THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1859.

County Court.

September term of New Hanover County Court convened at the Court House in this town this forenoon, Jas. T. Miller, Esq., presiding. We know of nothing of public importance to come up for trial this term.

The Newbern Delta.

This paper, which, however, can plead youth and inexperience as an excuse for its mistakes, takes occasion in its issue of the 9th, to assume the character of a mentor, in some matters, which, had it reflected better, it would probably have let alone. Alluding to an article in the *Journal* of the 6th instant, headed, "What is it to Us," said article being a reply to or explanation of one similarly headed in the Raleigh Democratic *Press*, the *Delta* says, "the Wilmington *Journal* also of the 6th inst.,—same day of the *Standard*,—contains a transposed edition of the *Standard's* article," etc., etc. The *Delta* simply makes the slight mistake of saying that the *Journal* of the 6th, is the same day with the *Standard*,—it was the day before, and published the day before the *Standard* reached Wilmington. The *Standard* of the 7th contained an article similar to that in the *Journal*, so far as the statement of facts in reference to State printing at the disposal of the Governor was concerned. It is not strange that these facts correctly stated should look very much alike in both papers. As for the fight between the *Standard*, *Press* and Warrenton *News*, we have nothing to do with it, and have said so more than once. But any attack upon the Democratic Executive of the State is certainly another thing, as are also any reflections upon able and reliable Democratic candidates like Messrs. Shaw and Scales, who had been endorsed by the Democrats of their respective Districts in Convention assembled, whence it must appear that denunciations of, or reflections upon these gentlemen must extend to the Democracy of their Districts; for be it known, that Dr. Shaw lost no votes—he polled *more* than he did before, and we rather think that Mr. Scales held his own too.

If the Editor of the *Delta* had reflected a little, perhaps he would have seen the absurdity of the following remark contained in his article now under consideration?—"Now, notwithstanding that the *Journal* appears to have accepted the commission of Aid-de-Camp already, we must first look at things, while we ask, "What is it to us!"

We must have accepted it before it was tendered, then, although the *Delta* insinuates that we accepted it in pursuance of a call in a number of the *Standard* received *after* our acceptance, sort of prophetical doings as one might say!

No one who knows anything of the relations of the *Standard* and *Journal* would suspect them of any private understanding, and as little would any person, at all acquainted with the course of the *Journal* suspect it of playing second fiddle to anybody. Its way is to *be independent*. Its conductors have lived too long to make noisy professions of such a thing.

We assure our Newbern cotemporary that we offer these remarks in all respect and kindness. The editor of that paper has been sick. We are pleased to see that he is better and able to attend to his duties. But his illness has interfered with his "keeping the run" of matters and things generally, while upon some in particular he may not yet have been posted.

The Warrenton News.

We have no disposition to do the *News* the slightest injustice, neither is it our custom to *insinuate*, as the *News* appears to charge. In the hurry of moving, and in the difficulty of handling papers, or of writing, incident to a disabled hand, we have not paid that careful attention to the articles of the *News* that we would have done under other circumstances, and unfortunately the papers containing the "Plain Truths" series have, from the same cause, been mislaid. What comments we make we wish to make understandingly. Would it be asking too much of our friend of the *News* to request him, if not very inconvenient, to favor us with a copy of each of those numbers of his paper containing the articles referred to, and then we shall endeavor to point out the particulars of our disagreement with the *News*, together with our reasons for such disagreement.

By the way, we take occasion to say that the *News* has not, to our knowledge or belief, assailed Gov. Ellis and if our article headed "What is it to us?" is understood as conveying that impression, it fails to convey our meaning correctly.

☞ We are happy in the prospect of having a day of rest to-morrow, for as the matter stands we pursue knowledge under difficulties, cutting out copy and writing editorials by proxy, or sometimes making odd pencil-marks after a new system invented by ourselves.

To others besides us the day's rest will be welcome. Among the toiling millions of this country, and of Europe many a stiffening sinew will be relaxed; many a wearied frame will have an opportunity to recuperate; many a family, seperated during the week will have a chance to be reunited and be enabled to cultivate the kind feelings appropriate to the domestic circle.—Many an one, to whom no earthly thing affords consolation may return to-morrow from the house of God, with a spirit strengthened and refreshed by a participation in the holy exercises of religion, and a study of the sacred promises of the Bible.

Daily Journal, 10th inst.

☞ The Republicans have carried Vermont. They have always done so even when they called themselves "Whigs" or "Americans."

The following from the Petersburg *Press*, comes very near to expressing our own views upon Judge Douglas and his position. We do not and cannot agree with Judge Douglas' Harper manifesto, but at the same time he is not either an Abolitionist, nor is his position as bad as Black Republicanism, nor anything like it:

> We have endeavored to show the objections to Judge Douglas' dogma of territorial sovereignty, with enough of precision to satisfy the most careful or the most careless of readers, that we condemn it from beginning to end. Heartily as we condemn it, however, we cannot subscribe to the sentiments which the enemies of Judge Douglas have industriously propagated—that it is as bad as or worse than Black Republicanism—or Black Republicanism in disguise.
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> We see neither in the dogma itself, nor in the argument by which it is sustained, nor in the political life of Stephen A. Douglas, the smallest evidence of hostility to the South, her institutions or her rights. We see in it no marks of sectionalism or fanaticism. Nothing of the sort. Judge Douglas makes no appeal for the negro. He proclaims no war between the sections. He advises no course of legislative prohibition against slavery. He does not, with the Wilmot provisoists, insist on the duty of prohibition. He claims for Southern men the right to be heard in the territorial legislatures, as much as Northern men. He makes no discrimination between slave property and other property, bringing all property, of all kinds, under the same general rule.—Whether or not his doctrines would operate against the interests of the North more than the South, is a question far too nicely balanced for hasty conclusions.

Tarboro' Branch Rail Road.

We regret to learn that no further action will be had on our Rail Road, until the Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the W. & W. R. Road in November next. It seems that the estimated cost of the Branch will exceed the limit specified in the call meeting, and the Directors do not deem it advisable to proceed further, without the sanction of the Stockholders.

There must be some mistake in the above paragraph, which we clip from the Tarboro' *Southerner*. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the W. & W. R. R. Co. have advertised for proposals for the grading of the Branch Road to Tarboro. It may be that the amount required for the completion of the road will be larger than at first contemplated. But it appears to us that the Directors are disposed to go on with the work. At all events, so it would seem from their advertisement.

☞ The speech of Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, which we publish in this evening's JOURNAL, will amply repay perusal. It breathes the right spirit. The commencement will be found on the first page.

☞ Last evening we passed the old building on the corner of Front and Princess streets, from which the *Journal* was issued for so many years, where it started, struggled and grew to such maturity as it now possesses. The old partitions were all down. the very stairs were gone—the floors with the marks and stains of years, with the very footprints worn into them, were taken up and replaced by others fresh from the mill—simply boards and nothing more. All the interior, with which the associations of long years had made us familiar, was gone, rubbed out, removed, one large room left. It will be an improvement, no doubt, but it made us sad to look upon it.

The former *Journal* office must be quite an old building. Its present very worthy owner, Mr. Bettencourt, does not remember when it was built, or even when it was new, although its walls are firm and sound. We rather think it must date back into the last century considerably—indeed it may not be impossible that it belongs to the Revolutionary era.

It was a dwelling-house once, and its old walls have resounded to the feeble wail of infancy or the gay laugh of sportive youth. And there has been sorrow there and death; and there have been silent grief or more ostentatious mourning. There must have been many aspects of life presented by the changing tenants of that old house in its duration of three quarters of a century, and even we, quiet as we have moved on in the old tenement, have not been without our changing moods there—our hours of deep dejection or renewed hope. But all these things are passed now, so far as the old house is concerned—still, as we pass by the impulse to turn and go in, is almost irrepressible; and again, whenever we look over an old file of the *Journal*, our mind inevitably reverts to the old place where this article was penned, or that little squib thrown off—we can then see the little room above the engine, with all its dim and dusty accessories; and, casting a regretful glance over the past, and a somewhat doubtful one over the future, we turn to pursue our way, in a mood that is more than seriousness, but can hardly be called melancholy.

Daily Journal, 10th inst.

☞ We notice a communication signed "Morganton," copied from the *Salisbury Watchman*, into the *Charlotte Bulletin*. That communication assumes a good many things which better information or more mature reflection would have caused the writer to withhold, that is, if it were his design to do justice.

As for the market to be found here for produce, we take it that it is about as good as any other of our sister towns. We know, by a comparison of the market reports that as good prices are paid here as in Charleston, for wheat, cotton and corn, and from furnishing the Wilmington reports ourselves, we are enabled to vouch for their genuineness. But "Morganton" complains of the want of a more extensive shipping interest at this point. Well, perhaps, he has a right to, but we don't think so. Our rates of freight are lower the year round than they are from Charleston, and we could ship every bushel of Western N. C. wheat in two or three weeks, if required to do so.

"Morganton" chooses to make it his business to reflect upon the Senator from New Hanover, as being hostile to the N. C. Railroad and the Western N. C. Railroad. He seems to forget that the N. C. Railroad owes its very existence, in a great measure, to the gentleman in question. That he was opposed to the Danville connection, is so, not simply in the interests of Wilmington, or of his own road, but in the interests of the whole system of State improvements. When the friends of the Western Extension could not agree among themselves, as to what they wanted, how could they expect the people of the high-tax-paying county of New Hanover to assist in *forcing* something upon them? Did the Burke interest in the last Legislature really want the Western Railroad carried beyond Morganton, (not the correspondent, but the county seat)? We don't think it did, much as "Morganton" fusses about the matter.

If the writers who talk so largely about the amount of money given to Wilmington, for which the West pays taxes, etc., would only bear in mind that the whole amount of State interest in both our completed Roads, with a line of over 320 miles in length, is six hundred thousand dollars, while the interest of the State in roads West of Raleigh is *ten* times as great, perhaps they would see that their large talking is somewhat ridiculous, if not more so. But some who write most extensively, talk most loosely. They know little of the facts, and care less about the accuracy of their statements. The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road, about which "Morganton" talks so much, is a great State work, not a Wilmington work alone. The subscriptions of counties along the line go to show the interest taken in it by as many, and as populous, and as productive counties as those traversed by the North Carolina Railroad.

We make no war upon the N. C. Road. We seek no war with it. It is our interest as well as our pleasure to cultivate friendly relations with the people of all portions of the State, especially with those of the centre and west; but with those actuated by the spirit that seems to pervade the production of "Morganton," we see no use in attempting to hold any terms. He growls for a purpose of his own. To those who are liberal and fair-minded, we address our remarks, not to those who are *designedly* hostile.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER.—This work is progressing favorably. We learn that Mr. Morris has now a force of some ninety hands, and hopes to be able to pass boats through by the 1st of January. If his force could be augmented to 150 hands, the probabilities of attaining this result would almost amount to a certainty. For reasons which will be easily understood, Mr. Morris is anxious to obtain as much slave labor as possible, as being more reliable than free labor, especially free white labor, owing to the fact that white laborers leave at any time, just as the notion takes them.

THE CROPS.—A letter from a friend in Statesville, Iredell County, informs us that they have been blessed with fine weather and every appearance of good crops in that section. The wheat crop has turned out remarkably well.

ANOTHER DAILY.—There is talk of a new daily paper about to be started at Goldsboro'. Goldsboro' is a handsome, thriving town, a good point for news, and contains its fair share of very clever, enterprising people, yet, still while we should wish success to any progressive movement like that spoken of, we should not be without misgivings in regard to its success. Mr. Chapin, of the Carolina City *Times*, is spoken of as the Editor.

☞ At the municipal election held in Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday last, the Democrats carried their tickets for City officers by a respectable majority. Last year the Opposition carried the City by a decided majority.

A THING TO RECOLLECT.—Never slam a door when you close it. It is a shure mark of vulgar manners.

DEATH OF A VETERAN PRINTER.—Colonel Samuel Green, believed to be the oldest printer in the Union, died at Hartford, Conn., on the 6th inst., in the 92d year of his age. He served his time at the printing business in New London, Conn. The Register, which for many years was known as Green's Register, was commenced by his father, Timothy Green, in 1785. In 1790 his son was associated with him and it was published by "T. Green & Son." Upon the death of his father he continued this publication until 1838 when he retired from business on account of advanced age.

From the St. Paul Democrat, August 24.

Speech of Horatio Seymour in St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Nigger and the Slave Trade—Purity of Democratic Principles—Spread Eagleism—Growth of the West—The South and the Union.

Concert Hall, on Monday evening, was crowded to its utmost capacity by the substantial citizens of St. Paul, men of all political parties, to hear ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York, address the Young Men's Democratic Union Club on the political questions of the day. The announcement of the meeting was not made until late in the afternoon, yet every seat in the hall was occupied and the aisles densely crowded.

Gov. Seymour on entering the hall was warmly greeted. He was introduced to the audience by the President of the Club, William Sprigg Hall, Esq., in a brief address, in which the great services of Governor Seymour to the country and the democratic party were glowingly recounted. Governor Seymour then took the stand, and for an hour and a half held the audience spell bound, as it were, by his persuasive eloquence and convincing logic. He was interrupted only by enthusiastic busts of applause, and upon his conclusion was greeted with six as hearty cheers as ever issued from the throats of the same number of men.

Gov. Seymour, on rising, said:—Friends and fellow citizens: Although we live in different States of this confederacy; although our homes are more than a thousand miles apart, I have a right to address you as citizens of a common country. It was with some reluctance that I consented to speak to you in a partisan character. Since I have left my home in the far East I have had many invitations to address meetings, and have had occasion to value the good opinion of those who do not think as you and I do touching great political issues; and it is, I repeat, with some reluctance that I put any line of difference between them and me. And, on the other hand, holding my views with all sincerity, I could not deny myself the pleasure of meeting assembled the democrats of the young State of the West—your own beautiful State of Minnesota. (Applause.) While traveling over this great country my heart has grown warm—and dead indeed must be the heart of any man that would not—and I have been taught in some measure to reconsider my political views. While in solitude of that travel, while on the great lakes and passing over the fertile plains of the West, and witnessing everywhere the progress of the country and prosperity of the people, no thoughtful man can help asking himself what he should do to further and uphold the great and glorious institutions of our confederacy. (Applause.) We, of the East, look upon your political action, citizens of Minnesota, with peculiar interest.—When we come here we see many familiar faces and meet those with whom we have been personally acquainted. We know from whence they have come, what has brought them here, the hope that animates them. All these are familiar to us, and we sympathize deeply therefore, with your condition, hopes and fears. You have come here not only to influence your own destinies, but your policy will tell upon every State of this mighty confederacy. Placed as you are at the head of the great Mississippi, you exercise and will continue to exercise a great influence, not only upon the Northwest but upon the whole country. (Cheers.) Thoughtful men look forward to the time when the political power of the States will be transferred to the great West. We at the East labor under some disadvantages. There is a marked difference between the views and sentiments of men from N. York and the men from Virginia and South Carolina.—From the outset they have been distinct communities. But it is not so here in this great bread valley; this land where people learn to forget their prejudices. And we look hopefully to the day when the great political power of the country shall be placed in the valley of the mighty Mississippi. What is to be the future of this State? Are you who are now laying its foundations—who are building up its destinies—who are making its public opinion—are you to be men to love your country and cherish its institutions; to hold broad, generous views; or, on the other hand, are you to be men swayed by local passions, local prejudices and local interests? Are you laying the foundations of your State with a stern and strict regard to the fidelity of the State to her obligations, and to the vindication of her good name from any aspersions against her honor and integrity? These things are looked to in every part of this Confederacy. (Loud applause.) Are you, at the outset, doing that which will tell favorably for many a long year upon the morals of your State, upon your character and upon your institutions? For I tell you, when States or individuals swerve from doing what is strictly right, they inflict a deep and vital blow upon their character and reputation—one that will tell against them for many a long year. (Applause.) Let us look a little at the history of this great land of the West. Why, the men yet live who lived before our country was—before our country's first foundations were laid.—We did not number more than three millions then. See what has taken place during the lifetime of those men. Within that time we have achieved our national independence, formed the institutions of our country, and have grown to be recognized as one of the greatest powers of the world. In the lifetime of living men our numbers have swelled from three millins to more than thirty millions. Men yet live who in their youth barely heard of this great and beautiful land of yours; and yet, I come here to-day, and as much as I have heard of Minnesota and of your own beautiful city, I am wonder struck when I find that with a growth of but six or seven years, St. Paul has become one of the most prosperous cities to be found anywhere in the length and breadth of these United States. Why, if we could recall again the great and good men who were chiefly instrumental in creating our nationalities, how would they be struck at the splendid results which have been achieved by your enterprise? Those were the men who loved their country, and who shed their blood at Charleston and Yorktown and Saratoga; who never dreamed in their wildest dreams that the result of their labors and sacrifices would be so great and so glorious. And, yet my friends, at this very moment, when in the enjoyment of prosperity that has never been vouchsafed to any other people—when we have a prospect before us exceeding my language to describe, there are some dark clouds in our horizon—there are some things that admonish us that the prosperity of this country and its continued greatness opened upon the wisdom and morals of the people. You are about to enter upon an election, local in some respects, but national in its influence. I am a stranger to your candidates, and am therefore unable to speak of your men.—But it is important that at the outset of your political career, as one of the States of the Northwest that will exert a peculiar influence over the destinies and fortunes of our country, that you should lay deep and broad the foundations of your future policy, upon a firm and enduring basis—one of sound principles and exact justice to every portion of this great country. I am no bigoted partisan. I do not stand here to assail and denounce the views and motives of those who may differ from us in our political principles. I am willing to say that the virtue and patriotism of our country are fairly enough divided between the parties throughout the length and breadth of our land. But while I respect the feelings and motives of my friends who may differ from us, at the same time I am settled in my convictions that they are wrong and we are wright; and it matters not, my friends, how earnest a man may be who holds a wrong principle, the evils which logically follow the enforcement of wrong principles are in nowise mitigated by the fact that the man who acts upon them does so upon the sincere conviction of their propriety. I ask the privilege of speaking to you of the great instinctive and distinctive differences which exist in the organization of the two great political parties. We are charged on our side, not unfrequently, with loving and cherishing wrong. It has been my fortune to hold office, and in doing so, it has been my lot to bring upon my head the severe condemnation of political opponents. I have been charged with being a very bad man—that I wanted every body to get drunk, because I could not agree with them on the subject of a coercive temperance bill; and because I would not agree with them touching the policy to be pursued in reference to the great stream of emigration that has flooded our land—and I wish I could see it again coming, bearing upon its tide strong arms and hopeful hearts. (Applause.) No person would think in looking over this country, that there would be anything but love. But we hear men in certain portions of these U. States denounce as bitterly and as heartily as if they were our enimies instead of being our brethern and citizens of this common land of ours. Why is it that good men have been taught of late years to cherish something like a hatred toward their fellow countrymen because they chance to live in circumstances and under institutions different from our own? Why is it that we are forgetful of the cost at which our liberty was achieved? Why is it that the very institutions which have contributed so much to our great prosperity are held in such light regard? Now, I am a Northern man, standing on Northern soil and speaking to Northern men, and on speaking of the South—though I believe with the North that they have men among them who are selfish—yet after all, as a body, I recognise them as patriotic men, who love their country, as brothers of my own, men whom I wish to have live in the kindly memories of every citizen of this great and glorious land (applause): therefore, in speaking of the origin, rise and history of this difference between Northern and Southern men, I shall speak of the faults of the North, as I consider it in good taste and true manhood to speak plainly to those who hear me and kindly of those who are away. (Applause.)

When our fathers, on common battle fields were struggling for common rights, slavery existed in all our colonies; there was no exception; it was on every rood of ground. We had no difficulty on account of slavery, then, in achieving our independence. But since that time slavery has been abolished over more than half of this land of ours. It is now in comparatively contracted limits, and now we hear that it must lead to alienation of the people and the disruption of this great confederacy. I fear that we of the North are unjust, and not altogether courageous, in our treatment of our brethren of the South. How came slavery in these United States? Who brought the negro from Africa? The South never had ships. The men of New York, where I came from, the men of Massachusetts, and the men of Rhode Island, were those who stole them from their homes and brought them over to the shambles here. (Applause.) Who laid the foundations of slavery which underlie the institutions of many of our States? The time was when, over the whole length and breadth of this land of ours, the people did not recognise the black man as having any political rights. Now, my friends, that is just as true of Massachusetts as of South Carolina, and Judge Taney, in so stating, merely stated a historical fact, and known to be so by every student of history. The other day in looking over papers which came into my hands, I found an original document, a bill of sale for a slave from a man in Massachusetts to a man in New York, and that paper throws a most remarkable light over this whole question of slavery. It commenced thus:—"To all Christian people to whom these presents may come, I, Mark Rose, sell my slave," &c. The people of Massachusetts held that no persons were entitled to any political privileges unless they were Christians; and they went further than that—they held that no one was entitled to political privileges unless he was the right kind of a Christian. (Laughter.) They held the views which laid the foundation of slavery in the theology of that time. They sold Quakers into slavery—they sold the family of King Philip into slavery. These were the sentiments that existed in the North in our early days. When the constitution of the United States was formed, when the delegates from the different States met in convention, the question of slavery was there, and it was asked when shall the slave trade be put to an end? Georgia says, now; Virginia says, now; South Carolina says, not yet; Connecticut, not yet; Rhode Island, not yet; Massachusetts, not yet; and New Hampshire said not yet—the slave trade is profitable. (Laughter.) If you will read Minot's "History of Massachusetts," you will learn that the great business of New England at one time was the manufacture of rum—pure rum (laughter); and when they made rum, they took it to the coast of Africa and exchanged it for slaves. (Laughter.) The slavers land their cargoes on some unfrequented shores of the Southern coast, and forthwith the entire South was charged with complicity in the slave trade. But they do not at the same time tell you that the slave ships are fitted out from New England ports—that they glide out to sea on their nefarious voyages beneath the shade of Bunker Hill. (Loud applause and laughter.) The political power of our country is in the hands of the free States. The population of the country increases at the rate of a million a year; of this increase the North receives over seven hundred thousand. This large majority of the yearly increase has given the North her strength in the confederacy.—How came the North by this excess of the increase? At the outset we were equal—then we were all slave States. Now, what led to the abolishment of slavery in the North, and thus gave us the basis of our present strength? I will tell you, my friends, and you all know it to be so. The democratic party under Jefferson inaugurated the wise and benificent policy of inviting the laborer of the world to plant himself down upon the great and fertile plains of our country. Under this policy the emigrants from Europe flocked to the Northern States, because they found in their soil and climate, and in their institutions, a more congenial home. So you see, my friends, that it has been under a policy inaugurated by Southern Statesmen—a policy which found its most bitter opponents at the North—that our section has become all-powerful in the government. We have now a majority in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, and in the Electoral College; but the census of 1860 will show that two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives, and an overwhelming majority in the Senate, represent free States. Is this a time, and are these the circumstances under which an "irrepressible conflict" shall be waged against the people and institutions of the weaker section? When the South was strong and we were weak, they furnished us no precedent for the course of action we now propose to pursue against them. (Cheers.) These being the truths which history teaches, and standing here as I do, at the very head waters of the mighty Mississippi, whose arms lock our country together, teaching us a perpetual lesson of fraternal love and union, I beg you to pause before you enter upon a sectional warfare which will rive asunder those whom God has joined together. (Cheers.) Before you do this look at history and see if the South has ever hesitated to uphold a single measure which was calculated to advance the whole country, although in doing so they have built up the North instead of the South. There is an instictive difference between the two parties. The democratic party is a let alone party—the republican party is a meddling party. (Deafening cheers.) It is a great deal easier to denounce other people for their sins than to reform ourselves—it is a great deal easier to obtain political power by inflaming the passions and prejudices of our neighbors, by denouncing men a thousand miles away, than it is to gain influence by governing our walk in life by the principles of justice or the dictates of a sound patriotism. (Cheers.) Is it not too true that the reverse of this has been hurtful to the morals of our people—and hurtful to the pulpit, of which I speak with all reverence, and to the holy doctrines which should issue from the sacred desk? (Cheers.)—Is it not too true, my republican friends, that a rifle for Kansas or a curse for the South has weighed more in the political scale than private virtues or public service? (Tremendous cheers.) Whence comes slavery? We have seen who prolonged it. Now, my friends, do you ever stop to enquire who upholds it? It is sustained by the firm of "Weaver, Wearer & Planter," and two of the partners live up North. (Cheers and laughter.)—Every one knows that but for the looms of New England and Old England it could not live a day. The loudest denunciations against slavery are made by men with cotton shirts on their backs. The most fervent pulpit exhortations against slavery come from men who wrap themselves for repose at night in cotton sheets; who lay their heads upon cotton pillows, and go to sleep thanking God that they are better than the men "down South." (Laughter.) I was called upon some years ago, while Governor of New York, by a deputation of Quakers from Great Britain, to lay before me a "testimony" against slavery. As they wished I listened to them. We afterwards fell into a conversation, and the question arose why the people of Europe were so oppressed and burdened so heavily by taxation. We attributed it to the differences in their language—the great number of nationalities divided by imaginary lines—the petty jealousies and strifes, and consequent necessity for maintaining large standing armies. We then spoke of the blest condition of Europe if all these rival governments could be moulded into one, speaking a common language, having common sympaties, with no custom houses to annoy, and no standing armies to threaten; and my Quaker friends warmed with enthusiasm at the glorious picture, and expressed the earnest wish that such a day might dawn, for with it would come the true millenium. "But," said I, "when all this has been achieved, suppose some man should rise up in England, and say that all this genial fellowship among the nations, this community of interests and of language, shall be destroyed unless serfdom be abrogated in Russia and polygamy in Turkey. What would you say regarding such a man?" "Say," said the Quakers, "we would say that he deserved the anathemas of all good men, as a traitor to the best interests of mankind, for doubting that God, in his own way, and in his own good time would work out a remedy for all these wrongs."—"Now," said I, "my friends, when we drew this picture of Europe it was not all fancy. I described the broad land which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Go two thousand miles over this land, and no custom house shall stop you—travel to its farthest limits, and you shall see no standing armies—you shall hear a common language and shall feel a common sympathy. Then you shall know what it is to live upon a great, broad continent where there is brotherhood unalloyed by your hatreds and antipathies. Why, therefore, do you come here to teach us the language of strife? (Long and loud applause.) Now, my friends, to make the application:—Had we from the beginning been arrayed one State against another—had we disregarded our community of language and of interest, and fostered the hatreds and jealousies which we are now taught to cherish, this beautiful Minnesota would yet have been a wilderness, the painted savage would yet glide down the noble Mississippi, and the waters of that mighty cataract, whose thunders I now almost hear; that by the art of man has been taught to leap forth to their labors at the rising of the sun and retire to their rest at its setting, would still pursue their precipitous course undisturbed. (Applause.) But I am keeping you too long. I stand before you to night impressed with more than ordinary feelings. I never knew the greatness of this country of ours until now. I never knew before of the vastness of this great valley, whose beginnings you hold in your hands, nor appreciated the influence which it is yet to exercise upon the destinies of our country. And therefore it is that I now most earnestly entreat you, as you are about to enter upon an election not altogether local, and which is to affect your position in the confederation of States, to cherish and sustain those principles which are founded upon a love of our whole country, and whose influence will tend to cement it more closely together. You have seen the great men of this republican party go up to their National Conventions. When the roll of the States was called, there was no man there to speak for the State where Washington was born; there was no man to answer for the State where Jackson's ashes lie; there was no man to respond when the land of Sumpter and Marion was called. (Applause.) But how will it be when our next democratic Convention is held? You will see then no such spectacle as this. When we call the roll of States which compose this Confederation, every commonwealth from Maine down to young Minnesota, and still younger Oregon, will attest the nationality of our party by the presence of its representatives. (Cheers.) The Atlantic will shout forth to the Pacific, the great lakes to the Gulf; and when we shall nominate our candidate for the Presidency, the loud voices of the representatives of the whole nation, will name the man who will administer its affairs for the next four years. (Loud cheering.) Let me tell you, my fellow citizens, that those who may anticipate political success, basing that hope upon agitation and upon injustice, will most certainly be disappointed, because their expectations are not founded upon those great principles of magnamity, wisdom and patriotism which underlie the political questions that now agitate our country. And I beg and exhort of you, the people of Minnesota, and you, especially, the young men of Minnesota who have the future for your heritage—you who are about to lay the foundations of a great State—to enroll it in the proud list of democratic commonwealths—of States devoted to the maintenance of the Union—and that, with them, you will seek to uphold every star and every stripe in our national flag—may it wave forever. (Deafening applause, with six cheers, during which the distinguished speaker took his seat.)

Ex-Governor Gorman and Gen. Shields followed in a few brief remarks, and upon their conclusion the club adjourned.

Gov. Seymour was afterwards serenaded by the Young Men's club, at his quartes at the Winslow House.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, October 1ts, 1859.

$336,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 624 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	6 Prizes of	$2,000
1 "	50,000	15 "	1,000
1 "	30,000	74 "	500
1 "	16,000	143 "	400
1 "	10,000	20 Approximations	8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $16,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C.
Sept. 12. 1859. 63-3-1y

RECEIVED TO-DAY,

PER SCHR. WM. A. ELLIS, from New York:
10 bbls. City Mess Pork;
5 " C. Sugar;
5 " Eating Potatoes; New York Hams, Cheese, &c. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Sept. 9th S. E. Cor. Market & Second Streets.

FLOUR.

15 BBLS. WACHOVIA FAMILY;
15 " Fayetteville Super, just received. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Sept. 9th S. E. Cor. Market & Second Streets.

POWDER AND SHOT.

25 KEGS RIFLE AND MUSKET POWDER;
150 bags Shot for Rice Birds. For sale by
September 10th. ZENO H. GREENE.

GUNNY BAGGING & ROPE.

30 BALES BAGGING and 200 coils Rope, in store and to arrive. For sale by
Sept. 10th W. H. McRARY & CO.

"MAKES SINGER'S STITCH."

WHEN ANY OF THE MANY MACHINES NOW OFfered to the public, have so much of excellence that the venders of them can say, "It makes *Singer's stitch*"—*that*, they would have you understand, is recommendatory enough. So far as it goes, very well. Those who may think of purchasing a Machine for Plantation or Family sewing, should bear in mind the fact, that the *reputation* of a thing, is not *the* thing *itself*. To make Singer's *stitch* requires a combination of numerous ingenious patents, *belonging exclusively to I. M. Singer & Co.*, and are *used only in the construction of their Machines*, all *imitations* to the contrary, notwithstanding. And the PERFECTION of this stitch is only realized through and by the combined patents aforesaid. The working parts of their family Machines possess the same excellencies as belong to their Higher Priced Machines—the only difference being in the fact that they are not used for so great a variety of *heavy* work.

The Family Machine, Price $50, with all the improvements, and entirely original designs, will be introduced into our establishment during the present month.

Particular attention is called to the new "Transverse Shuttle," Letter "A." Machine. As yet, no imitations of *this* Machine are made public.

O. S. BALDWIN, Agent for
Sept. 10, 1859—3-1tw I. M. SINGER & CO.

GROVE ACADEMY, NEAR KENANSVILLE.

THIS SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED for the reception of Pupils on the 15th September.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Elementary English Course,	$10
Advanced do. do.	15
Classical and Mathematical Course,	20

Pupils thoroughly prepared for College, for Teaching, or for Business. Board in respectable families $8 to $9 per month. Applications must be addressed to
Rev. JAMES M. SPRUNT, Principal.
Kenansville, 1st Sept., 1859. 305-6t-eod—1 3t

P. ARMSTRONG'S
PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

LABOR SAVING—THE WORK OF THREE HANDS DONE BY ONE WITH EASE.

THE ABOVE MACHINE is warranted to wash clothes without damaging them in the least, and all the Agent asks, to sell every family a Machine, is a thorough examination. I have the Rights for Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and New Hanover counties. Any person wishing to see the Machine will please call at the *Farmer's House*, near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, where he will take pleasure in showing all the particulars.
H. M. BISHOP, Agent.
July 19. 47-6m—268-2m

HANDS WANTED.

THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD Railroad Company wish to hire
FIFTY HANDS,
to work on the Track, and with Gravel Train. Good prices will be paid.

Application to be made to the undersigned, or, in his absence, to Mr. D. S. Cowan, Treasurer.
JOHN C. McRAE,
Chief Eng'r W., C. & R. R. R.
Wilmington, N. C., 31st August, 1859. 304&1-1m

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

SOMETHING NEW.
COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.
SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.
Patented January 4th, 1859.
No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.
1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and references given. E. T. BARRY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.
June 20th, 1859.—244&43-1awly

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.
Messrs. E. T. BARRY & Co.—*Gentlemen*:—
THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.
Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,
July 15.—46-tf M. LONDON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Europa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9th, 1859.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at this port yesterday with dates from Liverpool to the 27th ult.

Her news is wholly unimportant.

It is reported that France is preparing transports for one hundred thousand men, to rendezvous opposite Dover.

Later from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Sept. 12th, 1859.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., has arrived. She brings no news of importance.

European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31st, 1859.

COTTON—Sales for the past three days 23,000 bales; on Speculation 2,500 and for Export 2,500 bales, closing with an advancing tendency: and in some cases an advance of 1-16d. had taken place. Middling Orleans 7 1-16d; Middling Uplands 6 14-16d.

Flour is dull—prices are easier, but quotations remain unchanged. Wheat very dull; red 7s. 6d. a 9s.; white 9s. a 9s. 9d. Corn is steady; mixed and yellow 5s. 6d. a 5s. 9d.; white 7s. a 7s. 6d.

Provisions have a declining tendency. Rice is quiet.

Rosin is steady at 3s. 9d. a 3s. 10d.

Spirits Turpentine steady, but heavy.

News from Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—A special dispatch to the Bulletin says that the Denver City Express of the 2d had reached Leavenworth. At a late meeting at the former city, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, embracing a detailed description of the gold regions and wants of the inhabitants; and praying for an Indian agency, a military post, and a wagon road from Denver City to Salt Lake City.

The Vermont State Elections.

MONTPELIER, Vt., September 7.—We have to-day returns for representatives from 92 towns, which show the election of 79 Republicans and 10 Democrats, while in three there was no choice.

In thirty-three towns the majority for Hall for Governor is 3,256. Last year his majority in the same towns was 3,259.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—The overland California mail of the 15th has arrived. The town of Vallacto, in Calaveras county, was destroyed by fire on the 13th.

The Atlantic and Pacific railroad convention was to be held at San Francisco on the 20th of September.—All the Pacific States and Territories are expected to be represented.

Later from Jamaica, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 7.—An arrival brings advices to the 15th August.

The Colonial Government had presented an appeal to the Home Government for military reinforcements to protect the Northern portion of the island against the negro rioters and robbers.

The Trinidad report of the sugar crop is 40,000 hhds.

From Jamaica.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—An arrival from Jamaica brings advices to the 15th ult. Reinforcements were to be asked of England for the better protection of the northern part of the island against negro riots. There was a prospect of saving the steamship Parametta, before reported ashore.

An American Vessel Fired on from the Spanish Fort at Tarifa.

BOSTON, Sept 10.—The barque Armenia, from Constantinople, which arrived here this morning, reports that, while passing the Straits of Gibralter, she was fired on twice, from the Spanish fort at Tarifa. The first fire was a blank cartridge and the second round shot which passed through her main-topsail.

TERRIFIC PUN.—The other day a friend of ours having listened to the act of a man who died of a colic produced by eating a watermelon, rolled up his eyes, and exclaimed:

"Wate (r) melrn coli (c) fate!"

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 65
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 56
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,415 00
2,200 " " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,	74,020 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,	14,035 00
	603,763 [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON,	CHARLES BOSWELL,	JOY ALLYN,
ALBERT DAY,	HENRY KENEY,	JOHN P. BRACE,
JAMES GOODWIN,	CALVIN DAY,	CHARLES J. RUSS.

H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.
H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y*

BALE ROPE.

100 COILS BALE ROPE, best quality. For sale by
Sept. 6th WILLARD & CURTIS.

ICE—ICE—ICE.

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of ICE every day at sunrise, closing at sunset, except on Sundays, when it will positively close at 9 A. M.

ICE will not be delivered after time of closing except in cases of sickness.

TERMS CASH, *without deviation.*

TICKETS can be procured and deposits made by those who desire.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by physicians or members of the visiting committees.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
April 1st, 1859. 176-6m—32-6m*

COFFEE—COFFEE.

200 BAGS RIO COFFEE;
50 do. Laguayra Coffee;
50 pocketts Old Java do.;
25 bags St. Domingo do. For sale at New York prices, by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Sept. 6th.

SALT! SALT!!

500 SACKS Liverpool Ground Alum Salt, in good order and for sale by
Sept. 7th HATHAWAY & CO.

HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, TWENTY DIFFERENT STYLES.
July 16. HEDRICK & RYAN.

WHISKEY—WHISKEY.—100 bbls. "Roanoke" Common WHISKEY. For sale by
Sept. 1. WILLARD & CURTIS.

FLOUR—FLOUR.

120 BBLS. FAMILY;
150 bags family and superfine—from Charlotte Mills, Concord Mills, &c. For sale by
Sept. 7th W. H. McRARY & CO.

CRACKERS.—Sugar and Soda, fresh, in store and for sale by ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.
Aug. 9th

FOR WHOLESALE BUYERS.

300 DOZEN WOOL HATS; new styles and colors for men and boys. 200 dozen soft fur Hats, high and low crowns. 100 dozen moleskin, and stiffened Hats. 500 dozen assorted colors, qualities and styles of Caps, some entirely new, for Men and Boys. 100 dozen Umbrellas of every style and quality. 50 dozen assorted canes, also Misses', Children's and Infants Hats and Flats, Riding Hats, &c., &c., which we offer to Country Merchants, on as favorable terms as any similar Establishment in the country.
Sept. 10. MYERS & MOORE.
Wholesale and Retail Hatters.
34 Market St.