THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1858.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WILMINGTON.

A meeting of the Democratic voters of the two Captains districts of the Town of Wilmington, will be held at the Court House in said Town, on Tuesday evening, May 23d, at 8 o'clock, to appoint three delegates from each Captain's district to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Wilmington, on Tuesday of June County Court. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Democratic District Meetings—Please Read!

We respectfully urge upon our fellow Democrats in the several districts of this county, in which district meetings have not yet been held for the appointment of delegates to the County Convention, to hold meetings either to-morrow, (Saturday, May 22d,) or, on Saturday of next week, (May 29th.) It is very desirable that every district should be fully and fairly represented. Do give *one* day to your country and your party. Let us be organized and united.

☞At the request of a large number of our Democratic citizens, we have published a call for a meeting next Tuesday night, to appoint delegates to our County Convention. The time has been selected with a view to give all an opportunity of knowing when and where the meeting is to be held, and we most earnestly request every democrat who takes an interest in his party to be present, so that the meeting may be full and open, and really and truly represent the wishes and feelings of the Democrats of town, and leave no grounds for exceptions being taken hereafter. This man or that man—this man's interest or that man's interest—must sink into insignificance when compared with the good of the Democratic party, and the man who does not feel so and act upon this feeling is unworthy of its confidence. The Democrats of the county are sixteen hundred. What is one man, or two men, or a dozen men, that this mass of the men of the country should be disturbed for a moment about them. Let the Democrats come out and say what is to be done, and let obedience to their will, and not personal interest or personal preferences, be the test of what is the proper course to be pursued.

Democratic Organization—Governor and Legislature.

The canvass for Governor has fairly opened. That for members of the Legislature will soon commence, for there is not much over two months between the present time and the day of the election. Let us say a few words.

There are people who will, perhaps say "what is the necessity for organization now, since the supremacy of the Democratic party is so absolute that the opposition in North Carolina do not even pretend to run a candidate of their own?" Not of their own, we grant you, but do they not run a candidate? Do they not support Mr. McRae? Take up an opposition organ and you see rallying articles for Mr. McRae—you find opposition correspondents singing peans to Mr. McRae, and proclaiming Mr. McRae's triumphs over Mr. Ellis. What Democrat of prominence or political information supports Mr. McRae, if we except those whose previous course has placed them in the same category? What Democratic paper supports him? The thing then is simply Democrat and opposition—that is what it comes to, and so it should be understood, and so the issue should be met? Indeed, of all the forms of opposition, that which aims to accomplish its ends by promoting distraction in the ranks of the Democratic party is the most insidious, the most dangerous, and the most watchfully to be guarded against and combatted. Such is the form of opposition we have now to encounter.

It is to prevent interpolations on the democratic creed, to guard against distractions in the democratic ranks, that organization is mainly valuable. Open foes the party can meet openly, and as openly defeat—the very pressure of declared opposition causes democrats to serry their ranks, close up their breaches and act as one man. It is when this declared opposition appears to be withdrawn, when the attack is not made openly upon the party, but covertly and insidiously upon its principles, that the necessity of organization becomes more fully apparent, and its advantages become more fully manifest. Thus, while the old Whig and Democratic parties stood face to face, the latter opposing Internal Improvements by the General Government, or the assumption of State debts, or the right of Congress to impose and collect taxes for any other purposes than those expressly specified in the Constitution of the United States, and the former favoring these things, the drawing of party lines was comparatively easy, and the very pressure of open opposition caused democrats to rally around their flag. Now, however, the old Whig party has passed away—the Know Nothing party is conscious of its inability to make a stand, yet not unwilling to see some blow struck against Democracy.—That blow must be aimed by some one laying a claim to the Democratic name—it must be struck in such a manner as to divide and disconcert the Democratic party.—That blow Mr. McRae is now attempting to strike. With his motives, his secret impulses, we have have nothing to do, but his public course as a candidate is a legitimate subject for criticism. Professing to be a Democrat, he is the mouth-piece of opposition. Professing adhesion to Democratic principles, he attacks a cardinal principle of the party—one that ramifies through the whole system of Democratic principles—he urges that the debt of North Carolina ought to be paid and her internal improvements made by the funds of the General Government—for the public lands are as much property of the General Government as is the money in the custom-house, derived from imposts upon goods. Thus, then, Mr. McRae really goes for the assumption of State debts, and the construction of works of internal improvement by the General Government—not, indeed, directly, but certainly. And further, he goes for the raising of revenue by the General Government for purposes not contemplated by the Constitution. Let us illustrate this. The average expenses of the Federal Government, during each of the last three years, have been $70,544,944; of this there have been annually derived from land, $8,178,744. Now, suppose Mr. McRae's "plan" is adopted—the General Government divides the lands or their proceeds among the States, she must raise the $8,178,744, necessary to replace the sum divided, and this must be done by duties upon imports—by charges upon the sugar and molasses used in the family, upon iron to build railroads, or to make the farmer's plough—upon the coat you buy at store, or the dress worn by the wife or daughter of the tax-payer. Now, it was never contemplated by the framers of the constitution that the General Government should impose taxes or collect revenue for the purpose of distribution, nor does that instrument confer any such powers, and yet such must be the real effect of Mr. McRae's "Plan."

But a great fuss is to be made over taxes. Let us look a little at this. The people of North Carolina pay the State Government half a million of dollars in round numbers. This is in the form of direct taxation, and we all can tell the exact amount of our tax bill. Let us look a little at indirect taxation—that by the General Government. Say the General Government collects seventy millions, and North Carolina pays the average amount, then she pays indirectly over two millions. Which is the sum likely to create the most rational uneasiness? No, let all who dread inordinate taxation keep the control in their own hands. Let North Carolina raise her own revenue directly in the way that all her people can see it and check it, not *indirectly* and unconstitutionally through the agency of the General Government.

We ask of the Democrats and of all other thinking men in North Carolina, and especially in the Eastern portion of it to reflect upon this matter. We call upon our Democratic brethren to complete their organization—to rally around the standard of their party, to preserve their principles intact. We call their attention to the Legislature. *That* must not be neglected, for that point even more than the Governorship, the efforts of the opposition will be directed.

☞Our neighbor of the "Herald" thinks we are "down" on the Raleigh Register without due cause.—We differ from our neighbor decidedly, and somehow we think it half way differs from itself—that is, we think the amiability of the writer leads him to defend what his better judgment cannot and does not approve. What we say, and we keep saying, is this, that the Raleigh Register of Saturday last, had a letter from a Charlotte correspondent, who writes under date of the 10th inst. This letter is ushered in by an editorial, and both the editorial and the correspondence are preceded by flaming captions, setting forth, among other things, that Judge Ellis was not well at Charlotte, and this in a tone and manner half of rejoicing and half of derision. Our neighbour, we know, does not approve of this. There is no hypocrisy, no affection of superior goodness in the remarks of the Journal of Saturday upon this point—there is no desire to excite ill-feeling. The simple fact is that we meant what we said, and we see no reason why we should qualify that meaning. If our remarks were pretty sharp, as we confess they were, we can only appeal to the record for their justification. We do not know who the correspondent of the Register may be—we are far from saying that either that correspondent or the Editor of the Register is a "malicious fiend."—We simply base our comments on the course of both in Saturday's Register. We trust that they both wrote more than they meant, and that they did themselves injustice, as we presume they did. That is their own look-out. We have heard that the editor of the Register is an amiable gentleman, but with his character, personally, we have nothing to do. We comment upon what we see in print.

But turning from this matter, to other parts of the "Herald's" remarks, let us say, that whether Mr. Ellis or Mr. McRae *was badly used up* at Charlotte, is beyond our power to state. We were not there, and have no information. We know both the gentlemen, and have heard them speak, though not together, and neither of them, in our opinion, runs any risk of being *badly used up* on the stump. That is our notion of the thing.—Which is the finer orator is a question that has little to do with the Governorship of the State. It is the business—the profession of both to talk, and no doubt either of them can do all the talking that is likely to devolve upon the Governor of North Carolina in the discharge of his official duty. The talent of silence is a much more rare and valuable one.

The "Herald" misunderstands Judge Ellis' position in regard to the Danville connection. He said that he had no right to introduce it into the canvass as a party measure, and did not intend to do so. But as an individual he was against it, stating why:—that it was opposed to the interests of the State, and destructive to our system of Internal Improvements—that he, Mr. Ellis, was a party to a compact, whereby he had bound himself to oppose that measure. That he had accepted the North Carolina Rail Road in place of the Danville charter, which he abandoned by so doing. That he felt bound to act in good faith to the East—to the already existing works of improvement in the State, and he would do so.

But let us commend to the attention of the Herald a line or two of its own remarks. After commenting upon Mr. Ellis' and Mr. McRae's position, in reference to the Danville Connection, it tries to get over the difficulty by saying that even if Mr. McRae should recommend a Danville Connection to the Legislature, he would have no power to pass the charter, and no power to veto it, if it should be passed. "*The Governor has no power in the premises at all.*" Now, the Herald and its coadjutors are supporting Mr. McRae for Governor on the distribution issue, when they must know that "*the Governor has no power in the premises at all.*"—Is it not then all a humbug, this thing of their getting out Mr. McRae on an issue over which the Governor has no power at all, and the Legislature of North Carolina has no power at all. Talk about abstraction Democrats! Who ever heard of such abstraction on earth? Why so far as the mere election to the office of Governor is concerned, it could confer no sort of power on Mr. McRae to carry out his magnificent promises. If "the Governor has no power in the premises at all" when the premises concern a local improvement in our own State, *what* power *can* he have in the premises when they concern matters away beyond the scope of State politics?

We once read a fable, composed by Æsop or somebody else, which set forth the fact that a lark had built her nest in a wheatfield, and the wheat began to get ripe, and the farmer and his sons looking at it, the old man told his sons to go to his neighbors and acquaintances, and request them all to come next day but one and help him cut down his wheat. The "callow brood" in the nest heard the conversation, and when their mother came back told her of it, and begged her to remove them. She took it quite coolly; said there was no danger, but at the same time warned the young ones to keep a bright look-out, and report. The appointed day came, and the farmer and his sons came, expecting to meet their friends who were to help them with their wheat. The sun got up, and still the expected help did not come. The old man waxed angry and told his sons that since his friends and acquaintances did not come, they had better go to their relatives and ask them to come next day and help them—they, at least, would not disappoint them. Well, the little birds told their mother all that they had heard and begged her to take them off, and the old bird took it as coolly as before, and said that yet there was no danger; so when the next morning came, the old man and his sons were on the ground awaiting the arrival of their relations to help them, but their relatives did not arrive, and the old man saw that no one would help him, and he turned to his sons and he told them that since these faithless friends and relatives of his had deceived them, they must wait for them no longer, but get ready their sickles, and come in the morning and cut down the wheat themselves. And the little larks told their mother all that farmer had said, and the old lark immediately commenced her removal, "for" said she, "while the old farmer and his sons depended upon somebody else, there was no danger of our being disturbed, but now that they are going to work themselves it is time for us to be off, for what a man resolves to do himself will generally be done, and what he depends upon others for will generally be undone."

This is a pleasant little fable, to be found, better told, in any old school-book, and it teaches a lesson applicable to North Carolina. There are those in North Carolina, who, like Mr. McRae, would teach the people to rely upon the help of others. Only wait until *I* am Governor and you will get everything done for you without labor or expense on your part. It will be like the old farmer waiting for his friends and relations. Until she determines to rely upon herself and herself alone, nothing will be done, and teaching her to rely upon something outside can only end in injury and deception.

☞We have heard people ask frequently of late days what had become of John C. Fremont. We notice that he arrived with his family at San Francisco, on the 12th day of April. He was proceeding to the mining regions and intended to remain some months in California.

Congress.

The proceedings in both houses fall off in general interest as the session draws to a close. For the present, at least, Kansas is out of the way. The deficiency bill, and nearly all the other appropriation bills, have been got out of the way—few outside borers for mail steamship contracts, or the like, infest the lobbies. With an exhausted treasury, their day is over for the time being. No grants of land have been made, and hardly any grants of anything that could be avoided. No new works, even although authorized by former legislation, have been proceeded with by the Departments of the Executive Government. Economy is the order of the day. No movement has been made towards rescinding the joint resolution providing for an adjournment of both houses at an early day in June, and none will be necessary.

On Friday, a communication was received by the Senate from the Secretary of War, relative to the report of a military commission sent over to Europe in 1855. The Secretary thinks that the reports made by the commission referred to are of great importance, and contain facts, a knowledge of which ought to be disseminated through the army and militia, and he therefore recommends the printing of a certain number of copies.—A communication was also received from the Secretary of the Navy, giving information in relation to the proposed naval depot at Brunswick, Ga. The Secretary says that there is no money in the Treasury which can be applied to that work, without diverting it from other indispensable objects; and that falling within that class of works authorized by Congress, which have not been commenced, it is not deemed expedient or proper to commence it during the present state of the treasury.

A good many reports were made relative to private claims.

A resolution was adopted calling for information relative to the recent search or seizure of American vessels by foreign armed cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico or the seas adjacent, and also, what measures, if any, have been taken in relation thereto.

The Senators from the new State of Minnesota, Messrs. Shields and Rice, then drew lots to determine in which class of Senators they should respectfully stand. Mr. Shields drew the short term, Mr. Rice the longer one.—Mr. Shields' term will expire next 4th of March, Mr. Rice's, March 4th, 1863.

Mr. Clingman of N. C. was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Revolutionary claims, occasioned by the death of Senator Evans of S. C. We might as well state here that the vacancy in the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House, occasioned by the removal of Mr. Clingman to the Senate, was filled by the appointment of Hon. L. O'B. Branch.

The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives a communication from the State Department in answer to a resolution of the House calling for papers relating to the claims of Mr. Wheeler, late Minister to Nicaragua. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker also laid before the House a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting the agricultural portion of the report.

A bill making appropriation for a wagon and emigrant road in New Mexico was rejected on its third reading. Also a bill for the same purpose in the territory of Washington. A number of private bills were disposed of.

On Tuesday next (to-morrow) the House will finally decide the Ohio contested election case. L. D. Campbell, Know-Nothing, is the sitting member, and Mr. Vallandigham, Democrat, the contestant. Considerable interest is felt in this case, and there will no doubt be a full House.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thinks it doubtful whether Congress can adjourn on the 7th day of June, without rendering it necessary for the President to call them back at an early day. There are many contingencies upon which an extra session may be necessary. Considerable feeling is entertained and expessed with reference to the recent visitation of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico by British cruisers. The British offer by way of excuse, the plea that they only overhaul vessels hoisting the American flag, in order to ascertain their right to that flag. They say that any slaver or pirate of any country might be, and no doubt would be, provided with an American flag, which they would hoist when pursued.

A Philadelphia Tragedy.

Last Thursday morning about 10 o'clock, Franklin Square, Philadelphia, one of the most public places of resort in the city, was the scene of a double tragedy, resulting in the death, by his own hands, of a man named G. L. F. Godwin, and the dangerous wounding of a woman calling herself "Lizzie Marshall," who had, until recently, been living with Godwin as his wife—her real name is Anna Garland. Both came from Massachusetts, he from Boston, and she from Lynn. Nothing more is known about them than that they were not married. How or when their illicit relations commenced is not known. It would appear, however, that they became mutually jealous—he certainly with cause, as an intimacy had sprung up between the supposed Mrs. Godwin and one Samuel W. Randall, an agent for a New York manufacturing jewelry establishment, and the woman left Godwin once or twice, and finally refused to stay with him any longer. The day before, Godwin wrote Randall, saying he was going to leave Philadelphia and begged an interview with Lizzie and him, which he obtained, in Franklin Square at the time stated. After some mutual criminations between himself and the woman, he shot her, and then himself, with different barrels of one revolving pistol, which he had provided. The woman's corsets broke the force and altered the direction of the ball, and she may live. Godwin himself died in about an hour. He was a barber or hair-dresser, about twenty-four years of age—the woman was about the same age. The Philadelphia papers publish a mass of correspondence, some of it incoherent, and all foolish and evidently the production of persons without education. Some accounts say Godwin had a wife in Boston. Some again, say that Randall is married. Both these accounts are doubtful. Both the men seem to have been infatuated with the woman. Naturally, such a thing happening at ten o'clock in the day, in full presence of groups of children, with and without their nurses, in the midst, as one might say, of numbers of persons passing through the Square or sauntering around, created quite an excitement.

The Candidates in Richmond County.

Judge Ellis and Mr. McRae spoke at Rockingham on the 15th inst. The attendance was not very large, but was quite attentive. The Judge fully satisfied his friends. In fact he more than met their expectations, while Mr. McRae did not do quite so well as had been anticipated.

A gentleman writing under date of May 17th, says—"I have conversed with every Democrat whom I have seen since the discussion. *All*, with *one exception*, are for Ellis. Mr. McRae produces no impression. He will not even get the entire opposition vote. Some old Whigs will vote for Ellis. It is the case in Anson.—Over there the Democracy is a unit—the Pee Dee country will not flinch."

Mr. McRae's main reliance will be in attempting to scare the people of the East by the cry of taxation.—No people on earth ever liked to pay taxes. It is not in human nature that they should. But taxes to pay interest on debts contracted by the people through their own chosen agents, are honest obligations, and the people of North Carolina will not shrink from paying their honest debts, nor, having contracted these debts themselves, will they join in any scheme for the assumption of State debts by the General Government, for to this Mr. McRae's "plan" in fact amounts.

The Mining and Statistical Magazine. North Carolina Mining Interests.

A friend, (Hon. Warren Winslow,) has sent us a copy of the above periodical for April, 1858, in which we are pleased to find copied in full, Professor Emmons' report on the advantages of the Valley of Deep River, as a site for the establishment of a National Foundry. The Magazine also contains the second of a series of articles by James Eights, Geologist, upon "North Carolina—its Geology, Mining Region, Scenery, etc." This article is devoted mainly to the copper and gold region of the State, beginning at the farther limit of the county of Guilford. The writer believes that, so far from the auriferous resources of the State being exhausted, they are not half developed nor even yet understood. He considers the prevailing idea of the comparative superficiality of the veins in certain regions, a great mistake. He thinks the deposits are richer as the veins descend, but not so visible because not having been subjected to the same disintegrating influences that have been at work to seperate the gold from its matrix nearer the surface and thus render it visible.

We are pleased to find that the mineral resources of our State are attracting that attention which they deserve. We *know* that our congressional delegation are working in concert to give Deep River its just position as one of the sites to be selected from for establishing of a National Foundry. We trust that their efforts may be crowned with success.

The Mining and Statiscal Magazine is published by Thomas McElrath, No. 1 Spruce street, New York, and its practical and scientific value is endorsed by Dr. Jackson, of Boston, and by the State Geologist of Ohio, Missouri and Alabama.

Cumberland and Harnett Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Convention for Cumberland and Harnett Counties assembled at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Tuesday afternoon, May 11th. Seventeen out of the nineteen districts in the two counties were represented by full delegations. A series of resolutions was reported endorsing the Charlotte nomination for Governor, denouncing distribution as unpractical issue, brought forward at this time by Know Nothings and disappointed office-hunters, for the purpose of distracting the Democratic party; and expressing the belief that distribution is unconstitutional. The resolutions also endorse the course of the present administration of the General Government, and of our Representative from this district—Hon. Warren Winslow. Resolutions adopted unanimously.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates. The choice finally fell upon the following gentlemen:—For the Senate, Major John T. Gilmore, of Cumberland; for the Commons, W. McL. McKay, of Cumberland, and Jas. S. Harrington and C. C. Barbee, of Harnett. The nomination of these gentlemen was made unanimous. The convention pledged itself to the completion of the Western Road, and instructed its nominees to do all in their power to obtain State aid for said road.

The Cumberland portion of the Convention recommended Frank N. Roberts as the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of said county. All the gentlemen nominated are good and true men, and will, no doubt, make good representatives.

Thomas D. McDowell, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate to represent the senatorial district composed of the counties of Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus.

Mr. McDowell has not yet decided to accept the nomination, but we sincerely trust that he will sacrifice personal feeling and personal interest this one more time, for the good of his State, his district and his party. We know it *will* be a sacrifice, but still we trust that Mr. McDowell will yield to the wishes of his personal and political friends, and make up his mind to accept the nomination. Party aside, it would be hard to find a better or a more honest gentleman than T. D. McDowell; and, on the other hand, we may say that there can be found no man more devoted to the principles of the Democratic party than he is. We need not say that he is a gentleman of talents and of political information, qualifying him to do credit to any position to which he may be called.

D. F. Williamson, Esq. has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Columbus.—Mr. Williamson will make a most excellent representative and ought to be, and, we feel confident, will be elected. We commend the card of Mr. Stephens of that county to the voters of Columbus, as breathing the proper spirit, and worthy of imitation by every member of the party similarly situated. Everything for the principles and the organization of the party, and nothing for selfish ambition or the promotion of mere individuals.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Submission of the Mormons to the United States Authorities—The Utah War Probably Ended.

ST. LOUIS, May 17th.—An express agent from camp Scott, with advices to the 10th of April, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Thursday, and brings the important intelligence that the Mormons had laid down their arms, and that Gov. Cummings had entered Salt Lake city on the invitation of Brigham Young, without the protection of the military. As further proof of the peaceful intentions of the people, large numbers had already taken their departure for the Sierra Nevada, and others were preparing to follow.

Col. Kane, a peace commissioner on the part of the government, had arrived at Salt Lake city via California on the 25th of February, and it is presumed was instrumental in bringing about the result as announced.

Gen. Smith, commander of the Utah expedition, had not reached Leavenworth when the express arrived, but it was believed that further movements of the troops would be stopped upon his arrival, as the submission of the Saints had rendered their services altogether useless.

Further News from Utah.

Negotiations by Colonel Kane, the Peace Commissioner—Gov. Cumming in Salt Lake City.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—The following additional particulars from Utah have been derived by the Republican from Mr. Garish, who left Camp Scott April 12th. While his information does not fully corroborate the news already given, it leaves no room to question the fact that Governor Cumming had entered Salt Lake city:

Colonel Kane, who was sent out as peace commissioner via California, arrived at Salt Lake on the 25th of February, and remained there eight days. He then proceeded to Camp Scott, and while there frequently passed from the camp to a place of conference with the leading Mormons outside. In pursuance of the negotiations there entered into, Governor Cumming left Camp Scott on the 5th of April, and was met by a gentleman on the 9th, when two days travel from the city. He was accompanied by Colonel Kane, and escorted by Messrs. Porter, Rockwell, Egan, and other Mormons.—The arrival of the Governor at the city was anticipated on the 14th, and handsome apartments had been provided for his reception.

A gentleman, who is well informed in relation to the Mormons, and who had just arrived from Salt Lake, told the Republican's informant that the general feeling in the city was in favor of peace, and only a portion of the leaders were advocating resistance.

The scouting party in charge of B. F. Fickling, about whose safety apprehensions had been felt, had returned to camp.

The provision trains for Camp Scott left Fort Laramie on the 24th April, and Col. Hoffman was to leave next day.

Captain Marcy, with his train of horses and mules and about 3,000 sheep, was heard from on the Cherokee trail, 200 miles south of Fort Laramie. He had not been joined by the troops detailed by General Garland, but was waiting their arrival. When heard from his progress was very slow, but he would reach Camp Scott by the 20th of May.

The mail party experienced heavy rains east of Fort Laramie, and the roads were in a wretched condition.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—We learn that a sad and fatal occurrence took place yesterday about two miles from this place. Thomas M. a lad aged 6 years, son of Mr. J. M. Beasley, was standing on what is called the carriage of Mr. B's Saw Mill, fell into the water and was drowned. The little boy's body was found soon after.

Fayetteville Carolinian, 15th inst.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Topsail District.

Pursuant to a general understanding a meeting of the Democrats of Topsail District was held at Sandy Run on the 15th of May. A. J. Westbrooks, Esq., was called to the Chair, and David J. Nixon appointed Secretary. The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to the County Convention, to assemble at Wilmington on Tuesday of June Court. On motion of J. M. Foy, Esq., the Chairman of the meeting was authorized to appoint three delegates and three alternates to represent the District in the County Convention. Whereupon the following appointments were announced:

Delegates.—J. M. Foy, J. D. Corbett and D. J. Nixon.

Alternates.—J. S. Westbrook, T. W. Howard and B. F. Nixon.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to Mr. Batson, for his kindness in providing accommodations for the meeting; also to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Wilmingson Journal for publication, and the meeting adjourned.

A. J. WESTBROOK, Ch'n.

D. J. NIXON, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to a previous understanding, a portion of the democrats of the Long Creek district met at that place on the 15th of May, 1858, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Wilmington, on Tuesday of June Court week, to nominate candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly.

The meeting was organized by calling G. J. Moore, Esq., to the chair, and W. R. Larkins was requested to act as secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a very appropriate manner.

On motion of Dr. J. C. Broadhurst, a committee of five was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen: Dr. J. C. Broadhurst, Messrs. W. S. Larkins, J. Garrason, E. L. Miller, and Joel Hines, to report business for the action of the meeting.

The committee, after a few minutes absence, reported through their chairman, W. S. Larkins, the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, first, That we *approve* of the nomination of Hon. J. W. Ellis, by the Charlotte Convention, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and that we will use all *honorable* means to secure his election; and we do cordially invite him to visit our village when it will best suit his convenience.

Resolved, second, That we recommend as delegates to the New Hanover Democratic County Convention Messrs. G. J. Moore, E. L. Miller, and Dan'l J. Bourdeaux.

On motion of W. S. Larkins, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

G. J. MOORE, Chairman.

W. R. LARKINS, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

According to notice, the Democrats of Piney Woods Precinct met at the house of Joseph Eakins, Esq., on the 15th inst.

The meeting was organized by selecting W. A. Lamb, Esq., Chairman, and Chas. W. Murphy as Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to attend a County Convention, to be held in Wilmington on Tuesday of June County Court, to nominate a Senator and two Commoners, to represent New Hanover county in the next Legislature of North Carolina.

On motion, the Chairman appointed Messrs. Joseph Eakins, Jas. T. Bland, and H. S. Avirett a Committee, who reported as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend Owen Alderman, Esq., as our first choice for Senator, but will sustain the nominee.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to appoint three delegates to attend the Convention.

The Chairman appointed M. C. Collins, J. M. Alderman, and Chas. W. Murphy, delegates.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. A. LAMB, Ch'n.

CHAS. W. MURPHY, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Pursuant to notice, a portion of the Democratic party in Upper Black River District held a meeting at Union Academy, New Hanover county, on Saturday the 15th of May, 1858. On motion Lewis Highsmith, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John W. Taylor requested to act as Secretary. On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee consisting of Dr. J. B. Seavy, J. W. Taylor and Owen Fennell, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed Convention to be held in Wilmington on the 15th of June next, to transact business connected with the County elections, and that the Chairman appoint three delegates to attend the same.

Resolved, That we will support the nominees of said Convention, so they be faithful and true to the Democratic creed.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Charlotte Convention meets with our hearty approval.

Resolved, That the nomination of the Hon. John W. Ellis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, meets with our approval, and that we pledge to him an enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That the Wilmington Journal be requested to publish these proceedings.

In compliance with the first resolution, the following delegates were appointed to attend said Convention, viz: John A. Corbett, James Kerr and Owen Fennell.

L. HIGHSMITH, Ch'n.

J. W. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the Democrats of South Washington, on Saturday, 15th May, John W. Cowan was called to the Chair, and Wm. T. Bannerman acted as Secretary.

The Chairman appointed Wm. T. Bannerman, Dr. John Black and Dr. R. H. Tate a Committee, which reported the following:

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention to be held in Wilmington on Tuesday of June Court, to nominate candidates to represent the County in the next General Assembly, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint three delegates to said Convention from this district.

Resolved, That the nomination of Hon. John W. Ellis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, meets our heartfelt approval, and that we pledge to him our united, enthusiastic support.

The report being unanimously concurred in, the Chairman in compliance with the first resolution, appointed the three following delegates: Morris Cowan, Thomas E. Pigford, John E. Rivenbark.

Whereupon, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN W. COWAN, Chairman.

WM. T. BANNERMAN, Secretary.

For the Journal.

WHITEVILLE, May 15th, 1858.

To the Voters of Columbus County.

Fellow Countymen:—Having been frequently solicited by my friends in various portions of this County to become a candidate to represent the County of Columbus in the next General Assembly of this State, I had signified my willingness to do so this summer, if the usual preliminary steps were not taken, in placing some person before the people of the County for that office.—The time at which those steps have heretofore been taken was passing away, and so far as I had learned, no efforts were being made to bring forward any candidate; I therefore made known to my friends and the public generally, that in accordance with their solicitations I was a candidate. Since making this announcement I have been informed that action has been taken by the party, and that our fellow citizen and former representative, D. F. Williamson, Esq., has been brought forward as the Democratic candidate. In view of this nomination, and the acceptance of the same by Mr. Williamson, and desiring to secure unanimity and concert in our party, which I greatly prefer to any personal aggrandizement of my own, and believing, as I do, that the safety of the country, and that of the whole country, depends upon the success of the Democratic party and the perpetuity of its principles, I have determined to withdraw from the contest; well knowing, as I do, that the opposition would rejoice in anything which might tend to division in our ranks, the result of which would be disastrous, to what I believe to be the dearest interest of our common country. I now take this method of saying to you, that I am no longer a candidate for your suffrages, and I also tender my sincere acknowledgments to those of my friends who have manifested a desire to see me elected and have expressed a willingness to cast their votes for me. I shall ever hold myself in readiness to promote the interest of the Democratic party, while that party, as it has always had, and at present professes to have, and actually does have, the good of the whole country in view. I shall at the same time take pleasure in contributing, so far as may be in my power, to any measure that will promote the happiness and secure the welfare of the citizens of my county.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen and ob't. serv't.,

JOHN H. STEPHENS.

For the Journal.

Meeting at Lower Black River.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic party of Lower Black River District was held at Moore's Creek Bridge, on Saturday, May 15th, 1858.

On motion, F. H. Bell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Joel L. Moore appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting in a few brief remarks.

On motion the Chairman appointed a Committee of three to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee after retiring for a few minutes reported through their chairman the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint three delegates to attend a Convention to be held in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday of June County Court, to nominate candidates to represent the county in the next State Legislature; also, to take into consideration other matters relating to the interest of the great Democratic party.

[In pursuance of the above reeolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to represent Lower Black River District in the Democratic County Convention, viz:—James P. Moore, Joseph E. Lewis, and Owen K. Woodcock.]

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Charlotte Convention, which nominated Hon. John W. Ellis for Governor of North Carolina. We pledge him our hearty support.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course of our Representative, the Hon. Warren Winslow and in particular his course on the excited Kansas question.

On motion of John F. Moore the meeting adjourned.

F. H. BELL, Chm'n.

JOEL L. MOORE, Secy.

For the Journal.

To the Voters of New Hanover County:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Two years ago, the Democratic County Convention selected me one of its candidates for member of the House of Commons in the General Assembly. It becoming my duty, I then announced myself for your suffrages; you generously gave me almost a unanimous support. I felt then, do now, and always shall, a deep sense of gratitude for so marked an evidence of your esteem and confidence. Having served you in the capacity for which you elected me, and the conviction that the service I rendered, was satisfactory to you, is a sourse of much gratification to me. It might, I admit, reasonably be supposed that one as young and humble as myself, would be desirous of retaining a position so honorable; yet, for reasons unnecessary to be made public, I must respectfully decline a re-election.—Hoping the Convention (to meet in Wilmington on Tuesday of June Court) may appoint good and true men, in every way worthy of your confidence, and fully competent for the public service, who may receive the whole strength of our party's vote, I am,

Your grateful servant,

ROBERT H. TATE.

SILL'S CREEK, May 17th 1858.

For the Journal.

LAFAYETTE LODGE No. 83, assembled at the residence of Mr. B. F. Nixon, on Topsail Sound, April 11th, 1858—present:

M. Cronly, P. M., St. John's Eodge No. 1, W. M., P. S.
J. S. Shiver, S. Warden.
J. M. Foy, W. M. Mt. Carmel Lodge No. 153, I. W., P. S.
S. R. Bunting, Secretary, P. S.
D. Moore, Alamance Lodge No. 133, Treasurer, P. S.
T. M. Gardner, S. D., P. S. St. John's Lodge No. 1.
A. D. Taylor, I. D., P. S " " " "
Edward Williams, Tyler, P. S.
A. F. Newkirk, Marshall, St. John's Lodge No. 1.
H. Spaulding, W. Batson, H. King, J. Bishop, S. Shepard, W. D. Sparkman, J. O. Frazle, B. Hansley, J. M. Wright, O. McIlhenny, D. J. Nixon, W. J. King, A. J. King, Rob't. Nixon, S. Atkinson, C. H. Alexander, Seth King, D. McMillan, W. S. Anderson, J. Wilkinson, J. I. McCallum, A. A. Hartsfield.

The Worshipful Master declared the meeting called for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Charles W. Nixon; when a procession was formed and proceeded to the Grove, where the usual ceremonies were performed. Returned to the Lodge, whereupon the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his Infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy and well beloved brother, Charles W. Nixon, who in the prime and usefulness of life, was suddenly cut off, which forcibly reminds us that in the midst of life we are in death. Therefore—

Resolved, That in the death of brother Nixon, Lafayette Lodge No. 83 has lost a worthy member, Masonry a zealous advocate, and society a useful citizen and an honest man.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of our deceased brother, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for the space of thirty days.

Rdsolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the family of our deceased brother.

No further business appearing, the Lodge closed in due form.

S. R. BUNTING, Sec'y P. T.

For the Journal.

Lafayette Lodge No. 83.

The following Resolutions were offered and adopted May 8th, 1858.

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Great Architect of the universe in his infinite wisdom, to snatch from time into eternity, while away from home, sojourning a stranger in a strange land, and just as manhood and usefulness were following in the footsteps of youth, our worthy and esteemed brother, Joseph I. Murrill. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we have with pain heard the melancholy news of the death of Bro. Murrill, and by it we feel that society has lost a useful member, the community an honest, upright citizen, and the members of this Lodge a favorite brother; and that we offer to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy to the Wilming. Herald and Journal for publication.

E. W. WARD, W. M.

A. J. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

At a special meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 110, held at the Lodge Room, in Smithville, on Tuesday morning, May 11th, A. D., 1858, A. L. 5858, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Grand Master of the Universe to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, John Sellars: Therefore.

Resolved, That we have learned, with heartfelt sorrow, of the decease of Brother Sellars, whose character as an honorable man and upright Mason inspired the warmest regard in the community, and especially among the members of this Lodge.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the bereaved widow and relatives of our deceased brother, and earnestly commend them to Him "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," for that solace which He alone can give.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved further, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these proceedings to the widow of Brother Sellars; and that he also send copies to the Wilmington papers for publication.

P. PRIOLE