FOR GOVERNOR GEN ALFRED DOCKERY.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. The Senate Bill, appropriating \$140,000 for the Improvement of Cape Fear River passed the House on Monday by a vote of 110 to 28-handsomely done. It is stated that Mr. Asur ably supported the bill. It has been very difficult, always, to get a bill passed for a single object, the system of log-rolling being adopted, by which different sections put in their claims. There has been some anxiety on this subject-but we recollect that Mr. Asne told us when here, that a separate bill for the Cape Fear could and would be adopted.

Discharges of cannon were continued from three o'clock till night, in celebration of this event, so important to Wilmington and the State at large. We we were told that 140 discharges were given.

DEMOCRATIC NEW HAMPSHIRE. It is a little singular that Democratic New rations at the seat of war: Hampshire should suddenly become Whig and . "A telegraphic report from Vienna announces what we are to look to.

A FLURRY

There is to be quite - Carry at Saratoga Springs on the 16th conext month. The Committee in "nu thee of the powers vested in them by the Great Mass Meeting of the citizens of New York, assembled in the Park on the 13th of May last, call on the people of the State to send Delegates to a Convention to be held on the day above na-

The object of this Convention, if we may judge by the caption of the article in the Tribune which announces the contemplated movements, is to crush the "Nebraska Perfidy" and check "Slavery Aggression." Very sonorous words to announce the coming of a great event. They establish the "perfidy" of the American Congress and the President, and the encroachment of the Slave Power upon the right of the Free States. This is very significant and alarming to the country at large, though it may be highly gratifying to Mrs. Harriet Stowe and the Duchess of Sutherland.

The Committee were more precise and philosophic than the Editor, and propound the object of the Convention in the following modest and truthful words:

For the protection of the free States from southern aggression and northern treachery; as an integral part of the Union; and For the rescue of the General Government from the control of the slave power.

The above affords a precious morceau of political history, that will cause every well read and intelligent man in the country, to be very much astonished that he never observed it before. The of the "weak and contemptible South;" "the recovery of rights" seized upon by the pitiable South aforesaid, and the "rescue of the General Government" from that powerless power, long the object of the sneers and scoffs and jest of northern patriotism and piety, form a trio of propositions that constitute a " platform " upon which the moral and political ladies and gentlemen of the Free States, who shall be representatives on that occasion, may rest with considerable comfort.

After all, it is a little strange, that the "slave whipper," the "ignorant and idle," the inhuman South, should suddenly be possessed of so much power. Not more than "three little weeks," or four at most, have passed, since the Tribune had an article showing how weak and helpless the South was, and how stout and strong and valiant was the North. Why the one was represented as the poor, little, and dependent "Fatima," while the other was a "very magnificent three-tailed Bashaw.

Furthermore, the Committee perpetrate the fol-

Without aiming or desiring to control the action of the Convention, the undersigned suggest that the following topics, among others, may command its attention First. The propriety of convening a Congress

of Delegates from all the free States and Territories, and from such portions of the slave States as sympathize with the objects proposed for considration in the general call of this Convention. Second. The necessity of thorough preparation for the Fall Elections, that none may be sent to

the Congress of the United States, except those who can be relied on for a firm and unflinching opposition to the designs and encroachments of the slave representation Third. The best method of permanently res-

tricting the institution of Slavery to the limits prescribed by the Missouri Compromise, and the absolute and complete release of the people of the free States from any participation in or responsibility for its longer existence.

The present condition of our national affairs, growing out of the persistent and unrelenting encroachments of the Slave Power, portend one comand energy.

Of course the gentlemen and ladies do not aim or desire to control " the action of the Conven- bers of our Executive Committee have agreed t imaginable, to tell them what to do. This is kind this Committee; we have no regard for names or sization. antecedents- we only desire to know what a man is now. We were never fond of the "have beens," to whatever class they might belong-unless to those that have been bad and have become but-

The first of the series quoted invites all the Pree States and Territories to send Delegates .-They will do so, we suppose. As to those "portions of the Slave States which are invited, they can well be spared. If any go, they will go from that most unavailable of all aristocracies-the aristocracy of wealth-and will go on the same principle that the British nobility go to France, to the neglect and injury of an industrious tenantry -to be called "my lor!" None who may go from the Slave States are wanted here on any oceasion whatever.

The second of the above series, relates only to party operations in New York.

The third speaks of the limits of the Missouri been absolutely too broad a hoax for abolition

grimacery. It-is a pits that the Committee are and the Convention will be so affectioned towards the Missonri Compromise. Why bless you, it is as dead as a "shotten herring." It absolutely stinks in the nortrils of the Federal Constitution, the integrity of which it is the pleasure of the people to main-

been put down by the "puny whipsters" who escaped more or leas injured.

work against it in the Free States. It has done nobly in many important crises; but committe fatal error in expecting to bring to its support the leaders of factions who were incited to polic service by the promptings of personal mbition .aware of the great emotions hat were heaving in | mails. the bosom of our Amerips, nor of the silent but determined purposes a the true patriots of the South. There will be less gained hereafter by those politicians who wish to inhale the unsteady breeze, and iproibe the fleeting applause of promiscuous mulitudes. Neither Democracy nor Whiggery will now avail-names that indicate no principle and cultivate no patriotic sentiment. Our depend, upon the descendants of the Fathers of this Republic; descendants who love our country. because their ancestors taught them to love it. and invoked them to venerate the virtue and the patriotism and the sacrifices of blood and treasure that give to the world an example and a hope.

THE SEAT OF WAR. The late arrival brings the following facts and speculations relative to the operations at the ope-

Free Soil, when the action of the House of Rep- that the Czar has replied to the last Austrian note resentatives becomes adverse to southern rights that as "a mark of high consideration for Ausunder the Constitution. The Journal will find, trin, Russia consents to evacuate the Turkish terwe guess, that the anti-Nebraska Resolutions were ritories." Such a feply certainly was expected passed by Free Soil Democrats and Free Soil by few, and inasmuch as the tenure of the Princi-Whigs. The small number who stick to the ad- palities certainly has not redounded to the militaministration, is but a small remnant of the Dom- ry fame or reputation of Russia, and has been at ocratic party; so far as we can discern. The together a futile display of power at an immense names of individuals have but little to do with cost of men and money, the evacuation of them the matter. Results in Democratic States are can only be explained on the supposition that the them against the Turks and their allies. At one time no persuasions of Austria, or the other powto such a demand. "Circumstances after cases." The Czar was losing much and gaining nothing. with a prospect of full defeat, and thereupon began to entertain "high consideration" for any power that would ask him to evacuate.

"It occurs to us as exceedingly probable that the Czar, however, came to this resolve with the the time fixed upon for the retirement, thanks to at Batavia. the brayery of the Turks, came round before the place was taken. At any rate there is no reom for doubt that the retreat is sounded. Time will show what the Czar will next do."

For the recovery of the rights of the free States in subjugating and dividing Turkey, and had read of title, who will apply to them for that purpose son to believe that such aid would be at his comman l. Disappointed in that, his whole plan of squatters from had claimed by Capain Folson

> part, in regard to these war matters. We have Other serious disturbances had occurred. to foresee or know. If they would only "guess" about it, the case would not be so bad; but this affectation of wisdom is an insufferable bore.

are not published in the larger cities, by the Edi- wounded. tors who write and print in the larger cities aforesaid. We have seen quite as much nonsense put in the garb of political knowledge, in the columns of what are called the first papers in the Union as in any other.

Eren the letters from Europe; the writers of which affect to be in the secrets of Cabinets and the confidence of Kings, hit wide of the mark, very often, when they tell us what is to happen. How can they know? Even kings and cabinets cannot look ahead with certainty. None of them know what " a day may bring forth."

THE COLONIZATION CAUSE

Colonization Rooms, Washington July 8, 1851. A distinguished gentleman in Alabama has written me a letter highly approving of the endeavor to raise \$100 000 to establish regular communication by steam with Liberia, and he makes the following propogal:

Now cannot one thousand persons be found in the United States to give \$100 each, or five hundred persons to give \$200 each? I will be one on either condition - \$100 to be paid say 150 August and the other \$100 six months thereafter In the mean time I enclose \$100 now, and should mon perils, and should be met with both wisdom | the proposition be made and succeeded the other bundred shall be forthcoming in due time."

Since the receipt of this proposition two mem tion," but simply wish, in the most modest way be two of the one thousand, and to give \$1 of Who will follow? The work is a great and fatherly. We do not mention the names of one. It is indispensable to the progress of colo-

> We hope our friends will please send in their names without delay. W. McLAIN.

Secretary of African Colonization Society.

SAGACITY OF RATS.

We have read and heard of numerous and striking instances of the sagacity of rats; but we don't remember any more extraordinary than the fol lowing, which has been communicated to us by a gentleman connected with the Peak Forest Canal Company. The workmen at the Crist quarry. at Bugsworth, which belongs to the Canal Company, have a horn in which they keep oil for the in the habit of placing on the ground in an upright position. To their great surprise they have several times recently found the horn filled to the exceedingly and, in order to discover the way in which the oil had been extracted, they placed the Compromise. We are glad they said nothing horn, containing a quartity of oil in its old posiabout the Constitution, because it would be out tion, and covered the ground about with soft clay. of place and out of character. It would have The next morning they found, as before, that the horn had been filled with stones; the oil was gone, and the clay was covered with simpressions evi- attack. dently from the feet of rats .- Manchester paper.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. ALBANY, July 8 .- A fire broke out at Cohoe's this morning nearly consuming Strong's mill After the fire the south wall fell and several persons were caught in the falling mass. The body riots at Boston, The telegraph had put our offi-

FROM CALIFORNIA:

The steamer George Law arrived at New York Monday morning, from Aspinwall. She brings the Sash and Blind Factory they are becominng out of use They were not of California; also \$1,150,382 in gold, and the

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN

the immediate attention of Congress.

After frequent meetings between Com. Perry, on the part of the United States, and the High Commissioners deputed by the Emperor on the all in this enterprise. part of the Japanese, the terms were agreed upon. There was another alarm of fire also, last evensuccess and prosperity will depend, and surely and the treaty finally concluded on the 28th of

> It is said that the Japanese did not hesitate to enter into the most unqualified stipulations for the protection of seamen or others thrown on their shores; indeed, they affirm that it was all ready a part of the law of the Empire, by special edict. They even insisted that the respective governments should pay the expenses of providing for the necessities of the citizens of the other, who might, by their misfortunes, need aid and

This disposition of the Japanese to treat with care and attention shipwrecked men, is quite contrary to the generally received opinion of the world in this respect, and in justice to the Japanese, it is but fair to state that the restraints hitherto imposed upon American seamen, about which so much has been said and written, were rendered necessary by their over-bearing lawlessness and full right to make and manufacture the said fire-So much for the treaty concluded between the

United States and Japan. Its details can only be Czar has become satisfied that he could not hold known after it is promulgated by the government at Washington. It is not a commercial treaty but one of amity and friendship, concluded in ames, could induce him to give even a civil reply ity and friendship, and not an imposition of the strong upon the weak, whether they were willing

> It is said that no supplies can be had for ships except wood and water. There is no beef, stock or noultry, and ships, at present, can depend upon nothing in the way of recruits.

Is is the first international treaty ever made by full expectation that Silistria would be taken, and the empire of Japan, although repeated attempts that then his retirement would appear a volunta- have formerly been made to enter into relations ry condescension. The probability is that his or- with them of this character. The privileges enders were that Silistria should be taken and that joyed by the Duch were a more grant to a prithe army should retire on a certain day, and that vate Company, having its principal foreign seat

A number of persons, most of them supposed or know, to be holders of real estate in San Francisco, have associated them selves and organ-We seldom hear of a General's predicting his | ized a kind of Vigilance Committee on an extenoperations upon chance, which must always at- ded scale, for purposes of private war against tend war. The Czar has certainly more sagacity squatters or occupiers of land supposed or known than to order the execution of certain plans, "af- to be the property of individuals. The active pretext for the passage of the measure. ter Silistria was taken." when he could not know members of this association are to be a body of what would be the result. The fact is, the Czar armed volunteers, who effer to protect all persons had laid his plans to engage the aid of England | in the ownership of land, if they have a show

carrying on the war was disarranged. This added | Thomas Dillon Smith, of Philadelphia, was kill to the anexpected and unprecedented triumphs of ed, and two others wounded. The parties ejected the Turkish arms, has compelled the Czar to take subsequently got possession of the lot and erected the "back track," and he evacuates the Princi- a sort of fort, within which fitteen assemble !. polities to avoid the shame of being driven from armed, and resolved to defend their p sessio s -We do not, however, intend to speculate on our | protection of the rights of the property holders.

seen very much amused at the editorial cogita- On the 4th, another battle was fought on First tions which have appeared in the papers of all street, San Francisco, between a party of squatranks and degrees. Anxious to make their read- ters, and another party of twelve or fifteen, headers believe that they are very profound in their ed by Mr Canny, agent of Captain Folsom, who knowledge of European politics, Editors have progressioned the lot. Double barrelled guns, Colt s duced a vast amount of well written matter- revolvers and axes were the weapons. A man backing only common sense; because they write named George D. Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., was about what it is impossible for any human mind killed by a shot through the head. Mr. Canny and one of his men have been arrested.

On the night of the 9th, another squatter rio broke out on Green street, near Stockton street We do not make these remarks to apply to in which a woman was shot through the right country newspapers" only, as all are called which lung, and a lad named John Mooney seriously

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

New York July 9. The bark Oliver J. Hayes, arrived here to day from Buchos Ayres, with dates to the 20th of May, and from Montevideo to the 17th of

Gevernor Obligado had returned to Buenos Ay res after an absence of fifty days traversing the northern and central part of the province, having been received with enthusiasm.

Bishop E-calada was also traversing the coun try, doing much good to allay spiritual politica-President Unaviza has issued a paper currency

but finds much difficulty in circulating it, although the merchants and business men are generally avorable disposed. It is reported that General U-quiza intends to

ommence open hostilides against Bacnos Ayres The mails for Chili and Peru had been detained at Rusaris province of Santa Fe, and not allowed o pass within the juris liction of the confedera

At the meeting of the flest constitutional leviature on the 15th of May D. Escalada was elect d first efficer of the Senate, and D. F. Laval resident. The governor begislature and peop a masse took the eath of fill lity to the constitu

Improvements in the city are progressing taalle. The Indians continue troublesome in the Southern part of the province.

The public at Montevideo are greatly excited elative to a proposition to suppress the liberty

Senator Douglas vs. the "Know Nothings." In a speech in Philadelphia on the 4th, Senato Donglas gave considerable offence by attacking the order of United Americans, or Know-Noth ings. He declared that they required religiou tests for office, and charged them with ignorance and opposition to the Constitution. We quote a sentiment from his remarks :-

There was a secret organization, and he rejoic ed that they called themselves Know Nothings. for they know not what they do, they know not axels of their wagons, &c., which they have been | the obligations they owe to the Constitution, to the laws, or to their fellow-men."

(At this point there was considerable disturb ance in the crowd-several persons expressed brim with very small stones, and nearly the whole | their disapprobation of the speaker's remarks : of the oil gone. This circumstance puzzled them | there were cries of 'Let him go on in his own way!' Tuen him out !' &c.] The speaker desired to say a few words to the

disaffected in the meeting, but could not engage their attention. Many of the American hearers of Mr. Donglas seemed entirely dissatisfied with his uncalled for

ARREST OF A BOSTON RIOTER.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5th.-The ship Union which arrived here to-day from New York, had on board William Sullivan, one of the parties charged with killing Batchelder, in the Burns' cers on the alert, and he was promptly arrested

Last evening about 81% o'cle

fire was given, and it was soon ascertained that the Sash and Blind Factory or Mr. S. P. Ivey, 400 passengers, and dates from San Francisco to just beyond the Depot of the Wilmington & Ralvice by the promptings of personal and the party; but June 16th being two weeks later from all parts eigh Rail Road Company, was in flamas. The Mr. Secretary Marcy, acting for the Government dates for Governor in Maine, viz: Isaac Reid. building and contents were destroyed. Loss probably \$1000,-no insurance. The origin of the fire is presumed to have been accidental. One or lations of the British American Colonies with the and Albion K. Parris, who has no platform to stand Among the dispatches f om Commodore Perry, two small wooden buildings belonging to Mr. E. United States, had been received by him only the is the 'Japan Treaty,' which will probably receive P. Hall were likewise consumed. Loss about

This accident falls heavily upon Mr. Ivey, who

ing, but the flames were soon extinguished without damage.- Herald of yesterday.

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.

JULY 8 The bill to extend the patent of Samuel Colt for improvement in fire-arms was taken up [It authorises the commissioner of patents to grant to him, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, from the twenty-fifth of February, 1857, for the term of seven years thereafter, the full and exclusive right and privilege of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his improvement in fire-arms, a description and specification whereof are contained in the schedule annexed to letters patent issued to said Colt, on the 25th of February, 1836, and extended to the 25th of February, 1857, by the commissioner of patents; provided that the govern ment of the United States shall have at all time arms, according to said patent, in all their own armories, for military and naval purposes.]

Mr. Clingman said, that before a vote should b call of the House. From the extraordinary means resorted to, he had no doubt that very laig sums of money have been cafered to I aluce geatlemen either to vote for the bill or absent the aselves is they could not do so. He had, however, no reason to suppose that any goutleman had been influenced by such considerations.

Mr. Pratt wished to know of the gentleman what reason he had to make that charge,

Mr. Clingman had no objection to the gentleman asking the question. If the House should think proper to raise a committee of investigation, he would be ready to give an answer. No sum had been offered to him, nor did he say money had been offered to members themselves; but, from facts obtained in three different ways, and from gentiemen wholly reliable, he had no doubt of the fact that money has been offered to very near friends of members. It was well known that Congress hal suffered from allegations of this sort, and therefore he thought it would be Penelope. very well to have a call of the House before taking the vote. There was no color, reason, or

Mr. Seward said the gentleman should give the names and facts, if members have been offered money to vote for this bill.

Mr. Ciliagman remarked he had stated distinctly that money might have been offered to partieed to raise a committee of inquiry, he (Mr. Cling. | There were also 22 deaths from cholera. man) would be ready to communicate what he had heard from two members of Congress, and what he had learned from other sources.

condemned before the judgment of the country. Mr. Clingman - Raise a committee, Mr. Seward.-It is not necessary to do that, as

l understood the gentlemen to say large sums have been effered to members, either not to vote | 25 were from cholera and 12 from sunstroke. The for the bill or absent themselves. Mr. Clingman -1 do not say money has been east wind.

offered to members, but to individuals who are supposed to have influence over them. . . Mr. Seward repeated there was no occasion for

a special committee Mr. Letcher gave notice that, as soon as the ommittee should rise he would offer a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire whether money or other illegal and improper means have been resorted to with a view to procure the passage of the bill extending the patent of Samuel Colt for seven years, or whether money, or other illegal and improper means, have been used to procure the passage of other bills through congress.

Mr. Stevens, of Michigan, in advocating the measure, asked why all this opposition to the extension of the patent? And why did the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Clingman,) make remarks reflecting on the honor and integrity of this House; that large sums of money have been offered, directly or indirectly, to influence their votes? God forbid that he should express any doubt as to the gentleman's honesty; but surely, from all the evidence before this House, the gen tleman from North Carolina has had his virtue tempted as other gentlemen who are in favor of this bill have had their virtue tempted.

Mr. Bliss, in allusion to the remarks of Mr Clingman, said that this bill came before the House with more than ordinary fairness, and that there was no reason for supposing any dishonesty had been exercised concerning it. He expressed his views in favor of the measure.

Mr. Zolliconer said he had listened with regre to the remarks of Mr. Ciingman, implying corruption against members. There was not a g-n tleman here but whose reputation is involved i he instruction. It was due to the House in the country that there should be an inv. s.igat.or rato the charges. He, therefore, suggested that the committee rise, with a view of reporting in favor of postpouring action on the bill until a future day.

Mr. Letcher-remarked that nobody either rep resenting Mr. Colt or the other side had said anything to him on this subject. He had made up his opinion on this and similar applications on the principle that special legislation has become the carse of the times.

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject, the committee rose Mr. Letcher introduced the following resolu

Resolved. That a committee of seven members be appointed to inquire whether money has been offered to members, or other illegal or improje means used to induce members to aid in securing the passage or defeat of the bill to extend Colt : patent for seven years, and also, whether money has been offered to members, or other illegal or improper means used either directly or indirectly to secure the passage or defeat of any bill thro-Congress; and that said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, with authority to examine witnesses on oath.

Mr. Jones, of Louisiana, moved that the reso lution be laid on the table; but the motion did

It was then passed The Speaker subsequently appointed the following named gentlemen as the committee :-Messrs, Letcher, Thurston, Clingman, Elliott, o. Massachusetts, Eddy, Cutting and Zollicoffer. The House adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE BASTPORT, ME., July 10 .- A destructive fire oc curred at Lubec, yesterday which consume

2000

the Earl of Clarendon, in reply to Earl Fitzwilliam, Morrill, the Maine-law-anti-Nebraska Democratic said that the treaty which had been negotiated be- candidate for Governor, as their own candidate tween Lord Elgin, in behalf of Great Britain, and for that office. There are, therefore, four candiof the United States, relating to the fisheries in Whig; Anson P. Morrill, Maine law, suti-Nebras-British North America, and to the commercial re- ka, and Freesoil; Shepard Carey, anti Maine law; day before, and that it contained no provision for Democrats and the fragment which remains of the the establishment, by American traders, of factorics upon the coast of the British Colonies for the place in September. There will probably be no is an industrious man, and who had invested his purpose of curing fish. Lord Elgin was entrusted choice by the people, and the Legislature will with the negotiation of the treaty not from want choose either Mr. Reed or Mr. Morrill. of confidence in Mr. Crampton, but because it was thought that any arrangement entered into by the Governor-General of Canada would be viewed with . favor by the colonies. Lord Clarendon complimented Mr. Marcy for the fair and caudid spirit with which he had met Lord Elgin in the nego-

RIOT IN MANCHESTER (N II.) On Tuesday morning (4th of July) a riot occured between the Irish and Native Americans. -The row was commenced by the Irish. They were then attacked by a large number of the exasperated populace. Many of the Itish habitations were assailed, and a smart warfare carried on with brickbats and stones, demolishing great quantities of glass, & . The windows of a large onilling owned by Marshall, who killed the Irish man a few weeks since were broken in by the I ish particularly that part occupied as a strop by Marshall's brother. The Catholic Courch, upon which was expended \$12,000 last season was assailed and the fence about it and the besemen windows were partially dem dished, and the near itally stained glass win iows completely field to taken on this bill, he desired there should be a with stones. Theselay night a demonstration was again made to desirey the church, but was quiet ed by the police. Several individuals were in jured in the melee by brickbats, on or two seously, but flue danger-usly, so fir as we know,

> LATER FROM HAVANA. New Oungass, July 5 .- The steamer Calaw, on, from New Yo.k and Havana, arrived at Mobile

Concard Statesman

The American bank Grey Engle, (built in Bal (imore) landed 600 slaves from the coast of Africa near Havana, on the 25th ult. The Eagle was subsequently captured by a British brig of war, but finally was surrendered to a Spanish man of war. A small number of the negroes were res-

Among the recent arrivals at Hayana is the British war steamer Medea, and the schooner Scorpion, the French stramer Acheron, and frigate The weather at Cuba was very dry.

MORTALITY AND CHOLERA.

ALBANY, July 8. There have been two deaths here to-day from Asiatic cholera, and there are quite a number of cases in the city.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9 -The whole number deaths in this city during the past week was \$68. of which number 215 were under 19 years of age

New York, July 9 .- The whole number of deaths in this city during the week ending on Saturday was 761, about one-half of them being Mr. Seward -- If a gentleman knows of such under 10 years of age. There were 98 deaths rom Asiatic cholera, being an increase, as com pared with the preceeding week, of this disease, New York he made the unsophisticated inquiry

Boston, July 8 .- There were 237 deaths in Boston during the week ending this noon, of which weather to-day was quite comfortable, with a light

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR. The House of Representatives of New Hampshire have abandoned the effort to elect a United States Senator, and, by postponing the subject in teffnitely, taken an appeal to the people. The duty of making the selection will therefore devolve upon the Legislature to be elected in March

The Concord Statesman says that 'after the morning aljournment the Nebraska wing of the Democratic party held a caucus, the proceedings of which have not transpired, except in so far as that an address was made by the President of the Senate, Hon. J. Everett Sargent, expressing the pinion that all had been done that could be to secure the election of Messrs. Wells and Hibbare; adjusting that it was time for them to withdraw from the canvass and leave their friends to make ther selections.' The caution came too late, as and all of which are detailed in full around the the whole subject lies over for a year.

Russian Vessel at St. Helena--Capture of a blood truly remarkable.

Maver. Boston, July 10 - We have dates from St. Heona to the 18th of May. The Russian ship Czaawitch of 10 guns and 70 men, anchored off St Helena on the 16th of May. Considerable excite uent was created in the Island. The C. proved to be in the employment of the Russian and Ame ican Company, and was therefore, not molest

On the 14th of May the British sloop of wa-Linnet arrived with a barque (no name or nation nentioned) captured off Katenda on suspiction of

The American whalers at St. Helena from the chaling grounds have been very successful the

Religious Rio! -- The Military Called out. LAURENCE, Mass. July 10 - A serious disturb nce occurred here on Saturday night between he Americans and Irish, which originated in the American flag being carried in Irish procession surmounted by the cross. Both parties were arm ed, and guns and pistols were fired without however doing any great personal damage to the beligerents on either side. The Irish were finally out to flight, and many of their houses gutted -The military were ordered out, and the riote's were soon dispersed. All was quiet on Sun.

A BALLOON RACE.

The Hartford Times states that a prominent feature in the order of exercises in that city on the Fourth was a race between two balloons, which took flight together in the presence of some twenly thousand people, at about four o'clock in the afternoon. One of them was occupied by Mr. Brooks and the other by Mr. Pauline. Brooks started first, but was speedily overtaken and passed by Pauline. Brooks then threw out ballast, and passed his competitor. Pauline, however, finally rose above Brooks, and the two, after a pleasant sail of about an hour, landed safely near each other in Manchester, nine miles from the starting point. BURNS

The Boston Commonwealth learns that Col. Buttle has written to a gentleman in that city, that he will sell Burns for \$1500, and that some means have been taken to raise the money. It hopes, however, that anti-slavery men will give none of their money for any such purpose.

THE WARD RIOT AT LOUISVILLE. As to the Administration, it could never have been put down by the "puny whipsters" who have puny whipsters who have puny whip

MAINE POLITICS.

alarm of . In the British House of Commons, June 27th, The Freesoilers of Maine have adopted Mr. on, but will be supported by the Administration original Democratic party. The election takes

N. Int lligencer.

COALITION IN MICHIGAN The "Fusion Convention" which met at Jackson, in Michigan, on the 7th instant, nominated er will not) to no purpose. But a friend recom-Kingsley S. Bingham, a Freesoil Democrat, for Governor, and a full coalition ticket. The platform adopted by the Convention demands the restoration of the Missouri compromise, the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the abolishment of slavery in this District. Oug telegraphic despatch states that the Whigs left the Convention, and will fected. iominate a full Whig ticket .- Ib.

Michigan Independent State Convertion. Dernort July 7 .- The Michigan Independent State Convention assembled at Jackson yesterday and nominated Kingsley S. Bingham free soil homograf for governor and a coalition ticket -Resolutions to repent the Nebraska and Fagitive Slave Laws, and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia were adopted manimously. The Advertiser and conservative whigs bolt and therewill probably be a straight whig ticket nominated,

MONETALLY FAILURES Now York July 9. - It is reported that De Lau

my Iselin & Clack one of the Le viest banking conses in Wall street, suspended payment to day Bostox July 8. - The recent developments in New York are exercising an unfavorable influence in money afficies in this city. Stocks have conderably declined today. State street is greatly xcited by the failure of Willis & Co., extensive and well-known brokers and stock dealers. Their

Great Five in Ausonia, Connecticut. New Haven, July 8 .- The large stone factory of the Ansonia Clock company was wholly destrayed by fire early this morning. The loss exceeds \$100,000. Insured for about \$50,000. The Bindery. business of the company was conducted by T.

ANOTER OVER ISSUE. New Haven Conn., July 7 - It is reported that on examination 100 slores of the Canal Railroad stock are found to have been over isssed. The weather is cool and agreeable here to day. in comparison to that we have had for a few days

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA. A private dispatch received at Cincinnati from gentleman of St Louis, states that in that city the cholera was raging as an epidemic, the deatl's reaching as high as 80 per day. The official reports show that for the week ending the 3d inst. there were 207 cholera deaths there. The discase has also broken out in the Lunatic Asylum near Cincinnati, and four deaths have taken place

MODEST MERIT In Benton's Thirty Year View, in an anecdote whether his servant would be able to find a lack at the pier to convey his party to the hotel, so little did he anticipate the national pageant which anxiously awaited his landing

ANOTHER FAILURE New York July 10 .- Richard Schell a large negotiator of loans and discounts for the Messrs. Schuyler's suspended payment to-day. His name appears as endorser on Schuyler's acceptances to the amount of \$750 000.

FIRST PRINCIPLES. A writer from the West, in alluding to the present high price of provisions of all kinds, states that 'the price of flour causes many to fall back on original principles-corn bread,

PALPITATION OF THE HEART, NER yous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Piles, are all relieved and cured in an incredible short space of time by Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great tonic and pu rifler of the blood. It contains not a particle of Mercury, Opium, or any noxious drug; is perfectly harmless, and has cured more than five hund ed cases of disease.

We can only refer the reader to the certificates. a few of which may be found in another column, It is the greatest of all Spring and Fall Medicines, and possesses an influence over the *, *See advertisement.

TETHE Brazilian Rem my for Diarrices and ntery. Hundreds can testify to its virtues Prepared and sold only by C. & D. DePRE

REMEDIES PREPARED BY A PHYSICIAN OF THIR-TY YEARS EXPERIENCE T the request of many of my patients. I have A consent a to put up a class of my most effiient prescriptions in the form of Femily Medicine

me suit dio a pirti ular disease, ann not

se the manufacturers of the many postrums and

makes of the day, oromoight to the world that ny one compound will care ill diseases, and who aszani) "ret medienes of with they know litte nto bodies of water buy know less." J S. ROSE, M. D. DEL J. S. RUSE'S NERVOUS AND INVIGORATING

CORDIAL For Heir: Dise is all Veryous Affections, Platuove Heart Burn, Restlessness, Numbress, Newalgia, raising the spirits, and giving power to the hole system, it is all nost miraculous in its effect

DR. J. S. ROSE'S SARSAPARILLA COM OUND, this preparation is made of fresh Hearin as parsapari in, and combined with ther in redients to render it the very best Blood Purifice ade As a Spring and Summer Medicine or brick, it is palatable, retre-hing and medicinal; it also officacions in envicting the Blood, curing att Skin Ecuptions and Diseases, Scrofulius, Sores, Venereal Diseases and its bad effects upon the constitution, Dropsical Swellings, Rheumstism, fron Mercury, Biles, Old Sores, Kidney and Bladder Atregions, and raising up a weak and broken contituiton from any cause.

Price-\$1 for quart bottles; 50 cents for small DR. J. S. ROSE'S PAIN CURER will cure tiff Neck, Sore Throat, Pains in the face, side, back or limbs, from a Cold. It cures Sprains, hilblains, Cramps or Pain in the Stomach or Bowels. Price 124c. 25c and 50c. DR. J S. ROSE'S EX PRACT OF BUCHU one of the best remedies ever used for discases f the Kidneys, Hladder, &c Price 50c DR. J. S. ROSE'S DYSPEPTIC COM-POUND, a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Indigestion, when taken in conjunction with his Alterative or Family Pills. Price of

falling of the Womb, Female Weakness, Debility and Relaxation Price 50 crs. DR. J. S ROSE'S CARMINATIVE BAL SAM, for all Bowell Complaints, Dysentary, &c. cines, and should be kept in all familles, as a sooth ing preparation, it has no equal, and as a for Bowel Complaints, it has never failed .-

DR. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS, for

Price 25 cents. All whose constitutions are impaired by disease. All whose constitutions are impaired by discase, of weak by nature, should read Dr. J. S. Rose's Medical Adviser, which contains a description of the diseases of our climate and the mode of treatment. It can be had without charge of C. & D. Dupre, Wilmington, N. C. & VAUGHAN & MOORE, Goldsbaro', S. J. HINSDALE, Fayette-dui

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended They are pleasent to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide, have united in countrieuling this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c.4 and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has, or likely to have a victim

Scald or Sore Heads, and other cruptions. A most remardable Cure by Holloway's Ocntment and Pills. Mrs. Jackson, of Mifk-street, Bo true, has two children, aged three and five years, both of them were afflicted from their birth with the most inveterate scald heads which greatly interfered with their general beatth. The mother tried: every remedy likely to benefit them, (what mothmended Holloway's wonder working Pills and Ointment, offering to make Mrs. Jackson a present of \$10 worth of the medicines, if they did not benefit the children, this was too tempting to refuse, the Pills and Gintment were obtained and \$3 worth cured both. The mother gladly paid for the Pills and Ointment, and has written most gratefully to Professor Holloway for the cure ef-

THENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL: merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical porstration, gental debility, nervous affections, &c. &c; are fuldescribed in another column of this paper, to which the reader is reterred, \$2 per bottle, 3 botthes for \$5 six bottles for \$8; \$16 per dozen .-Observe the marks of the GENGINE. Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin-Row Vine Street, below Eighth, Phindelphia, Pa. TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE AD-

OIR BOOK BINDERY.

Merchants thronghout the country.

DRESSED. For Sale by all respectable Druggists

OUR Book Bindery is now comple e in every article becessary to tuest out work in a landsome and substantial style Mr. Phillip Heinsberger under whose charge our Bindery is placed, is a master workman and we have no doubt will give satisfaction to our enstomers. People in this section of country new have an opportunity to proone binding with little or no trauble; and it rests entirely with the public whether the establishment shall be made permanent or not. We have done our part, and now look for the reward, which we hope to receive at the hands of a generous public, who have heret-fore so, liberally patronized as from the time of our location in Wilming-

Our Buggery is he the building immediately South of the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, Work may be left at the Journal Office, or at the FULTON & PRICE. Wilmington June 14, 1854.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the morning of the 12th st., by Rev. N. F. Reid, Mr. Robert McGRATH, formerly of Philadelphie, to Miss Many Emma, daughter of Capt. A. B. Rothwell, of this place.

Philadelphia papers please copy. At Corpus Christi, Texas, on Friday the 9th of June, 1854, LUCRETIA MCGEREE, youngest daughter of Charles and Emily Russell, aged six mouths

God gave, He took, He will restore, " He doeth Hence unto him be our little one given. ea, for "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

and fourteen days.

MARINE NEWS.

TIP. PORT OF WILMINGTON, JULY 13.

ARRIVED 10. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott. Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to S.hr. Ellen Randall, Bell, from Little River, S.

C. to Henry Nutt. 11. Schr. Emily Mankin, from New York, to Freeman & Houston. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A.H. Steamer Southerner, Roberts, from Fayetterille,

W. H. McRary & Co. Steamer Flora, McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteille, to T. C. & B. G. Worth Steamer Son, Rush, from Fayet eville, to J. J.

CLEARED. 9 Brig Ellen Hayden, Marsh, for Philadelphia, J. Hathaway & Son., with 1,330 barrels ros-11 Schr. Helere, States, for New York, by T. Worth, with 1 238 barrels rosin, 816 barrels

spirits to pentine, 2 casks oil, and 50 bundles pa-Steamer Henrietta, Allen for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers. Br Schr. Nantihts Zovick r. for Helifax. N. by Adams, Bro. & Co. with 307 barrels tar, 150 do, pitch, 46 do, rosin, and 20 do, spirits tur

W H. McRary & Co. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fay-Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. II. Yan Bokkelen. Steamer Eliza Dicksey, for Payetteville, by J. 12. Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by J

Steamer Evergreen. Creele, for Fayetteville, by

Van Berkkelen Brig 8 P Brown, Freeman, for Fairhaven Mass , J. Hathaway & Son-with 119 000 feet lumber, learnels for and 25 barrels rosin. Brig John Hathaway, Smith for Boston, by J. Unthaway & Son, with 153 000 feet lumber, and Schr. Humming Bird Bogert for New York, by

Stramer Spray, Price for Smithville, by A. II.

Sehr. A. J. D. Rosset, Brewster for New York. by D Rosert & Brown with naval stores. Schr. Mary Jane, Auld, at Bath, Me., 4th inst. Schr. Lamartine, Rogers, and Mary, Stransbu-

R. Blesson with naval stores

y, at New York, 8th inst.

DISSOLUTION of COPARTNELSHIP. ME Copartnership heretofore existing between he Subscribers, under the firm of Taylor and Petreway, is this day di solved by mutual con-sent. James 'r'. Petreway, having prochased out all the interest of A. D. Taylor, in the said firm, is alone authorized to settle its a fieles.

A. D. TAYLOP, JAS T. PETTEWAY. Wilmington, July 13, 1864. 56-2m. OFFICE WIL. & MAN. R. R. CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 11th, 1854

IN consequence of lusses sustained by the reover this line, and to guard against it in future, the following rules will take effect on and after Tickets to pass over this Road will, in no cust, Tickets to pass over the solution of the sold to a negro.

Owners of slaves must, in person, purchase the Ticket and point out to the Conductor the negro for whom it was bought.

L. J. FLEMMING.

Gen'l Sup. W. & M. R. R. FOR RENT. H. R. NIXON. clober next. July 13. FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FRONT

A LL accounts made at this Establishment, prior A to the 1st inst, are now due. Settlement