THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1859.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

We know that there are few things in which the public feels less interested than in the private affairs of individuals. When we refer to ours at all, we wish to make the reference as brief as possible.

Desirous to give to the JOURNAL "a local habitation" as well as "a name," we have purchased a lot, and have commenced the erection of a building in which to carry on our business to greater advantage than we can do at present. It is our wish to construct this building properly, and with reference to the requirements of our own business, as also to furnish a number of handsome and convenient offices. We trust that it will not be altogether a drawback to the appearance of that part of the town in which it is to be located.

All these things require money. We never complain, and seldom dun, but during the present summer we will have heavy and unusual payments to make in order to meet our obligations incurred for building purposes. If those indebted to us, in larger or smaller sums, as the case may be, will be so kind as to come forward promptly, our payments will occasion us little or no inconvenience. May we not ask them to do so, with a feeling of confidence that a fitting response will be made to our call? Now is the time when we really *need* all the money we can get.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to remind our friends in the different sections of the State that our subscription books are still open, and that we shall be happy to receive any number of new names accompanied by the money, also to do advertising or job work. Our paper must speak for itself. Whether it is worthy of support or not is for the public to say. We can only endeavor to make it so.

Congress.

The old Congress is no more, and a considerable number of States have yet to elect their Representatives to the next one. All our North Carolina members are, for the time being, ex-members, or, speaking more properly, we *have* no members, and will have none until after the election in August next.

Whom shall we send, is the question beginning to be asked in each of the eight Congressional Districts of the State. This question is a proper one for the people to ask, and for the people to answer. With the people abides the power; and upon the people must rest the responsibility, a responsibility of which no intelligent citizen can relieve himself otherwise than by a conscientious discharge of his duty as such.

Two years ago the Democrats carried every district in the State but one—that represented in the late Congress by Mr. Gilmer. Subsequently a vacancy was created in the eighth district by the resignation of Mr. Clingman, consequent upon that gentleman's election to the Senate. This vacancy, owing to certain untoward circumstances, which are pretty generally understood, was filled by Mr. Vance, a member of the opposition party, although at the same time the District went for the Democratic Candidate for Governor by a handsome majority. Their success last Fall, together with the existence of some discordant feelings or elements in the Democratic party of the mountain Counties, has encouraged the opposition to believe success again within their grasp, and will stimulate them to put forth all their forces at the election in August next. It behooves the Democrats of that District to act in harmony—to concentrate their efforts in favor of some good and reliable Democrat, for without harmony they cannot hope to succeed—no party can.—It would be intrusion on our part to attempt to indicate any particular course to be pursued, we trust however that the general principle we have expressed will be embodied in such action as may seem best.

We have been led into this incidentally. We now turn to things nearer home.

In regard to our own district, our position is a delicate, though not at all a doubtful one. Perhaps we can best explain it by a reference to the past. When our fellow-citizen of New Hanover County, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, represented this district in Congress, we felt satisfied that he was the first choice of this County, we therefore thought it unnecessary, perhaps ungracious, for his own County to take any lead in calling for a Convention, at the same time that we stood ready to respond to and acquiesce in any action that the other counties of the district might think proper to recommend and adopt—to be represented in any Convention that might be called.

Now, when the incumbent is a citizen of another county, we feel that courtesy requires us to pursue a similar course—we neither recommend nor object to a Convention, but shall act in concert with the district in any course which may be deemed proper and expedient. We think this is the position of the Democratic party of this county.

Conventions are intended to preserve organization, and to secure unity of party action. They may not be perfect. They are merely human agencies and *cannot* be perfect, but where any *real* and not *factious* difference of opinion exists, there can be little doubt of their efficiency and propriety. There may be talk about the dictation of Conventions, but surely if one man can nominate himself, how much more can a Convention, composed of delegates representing a party, nominate a candidate for the support of that party?—How much greater is the sanction—how much less the dictation, in the latter case than in the former?

All this is a matter for the Democratic citizens of the different counties—we shall cheerfully acquiesce in their decision for or against a Convention—we shall cheerfully support their candidate whether it be Mr. Winslow, *sub silentio*, or the same gentleman renominated, or any other good Democrat, but will let no feeling but one for the success and harmony of the party influence us. We shall allude to other matters in our next.

☞The Northern papers publish rather fuller details of the news by the steamship *Nova Scotian* than those given on Wednesday in our telegraphic despatch, but there is really little of interest. The prevailing impression seems to be, that in Europe there is greater confidence in the preservation of peace. This is due in some measure to the appearance of a pacific article in the *Paris Moniteur*, the official organ of the French Government, and in some measure also, to the retirement of Prince Napoleon, the Emperor's cousin, from the Ministry of Algeria. Having married an Italian Princess, he is regarded as the head of the Italian anti-Austrian party in France.

It is said that Prince Napoleon does not ask that France should intervene in Italy, but that she should interfere in case of Austria's doing so. The Austrian intervention complained of is in Central Italy, known as the Duchies, and also in the Territories of the Pope.—Austria, or the Imperial House of Austria, asserts a reversionary right in at least two of the Duchies—Tuscany and Parma—the ducal families being branches of the imperial family of Austria. Hence the Austrian government claims a right to defend possessions which may at any time lapse to itself.

Some speculations go so far as to say that the retirement of Prince Napoleon is only temporary—that the Emperor feels as the Prince does—that the withdrawal of the French troops is with the hope that an ensuing revolution may afford a proper excuse for flooding the Peninsula with French armies advancing from the South, while the Piedmontese would come down from the North, taking the Austrians in the rear. But these are only speculations.

We publish elsewhere a statement of the armies and navies of the European powers respectively. We rather think that is not far from truth, save in one particular—the number of men on board the French navy, which would be wholly inadequate.

The British Navy is, as formerly, away ahead, spite of all that other nations can do. Her military power is small, compared with her national rank, but her influence and position are due to her permanency—to her being always a fixed fact, around which combinations may rally as a centre. Perhaps, also, her wealth ought not to be forgotten.

The idea of over five millions of men, in the prime of life, the very flower of the physical manhood of Europe, being engaged in doing worse than nothing—kept standing far less for defence than repression, even less for mutual destruction than for the oppression of their fellow-citizens, is a humiliating spectacle in a Christian age and a Christian world. Might not a sceptic be led to doubt the existence or the efficiency o any religion at all among men? It is better not to be sceptically inclined, we think.

Ourselves and the Raleigh Standard.

The Raleigh *Standard* does us no more than justice in assuming that we meant no covert personal attack upon the Senior Editor of that paper in some remarks in a late number of the *Journal*, such remarks being contained in an article in which reference is made to Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, a gentleman whose talents and energy we respect, and in whose principles generally we have confidence, although there are things about him that we cannot endorse, and which we have characterized in pretty emphatic language.

We say this frankly and freely. One remark, not of a personal character, would apply to our cotemporary of the *Standard*, that in reply to his question as to how we liked President Buchanan's specific duties and Pacific Railroad. In expressing our regret that all our Democratic cotemporaries had not been equally prompt to dissent from the objectionable features of the President's Message, we confess it struck us that our cotemporary of the *Standard* had not been so prompt as usual, and his question led us to the remark referred to, which, so far as applicable to the *Standard*, was intended to be so applied. This might be an open matter for argument, but certainly was not designed to promote controversy, still less to be considered as a personal reflection upon the senior editor. We had no doubt of the *Standard's* position upon the Tariff question, and only regretted that even a partial silence should have allowed any cavilling by the opposition, or permitted any belief to be entertained in other quarters that any coldness or indifference might exist in this State on that point. However, the editor of the *Standard's* own experience—a longer one than ours—is his best guide, and we certainly shall not only not seek, but shall avoid, any controversy that would interfere with our cordial co-operation in the coming contest, in anticipation of which all forms of opposition are fusing and rallying their forces. We trust that any hopes of the opposition, founded upon quarrels between Democratic papers in this State, may always meet with disappointment.

"Render unto Cæsar."

After having fixed the locality of the Garden of Eden, discovered the remains of Noah's ark, and almost identified Mount Ararat itself, we do not like to be unceremoniously shorn of our scientific laurels by the Petersburg *Express*, or the Montgomery *Confederation*, or any other confederation. These papers ascribe the diskivery to the Wilmington *Herald*. The Wilmington *Journal* did the thing, and as we have the veritable remains, we intend to vindicate our fossil reputation by a most elaborate, scientific, stupid, respectable and most ridiculous essay of two thousand two hundred and eighty-four pages and a half, devoted to a consideration of the mode in which Noah made his exit from the ark; whether he jumped off the bulwarks "dry so;" whether he climbed down the side, the stern or the bows: whether he came down with his face to the ark, or his back to it; or whether, after all, he waited to have a gang-plank laid, and walked down quietly? *When* our immensely ponderous tome shall have been given to the public, we shall claim all the credit due to its stupendous and unapproachable dulness, which will certainly, judging from precedent, entitle us to a most lucrative position as State Geologist. Your good old fossils are the things. Gold is a sediment. Being very heavy it has a comfortable alacrity in sinking. *That* discovery immortalized one great man. Noah was *not* a sediment for he floated about for several days.

We have also been seeking for truth in the bottom of a new well on a lot near our sanctum. At about twenty feet down, the explorers after truth came to a coral formation, not that which you make jewelry out of, but that which forms reefs and wrecks vessels. The regular insect cells are very distinctly marked. We shall add an appendix of a thousand pages to our great work in order to give a history of Corals overlaid by sandhills, with speculations having reference to the digging of wells therein and the building of printing offices thereon, as an overlying stratum, of which more hereafter.

CROPS IN FLORIDA.—A friend, writing from Little River, Florida, under date of the 16th instant, says:—"Our corn will be ready for chopping out in the course of a week."

☞We have from Mr. Kelley, Market street, Harper for March, a capital number. Price 25 cents.

☞It rains some. In fact it is wet.

For the Journal.

Wilmington Hotel Company.

Many of our influential and enterprising citizens are awake to the importance of constructing a Hotel which will afford its patrons that convenience and comfort which heretofore they have vainly sought for in our town. There are many others who will give the enterprise their support, who perhaps have not yet found time to examine the subject in all its bearings. When they see the important advantages to be secured to themselves, to the holders of real estate, to the traders, and to the community at large, they will act as becomes thinking men and enterprising citizens.

No one, who is familiar with the hotel accommodations of Wilmington, can doubt for a moment the fact that thousands of dollars are lost to this place every year, in consequence of our inability to supply the public with such comforts as they can readily obtain in any other town of equal importance. It requires no more argument to prove the above fact, than it does to convince ourselves that our interests are enhanced by cultivating commercial intercourse with the neighboring States. I do not propose to discuss the advantages of an increased circulation, though it is readily admitted that even an increased circulation, of even one thousand dollars, will satisfy and discharge liabilities of perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars, in this thriving and industrious community, in one year. The means or agency that induces the non-resident, who has made his circulating medium elsewhere, to give it in exchange for the produce and industry of our community, is, in reality, a *productive agency*.

It matters not whether the non-resident pays his money directly for our produce and industry, or gives it in exchange for such merchandize and labor as has been, or will be, bought by the produce and industry of our community, for that agency or cause which induces the traveler to spend two dollars with us where he would otherwise spend but one dollar, is a *productive agency*, and, being such, it benefits the community in exactly the same ratio as the producer and freighter would be benefitted by increasing their exports one hundred per centum per annum.

It is useless for me to ask your valuable space to state what we all know, but when I remember that our town is on the great Southern mail route, that we have a population of twelve to fifteen thousand, and yearly exports exceeding six millions of dollars, I can but believe that we will construct such a building as our interest demands. We *must have* a first-class hotel, and the sooner we build it, the sooner we will reap the important advantages which we all admit it must yield.

REAL ESTATE.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, March 24th.—The steamship Arabia sailed from here yesterday with 59 passengers for Liverpool, and 15 for Halifax. Among the passengers for Liverpool are Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, and B. A. Franklin, of Baltimore.

For the Journal.

Wilmington Hotel Meeting.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington Hotel Company, held last night, Thursday 24th inst., at the Court House, Edward Kidder was called to the Chair, and Fred. D. Poisson appointed Secretary.

Upon motion it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to ascertain upon what terms a suitable lot could be obtained, for the erection of the Hotel building.

The Chair appointed upon this Committee Edward D. Hall, Donald McRae and Aaron Gage.

Upon motion it was

Resolved, That Henry M. Curtis and Joseph H. Flanner be added to the Committee appointed to obtain additional subscriptions to stock.

Upon motion the Town papers were requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday night, March 28th, at 8 o'clock, to hear the reports of the Committees, and to organize permanently by the election of a President and Board of Directors.

EDWARD KIDDER, Pres't.

FRED. D. POISSON, Sec'y.

Later from Havana and Mexico—Vera Cruz Still Holds Out.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23d.—The steamer Cahawba, from Havana the 19th, has arrived. Sugar was inactive, and stock amounted to 200,000 boxes.

Mexican advices are also received via Havana. Miramon was still marching upon Vera Cruz, where the garrison was small and disaffected. The Liberals had evacuated Quacatacas and Leon. Gayoso still holds Degallado in check at the city of Mexico.

Further Foreign Advices.

PORTLAND, March 23.—Letters by the Nova Scotian dated Liverpool, March 9th, the day of the departure of the steamer, report cotton active, prices creeping upwards. Sales since Friday 42,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,200. Spinners had entered the market freely, and the feeling at the close was very firm with a tendency to further advance. The actual improvement since sailing of the Asia is one-sixteenth, the latest quotations being as follows: Middling Mobile 7⅛; middling uplands 6⅞ a 7. Imports into Liverpool for the four days preceding the sailing of the Scotian was 34,000 bales.

Letters state that the news from the continent has become more pacific and the prospects of peace decidedly more encourage. Funds at very latest dates in all leading money centres, active and advancing.

Indian Disturbances Apprehended.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The Jasper county (Iowa) Free Press of the 17th inst., says that considerable excitement exists at Spirit Lake, arising from the fear of an attack of Indians, numbers of whom are reported as lurking in the vicinity. Two were arrested, but afterwards escaped. They were recognized as having belonged to In Paducah's band, which was engaged in the horrible massacre there, eighteen months since. Subsequently fourteen were taken, including the brother-in-law of In Paducah. A band numbering one hundred and fifty are reported as lurking about Heron Lake.—Preparations were making to send out scouts to reconnoitre, sentinels were also stationed, and a strict watch maintained both day and night.

Additional California News.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The California files to the 5th inst., by the steamer, have come to hand. The two steamers from San Francisco brought down 1,200 passengers and a million and a half of gold, of which one million is for New York via Panama. There had been abundant rains, but light gold receipts. The mining prospects were, however, excellent.

There had been a rising at Chasta to expel the Chinamen, and the military were called out. On Fraser, the mining had been resumed. There was active speculation going on in provisions, and of flour large sales, with the supply now ample. Sugar active and advanced; fish lower, with large receipts. Spirits very dull.

The cession of Fejee to England is confirmed.

Lord Elgin had bombarded Nankin.

The New Mexican Mail.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The New Mexican mail of the 7th inst. reached Independence this morning. Lieut. Beale and party left Hatch's ranch on the first for Albuquerque, and thence for the crossing of the Colorado. The Apache Indians were behaving badly in the neighborhood of Fort Buchanan.

Slave Trade in the West Indies.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—The schooner Alice Bandel, from Havana on the 20th, brings intelligence that a cargo of 980 Africans had been captured and taken into Porto Rico, and the crew of the vessel imprisoned.

Another cargo of 600 had been landed at Remedios, Cuba.

At Havana sugar and molasses were firm. Freights were improving, and exchange declining.

Reported Fillibuster Invasion of Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Courier des Etats Unis asserts that a fillibustering expedition is ready to start for Cuba on the receipt of instructions expected by the next steamer from Havana; that the headquarters are here, and arms and ammunition are stored in southern cities. It states that men are ready to depart simultaneously from different parts of the Union, and secret agents on the island are engaged to prepare facile access.

Wreck of the British War Steamer Jasseur.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The British war steamer Jasseur was wrecked off Jamaic on the night of the fourth of March. The crew took to the boats. Ten were subsequently swept overboard in the gale. One boat, containing the captain and nineteen men, arrived in Cuba. The other boat, containing thirty men, is missing.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The schooner Ocean Wave, from Newbern, N. C., for New York, sprung aleak and put into Morris river for repairs, yesterday.

The Paraguay Expedition.

ROSAIRO, PROVINCE SANTA FE, Jan. 8.

The anxiety of the people of Montevideo to mediate, and a similar written offer on the part of Urquiza, led us to be very sanguine as to the prospect of a peaceful settlement with Lopez. The sudden departure of the Brazilian envoy for Assumption, tended to strengthen this probability, and just as I was leaving Montevideo, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires assured me that his colleague's departure, so abrupt and mysterious, was undoubtedly connected with our arrival.

The steamer Fulton left Montevideo on the 30th ult., reached Buenos Ayres on the 31st at noon, and started up the river from there on the 1st January, at 5 P. M. We anchored off Colonia, some 30 miles up, the first night, in company with the brigs Dolphin, Perry and Bainbridge, and steamers Water Witch and Harriet Lane.

At day-break on the 2d, we ascended in the following procession: Fulton towing the Dolphin; Water Witch towing the Perry, and Harriet Lane the Bainbridge.—At 1 o'clock we passed the famous Island Martin Garcia, from which to Corrientes the distance is some six hundred and ninety miles, and in this line we arrived here on the 4th inst., about noon. The brigs got three times aground in narrow and circuitous channels, but were tugged off without damage. The Water Witch delayed the most. The Harriet Lane is a fine fast steamer, and her Captain a regular steamboat man, whose management of his boat has smoothed over many of the navy prejudices against this command having been bestowed upon a lower grade of service.

Yesterday the three brigs made the best of thier way up the river under sail with a fair breeze. At noon, the Water Witch followed, and the Harriett Lane succeeded to day, having to take in tow both the Dolphin and Bainbridge, one on each quarter, like a lady forwarding with two gentlemen in a cotillion. This was because the Flag Captain is tired of towing. We are delayed here getting cold, of which we take on board 250 tons, and shall hardly get away before the 9th inst.—But we shall go up *a kiting*, as she is a very fast and powerful steamer. We hope to get to Parana (capital of Entre Rios, and of the Argentine Confederations, in thirty-six hours. We shall stop there a day to see Mr. Yancey and Urquiza, if there, and then proceed to Corrientes, which is the rendezvous of the fleet. The latter place is only ten miles from the mouth of the Paraguay, and thirty from the celebrated fort and batteries of Humaita, on which Lopez relies for his defence.

None of the seven or eight auxiliary steamers had arrived when we heard this a. m. from Buenos Ayres.—The waters of these rivers will begin to fall by the 1st April, so that we have scarcely three months in which to negotiate or fight, as the case may be.—*Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.*

CHANGING THE NAMES OF VESSELS.—The last Congress passed one salutary act, if we can judge of its intent from its title. It purports to repeal the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of vessels. Under the law thus repealed a very serious evil had grown up. Old and unseaworthy vessels were patched up and sent to sea under new names, to the great risk of life and property, and several very calamitous shipwrecks have been attributed to this practice.

Petersburg Express.

Second Congressional District—Democratic Meeting in Lenoir.

In compliance with the request of the meeting, and for the benefit of our Lenoir readers, we give below the proceedings of the democratic meeting held at Kinston, on Tuesday last:

At a meeting of the democracy of Lenoir county, convened, according to published notice, in the Court House in Kinston, on Tuesday, the 22d of March, inst., (being County Court day:)

On motion of Council Wooten, Esq., General James W. Cox was called to the chair, and on motion of Col. James W. Morris, George C. Woodley was requested to act as Secretary to the meeting.

The chairman in a few brief remarks having stated the object of the meeting to be "to appoint delegates to represent this county in a convention that is proposed to be held for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States," Dr. Thomas Woodley arose and presented the following resolutions to the consideration of the meeting and waived the necessity of an appointment of a committee on resolutions, as is the regular course, upon the ground that the present meeting was not called upon to make any nomination for county purposes. After reading the resolutions, on motion of John C. Wooten, Esq., the same were referred to a committee of fifteen gentlemen, to wit: Henry F. Bond, Col. James Davis, Col. James. W. Morris, John C. Wooten, Thomas Dawson, Sen., Council Wooten, John S. Davis, Jas. Jones, Wm. H. West, James Nunn, Wm. Gray, Alexander Hill, Wm. Sutton, Allen W. Wooten and John W. Becton, who upon a short retirement and consultation returned and reported the resolutions offered by Dr. Woodley without alteration or amendment; which, upon being adopted, the time of the convention was changed from the *first* to the eighth day of June. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Lenoir are now, as ever, the zealous and strenuous advocates of a strict organization of the party, in order to secure the harmonious and united action, to maintain its integrity and success, and to perpetuate its glorious and time-honored principles.

Resolved, That this meeting respectfully and heartily recommend to our Democratic brethren throughout the other counties composing this Congressional District, the propriety of holding a convention for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States; and we propose Newbern as the place, and Wednesday, the 8th day of June next, as the time for holding said convention.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent this county in said convention, and in case any other Democrats of this county should happen in Newbern during the time of said convention they be requested to act as delegates.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is the only *national*, conservative and constitutional Union party of the country—all others are sectional and prejudicial to the integrity of the Constitution, perpetuity of the Union and the rights of the States.

Resolved, That in the cause of Democracy and in the best interests of the whole country as identified with it, we invoke an oblivion of all differences among Democrats growing out of now past obsolete issues, and we call on all loyal and genuine members of the great Democratic family, on all Union-loving and conservative Whigs and all true patriots everywhere to unite with us in the support of Democratic principles on the one hand, and against the pernicious doctrines and vile influences of the "Opposition party" on the other, composed as it is of Black Republicanism and Abolitionism of the North and Know-Nothingism and all the "odds and ends" of *isms* everywhere.

Resolved, That in the presidential contest of 1860, is to be fought over again, the great battle of the constitution for the preservation of the rights of the States, the liberties of the people and the perpetuity of the Union; we shall hold no sympathy or countenance with any southern man or party, who shall give "aid and comfort" by any alliance whatever with the enemies of southern institutions—the Black Republicans of the North.

Resolved, That in the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, we recognize a champion of our cause, who "never tires," and who by his unwavering fidelity in the trusts heretofore reposed in him, by his diligent and watchful performance of duty, as representative in Congress, and by his manly and able defence of the rights and institutions of the South, he merits the plaudit of "well done good and faithful servant," and is eminently worthy of our continued confidence and esteem, and without intending to disparage and prejudice the claims of any other worthy members of our party in the district, or to dictate to the convention, as its nominee, (who will receive our cheerful, hearty and unanimous support at the polls,) nevertheless it will afford us, the democrats of Lenoir, unfeigned pleasure to greet our late representative as the gallant standard bearer of democracy in the ensuing campaign, and we recommend him to the convention as our first choice.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the convention, under the third resolution, viz:

Col. Jas. Davis, Allen W. Wooten, Geo. Jones, Jno. S. Davis, N. B. Whitfield, Saml. N. Croome, Wm. Sutton, Dr. Ira S. Davis, Job Leary, James Nunn, Lewis Jones, Blackledge Harper, Jas. Jones, John C. Wooten, Elijah P. Loftin, John W. Becton, Sam'l. Howard, John Rhem, Wm. H. West, Green Taylor, Council Wooten, R. L. Wooten, Noah Rouse, Hardy Sutton, Thomas Dawson, sen., Thomas H. Dawson, Wm. Herring, James M. Hines, Alex. Wilson, Alex. Hill, Wm. Gray, Thomas I. Hill, Rich'd. F. Bright, Simon W. Bright, Calvin Rouse, Warren Bell, Caleb Wiggins, Wilson Tilghman, Haywood Jones, Col. James W. Morris, Henry F. Bond, Dr. Thomas Woodley, Robert C. Hay, N. Hunter, Wm. Fields, James A. Pridgen, James B. Webb, Dr. Leroy Chappell, A. Jones.

And on motion of John C. Wooten, the chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Col. James W. Morris

Resolved, That the above resolutions be sent to the Goldsboro' Tribune, Tawboro' Southerner, Newbern New Era and Progress for publication, and that the Raleigh Standard, Wilmington Journal and other democratic presses of the State be requested to copy.

After a vote of thanks to the officers the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES W. COX, Chairman.

GEO. C. WOODLEY, Secretary.

Commencement at Davidson College.

We are requested to give notice that the next commencement at Davidson College, N. C., will take place on Thursday the 14th July, 1859. On the morning of that day, Mr. J. C. Chambers, Yorkville, S. C., will deliver the oration before the Alumni Association. On the Wednesday preceeding Commencement day, Wm. Eaton, Jr. Esq., of Warrenton, N. C., will address the Literary Societies. And on the Tuesday evening previous, the Annual Sermon before the graduating Class, will be delivered by Rev. Robert L. Dabney, D. D., Union Theological Seminary, Va.

From the reputation which these gentlemen have acquired, we may reasonably expect that the occasion will be one of more than usual interest.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

A New "Hoop" Disease.

A new disease has made its appearance since the introduction of hoops. It exhibits itself only in cold weather, and then is only discoverable in cities where the buildings are warmed with furnaces. Two ladies were standing over a register the other day, talking and laughing, when one endeavoring to sit was suddenly attacked and screamed violently. The other soon also tried to sit, and was attacked in the same manner. The explanation is that by standing so long over the register, their metalic hoops became heated to such a degree that when they attempted to be seated, it was like sitting on a *hot gridiron*. Of course they were not a great length of time in getting up again, and naturally enough uttered screams—all of which would be very mysterious to a looker on, unacquainted with the mysteries of *hoops*.

Petersburg Express.

THE CASE OF MR. SICKLES.—Although every one here is on the *qui vive* concerning the approaching trial, the real position of the case is not generally understood. The grand jury some time ago, after a full hearing of the evidence, made a presentment against Mr. Sickles.—This placed the matter in the hands of the district attorney, whose duty it is to prepare an indictment, to be laid before the grand jury for their final action. If the indictment meet their approval, it will be returned to the court with their endorsement as a true bill. Up to the present time no such true bill has been returned; and of course the court has no official cognizance of the matter, and cannot, as yet, fix a day for the trial. The courtroom is daily crowded with numbers anxious to hear the announcement of the indictment by the grand jury. It is generally anticipated that, when the trial does begin, some days will be consumed in the selection of a jury.

Washington Union 24th inst.

CONCRETE BUILDING IN FRANCE.—Very extensive experiments are now being made in France, to test the durability of concrete blocks in sea water. If it is found that they can resist its action, a fort is to be built of such blocks at St. Jean de Luz, the cost of which will only be 6,000,000, instead of 30,000,000 francs by the use of solid rock.—*Scientif. Amer.*

A SERIOUS FLIRTATION.—A widow that "department" of the female sex which is so attractive and does so much damage—has been engaged in a sorry flirtation in Boston, as the Boston Journal tells:

A sad case of insanity has recently occurred in this city through the influence of a little widow with a pretty face and languishing eyes. At a watering place she made the acquaintance of Dr. F. A. Noyes, of this city. The doctor was made captive and drawn into the net which the widow threw with such consummate skill, and for a while he was happy under the impression that Emma, the fascinating widow, would soon consent to change her name.

In this hope he was sadly disappointed, for when he proposed, the widow wiped her eyes, said she would always esteem him as a friend, but she couldn't think of marriage. All hope was given up, and he tried to banish the image of the widow, but she was determined not to stay banished. She wanted more amusement at his expense, and she had it. She re-opened a correspondence, visited him at his office, talked with him, flirted with, and a second time refused him. Then reason began to totter, flickered for a while like an expiring lamp, and on Wednesday the last ray of intelligence left his brain.

He became a raving maniac, fierce and cruel, and not able to contain his rage in the sight of a female's face.—His first attack was upon a lady visiter at the house.—He tore her clothes off and trampled them under foot. The frightened domestics rushed to the rescue, but the doctor demolished all who opposed him. He dashed his fists through mirrors—swept vases and clocks from the mantlepieces—twisted off gas pipes—broke chairs and tables—dashed through a partition, and was only prevented from doing further violence by the arrival of two officers from the second station, who removed him from the house and kept him locked up until his friends sent him to an insane asylum, where he is now confined and considered incurable.

A Paris letter has the following scrap of gossip:—His Excellency the Duke of Marmalade is expected here, coming in advance to prepare suitable quarters for his ex-Majesty the Emperor Soloque, who is to make Paris his future residence. The Emperor Louis Napoleon has ordered that presents be prepared, as a return for those now on their way here, brought by the nephew of the King Theodore, Emperor of Abyssinia. A variety of rich and valuable articles are now being prepared for that purpose.

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment cures Sores and Ulcers;
The Mustang Liniment cures Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples;
The Mustang Liniment cures Neuralgia;
The Mustang Liniment cures Corns and Warts;
The Mustang Liniment is worth

1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c.

Will you answer the question? Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Jan. 7, 1859. 19-1m

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.

For the Destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.

What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats, bed-bugs and fleas.

Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests.—It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern governments and colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. *It is free from poison*, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. Lyon. Remember—

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and $1.

BARNES & PARK, New York.

Jan. 7, 1859—19-1m.

P. P. P.

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They soothe pain; they protect the chest; they extract the coagulated impurities and sorpness from the system; they impart strength; they are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body; they are porous; all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence are freely worn ten times longer than any other plaster, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. *Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist.* Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jan. 7, 1859—19-3m.

NOTICE.

ON THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL next, will be sold at public aution, upon a credit of ninety days, upon the premises, at 12 o'clock, A. M., about *FOUR THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND*, on Livingston Creek, in Brunswick county, formerly owned by Wm. Robinson. Said Land is located about 17 miles from Wilmington, on the line of the Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. A dwelling house and all necessary out-houses upon the premises.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES R. GRIST,
D. McMILLAN,
or R. J. HOWARD.

Feb. 25, 1859. 26-3t*

SALT! SALT!!

8,000 BUSHELS Coarse Salt, now landing from brig Fanny O'Field, direct from St. Ubes.—For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

March 16.

JUST RECEIVED.

86 BAGS JAVA, LAGUAYRA AND RIO COFFEE,
45 bbls. C. Sugar of superior quality,
20 boxes No. 1 Soap,
15 bbls. Sugar Crackers,
12,000 lbs. N. C. Hams. For sale cheap by

March 14. O. KELLEY.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. PRIME NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES Tcs. received per Brig Jno. Hathaway and Bark Saranac.

75 hhds. new to choice N. O. Sugar. For sale by

March 23d, 1859 HATHAWAY & CO.

CHOICE MOLASSES TO ARRIVE

PER BARK "AERIAL" AND BRIG "SEA BELLE," Daily expected, direct from Cuba, 500 Hhds., 20 Tierces, 100 Bbls. choice Molasses, to sell from the wharf at low prices for cash or negotiable paper. Persons from the interior towns and country will do well to call.

Fayetteville Observer will please copy and send bill to

G. C. & W. J. MUNRO,
March 25. Corner Princess and Water sts.

SUGAR—SUGAR.

35 BBLS. N. O. SUGAR, various grades;
10 Bbls. C. Yellow Sugar.
In store and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.

March 26th.

SUGARS.

TO ARRIVE AND ON HAND,
50 Hhds. N. O. and Mucovado Sugars;
30 Bbls. Clarified Sugars, different grades.
For sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO,

March 25, 1859. Cor. Princess and Water Sts.

COFFEE—COFFEE.

200 BAGS Prime Rio Coffee, now landing. For sale by

March 26. WILLARD & CURTIS.

SUGAR—SUGAR.

20 HHDS. handsome N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. White and Yellow Clarified Sugar,
Now landing, for sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

March 26.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 KEGS PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER;
25 bbls. Louisiana SUGAR—a No. 1 article;
20 " CITY MESS PORK—burnt brand.
For sale cheap by O. KELLEY.

March 26th, 1859.

NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, LOW PRICES.

THERE is one item of deep consideration with us all—that is, to *purchase our goods at the lowest prices.* To accomplish this we advise you to go to

F. J. MOORE'S BAZAAR OF FASHION,

under the Carolina Hotel, where you will find every style and quality of Straw, Felt, Cassimere, Wool and Cassimeret Hats; Cloth, Cassimere, Cotton Glazed, and Oil Silk Caps; Misses' Flats; Ladies' Riding Hats, and Children's Fancy goods of every description. All for sale at the very lowest prices.

☞61 Market street is *the* place.☜ March 25.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP between the subscribers, under the style and firm of J. G. POWELL & CO., was dissolved on the 11th January last, by the latter partner's selling out his entire interest to Mr. H. Coleman. The business of the old firm will be settled by the new, to wit: POWELL & COLEMAN.

J. G. POWELL,
A. F. POWELL,
March 18, 1859—29-5t* HENRY COLEMAN.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
NEGROES,
HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE,
FARMING UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.,
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will offer at public sale, on the premises, on the 7th day of April next, his PLANTATION, on Topsail Sound, known as the John D. Jones place, situated opposite New Topsail Inlet, containing nine hundred and thirteen acres.

There is not a more valuable farm, for its size, in New Hanover county, possessing, as it does, many advantages over any other in the county on the sea coast.

The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Pea Nuts, Corn, Cotton, Potatoes, and all kinds of small grain.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will do well to examine the premises before the day of sale.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, will be sold
FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGROES.

—ALSO—

TEN HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES,

Among them the *very best pair* of Carriage Horses in the State. All the stock of

HOGS AND CATTLE

On the Farm. Amongst the Cattle are several fine MILCH COWS.

All kinds of FARMING UTENSILS, and the BEACH extending from New to Old Topsail Inlet, with the Boats, Seins, &c., &c.

The sale will be positive, and the terms very favorable.

OWEN HOLMES,
Topsail Sound, New Hanover County, N. C.

March 9th, 1859.—156&28-ts.

1859. SPRING TRADE. 1859.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRY GOODS NOW OPENING AT

BIRDSEY & ROBINSON'S,

RICH BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;
Challic De Laine Robes;
Jaconet and Organdie Muslins;
French, English and American Prints;
Parasolls, Mitts, Shawls and Mantillas;

Everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which was bought low for *cash*, and will be sold accordingly. All persons in want of goods will find it for their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, on

March 23. BIRDSEY & ROBINSON.

**INK