The Commercial.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

Mr. Elihu Burritt is now in town, in progress of a tour through the Southern States, with the view of eliciting an interest for cheap ocean postage—the subject being about to be brought before Congress. Mr. Burritt is renowned as a gentleman of fine talents and great acquirements. He is better known to most of our readers as "the learned Blacksmith," and has acquired his present high standing without the aid of schools.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Greensboro' Patriot gives a very gratifying account of the proceedings of the Commencement of this College, which took place last week. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. N. F. Reid, preacher in charge at this place. The Patriot speaks in high terms of this sermon and also of the address before the two literary societies, by C. H. Wiley, Esq. Professor Everheart pronounced an original Poem, of great merit, on commencement day. Prof. Jones conducted the exercises in the absence of Prof. Deems, and delivered a fine address on the occasion. Nine young ladies received Diplomas of Gradnation. The Institution is very well conducted and is in a highly flourishing condition.

A RUMOR.

A Washington letter writer of the New York Herald says: Orders have been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to delay all vessels of war under sailing orders, and hold them in readiness for immediate service. This precaution has been taken in view of our present critical relations with Spain. Doubtful. We do not think Uncle Sam is apt to be scared before he is hurt.

THE "GRAPE SHOT."

There was a report brought by the Europa, that the American barque *Grape Shot*, which was some time ago freighted at New York with muskets, by Mr. George Law, had turned privateer, and captured a French vessel off the English coast. This turns out to be a mistake. It was a Russian frigate that captured the French vessel.

MANNERS AND FASHIONS.

The last Westminster Review has an article of some length on Manners and Fashions. After enumerating the details and formalities which attend fashionable society and formal associations, the writer speaks to the understandings and the heart, as follows: "How delightful a Pic Nic of friends, who forget all observances save those dictated by good nature! How pleasant the little unpretending gatherings of book-societies, and the like; or those purely accidental meetings of a few people well known to each other! Then, indeed, we may see that a man "sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." Cheeks flush and eyes sparkle. The witty grow brilliant, and even the dull are excited into saying good things.—There is an overflow of topics; and the right thought, and the right words to put it in, spring up unsought. Grave alternates with gay: now serious converse, and now jokes, anecdotes and playful raillery. Every one's best nature is shown; every one's best feelings are in pleasurable activity; and, for the time, life seems well worth having. Go now and dress for some half past eight dinner, or some "ten o'c'ock at home," and present yourself in spotless attire, and with every hair arranged to perfection. How great the difference!"

Some of our readers, at least have felt this difference. But the best of it is, that the scenes of heart-felt pleasure above described, are open to the enjoyment of all; while the freezing formalities of social intercourse, where sentiment, esteem, affection and respect, are all conducted by the machinery of what is called politeness, can be enjoyed only by the few. The few only have the privilege of being outwardly gay and bland, while they are inwardly apathetic and cross.

MR SOULE'S DEMANDS.

It is very difficult to get at the true position of Mr. Soule, and to find out what he is really saying and doing. The following is the version of a late affair, given by the Madrid correspondent of the London Times. We copy it more for the purpose of showing what ridiculous stories have been manufactured out of the diplomacy of our minister. We do not believe that the statement is true—but it is evident that the general impression is, that nothing is so absurd that it may not be attributable to our *extraordinary* Representative at the Spanish Court.

On the arrival of the special messenger, Mr. Winslow, with instructions, Mr. Soule prepared and sent to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Calderon de la Barca, a very calm, clear and firm demand, containing two propositions: first, indemnity; secondly, guarantee for the future, by the appointment of a diplomatic agent at Havana, with powers to meet these cases. This was delivered to M. Calderon, with a request for a *prompt* response, but not specifying the time which was allowed to make the response. At the end of twenty-four hours, Mr. Soule, receiving no reply, another note was sent, in substance the same as the first, and adding that if at the end of twenty-four hours a response was not received, he should take it for granted that the Spanish government approved the action of the Cuban authorities, and he should act accordingly. This was delivered by the Secretary, Mr. Perry, in person. When M. Calderon had finished reading the note, Mr. Perry coolly drew out his watch and said:

"Your Excellency will please observe that it is now 12 o'clock; at 12 o'clock to-morrow, precisely, I shall be here for a reply."

"Holy Virgin! young man, what do you mean?" exclaimed the Minister "holy week and a Sunday intervening: it is impossible!"

Mr. Perry left. Before the termination of the twenty-four hours, Mr. Soule received a response from M. Calderon, stating that it was out of the power of the government to act in the matter, inasmuch as they had received no official intelligence from Cuba to guide them in their negotiations, and adding that the manner of Mr. Soule clearly indicated that the government of the United States was much more anxious for a difficulty than for a settlement.

To this Mr. Soule responded, again reiterating his first demands, and adding—rather impertinently, it must be admitted—that he was satisfied that full information had been received from Cuba, and that in reference to the designs of the United States, they sought only a prompt settlement of the difficulty in order to preserve the peaceful relations which existed between the two countries; that the continued insults which the Cuban authorities had offered the United States had so exasperated the people that a prompt settlement would be found the surest guarantee of continued peaceful relations.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Queen sent for Mr. Soule, who, it may as well be here repeated, is in favor at the palace, while, on the contrary, Calderon is hated by her. Her Majesty, who indulges in a very strong diet, into which brandy and cigars enter largely, and who is not very choice in her language, wished to know of Mr. Soule what the row meant between him and M. Calderon. On Mr. S. stating the case, she stamped her foot violently on the floor, and said that "Calderon was a d—d fool; that she wished Soule would manage the affair so as to get her rid of him, and she advised him *to press him hard*." It is generally thought in diplomatic circles in Paris, that between Mr. Soule and the Queen, Calderon will be brought to a conclusion—of some kind.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Archbishop Hughes has addressed a letter to the Editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, in regard to a notice taken of him by Mr. Cass, in the Senate, in which the Archbishop is in some measure denounced, as he says. The subject which brought this matter up, is the proposition submitted by Mr. Cass, relative to the enjoyment of American citizens of their forms of religious worship in foreign countries. He says he is not opposed to the humane views of Gen. Cass, and promises to answer him through the public press on this point. The feelings of the proud and arrogant prelate, are ill concealed by the frequent repetition of sentences indicating great humility and self-abasement.

The Archbishop has the following in his letter:

The undersigned feels most deeply the disadvantages under which he must necessarily appear in venturing to review the dicta of so eminent a statesman as General Cass. General Cass is regarded, and I have no doubt deservedly, by almost a majority of the American people, as one of our most tried and worthy statesmen. The undersigned, on the contrary, if he is known at all to any considerable portion of his countrymen, is known—as far as certain newspapers distribute knowledge—only as a narrow minded illiberal, bigoted adversary of the progress of our age and the development of our institutions.

Most assuredly the newspaper accounts alluded to, give the true character of Hughes; and the just estimation of the parties, in the minds of intelligent men, is very well drawn in the extract. We must except from these intelligences, of course, those who have been schooled in the superstition and bigotry imposed by the Hierarchy, of which Hughes is a distinguished member.—But if he expects to make any man in America believe he is the friend of liberty of conscience, in the expression of opinion or form of worship in religious matters, he counts "without his host." We mean men among that class of citizens of every sect and denomination, including his own, who have not become the minions of Popery and the slaves of its Priesthood. No freeman, in this respect, will believe his assertions, when they belie every action of the religious party with which he is associated, from time immemorial down to the present hour—whose intolerance and cruelty have been vindicated and sustained, in all nations and ages, with fire and the sword, and every species of personal oppression and of public and private wrong, from the massacre of whole communities in the world abroad, to the pelting of a harmless street-preacher in our America.

MORE ANNEXATION.

It is said that Gen. Barrundia, the newly appointed Minister from Honduras, and shortly expected in Washington, has a proposition to make to our Government, of the absolute annexation of Honduras to the United States, as one of the members of our confederacy. It is said the administration is startled at the news. They had better find out that it is true before they get badly startled.

The New York Herald, however, which has the telegraphic dispatch announing this expected proposition, seems to place great reliance upon it and congratulates the country upon the prospect before us. We subjoin a part of his comments:

"The State or republic of Honduras lies on the South side of the gulf of that name, with the State of Nicaragua to the south and Guatemala on the west. Of its superficial extent we have no accurate data. It is probably equal in size to the State of Ohio, without including the territory on the Atlantic coast occupied by England as a sort of mahogany and logwood cutting colony, and which, we presume, is not included in the *project* of Senor Barrundia. It has a population of 350 000, and its exports in 1835 were, according to McCulloch, $749,000. From the extreme fertility of the soil, and its varied tropical productions, under our government these exports might be readily increased to eight or ten millions per annum, to say nothing of the mineral riches of the country. With the acquisition of Honduras, therefore, we should gain this amount of commerce, and the traffic in exchange for it. We should also gain an important commercial and naval position in the gulf, commanding the Caribbean sea and the western outlet into it of the Gulf of Mexico.

"In a political view we should acquire the nucleus for the rapid, yet peaceful absorption of all the Central American States to the south and the west, and of the Mexican States to the northward. We should thus be taking Mexico in the front and in the rear; and the beneficial effects of Anglo Saxon enterprise and our benign political institutions, would soon operate on both sides to bring the distracted and helpless Mexican States into our Union, like a flock of sheep following their leader over a break in the fence, into a rich and unlimited pasture. The remaining States of Central America would undoubtedly follow rapidly in the movement of Honduras; and thus, without war, and without Gadsden treaties, the key will be furnished by Gen. Barrundia, for the annexation, reclamation and development of the whole of that vast region extending from the Rio Grande to New Granada. Thus a line of policy is suggested by which we may secure the speedy and absolute possession of all the isthmus interoceanic passages, from Tehuntepec to Panama, and all the ports, keys, islands, bays, &c., on both sides, along several thousand miles of sea coast."

ALSO IN A RAGE.

The *Boston Atlas*, a well known leading Whig paper is very much in a rage about the Nebraska Bill—almost as mad as the *Tribune*. He calls those Editors at the North, who sustain the Constitution, "the purchased tools of an infamous government," and very much extols the *Augusta Age*, the leading Democratic paper in the State of Maine, for its manly and independent course. So it seems there are abolition nullifiers in both parties in New England. Very sorry the *Atlas* and its friends are so afflicted with "colica pangs," as a body might say—but they have got to take the physic, *nolens volens*. It will do them good—all they have to do is to keep quiet. The Doctor says you musn't get into a passion gents. Take a *placebo* in the shape of a lecture from parson Parker, Fred. Douglas, or some other of the redoubtable "Clergy" of New England. But don't let them learn you to curse folks so hard as they cursed the Senators. The Nebraska Bill will become the law of the land. "What ye goin to due about it," brother Jonathan?

CHILD ABANDONED IN A HOTEL.

A lady of respectable appearance called the other day at a Hotel in Greenwich-street, New York, and ordered a room for herself and child.—One of the best rooms was reserved, in which the lady sat for about two hours, and was then observed to go out. She did not return, and after some hours one of the servants opened the door of the room and found a fine male child stretching and squalling upon the bed. Search was made for the mother, but she could not be found In the meantime the child has found favor in sight of one of the gentlemanly proprietors, who speaks of adopting it.

THE CZAR'S CONUMDRUM.

Czar Nicholas cried, as he looked in the glass,
"Ha! ha! why am I like a beautiful lass?"
"Well, why," said the Empress. "Because,"
replied he,
"So many fine fellows *are dying for me!*"

PASSAGE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia, moved in committee of the whole House to strike out the enacting clause of the Bill, with a view to cut off all amendments and to report the Bill to the House to be voted upon. In support of this motion he read the 119th rule, as follows:

"A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend; and if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection."

If the committee would strike out the enacting clause, the bill could be reported to the House without further amendments. When in the House the question would be upon agreeing to that report. The friends of the bill would then vote it down. It would then be in order, after that vote was taken, for the Committee on Territories [Mr. Richardson] to move the adoption of his substitute, which they all wished to vote upon. The friends of the bill, standing together then, could be brought to a vote directly upon the measure. In this way they would get rid of those continuous motions to amend the bill. He made this motion because he thought it was time the House should be voting on the bill. The friends and enemies of the measure had discussed it in the Senate and in the House and through the country.—The mind of every man, he had no doubt, was made up. Already motions had been made to amend it in its important features, and one motion——

Mr. Giddings objected to the motion as not being in order. The Chairman decided that the motion was in order.

Mr. Rogers felt it due to himself to introduce an amendment to the Bill. He said his constituents expected that he would move to amend the bill by adding the Clayton Proviso. Objected to.

The question recurred on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Stephens] to strike out the enacting clause; on which tellers were ordered.

Mr. Dean. Let the minority refuse to vote and leave the House without a quorum. Oppose tyranny by revolution! [Cries of "order," "order," and great confusion in the hall.]

The tellers reported 102 in the affirmative.

Messrs. Sage, Farley, and others called upon the minority not to vote.

The Chairman decided the question carried.—But a vote in the negative being called for, it was taken and reported—22.

The bill being reported to the House after various motions, the report of the Committee (striking out the amending clause,) was not concurred in. The previous question was moved and sustained, and at a quarter past eleven at night the question on the final passage of the Bill was taken and decided in the affirmative:

The following is the vote on the passage of the bill.

Yeas—Messrs. Abercrombie, J. C. Allen, Willis Allen, *Ashe*, David J. Baily, Thomas H. Bayly, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caskie, Chastan, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, *Clingman*, Cobb, Colquitt, Cox, *Craige*, Cumming, Cutting, John G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edmundson, John M. Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Gray, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harriss, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Hillyer, Houston, Ingersoll Geo. W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Roland, Jones, *Kerr*, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindley, Macdonald, McDougall, McNair, Maxwell, May, John G. diller, Smith Miller, Olds, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Packer, John Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Preston, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, *Ruffin*, Shannon, *Shaw*, Shower, Singleton, Samuel A. Smith, Wm. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, Geo. W. Smyth, Snodgrass, Frederick P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Alexander H. Stephens, Straub, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, Tweed, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Warren, Westbrook, Witte, Daniel B. Wright Hendrick B. Wright, and Zollicoffer.—113.

Nays—Messrs. Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Thomas Davis, Dean, DeWitt, Dick, Dickinson, Drum, Eastman, Edgerton, Edmands, Thomas D. Elliot, Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Grow, Aaron Harlan, Andrew J. Harlan, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Hiester, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, Kittredge, Knox, Lindsey, Lyon, McCulloch, Mace, Matterson, Mayall, Meacham, Middleswarth, Milson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Bishop, Perkins, Pratt, Pringle, *Puryear*, David Ritchie, Thomas Ritchie, *Rodgers*, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sabb, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Gerritt Smith, Hestor L. Stephens, Stratton, Andrew Stuart, John L. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, E. B. Washburne, Israel Washburne, Wells, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Wheeler and Yates—100.

Mr. Richardson moved to reconsider the vote, by which the Bill was agreed to, and to lay that motion upon the table.

That motion was agreed to and the House at half past eleven o'clock adjourned.

ESCAPE OF A PICKPOCKET.

The Elmira Daily Republican states that as the night express train on the Erie road was coming west, from New York, on Friday night last, Hon. A. B. Dickinson, of Steuben county, discovered a man picking the pockets of a lady passenger in the car. He at once collared the rogue, and exposed him to the passengers, so that there would be no trouble in placing him in the hands of an officer at the first stopping place. The man then quietly sat down in his seat for a few moments, (no one on board having the least idea that he would attempt to escape, as the train was going at a fearful rate,) when he rushed to the door and leaped from the cars! Whether he landed safely or not on the "other side of Jordin," we did not learn; but he no doubt found it a pretty "hard road," when he struck the ground.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

The Baltimore Sun of Monday says: The ship Sophia Walker, of Baltimore, sailed from Hampton Roads on Friday, for Liberia via Savannah.—She took on board at this port 97 colored emigrants and at Norfolk 116 more. Of the latter, all but 15 were from Virginia. Several applications for passage were refused for want of room. It is said that quite a large number of emigrants are expected to go out in the next fall ship, from Petersburg, Richmond, Portsmouth, Norfolk City and the Western Branch. The spirit of emigration to Liberia is increasing.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

Rumor goes, that a town meeting in Wareham recently took action upon the dog question, and accordingly to the town records, it was voted that "all persons within the town, owning dogs, shall be muzzled."

A PRESENT.

The ladies of Marysville, Ky., recently presensented a pair of pantaloons, to Miss Lucy Stone, in due form Miss Lucy accepted the pants, but says she would have done so with a much better will if they only had a man in them.

MR. EVERETT'S RESIGNATION.

Boston, May 21.—The Hon. Edward Everett has written a letter to Governor Washington tendering the resignation of his seat in the U. States Senate, in which he states that he retires on account of ill-health. This step was taken after anxious deliberation, and in obedience to the decisive opinion of Dr. Warren, his family physician.

From the New York Herald.

TO HIS GRACE, ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

My Lord Archbishop:—

I beg a thousand pardons for not hastening to present, at an earlier day, my felicitations and congratulations on your safe return from the "Queen of the Antilles." In truth, it was in my heart to do so as you had fairly set foot at Savannah, on our glorious American soil; but my many engagements prevented. Again I beg you to pardon this great dereliction, and impute it to irresistible necessity.

Eh bien, me voice enfin. And first of all, allow me to say that I am most happy to hear that your eminence has returned in good health. This is a great thing. Your many and most pressing duties and cares, in not only managing the archdiocese of New York, but also the vast anxieties which the six other arch-diocesses and the thirty-two diocesses of our great country must occasion you—to say nothing of your occasional interest in politics—are quite enough to crush any man. It is absolutely necessary for you to make a voyage from time to time, for the purpose of recruiting your health and increasing your energies for the mighty labors and conflicts in which you are involved in your attempts to recover for his Holiness the vast domain which the pestilent heresies of Protestantism have created, and up to this day still holds, on this mighty continent of North America. As you have returned from a Spanish island, I take the liberty of most respectfully, and in true Hidalgo style, expressing to you my wishes that you may "live a thousand years."

Dearest Archbishop, you must indeed be a prudent man, after the model given by the "wise man" of the Bible, who says that "the prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself." A few years ago, when hard pressed by that obscure and contemptible antagonist, as your Grace considered him—one Kirwan—you made a hegira to Halifax. And a few months ago, when you foresaw the storm which the visit of Monsignor Bedini was likely to create in our country, you suddenly found yourself unwell and made a second hegira—not to the bleak coast of Nova Scotia, (for it was in the winter,) but very properly you took the opposite direction, and went down to the "Sunny South," and landed on the shores of that island which, like a jewel, so adorns the brows of the Queen of Spain. It was not only prudent but wise, in you to take that course, for it has enabled you to discover that the Cuban—Spaniards, Creoles, and negroes—are not only an intelligent, moral, and religious people, but also industrious, enterprising, well-governed and happy, under the sway of Isabella II. of Spain. This is a great discovery, and I, for one, heartily thank you for making it. Let me beg your Grace to lose no time, but enter at once on a mission through our States—begining at Washington city—for the purpose of convincing our filibusters that there is no need of their putting themselves to such trouble and the expenditure of so much precious sympathy and valuable treasure, in behalf of a people who really do not need either their pity or their help. Dearest Archbishop, I pray you to undertake this good enterprise without a moment's delay, for the case is urgent. Now is the moment for you to render immense service to our country and humanity.

But, *mon cher*, permit me to say that I think it was hardly kind in you to fly from your post and abandon your venerable Italian friend, the Archbishop of Thebes, in the hour of need. Has any one told your Grace, since your return, what dreadful troubles the poor old amiable gentleman fell into—how he came on in disguise from his farewell visit to President Pierce and his other good friends at Washington city—including those compassionate Senators who, out of the pures kindness, tried to vindicate his character and his name—to the city of New York, and took refuge, not in your archiepiscopal palace, but in obscure lodgings in the upper part of the city, a few days before the steamship Atlantic sailed? Have you learned the great difficulty our worthy Mayor, Mr. Westervelt, had in finding the Archbishop's place of concealment, and the still greater difficulty he had in quieting his most distressing fears—the cogitations of both about the best mode of escape—the refusal of Mr. Collector Redfield to allow a revenue cutter to be used to take Monsignor down to Staten Island—the chartering of a steamer to bear the august representative of his Holiness in ignominious flight from the city of New York, down our noble bay? Has any one, my Lord Archbishop, among the "faithful" in this city, told you all these things? We all felt much concerned for the honor of the Holy See, which was so shamefully contemned in the person of the illustrious Bedini, the first Nuncio or quasi-Nuncio whom the Pope has ever designed to send us. Really it was too bad that Father Gavazzi and other Italian exiles should have been so naughty as to expose the conduct of Monsignor, when acting as Legate of the Pope at Bologna. But you know how it is, dearest Archbishop, with us in this wonderful country. Our people are sadly deficient in respect to mere official dignity and pretension, unsustained by acknowledged merit. Alas! I do not see much prospect of their mending their manners in this particular.

My dear Archbishop, I feel constrained to say that during your lordship's absence, that strange organization of extraordinary patriots—the "know-nothings"— has been making great progress among us. I fear that we have not seen anything more than the commencement of this great movement. It is sad to think that all this is owing to the growing insolence of certain persons who claim to speak for 'Holy Mother Church" in this America of ours. I pray you, good Archbishop to look after the editor of your own "organ"—the *Freeman's Journal*—as well as the *Shepherd of the Valley*, which is the organ of the Bishop of St. Louis, bears his imprimatur (notwithstanding the assertion of Senator Mallory to the contrary) Still more: I pray you to have a sharp eye upon Mr. Orestes A. Brownson. These proselytes of Protestantism often become ten fold more the votaries of Romanism than those who have had the honor of converting them. If you do not take care, those neophytes, Phaeton-like, will drive the car of Rome to destruction. I pray you to lose no time in getting the reins and whip out of their hands. They are quite too imprudent. Only think of their fully in broaching openly, and even advocating, all the most monstrous doctrines which Rome held in the middle ages, and maintaining that she holds them still! These gentlemen are going quite too fast. They glory in the essential, innate, indestructible intolerance of the Roman Catholic Church. Only think of their astounding rashness! Why, they go as far as the editors of the *Univers*, the great *ultramontane* journal of Paris. Again: I pray you, dearest Archbishop, to look after those gentlemen and several other editors of Roman Catholic papers among us. They are endangering the old ship, whose pilots they have undertaken to be. Look well after them.

And lastly, I hope that your Grace may find time to read General Cass's long speech of Monday last, on the protection due to Americans when in foreign lands, in their rights of conscience, and of worship. I am greatly concerned for you, most illustrious Archbishop; the old soldier-statesman has annihilated the sophistical arguments of your "Letter to the Editor of the *Freeman's Journal*" in relation to the persecution of the Madiai and other Tuscan Bible readers, dissenters from the Church of Rome. I fear that speech of the "drivelling old dotard," as the editor of your "organ," (if I remember aright,) had the courage to call him, has "used up" your lordship. If your Grace should think proper to make a reply (which I hope you will) to the Michigan Senator, let me beg you to take care; you know that almost every time you put your pen on paper, you say some indiscreet thing. Those "Lectures on Romanism," some years ago; that famous "speech" at the meeting in the Tabernacle, to congratulate Pio Nono on his liberal course; your "Lecture on the Decline of Protestantism;" your "Catholic Chapter in the History of the United States;" and lastly, that wonderful "Proclamation" of yours, last fall, addressed to your own dear children at the time of the "Parsons' riot," were all astonishing performances. The Protestants could scarcely do you greater harm than to pray that you might publish many such documents. Do be careful in what you attempt to say in reply to the venteran General. And now I must terminate this little epistle, which I do with many wishes for your Grace's best happiness.

Simon Peter.

A BLOW AT THE PRESS OF THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore Evening *Times*, speaking of the recent verdict in New York against John M. Daniel, Esq., says:

The robbery of Lemmon in New York, of his slaves, has hardly been forgotten. We have to record another case, more dangerous in its features and more fatal in its consequences. A Virginia Editor has been made an example of, for daring to say that in his opinion the "Boydell Illustrations of Shakspeare" of which one Spooner of New York is proprietor, was a "humbug and imposition." For so expressing himself in Virginia, John M. Daniel has had awarded against him damages to the amount of eight thousand dollars. Tremble ye Editors of Virginia, if you dare expose the corruption of abolitionism, and humbugery of New York publications. They have not only robbed you of your property, but now say, that they will curb the right of speech in Virginia. The press of the Old Dominion, is to be gagged by damages awarded in New York by abolition juries.

This, in our opinion, is the greatest and grossest indignity ever offered to the free press of this country. It should be passsed around. The press of Richmond should ring it in the ears of the people of that State, and awake them to this bold attempt to place them in a state of mental subjection. The motive and principal of the verdict are monstrous. How do the merchants of Virginia like this counterpart of the Lemmon case? How many thousands of dollars are they prepared to contribute in the way of trade to New York, thus enabling her abolition influences, *thus made strong by Southern patronage*, to rob our citizens and break down our press? Let those who prate so glibly about only one kind of "interest,"—the "interest" of dry goods and groceries in New York,—remember that there is a greater "interest"—the immense slave interest of the South. The gradual encroachment upon the South by these New York gormandizers will eventually subvert an "interest," the products of which now form the wealth of the country. When will the people of the South practically carry out the doctrines of the Memphis and Charleston Convention? When will they in good hearty earnest put their shoulder to the wheel in the great effort for Commercial Independence? Why wait for such spurs as this bold attempt to gag the Southern press, to arouse their determination?

ANOTHER BRIDGE DISASTER.

Saturday about 10 o'clock, saya the Washington Union of Monday, the lower bridge which spanned Rock creek, the seperation line between Washington and Georgetown, whilst two omnibuses, each with two horses attached were slowly passing over it—the one coming towards Washington and the other going to Georgetown—gave way about the middle of the structure, and the vehicles were precipitated into the creek. There were six passengers in one, and three in the other omnibus. The lamentable effects of this disaster it is now our painful duty to chronicle. Our esteemed fellow-citizen, G n. Roger C. Weightman had one of his arms broken, and Daniel McGinney, one of the drivers, had a leg broken, and one or two other persons received slight injuries from the fall. There was but one lady passenger, and we rejoice to say that she sustained but little, if any injury.

Upon inquiry last evening, we were informed that General Weightman was doing well although he was suffering a good deal of pain Mr. McGinney is a young man, about nineteen years of age, of most exemplary character, and he was conveyed to the residence of his widowed mother, in the lower part of the city. We regret to add that fears were entertained by his surgeon last evening that amputation of the limb would be necessary. Two of the horses were severely cut and bruised, and the vehicles (one of which was new) were thoroughly demolished.

Four Fires at Richmond within Twelve Hours.

The following is a letter to the Petersburg Express, Dated May 21:

Gentlemen:—I have barely time to inform you before the departure of the train, that the incendiary is busily at work in this city, and we have had four fires here since last night 11 o'clock.—About 11 o'clock, the large framed dwelling and kitchen attached, situated on Main, between Second and Third streets, and occupind by Mr. William W. Snead, one of our most worthy and enterprising mechanics, was burnt to the ground.—I have not heard as regards insurance, etc.—About the same hour at which Mr. Snead's dwelling burnt, two stables, one on Church Hill and the other in the vicinity of the Poor House were discovered to be on fire, both of which were entirely destroyed, the firemen not knowing scarcely what to do in the emergency. And this morning about the dawn of day, the large brick stable of Mr. William Catlin on Church Hill, was fired, and burnt to the ground. Our city seems to be infested with a desperate gang of incendiaries, and I am pleased to see that the citizens of Richmond are at last fully aroused in regard to the matter. Great excitement prevails, and wo be unto the individual convicted of such an offence. His life will be the forfeit you may rest assured.

Yours, &c. "Salamander."

THE DEBATE.

The Washington Sentinel foots up as follows the *talking* which has been done; Speeches for the principle of the bill in the Senate, 17; in the House, 45—total, 62. Speeches against the bill in the Senate 11; in the House, 55—total, 76.—Besides the speeches actually delivered, Messrs. Bliss, Cook, Everhart, Sage, Howe, Stuart of Ohio, and other gentlemen (at least twelve in all) obtained permission to publish their speeches, not having been successful in their efforts to obtain the floor to deliver them. There certainly has been free discussion on this important question.

A "STRONG" WOMAN.

The Geneva *Courier* notices the appearance in that village of a strong-armed, strong-backed, and, of course, strong-minded, woman, in charge of a canal boat, of which she is owner and captain.—She is of German origin, and manages her craft with ability.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER FRANKLIN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW TERMS PRESENTED BY AUSTRIA TO RUSSIA.

NEW TAXES IN ENGLAND.

THE ODESSA BOMBARDMENT.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

New York, May 22.—The steamer Franklin, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 10 inst.

The Franklin brought 130 passengers, and among them M. de Cueta, minister of Spain to the U. S., and Mr. Winslow, bearer of despatches from Spain.

The Franklin, yesterday, off Nantucket Shoals, came in contact with the propeller Wm. Penn, in a fog. No serious damage.

The steamer Arctic had not arrived at Liverpool when the Franklin left Southampton.

The Herman arrived off Cowes on the 6th.—The American reached Liverpool on the 8th.

There had been no tidings received at Liverpool of the steamer City of Glasgow, up to the time of the sailing of the Franklin. She was now believed to be irretrievably lost.

The mission of Lord Elgin, (formerly Governor of Canada,) is supposed to relate to the fishery difficulties, and the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces. He came out by the previous steamer.—He is colonial Governor of Canada.

THE WAR.

No special event of importance had occurred at the seat of war, though intelligence of active warfare was momentarily expected.

The Russian fleet is reported to have sailed from Helsingfors on the 5th of May, when Sir Charles Napier signaled the allied fleet to prepare for sea immediately.

Nothing of importance had been received from the Black Sea or the Danube.

A camp of 100,000 men is to be formed near St. O mens, partly as a demonstration against Russia, and partly to throw troops from there into the Baltic when necessary.

Austria has presented fresh terms to Russia, which, if declined, she will join England and France.

The Russian's version of the bombardment of Odessa claims it as a brilliant feat on the part of the Russians, and states that the Czar had bestowed decorations upon the officers engaged in it.

The Russians acknowledge four killed and 64 wounded at the bombardment of Odessa. Admiral Dunda's official report had not yet been received.

An additional camp of 50,000 French troops had been formed near Marseilles.

The Turks are about to blockade the Grecian ports.

The Shah of Persia has become hostile to Russia, and is raising an army of 50,000 men.

The Turks have advanced from Kalafat to Krajova.

ENGLAND.

The income tax has been doubled in England—the malt tax has been raised, and a duty put on sugar.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse rose on the report that Denmark and Sweden had joined the Western powers.

INDIA.

The India mail had arrived at Trieste with Hong Kong dates of March 27th, and Calcutta of April 6th. The Russian East India fleet had left Manilla for Batavia.

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Newbern, May 20.—We understand that $490,000 of the Capital Stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad have been subscribed at Raleigh, by a company from the North. Gentlemen, be on the alert, and discharge your duty in this matter. You have obligations to yourselves and to your children, which should not be disregarded. *A word to the wise is sufficient.—Atlantic.*

We look upon the above as rather ominous of good than otherwise,—as showing most positively that the road will be built. And we trust that those, upon whom devolves the very important duty of "seeing to this matter," will not fail to act wisely and promptly.

If the Road is eventually to run to Beaufort or Beaufort Harbor *via* New-Berne then there should certainly, be no hesitancy in subscribing the $150,000—and, doubtless, stock amounting to $50,000, or $100,0000 additional will be readily taken in furtherance of its construction, saying nothing of the sum that will be subscribed by other countiesthrough which it will pass.—*News.*

Excitement and Lynch Law in Arkansas.

The citizens of Crittenden county, Ark., have recently been much excited against a desperate gang of outlaws in that county, and a few days ago an affray occurred in which a Dr. Dewitt, son-in-law of J. Abels, one of the alleged offenders was shot dead by R. P. Talley, in self-defence.—Soon after a meeting of one hundred citizens took place, and proceeded to the house of Abels to tear it down, but desisted through the entreaties of his family, who promised to leave the county. They were subsequently informed that the house would be cannonaded the next day if they did not leave. A public meeting was then held, and resolutions adopted notifying Abels to leave the county by the 13th inst., and giving nine others until the 15th to leave, or else abide the consequences.

PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Buffalo, May 20.—The propeller Kent, with a cargo of 300 tons of goods, was entirely destroyed by fire last night, off Port Calonne, on the Canadian shore. She belonged to Messrs. J. C. Evans & Co., and was valued at $30,000, and insured for $15,000. The cargo was chiefly owned by Messrs. Morgan & Root, of this city. She was first discovered by the propeller Milwaukie. No one was on board, and the boats gone, the men having undoubtedly escaped.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A LARGE and handsome assortment, received this morning, and for sale by
JONES & GARDNER.
May 25. 30.

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

PER Express, 500 prs. Children's Shoes—a variety of *styles* and colors to suit the season.
May 25. JONES & GARDNER'S.

DISTILLERS ATTENTION.

2000 EMPTY SPIRIT BARRELS for sale, large size and superior quality, new and second hand.
50 Barrels Superior Glue;
50 Hhds. Cuba Molasses;
100 Sacks Liverpool Salt;
2000 Bushels Corn;
100 do. Corn Meal.
WM. A. SWYER,
Next door to the Custom House.
May 25. 37.

AN OWNER WANTED.

FOR 37 Empty Barrels, per Sear, Eugene, from Boston.
ADAMS, BRO. & CO.
May 25. 30.

BRICKS—BRICKS.

40,000 HARD North River, for sale by
GEO. HARRISS.
May 18. 27.

HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL:—The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical porstration, genital debility, nervous affections, &c. &c: are fully described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. $2 per bottle, 3 bottles for $5, six bottles for $8; $16 per dozen.—Observe the marks of the genuine.

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine Street, below Eighth. Philadelphia, Pa., TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESSED. For Sale by all respectable Druggists & Merchants throughout the country.

REMEDIES

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL AS THEY CAN BE RELIED ON.

THE preparations of Dr. J. S. Rose each suited to a Specific Disease (the regular Graduate and Physician of 30 years' experience,) are confidently recommended to the afflicted, as Remedies, sure, safe, and effectual.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Expectorant, or Cough Syrup, is a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Diseases Price 50c and $1.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Whooping Cough Syrup gives immediate relief, and frequently cures in one week. Price 50c.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Croup Syrup never fails in curing the Croup, that dangerous complaint amonchildren. Price 25c.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Pain Curer will cure Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Pains in the face, side, back or limbs, from a Cold It cures Sprains, Chilblains, Cramps or Pain in the Stomach or Bowels. Price 12½c, 25c and 50c.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Extract of Buchu is one of the best remedies ever used for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. Price 50c.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S NERVOUS AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL,

For Heart Diseases, all Nervous Affections, Flatulence, Heart Burn, Restlessness, Numbness, Neuralgia, raising the spirits, and giving power to the whole system, it is almost miraculous in its effect 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Dyspeptic Compound, a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Indigestion, when taken in conjunction with his