# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859.

☞ Our cotemporary of the Fayetteville *Carolinian* cannot understand our position on the subject of Conventions. We cannot help it. We think that our cotemporary's inability to understand us, however, furnishes no excuse for its attributing to us language we never used. It says, in its last issue: "We thought that while our cotemporary was receiving *so many communications in favor of a Convention*, that the *Carolinian* should not be slighted in such a *reign of plenty!*" We never said nor intimated any such thing as the *Carolinian* attributes to us. There is no such language in the columns of the *Journal*. What we did say was in the following words: "We have been frequently asked about a Convention, and have received some communications upon the subject." The *Carolinian* does not seem to depend much upon understanding us. Its imagination appears to supply it with all it wants. We never said we had received so *many* communications, nor did we ever say that they were in *favor of a Convention*.

Our cotemporary judges rightly when it says that communications must have been written by individuals and not by the party. Communications are *generally* written by individuals, always we might say, without risking our reputation for bashfulness. But we presume that the "private intelligence from three Counties in the district," upon which it predicated or partly predicated its unqualified assertion that the party does not desire a Convention, was also communicated by individuals, unless it was mysteriously wafted by the atmosphere, or rapped out by a spiritual medium.

The Journal is *not* surprised at the want of bashfulness or the boldness of assertion on the part of its cotemporary. The editors of the Journal have seen too much of that sort of thing to be surprised now; they have also heard it said and have been somewhat inclined to believe that the exhibition of these characteristics is not unfrequently graduated in an inverse proportion to the breadth of the basis upon which they rest. They form a ready capital, dispense with examination and ignore regard for the opinion of others equally interested, they also make free with the *motives* of those so unfortunate as to differ from them in opinion.

The *Carolinian* says: "We are not to blame for the ignorance of the *Journal* respecting the wants of the party." That is so. The *Journal* is willing and able to bear its own blame, whatever that may be: and the Editors are altogether too humane to saddle their ignorance upon the shoulders of their already over-burthened cotemporaries. Whether the District knows the *Journal*, or the *Journal* the District, is another question. A good many of the best Democrats in it read our paper, and have continued to read it for years. We trust they will do so for many more.

### North Eastern Railroad.

The Annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Eastern Railroad was held at the Bank of Charleston, on the 6th inst.

A. F. Ravenel was re-elected President with the old Board of Directors. From the President's report we have the following statement of the Company's operation for the fiscal year ending the 28th February, 1859:

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|---|---|
| The Receipts, from all sources have been | $220,013 74 |
| The Operation Expenses for same period | 123,868 93 |
| Excess | $96,144 81 |

which is equivalent to nearly five per cent. on the present cost of the Road ($1,944,802 42,) towards which it has been applied.

The bonds of the Company exceeding in amount the subscriptions to its stock, bear an interest of 7 per cent, and the payment of this interest, together with the sums still necessary to complete the construction of the road leave no funds to be applied as dividends to the stockholders, *until the receipts of the road can be brought up* to $320,000, which the President confidently anticipates at no distant day. The completion of the Charleston and Savannah Road, which will virtually be accomplished by the close of the year, will be of great value to the Northeastern Road as well as to every seacoast route North and South of it.

The President refers to certain anticipated North Carolina connections in the following terms, to which we ask attention:—

The projected Road from Cheraw to the Coalfields of North Carolina demands our especial attention, as its construction must render this and the Cheraw and Darlington Road among the most profitable in the country, and prove of vast importance to the City of Charleston. Our trains now run daily from this to Cheraw; at a distance of twenty-two miles from the latter the projected Road will intersect the Wilmington and Rutherfordton Road, now being constructed, and render our market accessible to the products of the extended country through which it passes. By the completion of this and other links of Road which are contemplated—and some of the latter are actually in progress—we shall eventually be in connection with Knoxville, Tennessee. The terminus of the proposed Coalfields Road will be at some point on Deep River, where the mineral productions of of that region are found in almost in exhaustless supply. To this point, it is probable that a Road will be built from Raleigh—which will then open a new, most direct and attractive route between Charleston and New York.

☞ Our friend Tumbro, of the Wilson Ledger, a "good looking" young man of a "warlike spirit," says that during a recent visit to Wilmington, "through rain and blue horrors above and below, and under a *borrowed* umbrella, we steered for the Journal office, to see our friend FULTON, whom we found 'busy as a bee,' with hat and coat off, a pen in each hand and one under each ear, collecting the news of the world into a thimble."

How this world is given to—being mistaken. We never could keep more than one pen in our lives, and that a mighty poor one; and as for the thimble, where the deuce would an unfortunate single individual get a *thimble?* We mean, of course, a thimble with "historical associations;" a thimble that had been graced by the touch of beauty; that had shod the end of a pretty, tapering finger. They do say that friend Tumbro is desperately disposed; has a way of talking about female gear, and *may be* so rash as to dispose of his personal liberty to some fair wearer of crinoline and wielder of thimbles, bodkins, scissors, etc., etc. Well, he has our best wishes. Tumbro is a clever fellow, and would make a good, affectionate, intelligent and obedient husband, spite of his "warlike spirit."

Seriously, though, we are pleased to find that Mr. Tumbro enjoyed his trip to Wilmington, which place we trust he will visit often, and he may be assured that no matter how busy we may be, we will still be happy to see him.

### The Newbern Progress.

The Associate Editor of the Journal intended most certainly to have referred to one of the most pleasant incidents of his visit to Goldsboro' last week—his meeting with Mr. Pennington of the Newbern Progress, whom he found in good spirits and as jovial and "progress"-ive as ever. He was also pleased to learn that the Progress is prospering, as it is bound to do in the hands of its persevering and energetic proprietor, who belongs decidedly to the age of progress.

By the way friend Pennington has started a very excellent Weekly Progress—a neatly printed and well-filled sheet, which he affords at a low rate for cash.

WAYNE SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that the trial of Starling, for shooting Mrs. Cotton, has been removed from Wayne to Lenoir county.

Court will commence in Lenoir on Monday, the 18th instant.

The Newbern *Progress* remarks, with truth, that Solicitor Houston is becoming quite popular in his new sphere. He is bound to be so.

### The Sickles Trial.

On Thursday at ten o'clock this trial commenced in fact, Mr. Ould, United States District Attorney, opening for the prosecution, stating what he expected to prove and why he looked for a verdict against the prisoner. He expected to show that several shots were fired by Sickles at intervals of time between them—that the circumstances were such as to prove, not hasty passion, but deliberate resolve—not the excitement of temporary insanity, but of premeditated revenge. Mr. Ould spoke forty-five minutes. The counsel for the defence waived their privilege of opening, until after the evidence for the prosecution had closed.

The witnesses for the prosecution, thirty-one in number, were then called, eighteen of whom answered to their names as follows:

Dr. Cooledge, Dr. Stone, Richard N. Downer, Francis Doyle, Thomas E. Martin, P. V. R. Van Wyck, Joseph Dudrow, Abel Upshur, Edward M. Tidball, C. McCormick, John M. Seely, Jr., Jonah D. Hoover, R. J. Dillon, of New York, Thomas Woodward, Reuben Worthington, James N. Reed, Henry Hepburn.

The following thirteen failed to answer to their names: Eugene B. Pendleton, Hon. Richard Brodhead, of Pa., Hon. Geo. Enstis, Daniel Dougherty, of Pa., Barry Hayes, of Pa., Ed. C. West, of N. Y., Hon. Hiram Walbridge, of N. Y., E. W. Cone, of N. Y., Welcome Beebe, of N. Y., C. K. Alburtus, of N. Y., Hon. J. B. Haskin, of N. Y., Ambrose C. Kingsland, of N. Y., and James Pumphrey, of Washington City.

EVIDENCE OF J. H. REED.—James H. Reed was the first witness placed upon the stand. Was present at the death of Mr. Key. As he was passing up that part of Pennsylvania avenue near Madison Place heard loud talking. His eye fell upon two gentlemen near Gunnel's house. They were from four to six feet apart, and soon one of the men raised his arm gradually and steadily, and witness saw a pistol. At first it appeared to have a direct aim at the corner of the house, but in an instant witness saw it was aimed at the other man, who was trying to avoid the aim. He fired, and the parties moved forward some twenty feet. When they got twenty feet from the first position, the man shot and retreated, the other following him, and the former running round a tree crying "murder," "murder," "murder," and "don't shoot me." The man with the pistol then snapped the pistol, and it did not go off. When in the middle of the street the man fired the second time. Just before the second fire, witness saw the man shot at throw something at the man with the pistol, which passed through the air slowly and hit the man with the pistol, falling at his feet. Just at that moment the second shot was fired. The man shot at cried something, which witness did not distinctly hear, but the words "shoot me," or something like it occurred. The third shot was then fired, and the man shot at twisted round on the pavement and fell. The other then went up to him and snapped several times within two or three feet of his head.

After the first shot the man with the pistol went back, some twenty feet, followed by the other. Then the man shot at retreated and got behind the tree where the other followed him, snapping his pistol. (The Court here allowed the jury to take a recess.) Mr. Key left the tree after the second shot, gathering himself up and exclaiming he was shot. His face was then toward the pavement. After deceased reached the pavement the third shot was fired. Witness was on the south side of the avenue, 30 or 35 paces from the parties. Mr. Key fell about 25 feet from the lamp-post.

*Cross-examined.*—Witness dealt in coal and wood.—Had seen Mr. Key before. Did not recognise either of the gentlemen, however. After first shot saw parties running from the club-house. Did not understand the loud talking which first attracted his attention. Key did not touch Sickles. The thing thrown by Key came slowly, and passed at right angles from where witness stood. The second shot was simultaneous with the throwing. The first parties who approached after Key fell were those who bore his body away. Key and Sickles were at no time nearer together than four feet. Key fell on his elbow.

P. V. R. Van Wyck, Edward Delafield, Jr., Joseph Dudrow, Richard N. Downer, C. W. McCormick, T. E. Martin, Francis Doyle, Abel Upshur, Edward M. Tidball, were examined on Thursday.

Van Wyck's testimony adds little to that of Reed.—Heard three pistol shots, but not in very rapid succession. They all might have occupied about two minutes.

EVIDENCE OF EDWARD DELAFIELD, JR.—Edward Delafield testified that about two o'clock he was going west, on the south side of the avenue. Saw Daniel Sickles coming down Sixteenth street, on the east side, he spoke to a man on the corner. Heard a pistol report, and Key exclaiming "Don't shoot me, don't murder me!" Key then came up to Sickles and took him by the hand, thinks the right hand, and Sickles threw him off, and fired again. Then persons ran up from Club-house. A man placed his hand on Sickles, and Sickles threw him off and fired again, placing his pistol at Key's breast. People then came and bore Key off, and Sickles went up Madison place with another man.

Joseph Dudrow's testimony differs little from that of the preceding witnesses. Richard N. Downer says, that when Key had fallen, Sickles asked, "Is the damned scoundrel dead?—is the damned rascal dead?" T. E. Martin's testimony had nothing additional, save that Sickles said, when snapping his pistol at Key's head, "He has violated my bed."

Doyle, Upshur and Tidball mainly confirmed what had been testified to by the balance of the witnesses.

It will be seen by our despatch, that the testimony for the prosecution closed yesterday.

On Friday the fifth day the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was continued. Thomas Woodward, Coroner, Eugene Pendleton, Dr. Coolidge, Dr. Stone and Charles Winder being sworn, and Reed and Van Wyck re-called.

The Coroner's evidence simply states how he found the body of Key at the Club-house, what was in the pockets, etc., the only matter of any apparent importance being the fact that there were no weapons found upon the body.

The evidence of Pendleton presents little or nothing new. He saw and details the facts of the shooting of Key pretty much as the other witnesses has done.

Dr. Coolidge testifies to having made an examination of the body of Key at the Club-house on the Sunday of the shooting. Dr. Coolidge describes the different wounds. One, which he says was mortal was made by a ball entering the left side between the tenth and eleventh ribs, breaking the eleventh rib, cutting the under edge of the spleen, making a deep groove through the upper end of the kidney, and entering the large lobe of the liver within half an inch from the great vein of the liver. It then went through the diaphram, and passing through, broke the eighth rib on the right side and lodged under the skin. Found that another ball had passed through the right thigh, just where the buttock joins it. In answer to a question, Dr. Coolidge said that he thought Mr. Key must have been in a semi-recumbent position, on his right side, with his shoulders higher than his hips and inclined to the right, when the fatal wound was given.

Dr. Stone confirmed the testimony of Dr. Coolidge.

Charles Winder simply stated that he assumed charge of Key's body at the club-house until the Mayor came.

Reed and Van Wyck were examined with the view of fixing a fact already stated by them—that at the time of the killing, Sickles had a pistol and Key had not.

After some little sparring between the District Attorney and Mr. Ratcliffe, one of the lawyers for the defence, the evidence in chief for the prosecution was declared closed.

On Saturday, the sixth day, John Graham, the well-known criminal lawyer of New York City, opened the case for the defence. Discarding his flights of fancy and figures of speech, his language shows that the course of the defence is to admit the killing, but plead the provocation—to represent Key as "beseiging with the most evil intentions, that castle where, for their security and repose, the law had placed the wife and child of his neighbor." Which means, being interpreted, that Key who was in the street, was making signs to Mrs. Sickles, who was in her own, or her husband's house. Mr. Graham proceeds to say that "the injured husband and father rushed upon him at the moment of his guilt, and under the influence of frenzy, executes upon him a judgment, which was as just as it was summary." That is to say, he shot him to death with a pistol.

After this, comes a beautiful appeal to the feelings of jurors as husbands and fathers, with illustrative quotations from Othello, etc., and incidental but matter-of-course animadversions on the employment of an extra counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Graham spoke for over two hours, and we suppose eloquently. The examination of witnesses for the defence commences today.

The Norfolk (Va.) Argus states that a gold coin, of very ancient appearance, some $16 or $18 in value, was recently ploughed up in a field on Tar river, Nash county, N. C., by a negro boy, who at first thought it to be nothing more than an old brass button. The place where it was found is said to have been a battle-field in the revolutionary war.—*Exchange paper.*

The coin above referred to was found on the lands of Mr. Simon Gay, of Nash county. It is a good deal worn, the milling and lettering around the edges being gone, although the devices in the centre are quite distinct. On one side, we remember it had a Greek cross with a rampant lion and a castle quartered in the divisions formed by the limbs of the cross. We suppose it to be an old Spanish doubloon, with the arms of Leon and Castile, the lion and castle. It was originally an ounce we suppose, but does not now contain much over two-thirds of that weight of gold. Mr. Gay was so kind as to show us this coin some time since, but beyond the queerness of finding it we saw nothing very remarkable.

### Theatricals in Albany.

We notice that Miss Amy Frost, and Mr. and Mrs. Elmore, all well-known and popular performers on our stage, are now playing in Albany, New York, at the Gayety Theatre just opened there, and, judging by the following extract from an Albany paper, with decided success:

MADE A HIT.—The new Theatre in Green street.—The house last night was crowded with one of the most fashionable audiences we have seen inside of a Theatre in a long while. The company is excellent. Not a single "stick" in the whole party. "London Assurance" was placed upon the stage in a most unexceptionable manner. Miss Frost's Lady Gay Spanker is one of the best we ever saw. She is a dashing actress, and took the house by storm. Mr. Elmore's Sir Harcourt was capitally done.

☞ Since the accident to the Cochituate aqueduct, by which the Bostonians have been deprived of the water which they had dammed for their own particular use, the aqueous fluid has been at a premium, and the majority of the modern Athenians have been forced to resort to the use of New England rum as an economical beverage.

J. Q. (John Quincey) Adams is teaching dancing school at Darlington Court House. Mr. A. "teaches all the latest and most fashionable dances, in the most correct and approved style." So an advertisement in the Darlington Flag informs us. Who'd 'a thunk it?

☞ Mr. Sylvester M. Chesnutt, formerly Engineer and Superintendent's Clerk of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, has been appointed Route Mail Agent between this place and Richmond, Va., in place of W. L. Qualls resigned, at same salary, $1,000.

We have no doubt this will prove to be a good appointment, and that Mr. Chesnutt will give satisfaction to the department and to the public.

### Post Office Department.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 6th inst., says:

Postmasters' accounts for the quarter which expired 31st March, are coming in rapidly, and pass into active hands for settlement. During the last quarter, the Auditor's office attached to the Post Office Department has received 28,946 letters, sent out 17,205 letters, and audited 28,917 postmasters' accounts.

☞ We met our friend Judge Heath in town today—we say our friend, for we realy cannot see how any one can meet Judge Heath without feeling towards him as a friend. He is in capital health and spirit

☞ The following communication was crowded out of our paper on last Saturday:

KENANSVILLE, APRIL 6TH, 1859.

*To the Editors of the Wilmington Journal:*

MESSRS. EDITORS: The first Superior Court in our Judicial Circuit was held last week in the county of Duplin, His honor, Judge Shepard, presiding. But little progress was made on the civil docket, the whole week being mainly devoted to the trial of the State docket, and the great cases of the term being that of the State vs. Clem and Andrew, slaves of Wm. E. Hill, Esq., for the murder of the young and unfortunate Boyett; the grand jury failing to find a true bill against a third party, many believing him to be equally or more guilty—Owen, the slave of Maj. Kenan. The prosecution was conducted by the State's Solicitor, Mr. Houston, assisted by Messrs. Wm. H. Washington and D. K. McRae, and the defence by Messrs. J. G. Wright and Eli W. Hall, and argued on both sides with signal ability.—Without any invidious comparison of his effort with those of his associates and opposing counsel, your correspondent cannot refrain from alluding to that of the talented and distinguished gentleman from Newbern, Hon. Wm. H. Washington. Judge, jury, the bar and the very large and intelligent audience, all concur with entire unanimity in the sentiment that his address on this occasion was characterized throughout by the most consummate ability. Calm, clear, deliberate, its irristible logic, unimpaired by any declamatory flourish in the short space of forty minutes it did is work, removing the shadow of doubt and leaving every mind profoundly impressed with the power of the orator who had addressed them. The defendants were convicted and sentenced to be hung on Friday, 22d of the present month.

DUPLIN.

For the Journal.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., APRIL 7TH, 1859.

*Messrs. Editors:*—A friend has kindly handed me a Charleston paper, containing the following article copied from the Selma (Ala.) Sentinel, of the 30th ultimo:

"ARRESTED.—A negro man who says he belongs to a Mr. Kenan, in North Carolina, was arrested by Marshal Dedman, and committed to the guard-house on Saturday last, to await a requisition from the authorities of North Carolina. It is said this negro, with others, killed a white man in No. Carolina, and was run off to Alabama to help him out of the clutches of the law. The negro is a fine, likely yellow fellow, and has been working in the city at the carpenter's trade since about the first of January last."

As Major Kenan is absent from home, I deem it but an act of justice to him to correct the statements of the Sentinel. As was stated in a communication in the Daily Journal of the 6th inst., a few days after the murder he was brought before two of the magistrates of the county, (and I may say as respectable men as there are in the county,) and after a thorough examination, was discharged; whereupon, Major Kenan had him confined in prison for several weeks, in order that if there was any testimony against him, it might be brought to light; and when he sent him to Alabama, he gave notice to the friends of the deceased and the public generally, that he was going to send him, and that if any testimony was ever obtained against him, he should be brought back immediately. So, we see, he was not run off to Alabama to help him out of the clothes of the law. If I deemed it necessary, I could get a certificate from every man in this village and vicinity, certifying that what I have here stated is strictly true.

Yours truly, J. D. S.

### The Pennsylvania Fugitive Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Last night evidence was adduced to show that Daniel Webster, the alleged fugitive slave, confessed to the officers who conveyed him from Harrisburg to this city, and others, that this was his first visit here. This testimony, after a long argument, was submitted, and completely overthrew the most important evidence for the defence. The evidence closed at midnight, and the counsel occupied six hour in summing up the case. The commissioner will render a decision this afternoon.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Webster, the alleged fugitive slave, was discharged this evening by the commissioner, on the ground that his identity was not proven. The colored population are making a demonstration by carrying Webster on their shoulders through the streets.

A Western paper, after noticing a melancholy instance of intoxication—a man trying to cross a street like a a bull-frog—says: "We left him ruminating upon the principle of horizontal propulsion, 'with corn-juice' as a motor.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8th,—A. M.

The Sickles trial is progressing. Ten witnesses for the prosecution were examined yesterday.

### One Day Later from Europe.

PORTLAND, ME., April 8th, 1859.

The steamship Indian arrived at this port yesterday, with dates from Liverpool to the 23d ult., one day later. General and commercial news unimportant.

Cotton had partially advanced ⅛d. per lb., with sales for the past three days, including last steamer's reports, 31,000 bales. Breadstuffs were quiet. Produce steady.

### Three Days Later.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8, 1859.

The steamship Canada was signalled this morning. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 26th ult.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8th, 1859.

The steamship Canada has just arrived, with dates from Liverpool to the 26th ult.

Cotton was firm, with an advance of ⅛d. per lb.—Sales of the week 70,000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions dull. The money market was slightly more stringent. Consols for money closed at 95¾ a 95⅞.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 9th, 1859.

Further details by the steamship Canada, state that Austria conditionally assents to the assembling of a peace Congress. Sardinia insisted upon being admitted to the Congress, which was acceded to by France.

It is believed that the British Ministry will be defeated on Lord John Russell's amendment to the Reform Bill. The London Times supports Russell's motion.—[Russell's amendment, amounting to a new bill, contemplates a greater extension of the elective franchise than that contained in the bill introduced by the Derby administration. In plain terms it is more Democratic.—JOURNAL.]

### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 26, 1859.—Cotton—Sales for the week 61,000 bales:

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|---|---|
| Fair Orleans | 8 1-16d. |
| Middling Orleans | 7⅞d. |
| Fair Uplands | 7 7-16d. |
| Middling Uplands | 7 1-16d. |

Stock at Liverpool 347,000 bales, of which 308,000 are American. Flour very dull. Wheat steady. Corn dull; prices easier but quotations unchanged. Rice firm at 23s. a 26s. Rosin dull at 4s. 5d. a 4s. 11d.—Spirits Turpentine firm and holders demand an advance. Quotations 40s. to 41s. 6d.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9th, 1859—A. M.

The evidence for the prosecution on the Sickles trial closed yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9th, 1859.

The Steamship Quaker City has arrived here from Minatitlan, the Gulf terminus of Tehuantepec Transit Route, with later dates from Mexico. Miramon had appeared before Vera Cruz, but finding himself out-generaled had retreated, but his retreat was cut off. A large liberal force was investing the Capital, which was expected soon to surrender. Mr. McLane, U. S. Minister, had arrived at Vera Cruz.

### Further News by Steamer Indian.

PORTLAND, April 7.—The Royal mail steamship Indian, from Liverpool on the 23d, has arrived with one day's later European dates. Her intelligence confirms the pacific report by the New York.

The House of Lords has rejected the amendment of the matrimonial law legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The debate on the reform bill was progressing. Sir Lyton Bulwer made a masterly speech in favor of the bill, denouncing all concession to the working classes. Mr. Dowling, the United States Consul at Cork, had been officially recognised.

Several places had been named for the projected peace Congress. The Times thinks that Aix-La-Chapelle will be finally selected.

The Paris Moniteur says that Russia proposed the Italian congress with a view to prevent a disturbance of the peace of Europe. It will be constituted of plenipotentiaries from France, Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia, and will meet at some neutral town. The French government have signified their consent, but the Courts of London, Vienna, and Berlin have not been heard from in official reply. There is no basis yet agreed upon for negotiation.

It was rumored that there was to be a grand review of the army at Paris in a short time.

The Moniteur also announces that hereafter the Emperor will grant, in council of State, authority for opening Protestant houses of worship in Paris.

The Neapolitan exile Poerio will be naturalized on his arrival in Piedmont, and will enter Parliament on the first vacancy.

The continental letter writers describe the uninterrupted preparations in France, Austria and Piedmont.

Cotton closed firm at an advance of ⅛d.—sales of three days 31,000 bales.

Flour closed dull at 10s. a 12s. 3d. Wheat closed quiet but firm for the best western; western red, 5s. 9d. a 9s. 4d.; western white, 8s. 7d. a 10s.; southern white, 10s. a 10s. 9d. Corn closed dull for yellow, but slightly higher for white. The latter is quoted at 7s. 2d. a 7s. 5d.

Beef, firm for choice, but dull for inferior. Pork dull and slightly lower. Bacon dull. Lard quiet.

Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Rosin dull at 4s. 8d. a 4s. 9d.

Consols (Wednesday morning) 96¼ a 96⅜.

The announcement of a project for a peace congress on the Italian question, and the fact that France had agreed to it, caused a general belief in the maintenance of peace and much buoyancy in the funds; but a vague rumor at the close that Austria dissented, caused distrust and partial reaction.

### Important from Mexico—Miramon's Retreat from Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—The steamship Quaker City, from Minatitlan, with California dates of the 21st March, has arrived. Her Pacific advices are unimportant.

The Quaker City brings the Vera Cruz mails of the 1st instant, containing highly important news. It appears that Miramon, on the 18th March, appeared before Vera Cruz with his advance guard of about three hundred men.

After reconnoitering the defence of the preparations he fell back upon the main body of his army then encamped at Mediline, nine miles from the city. The women and children of the city had been transferred to the shipping, in view of an approaching attack.

In the mean time Miramon sent a force of 1,200 to take the town of Alvarado, but finding proper preparations there to give them a warm reception, these also returned to the main camp without making an attack.

Miramon, finding himself outgeneralled at all points, broke up his camp on the 27th, and commenced a retreat on the capital; with what result had not transpired at Vera Cruz when the Quaker City left. It could hardly be supposed that his retreat would be without serious obstacles, as Gen. Ampudia, with a large force, was behind him (at the National Bridge, it was believed) to cut him off.

The latest advices from the capital state that General Degollado was at Tacubaya with 4,000 men. Other bodies of liberal troops had surrounded the capital, which it was expected, would soon surrender.

Minister McLane arrived at Vera Cruz on the first of April, amid great rejoicings in consequence of his arrival, and the retreat of Miramon.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Postmaster General has, by letter, informed the Boston committee that $12,000 must be deposited in specie for the rent of the Summer street post office, and $600 for the expense attending the removal, after which the order will issue restoring the office to State street.

It is asserted in usually reliable quarters that after the 30th September next, the mails will be carried between New York and San Francisco by the Nicaragua instead of the Panama route, the contract to continue until the 30th of June, 1860, the end of the present fiscal year, leaving Congress to determine, meantime, what shall be done after that date. The authority for this contract is claimed under the law of 1845.

The jury in the Sickles case is generally regarded as a good one, it being composed of some of the most respectable citizens of the District of Columbia.

### Pacific Railway Suit.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6th.—It is reported by way of Marshall, Texas, that the State suit for forfeiture of the Southern Pacific Railroad charter, has been decided in favor of the company.

### The Great Fire at New Orleans—Further Particulars—Loss $1,000,000.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—The fire previously mentioned, not only consumed the the lower Cotton Press, with 10,000 bales of Cotton, but spread to the adjacent dwellings, and raged with the greatest fury, defying the attempts of the firemen to check its progress. Four squares, containing about seventy houses, were destroyed. A small portion of the Cotton was saved, and the estimate of the loss so far is very nearly a million. The damage is supposed to be well insured.

### Another Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Another destructive fire occurred here to-day. A large warehouse, filled with produce, and five other buildings were consumed. Loss $200,000—mostly insured.

### Arrival of Lord Lyons.

AUGUSTA, April 8th.—The English steamer Curacoa arrived yesterday at Annapolis. Lord Lyons, accompanied by Lord Napier, reached Washington last night.

Captain McIntosh relieves Stribling at Pensacola.

### Municipal Election.

BROOKLYN, April 6.—The charter election here yesterday resulted in the success of the whole democratic ticket. The majority for Powell as Mayor amounted to nearly 3,000.

### Execution in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 8th.—The four convicts under sentence of death in this city were executed to-day at eleven o'clock, A. M., in the jail yard. Fully 30,000 spectators witnessed the execution, and every available point of sight was crowded. There was no disturbance of any kind. Cropps confessed that he committed the deed for which he was convicted.

SERIOUS ASSAULT BY A FREE NEGRO.—A free negro named Kit Huffman, committed an assault upon a white man, named Ramsay, near this town, on the afternoon of the 6th inst. We learn that they were in a field together, when a difficulty occurred between them, which resulted in Kit giving Ramsay a severe blow on the head with some heavy weapon. Kit was arrested and placed in jail. Ramsay is not expected to live.

*Fayetteville Carolinian, 9th inst.*

COLD WEATHER.—We had another visitation of winter weather yesterday, so cold that ice was formed early in the morning. The thermometer stood at 62 deg. on Tuesday at 3 P. M. and at 36 deg. on Wednesday at 6 A. M., a fall of 26 deg. in 15 hours. Of course much damage has been done to gardens and fruit.

There was frost again this morning, but the atmosphere is now becoming milder.

*Fayetteville Observer, 7th inst.*

AN UNEXPECTED FORTUNE.—Several years since, Jose Martinez, "the son of poor but honest parents," left his native city, Buenos Ayres, and came to Boston to seek his fortune. Not finding the article sought for, he bound himself an apprentice to learn the art of sailmaking and soon became a good workman, making friends at the same time of all with whom he had acquaintance.—Thus he worked along cheerfully several years, earning a good living. A few weeks since he received a letter from Buenos Ayres, informing him that a rich relative had bequeathed to him money and estates worth two or three hundred thousand dollars, and urging his immediate return. Prompt to the call of duty—what an agreeable duty—he sails this day in the bark Emily Wilder, Capt. Swift, for Buenos Ayres.—*Boston Traveller, 5th.*

On the first day of the Sickles trial one witness said he was disqualified in consequence of the relation he bore to accused. On being asked what that relation was, he stated that he two was a married man.


*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 soreness 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.


# AUCTION SALES.

**By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.**

*Valuable Real Estate at Auction.*

ON TUESDAY OF APRIL COURT, 26th proximo, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) I will sell at Exchange Corner, at 9½ o'clock, that valuable House and Lot known as the

*FRANKLIN HOTEL,*

situated on Red Cross, between Front and Second streets.

March 31, 1859.—175-1t—31-ts.

**NOTICE.**

AS I HAVE LEFT ELIZABETHTOWN, and returned to my residence on South River, I will say to all persons addressing me on business, to address me at Cypress Creek, Bladen County, N. C. W. A. MELVIN.

March 25, 1859.—30-4t.

**PLANTATION GOODS.**

DENIMS, Cotton and Linen Osnaburgs, Marlboro', Palmetto, Dido, Randolph, Choctaw and Chickasaw Plaids and Stripes. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

April 8.

**FANCY DRESS GOODS.**

BERRAGE de LANE, Chally, Poil de Chievre, Muslins, Prints, Organdies, Jacconets, Berrages, Granadines, Ginghams, Robes of various materials and Silks. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

April 8.

**HATS! HATS! HATS!**—Wholesale buyers, take notice. We have

Negro Wool Hats, by the case or dozen.
Canada Straw of every grade, by the case or dozen.
Palm Leaf Hats at all prices, by the case or dozen.
All grades of high and low crown Wool Hats, by the case or dozen.
Cassimere, Cashmeretts and Fine French Hats, of every style, quality and kind, at the Bazaar of Fashion.

The whole assortment of soft, fine and common Fur Hats is very large and complete, at

FRED. J. MOORE'S, 61 Market St.

Buy your goods where they sell at *the Lowest Prices.*

April 7.

**TOBACCO.**

SUNDRY CHOICE BRANDS, for sale in quantities to suit, by D. SMITH, Jr.,

March 29. Front street, No. 2 Granite Row.

**AN ELEGANT SOFT FELT HAT,**

WEIGHING ONLY 2½ OUNCES;
PACKED IN HANDSOME MOROCCO CASES;
Can be carried in the pocket;
The lightest and finest Hat made;
Just received by Express a new lot.
Call and see them, at the Hat and Cap Emporium.

CHAS. D. MYERS,
April 11. 34 Market st.

**SPRING GOODS.**

WE HAVE been selling rapidly from our Spring Stock. Ladies are invited to call soon. Bargains are daily offered by HEDRICK & RYAN.

April 7.

**MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.**

BLACK LACE SHAWLS and Mantillas;
White, Fancy, and Black Berrage Shawls;
Fancy Chally Shawls;
White Embroidered Muslin Mantillas;
White and Black Lace Capes. For sale by

April 8. J. S. WILLIAMS.

**MR. I. ALEXANDER**

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the public in general, that he has a full assortment of GOLD WATCHES and fine JEWELRY. He guarantees every article he sells to be of the best gold, and latest style and pattern of the first Manufacturers in New York. Mr. A. returns his thanks for past patronage, and announces his full determination to continue what he has undertaken, viz: To sell fine gold goods, of all descriptions, at New York wholesale prices; and to sell his goods to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country for what they really are. Mr. Alexander does not sell watches for $150 which really cost only $80; neither does he charge such exorbitant prices for other goods in his line as you have been accustomed to pay. The people say he sells the best goods for the least prices.

The public have found in Mr. A. a Jeweler who sells his goods at fair prices, and it is an established fact that two out of every three patronize him. He has introduced a remarkable change in prices, and the public are bound to acknowledge what is due to the man who has produced such wonderful changes in so short a time.

Mr. A. sells WATCH GLASSES at 15 cents apiece; $1 a dozen, wholesale.

April 8, 1859.

**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,**

*HARTFORD, CONN.*

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.....CHARTER PERPETUAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Authorised Capital,** | $1,000,000 |
| **Capital Paid in,** | 500,000 |
| **Surplus,** | 300,000 |

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in Bank, | $13,455 22 |
| Cash in hand of Agents and in transit, | 54,827 09 |
| Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,) | 15,000 00 |
| Bills Receivable, amply secured, | 73,174 55 |
| 2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, | 250,412 00 |
| 2,200 " " " " New York, | 197,750 00 |
| 710 " " " " Boston, | 74,620 00 |
| 100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri, | 10,000 00 |
| State and City Bonds, 6 per cents, | 74,245 00 |
| Rail Road Stocks, | 16,250 00 |
| United States' Treasury Notes, | 14,055 00 |
| | $803,769 86 |

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON, ALBERT DAY, JA