the word, but that he is particularly deficient in the species of morality which is a component part of true greatness of soul. For the consulate of Havana a man of first rate abilities is required. Such a person could have been found by President Fillmore in HENRY WADSWORTH, of this State, six months ago, if he had seen proper to have made the appointment when he had the chance. The Spaniards, as a race, are amongst the most refined diplomatists of any European people; so it is to be presumed that one of the kid glove and silk stocking gentry, without brains to back his cloth, will not answer for the important consulate of Havana.

Col. WALTON is a good whig and a clever fellow, and I would not object to his holding an office suitable to his abilities, but would recommend the President to consult Doct. CRANE, the Phrenologist.

The Financial Contraction.

Freeman Hunt, in his last Merchant's Magazine, has an article on the banks and financial contraction, which should have the effect of removing misapprehensions, or at least of attributing the pressure to the right cause. We quote from the article as follows:

"That the gold produced from our soil should go abroad freely, especially at a season of limited movement in our other products, was natural enough.—This must continue to be so. Being the most compact and the most promptly available of all our exportable values, we shall of course send abroad all that we do not absolutely need at home.

"Its export, under such circumstances, is no more an evidence of indebtedness than the export of cotton. The immediately important question for the banks is not, is specie going abroad? Is it passing through New York to its natural destination, the great specie reservoirs of Europe? but simply, is their own stock sufficient? and is it declining? The general question which should govern the movements of the banks, is this, is the "balance of trade" against us? is the country running in debt? Now, to this question the answer given by the custom-house tables is, on the whole, satisfactory.

"Our exports of merchandise and produce this year have been greater than the last, and will fully meet the average amount of imports. But suppose our imports should be one third greater than usual, say fifty millions, and should reach an aggregate of two hundred millions; we have already exported up to the first of August, twenty six millions of coin, which is at a rate that would fully meet an excess of imports so extraordinary. At one time, such an excess of imports seemed likely to occur—but the amount having fallen off for June and July, over three millions, as compared with the same months last year, the indications now are, that the remainder of the year will be proportionably lighter than the earlier part.

"On the other hand, our cotton and grain crops, though low in price, are large in amount, and all accounts promise a larger yield from California than we have ever had before.

"From this general glance at our condition, we believe that the country is strong; that there was no adequate cause for the recent violent and oppressive contraction; and that all its useful ends might have been attained, without its damage, by a firm, considerate, steady course, of just so much limitation of loans as would have enabled the banks to accumulate a better stock of coin. So much was justifiable; all beyond was wrong. The community, in their intercourse with the banks, have a right to look for a course of consistent action. There is an implied contract to that effect.—Recklessly to ignore the obligation, and to visit on their customers the results of their own improvidence, will be sure to meet with rebuke, if it escapes punishment."

The story is told of a certain New Zealand chief, that a young missionary landed at his island to succeed a sacred teacher deceased sometime before. At an interview with the chief, the young minister asked—

"Did you know my departed brother?"

"Oh yes! Me deacon in his church."

"Ah, then, you knew him well; and was he not a good and tender hearted man?"

"Yes," replied the pious deacon with much gusto,

"he very good and very tender. Me eat a piece of him!"

The London Times.—The Cuba Question.

By Hon. Ashbel Smith.

We copy from the London Times the following letter, addressed to the editor of that journal by the Hon. Ashbel Smith, of Texas, now in Europe. In reply to the intimation of the Times, that the hereditary rights of the Spanish crown to Cuba are guaranteed by Powers which would be bound to their duties by private interests, no less than by treaty stipulations, he enumerates the true American doctrine—a doctrine which our whole people will be found to sustain, though it were to be done at the cannon's mouth, or at the point of the bayonet. But let us give Mr. Smith's letter:

To the Editor of the Times.—Sir: The true cause and origin of the whole movement in Cuba appears to be a little understood on this side of the Atlantic, as the rumors about Cuban affairs are uncertain and unintelligible.

I beg permission to state a few facts which may, perhaps, throw some light upon the subject.

The movement now in progress, having for its object a change in the political relations of Cuba, originated in that island, and exclusively with the Creole population of Spanish origin; and all of the early steps of that movement, such as the publication of certain articles in American newspapers, the purchase of arms and munitions, and the enlisting of volunteers in different parts of the United States, for the purpose of carrying into effect the revolutionary attempts, were paid for by moneys raised "in Cuba, and contributed for this very purpose by the Creole Spaniards. As to any money that may have been recently collected, as well as expressions of sympathy, and other acts of co-operation on the part of American citizens, since the Cuban convulsion has assumed its present magnitude,—all these, I say, have, in point of fact, nothing to do with the origin of the movement.

The inquiry, then, naturally arises, what were the motives and objects of the Cubans?—and the inquiry becomes the more curious as the Spanish American populations are supposed to entertain no extravagant liking for their neighbors of a different race and religion.

The main cause of the Cuban movement is the uncertainty of their property and the insecurity of their social and political condition, and even of their lives, arising from the mischievous intermeddling of British abolitionists with the slave institutions of Cuba. These individuals have continued their mischievous practices, tampering with the slaves and poisoning and infuriating their tempers against their masters, from a period antecedent to the open outrages of Mr. Consul Turnbull, down to the present moment. And it is believed by the Cubans that this unwarrantable conduct is largely approved in England, and winked at by this government. Of the correctness of this opinion I have nothing to say; I merely state the belief of the most intelligent Creoles of Cuba. They know, too, that they are "dependent on a power of declining rank and feeble resources;" and they strongly apprehend that in the event of an European war, especially if involving any great State of the West of Europe, they would fall under the protectorate of an European Government of gigantic power both by sea and land, and of vast resources. This apprehension is a fixed idea in the Cuban mind. They know, too, that such protectorate would insure a speedy change in the social institutions of the island, with the total ruin of their property. Under these circumstances, it will not appear strange if the Cubans should desire to become an integral and equal member of "one of the most vigorous States of the world," though it be deemed also "one of the most aggressive;" a State that possesses the power, and would have the will, to defend Cuba against all aggressions whatever, and to secure its citizens, whether of Spanish or Anglo-American origin, in the possession of their property, and against all changes in or even meddling with their internal status, except what they should themselves freely and spontaneously adopt.

It is the mischievous intermeddling of English abolitionists in Cuban affairs, with a knowledge of the weakness of the metropolitan power, and an apprehension of the consequence of any war in Western Europe, impressing on the Creoles a sense of their insecurity, which has led them to cast about for support in other quarters. And it is a conviction of the truth of this charge of intermeddling, that has roused the sympathy and enlisted the co-operation of numerous American citizens.

The Cubans dislike the Americans, but they fear British protection and British sympathy more.

I have mentioned the main cause and the origin of the Cuban movement; I beg to call your attention to a minor though not unimportant source of dissatisfaction. And this leads me to intimate that you have, perhaps, overrated the revenues of Cuba, in stating them at \$20,000,000. I have no means at hand of obtaining accurate information, but I believe \$13,000,000 will be found a large estimate. Of this sum about \$8,000,000 are appropriated to the expenses of the internal administration of the island, and \$5,000,000 are withdrawn to supply the fisc of Spain. Now, you will not be surprised if the Creoles of Cuba make significant comparison between \$13,000,000 paid in taxes by themselves, a population of only two-thirds of a million, all told, black and white, and the sum only three times as large paid by the 25,000,000 souls of the American Confederacy. Moreover, \$5,000,000 of the \$13,000,000 are withdrawn from the island, while their neighbors expend all their revenues among themselves.—At your estimate of \$20,000,000, the burden appears still more oppressive. Besides, the Creoles are excluded from high offices—these form a precious stock of places in the gift of the metropolitan Government to natives of Spain, who affect to regard the Creoles with supercilious contempt.

You will have seen that this letter of mine has been suggested by your article on Cuba in this morning's Times. I beg, in conclusion, to make a remark or two relative to your intimation that "the hereditary rights of the Spanish Crown are guaranteed by Powers which would be bound to their duties by private interests no less than by treaty obligations." With most of my fellow-citizens, I sincerely desire that Cuba may preserve its present political relations, but with a government more liberal, considerably ameliorated, and less extortionate on the part of Spain. Most of us believe the acquisition of Cuba by us to be in no degree desirable for American interests, unless circumstances force us to take possession of it. I trust that the American Government will never lack the good taste and sense to receive with respect the friendly counsels of other Powers; but I feel in my own mind that I speak the determination of my countrymen, in declaring that we will not permit the "Powers" alluded to, to interfere by force of arms in the affairs of Cuba, or in any other home matter of the American continent beyond their own colonial possessions; nor will we suffer the

institutions of Cuba to be destroyed by secret fraud or open violence. The attempt to do so by the first means, is the true cause and origin of the present convulsion in Cuba; the attempt to accomplish it by the last means, would insure the incorporation of Cuba into the American Union. Spain has been counseled to abolish slavery in Cuba, in a certain event—taking advice and acts of hasty relinquishment have not hitherto been traits in the Spanish character. Perhaps, too, the American people would not consider themselves bound to carry into effect an edict of abolition, such as has been counseled. It might be equally advisable, too, in framing such an edict, to include a decree for the abolition of serfdom in Russia, and the regulation of the affairs of the Nizam.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ASHBEL SMITH, of Texas.

LONDON, September 3.

The Marine Steam Force at Great Britain.

Great Britain possesses one hundred and forty-seven steamships, including three in Canada, and thirty-two iron steamers, eleven ranging from 1547 to 1980 tons. Of these, four were formerly 76 gun ships, and have now engines of 450 horse power.—The largest, the Simoom, of 1980, has only 350 horse power; the Terrible, however, of 1850, has engines of 800 horse power; the Termagant, of 1547, has engines of 620 horse power; while the Arrogant, of 1872, has only 360 horse power; the Retribution, of 1641, has 400 horse power. One of the above eleven, the Penelope, was a 46 gun frigate. Fifteen from above 1200 and under 1500 tons, twenty-seven above 1000 and under 1200, twenty-three above 700 and under 1000, nine above 500 and under 700, twenty-seven from 250 and under 500, twenty-two from 150 and under 250, four from 42 to 149; and three on the lakes of Canada, one of 406 and of 90 horse power, and one of 750 and of 200 horse power; twelve packets, 247 to 720, some of which are very fine vessels; 58,643 in commission, and 58,501 in ordinary. Of the steamships, there are built of iron—the Simoom, 1984; the Vulture, 1764, both 350 horse power; the Greenock, 1418, and 550 horse power; the Birkenhead, 1405, and 556 horse power; the Niagara, 1395 and 350 horse power; the Trident, 850, and 350 horse power; the Antelope, 650, and 264 horse power; the packet Lizard, 340, and 150 horse power; the Bloodhound, 378, and 150 horse power; the Grappler, 557, and 220 horse power; the Sharp Shooter, 503, and 202 horse power; the Harpy, 344, and 200 horse power; the Myrmidon, about 350, and 180 horse power; the Sphinx and Fairy, about 300, 110 horse power; and four other smaller vessels, of 20 to 9 horse power. Six of the packets are built of iron. Screwsteamers on the stocks, viz., one 80 gun at Woolwich, and one 80 gun at Pembroke; in all, one hundred and fifty steamships.

Then there is the mercantile steam power. The steam vessels registered in the port of London on the 1st Jan., 1851, were three hundred and thirty-three; one hundred and seventeen under 100 tons, sixty-four from 100 to 200, twenty-six from 200 to 250, twenty-seven from 250 to 300, sixteen from 300 to 350, nine from 350 to 400, ten from 400 to 450, eight from 450 to 500, three from 500 to 550, seven from 550 to 600, three from 600 to 650, six from 650 to 700, two from 700 to 750, five from 750 to 800, three from 850 to 900, one from 900 to 950, eight from 1000 to 1500, six from 1600 to 1800, eleven from 1800 to 2000, and one above 2000 tons. In Liverpool there were ninety-two steam vessels; twenty under 100 tons, forty-nine from 100 to 200, twelve from 200 to 400, six from 400 to 600, three from 600 to 900, one of 1300 tons, and one of 1609 tons. At Bristol there were thirty-one steam vessels; eleven under 100 tons, fourteen above 100 tons and under 300, three from 300 to 500, two from 500 to 600; one (Great Britain) of 2936. At Hull there were thirty-four steam vessels; eight under 100 tons, seven from 100 to 200 tons, eight from 200 to 400, eight from 400 to 700, two from 700 to 1000, and one of 1320 tons. At Shields there were fifty steam vessels; forty-eight under 100 tons, one of 388, and of 106 tons. At Sunderland there were thirty-two steam vessels under 100 tons. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, there were one hundred and thirty-eight steam vessels; one hundred and thirty under 100 tons, six from 100 to 300, two from 300 to 550. At Southampton there were twenty-three steam vessels; nine under 100 tons, nine from 100 to 300, five from 300 to 500. At Glasgow there were eight-eight steam vessels; 14 under 100 tons, forty-eight from 100 to 300, sixteen from 300 to 700, three from 700 to 1000, five from 1000 to 2000, two from 2000 to 2500. At Leith there were twenty-three steam vessels; eight under 100 tons, twelve from 100 to 500 tons, three from 500 to 1000 tons. At Aberdeen there were sixteen steam vessels; three under 100, four from 100 to 300, three from 300 to 600, five from 600 to 1000, and one of 1117 tons. At Dublin there were forty-four steam vessels; three under 100 tons, fifteen from 100 to 300, thirteen from 300 to 500, thirteen from 500 to 800 tons. At Dundee there were ten steam vessels; five under 100 tons, two from 100 to 300, three from 300 to 800. At another port there were two hundred and seventy steam vessels; one hundred and thirty-nine under 100 tons, sixty-one above 100 and under 220, forty-five from 250 to 500, twenty from 500 to 750, and three from 750 to 1000.—Glasgow Practical Mechanic.

RUSSIAN JUSTICE.—In the beginning of July, several prisoners detained in the citadel at Warsaw were condemned by court martial and had their sentences communicated to them. The families of these unfortunates expected to obtain their pardon from the Emperor, but they had hoped in vain. On the 20th of July, four of the convicted were publicly flogged. One received 2,000 lashes, two 1,500 each and the fourth 2,000. This last fell dead, after having received 1,000 lashes, and they placed the body on a stretcher, where they administered the remaining thousand to his corpse. Thirty others, of whom the greater part were entitled to the amnesty granted to refugees, were sent to the mines of Siberia.—The council of war is inexorable in respect to any one engaged in the Hungarian struggle.

Gen. Almonte, who for several years represented the Mexican Government in this country, a man of fine intellect and acquirements, and a true patriot has fallen under the displeasure of the Government of his country. An arrival from Mexico brings news that the Government had adopted proceedings against several senators, including Almonte, under an old Spanish law of 1813. Some of these gentlemen had been fined, and some of them sent to prison, and so dismissed. The house of Gen. Almonte was entered by a file of armed men, and his property removed, pay a fine. He complains loudly of the abuse and outrage committed upon him.