THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1859.

New York Democratic State Convention.

The Convention of the Democratic party of the State of New York, which assembled last week at Syracuse, commenced with a row and ended quite peaceably.

A State ticket was nominated consisting of candidates for the offices of Comptroller, Attorney General, State Engineer, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Delegates were also appointed to the Charleston Convention. The New York Herald undertakes to classify the preferences of the delegates so appointed, viz: 26 for Dickinson; 21 for Douglas; 8 for ex-Gov. Seymour; 9 for ex-Secretary Guthrie; 1 for Secretary Cobb; 1 for Postmaster-General Holt; 2 for Mr. Buchanan, and 1 for ex-Speaker Orr. The New York Day Book says: "We imagine the classification is all guess work. Indeed we know of one or two put down for Mr. Douglas who are not Douglas men. The worst feature about selecting delegates thus early, it strikes us, is the opportunity for bargaining, which it leaves a chance for."

We agree with the *Day Book*, and although, we are fully aware that the elements in North Carolina are different from what they are in New York, we must be aware that politicians in either place are but men with human frailties, and that the prayer not to be led into temptation is one that fits the circumstances of the best of us. We are opposed to any premature meeting of the State Convention of North Carolina.

We shall give the resolutions adopted by the New York State Convention, and the delegates to the Charleston Convention, appointed by that body, in our next.

A TWO-POUNDER.—We received to-day through a gentleman of this place, a pear raised in Brunswick county by T. L. Hall, Esq., which weighs thirty-two ounces. We rather think there is a spirit of emulation abroad among the fruit. We used to hear of pound pears, but pound pears are not a circumstance any longer.

DOWN ON SHORT MEN.—"Old Bullion" is said to have said before he died, "Douglas can never be President, Sir, never be President. His coat-tail is too near the ground—too near the ground, Sir." The narrative of another garment used to be "too short."

☞ We do wish that the compensation of Superior Court Judges was sufficient to warrant those who accept that position, in retaining it. There is nothing more calculated to lower the *prestige* of the judicial position, than the too common occurrence of gentlemen using it simply as a stepping-stone—remaining in office just long enough to acquire the *title* of Judge, and then leaving it. We do not know that any man is to be blamed for quitting a position that duty to his family forbids his retaining, but it does seem to us that all who go upon the bench, are aware of all this before they do go, and if not prepared to abide the bargain, would, upon the whole, do better not to make it at all. If not prepared to stay on the bench, it might, perhaps, be better to stay off. There may be circumstances in particular cases going to explain and excuse this acceptance and retiring from the bench. The retiracy may not have been contemplated at the time of the assumption of office. It may have been brought about by unforeseen events, by failing health or other causes, but still it can hardly be denied that the number of ex-Judges in good health and practice, is too large to permit this charitable construction to cover the whole. We suppose it is human nature, and no particular person or persons can be blamed, nor do we mean to blame any person or persons in particular—we speak of a state of things as it exists.

We see a notice in a cotemporary that Judge Shepard has notified Governor Ellis of his intention to resign at the close of the present circuit. We rather think that Judge Shepard's health is not as robust as his friends could desire, and that this has a good deal to do with his resignation. He is among the best Judges we have ever had, and we shall regret much to lose him from the bench. But, in truth, the labor is severe and exacting, and the compensation wholly inadequate. No doubt several who have gone on the bench, thinking they knew all about it, have found it worse than they had supposed, and have thus been led to an early retiracy, contrary to their original intention.

We want another circuit, and a better rate of compensation. We do not think it good policy to be putting gentlemen on the bench, who find when there that they cannot afford to stay. In England a judge never returns to the bar. His forensic career closes as soon as his judical commences, and rightly we think. We do not favor extravagance, but we think it bad economy to place the salaries of important public officers at a lower rate than the same class of services will command in private life or practice.

☞ About eleven o'clock this forenoon a colored person entered the Journal Office with a large wooden tray, filled with the good things of this life, to wit:—"Rice Birds, Fried Oysters, Havana Cigars and Champagne Cobblers, for the *Journal Office*, from the Harnett House."

The rice birds were fat, crisp and delightful—the oysters were all that fried oysters could be—the cobblers were cool and refreshing, a decided improvement upon nectar, and as for the cigars, we have nothing to say—we are *puffing* one now with great satisfaction.

Our friend Montague evidently knows how to fix things up in good style, and has a good cook.

Daily Journal, 17th inst.

One Hundred Years Ago.

On the 13th September, 1759 General Wolfe fell on the plains of Abraham, crowned with victory, and the ascendancy of the English arms over those of France was established on the Western continent. One hundred years ago and the splendid policy of the great Chatham had given victory to Great Britain on every sea and on every coast, and, by relieving the English Colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America from the dread of French encroachment, rapidly developed that growth in strength and independence of feeling that lead to the American Revolution. The old French war, illustrated by the glory and genius of Wolfe, might almost be called the purest of our Revolutionary struggles.

☞ We are requested to state that Henry W. Miller, Esq., will deliver his great speech on the Eighteenth Century at Clinton, Sampson County, on Tuesday, Evening, November 7th, 1859, being the Tuesday of Sampson Superior Court.

GAS IN NEWBERN.—The *Progress* informs us that gas was first let into the street mains in that town on last Thursday evening, and Pollock, South Front, East Front, Craven, Middle, Broad and Hancock streets lit up. The people, of course, were much gratified.

☞ We are indebted to Wilson Whitaker, Esq., Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, for a complimentary ticket to the next State Fair. The ticket, we learn, has been sent through the courtesy of Messrs. Holden & Wilson of the *Standard*.

☞ We regret to learn that the Elizabeth City *Democratic Pioneer*, has been discontinued for want of patronage.

☞ The Newbern *Delta* is to be merged into the Salisbury *Banner* and the *Banner* is to be published daily and weekly, after about the 15th of October next.

QUERR.—A very well printed, and otherwise well conducted paper in Richmond, Virginia, edited by A. Judson Craine, said to be a gentleman and a man of talent, has the name of John M. Botts, of Virginia, at its head, as its candidate for the Presidency. There is no accounting for things of this kind.

Leigh Hunt.

Speaking of the lately deceased poet and essayist, the New York Tribune says: "His dirge is best sung in his own words," which we quote for their beauty:—

"Blessed is the turf, serenely blessed
Where throbbing hearts may sink to rest,
Where life's long journey turns to sleep,
Nor every pilgrim wakes to weep.
A little sod, a few sad flowers,
A tear for long departed hours,
Is all that feeling heart's request
To hush their weary thoughts to rest.
There shall no vain ambition come
To lure them from their quiet home;
Nor sorrow lift, with heart-strings riven,
The meek, imploring eye to heaven;
Nor sad remembrance stoop to shed
His wrinkles on the slumberer's head:
And never never, love repair
To breathe his idle whispers there!"

Organization.

We see different propositions by our Democratic cotemporaries in this State, all having reference to the holding of a State Convention and the appointment of delegates thereto. Some of these propositions contemplate the appointment of delegates during the present Fall, instead of next Spring.

Now, we have never moved in such matters in this County before March County Court, and we think that in this section the Spring Courts have been the usual, if not the invariable, time for holding meetings for the appointment of delegates, and for other purposes of organization. With all due deference to the opinion of others, we doubt the expediency of holding a State Convention in the winter, and any time before the first of April may be regarded as winter, so far as the roads are concerned, in many parts of the State.

For various reasons we are inclined to think that it would be advisable not to anticipate, greatly, the usual time of holding the State Convention. The canvass cannot commence before May—we mean the personal canvass by the candidates for the office of Governor.—Without undue assumption, we may reasonably take it for granted that the usage of all parties, in reference to the candidates for Governor, will be adhered to by the Democratic Convention in the re-nomination of Gov. Ellis. The main object of the State Convention, then, will be consultation, a mutual understanding of the wants and wishes of the different portions of the State and of the party—the appointment of delegates from the State at large to the National Convention at Charleston, with other matters and things bearing fully as large a reference to national as to State politics.

The Charleston Convention will probably meet in the latter part of May or the beginning of June. It would surely be advisable that the Democracy of North Carolina, in appointing delegates to that Convention, and in passing resolutions amounting almost to instructions to such delegates, should have the benefit of the latest and best information. In the changing *phases* of politics and politicians, few will be able as early as January or February to say what aspect affairs may have assumed before the first of May, or what position self-protection and a due regard to the honor and interests of the South and of the Union may require the State of North Carolina to assume and maintain in the National Councils of the Democratic party.

Our own observation has shown us that delegates appointed two or three weeks in advance are much more apt to attend than those appointed two or three months ahead. We think this is the general experience. When too long a time intervenes, delegates are apt to forget or lose interest. It is on this account that we hardly care to see meetings for the appointment of delegates to any Democratic Convention held before the Spring County Courts, in time to have delegates appointed by or before the beginning of April.

The time and place of holding the next State Convention will be decided by the Democratic State Committee. In submitting these remarks, we do not wish to imply any distrust of their ability to make the appointments in question properly; but we know that the gentlemen composing the Committee are above any little vanity based upon mere pride of opinion, and are only anxious to know the interests and wishes of the party, and to carry them out.

☞ Mrs. Elizabeth Little, aged about sixty years died suddenly on Monday last at the residence of Mr. William Ledge in Edgecombe County. She was well at dinner time and dead before night.

The last Wilson *Ledger*, speaks quite encouragingly of the progress of that thriving town, where Willie Rountree, Esq., is putting up a handsome residence opposite to the *Ledger* office. Further up on the same street a new and commodious building has been opened as a drug store by the Messrs. Thomas. Mr. J. O. Calahan is enlarging his establishment and is a going to add an oyster saloon. A new Baptist Church is going up. Mr. Richardson's new seminary looks more like a house every day. In fact, Wilson is going ahead.

A movement is on foot for a railroad from Statesville to Charlotte. A meeting was held in Statesville on the 7th, and one was to have been held in Charlotte this forenoon. We presume that it was held.

☞ Information has been received of the death of R. P. Waring, Esq., formerly of Charlotte, N. C., but not long since appointed U. S. Consul at St. Thomas West Indies. Mr. Waring died out there we presume St. Thomas is subject to Yellow Fever.

☞ The *Fayetteville Carolinian* of Saturday, speaks of the prospects of its daily issue as highly encouraging. The *Carolinian* Daily, has now been in existence four months and the proprietors regard it no longer as an experiment but as a fixed institution. We are pleased to notice this prosperity in the case of our Fayetteville neighbor.

NOTE.—We have received the numbers of the Warrenton *News* asked for. Mr. Walsh has our thanks.—Will be noticed as soon as we can do so properly.

Where is the last Raleigh *Democratic Press*? It has not got this far.

☞ Judge Russell, of New York has decided that a dog is property. The old English Jurists held differently. We agree with the New York Judge.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.

WORCESTER, Sept. 16.—The State Democratic Convention, in session here, has unanimousiy nominated General Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, as the candidate for Governor, and Stephen C. Bemis for Lieutenant Governor. The following nominations were also made: Secretary of State, Samuel W. Bowen; treasurer, George Demarest: auditor, James E. Esterbrook of Worcester; attorney general, D. H. Mason of Dedham. Caleb Cushing, Issac Davis, Oliver Stevens and James S. Whitney, (all said to be favorable to Douglas for the Presidency,) were chosen delegates to the Charleston convention. The resolutions adopted recognise the principle of popular sovereignty, though endorsing the present administration.

The Steamer Kangaroo at Halifax Short of Coal.

SACKVILLE, Sept. 16.—The steamer Kangaroo, for New York, put into Halifax at six o'clock this morning short of coal. After having obtained 150 tons of coal left for her destination and will be due at New York on Monday. She has 100 cabin passengers and 220 in the steerage.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SACKVILLE, Sept. 16th.—The Kagaroo, has a day's later advices, but as the Nova Scotian company has not forwarded the dispatch, the news is probably of no importance or it would have been expressed.

The New York Democracy.

SYRACUSE, September 15th.—The regular democratic convention nominated the same ticket as ex-Mayor Wood's party, with the exception of the clerk of Appeals. Resolutions were adopted strongly affirming the rights of American citizens, native and adopted, all over the world, and the duty of the government to protect them; and declaring that Congress has no power to legislate slavery into the Territories, or enact a slave code or to prohibit the South from a just share in the benefits of the Territories. The resolutions also endorse, moderately, the national administration.

The convention unanimously instructed the Delegates to the Charleston Convention to act and vote as a unit.

Kansas Affairs.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 15th.—Counter proclamations have been issued by the board of canvassers authorized by the constitutional convention, and Mr. Walsh, the Territorial Secretary, in regard to the reception of the returns. The board of canvassers claim the authority of the convention to be supreme, whilst Mr. Walsh characterizes their proceedings as illegal, under the Lecompton constitution. The returns were directed to John Calhoun.

More Mormon Troubles.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The Utah correspondence of the Traveler, under date of Camp Floyd, August 18th, describes the assassination of First Sergeant Ralph Pike, of the tenth infantry, who was shot dead in front of the Salt Lake Hotel by a Morman named Spencer. The murderer escaped. Pike was a native of Bedford, New Hampshire. His funeral was attended by three regiments of infantry, a squadron of dragoons, a battery of light artillery, and a detachment of sappers and miners. The officers of each regiment, in full uniform, followed in the rear of the respective corps, Gen. Johnson and his staff following in the rear of the whole. Several other assassinations are charged upon the Mormons, and great excitement existed.

The Storm.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—1.30 p. m.—The Telegraph reports that the wires are down in several places, rendering the receipt of despatches almost, if not entirely, an impossibility. From indications it appears that the storm is of very general extent along the Atlantic seaboard as well as inland.

Steam Carriages on Ordinary Roads.

We published sometime ago an account of a steam fire engine which had passed over the turnpike from Bristol to Philadelphia, and which performed that achievement in the most successful and admirable manner. Repeated attempts have been made for years to invent a steam carriage for ordinary roads, and as much as fifty years ago the experiment was unsuccessfully made in France. Even before that time, Oliver Evans obtained, after much difficulty, a patent from the Maryland Legislature to protect an invention of the kind, which, however, proved to be impracticable and valueless. At last, however, a complete triumph crowned the mechanical skill and energies of the age, in the invention of a steam carriage on ordinary roads, which has been brought to such perfection and found so decided a success as to render it nearly certain that, a few years hence, hundreds of them will be in successful operation. Mr. Boydell, an Englishman, has invented this remarkable machine, the great peculiarity of which is, that it makes a railway for itself as it moves along. The *American Railway Review* says that the improvement consists in securing sections of a railway to the wheels of a carriage in such a manner that, as they revolve, section after section is brought under the wheels and held firm for a certain period, and so on, laying and taking up a continuous track for the wheels as they move along. The material devices for effecting these results are said to be very ingenious and simple. The trial took place in Hyde Park, London, by direction of the Secretary of State for Indiana. It was proved that the engine could not only travel on the worst roads, but that the road itself is actually improved by the equal and broad compression of the rails. Though the engine was nominally of twelve horse power, the boilers, says the *Review*, yield steam for an indicator of more than double that amount, and the engine can with ease draw from sixty to seventy tons along ordinary turnpike roads, at the rate of four miles an hour. Attached to the machine, on one of its trials, were five powerful wagons, especially made for the purpose, and which followed every turn of the engine with a serpent-like movement which gave the utmost freedom and flexibility to the whole convoy. It is said that more than once the whole train turned in less than half its length, and that, too, in passing over grass and uneven ground, the wheels making no more indentation than would have been made by an ordinary coal wagon. If such success is attained at the start, what may we not expect, when improvement after improvement shall be made upon the original machinery.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Country Boys.

Country lads often feel that their lot is a hard one.—They see city bred youngsters on their travels and their sprees at the age of fourteen! veritable young gentlemen, with a finished exterior, a segar and a cane. The young farmer at the same age finds himself with a hoe in hand and a cheap straw hat on his head, sweating among the hills of corn. He is frequently envious of his city brother—whisking past him in the cars with kid gloves, delicate ringlets, and plenty of money in his pocket.

Mind your corn, boy; hoe it out clean, keep steadily to the labor you have in hand, do it well, and in time your good days will come too. If you find farming is not suited to your taste, or your strength, or circumstances—if you like mechanism better, or have a capacity for business, whatever eventually you may engage in, it is all the same, you have begun right. The city blades have begun wrong; and in due time you will see it. Their fathers and mothers will, in the end, see it too. Do not feel envious of the pleasures that a hothouse man enjoys; but remember, not in a malicious, but sober spirit, that such plants wither early. By the time you have acquired fixed habits of industry, and acquired a corresponding perfection of mind and body, your delicately reared contemporary of the town begins to feel the debilitating effects of idleness and dissipation. He is not alone to blame for a weak body and a profitless mind; it is the result of a system; but he cannot escape from its effects; these he must endure for himself in his own person. His father may be a professional man, or a merchant, or may be merely rich; the chances are fifty against one that the son will not replace his father. Such is the result of well settled experience; business falls into the hands of those who are most competent; it does not descend to heirs. It is the country boys after all who do the city business. Observing men have often stated this fact; and inquire into the origin of Cleveland, or Boston, or N. Y., you will find it to be so. All external circumstances are in favor of the son or the clerk succeeding to the trade of the old firm; but the son seldom, almost never, dies in the position of a partner of the house. Why is it? Simply because habitual industry is wanting; habitual indulgence is not wanting. With all the external odds against it, the country furnishes the cities their principal business men. If intelligent, faithful and persevering, and above all, cheerful and persevering, cheerful and contented, the chances are that the lad with the hoe will eventually do the business of the father of the lad in gloves, who is now luxuriating in his travels.—*Ohio Farmer.*

MEMPHIS.—The receipts of cotton at Memphis the last year were 325,480 bales, an increase of 82,480 on last year. The value of the crop is estimated at $18,000,000. The total business of this flourishing city is believed to have amounted to $40,000,000 during the past year, an increase of 33 per cent. on that of the year previous.

Railroads have done it. Ten years ago Memphis had no railroads, and the *town* of Memphis had but a population of five or six thousand. Now, the *city* of Memphis has a population of about thirty thousand, and the present year $30,000,000 worth of buildings will have been erected. It was at first a hard struggle for Memphis to build a single railroad; but she was, after that was finished, able to build a second much more easily; and now she is able to build them whenever she pleases—*and she keeps on building them!—Montgomery Mail.*

Later from New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—The Santa Fe mail of the 29th has arrived. Intense excitement existed there in relation to the Congressional election. The army and all the Americans there were in favor of Mr. Gallegos.—The result was considered very doubtful.

DEAD.—Mr. Van Buren Hopkins died yesterday morning. It will be recollected by our readers that we announced a short time since, his being struck on the head, while in bed a sleep, with an axe by John Coggins, who lived with him, and of the arrest of Coggins. Hopkins was only about 21 years of age, and lived by himself in Pitt county, with Coggins as a hireling. He corrected Coggins, for some misbehavior who ran away and came to this county, where his mother resides—was sent back by her, and soon thereafter, it is said, committed the deed for which he will be tried at the Superior Court for Pitt county, to be held in March next. He is only about 12 years of age, of diminutive size and feeble health.—*Tarboro' Southerner, 17th inst.*

The amount of guano exported from the Chinchas in the month of July was 6,269 tons, of which 3,011 went to England, 1,963 to the United States.

The Next Boundary Dispute.

During the controversy between the United States and Great Britain relative to the Northwestern Boundary line, the several authorities were cited which sustained the adoption of the 49th parallel as the line; and such authorities state this line to run to the Northwestern Ocean. Thus Postlethwayt's Dictionary of 1851 states the line as follows—"to the 49th degree, through lake Abitillis, to the Northwest Ocean." There is no deflection from it named.

Such a line, however, would cut in two Vancouver's Island—which was unknown when this line was alleged to have been determined by Commissioners. Subsequently, the discovery of this Island was made, and in 1846, there was, at its Southern extremity a British settlement, and the sole object of a deflection from the 49th parallel, before it reached the Pacific Ocean, at a point in the Georgia Gulf, and thence through Fuca Straits was to save this Island to Great Birtain—the only island then of consequence, and the only one on which there was a British settlement. This object would be accomplished by running the line through the middle of the nearest channel to Vancouver. This would leave the other islands were they properly, belong to the continent, as its natural appendages.

The two channels, of the Canal de Haro and the Rosario Straits, leading from Georgia Gulf to Fuca Straits, were then (1846) perfectly well known; by the nearest channel, the Canal de Haro, San Juan falls to the United States; by the Rosario Strait, between San Juan and the Continent, the island falls to Great Britain.

The first navigator who ever passed entirely through the Fuca Strait was Capt. Kendreck, in the Washington, in 1789, after Capt. Gray had left this vessel—three years before Vancouver reached these coasts. Neither Kendrick nor his vessel ever returned to America. He was killed in 1793, at Owyhee, by a ball accidentally fired from a British vessel while saluting him.

In 1792 Vancouver sailed through this strait, surveying its channels in the most thorough and effectual manner, and his account of it fills a large portion of his journal. By his charts subsequent navigators easily made their way through Fuca Strait and the Georgia Gulf.—He lays down clearly the two channels of the Canal de Haro and the Rosario Strait.

A year before the conclusion of the 1846 treaty, Hon. Wm. Sturgis, of that city, delivered a lecture before the Boston Mercantile Library Association on the Oregon Question. He was perfectly familiar with the whole ground, for he had passed seven winters in this region, and in 1801 he had navigated his ship through the whole length of the Georgia Gulf—going in on the North at Plutarel, or Queen Charlotte Sound, and coming out at the Fuca Straits. In this valuable lecture Mr. Sturgis suggested a boundary as follows:

A continuation of the parallel of 49 deg. across the Rocky Mountains to tidewater, say to the middle of the "Gulf of Georgia;" *thence by the northermost navigable passage (not North 49 deg.)* to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, *and down these Straits* to the Pacific Ocean; the navigation of the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Juan de Fuca to be forever free to both parties—*all the Islands* and other territory lying South and East of this line to belong to the United States, and all North and West to Great Britain. By this arrangement we should cede to great Britain the portion of Quadra and Vancouver's Island that lies South of latitude 49 deg., which, in a territorial point of view, is of two little importance to deserve a moment's consideration; and both parties would secure for a considerable extent a well defined natural boundary, about which there would hereafter be no doubt or dispute."

All the British pretended to strive for in 1846 was the *lower portion of Vancouver's Island;* and if the treaty be now interpreted according to the obvious intention of making the deflection from the 49th parallel, there would seem to be but little doubt of the justice of our title to such a construction as would fix the line by the Canal de Haro, which would leave the United States the island which Gen. Harney has occupied.

The Toronto Globe takes the following view of this affair:—

"The island of San Juan (not the home of Robinson Crusoe) but one which lies in a much higher latitude, promises to become a place of importance during the next few months or years. It is a low lying bit of land situated at the mouth of Puget Sound, between the Island of Vancouver and the American territory of Washington. The treaty between Great Britain and the United States, of 1850—(1846)—declared that the boundary line should be in the middle of the channel, between Vancouver and the main land. Now, the trouble is that there are several channels. By following one, San Juan would be given to the United States; by another to Great Britain. It is of no use for purposes of settlement, being small and far from fertile; but it has been regarded as a place of some importance from an idea that it commanded the entrance to the sound.

Late writers say that this is not correct—that the channel near it is very wide—and that there are others far distant from it. The American General has, however, very recklessly and improperly taken possession of it, and we presume that there will be a great deal of protocolling before he will be removed. In American matters the imperial authorities generally make a great fight about a small matter, and abandon everything important without a struggle. We therefore anticipate a keen contest about San Juan, but we venture to say that there will be no fighting. If Brother Jonathan says he must have San Juan at all hazards, he will probably get it; or perhaps the matter will be allowed to lie over till there is a batch of little matters to be settled, and then Uncle Sam may make a great merit of surrendering the island in consideration of getting something worth ten times as much. Such are generally the results of British diplomacy in America."

Boston Post.

The recent importations of tea plants and seeds by the U. S. Patent Office, has given a fresh interest to the subject of tea culture in this country. The examinations of Dr. Smith of portions of the mountain regions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, go far to prove that they are better adapted to tea than a great proportion of the land cultivated in China. This opinion was derived not only from examination of the soil, and personal inquiry as to climate and conditions of weather, but from a study of meteorological records and observations. The same opinion was expressed by M. Francis Bonynge, whose visit some eight years since will be remembered. It only requires enterprise, capital, and intelligence to bring this branch of industry into successful competition with the "Celestials."

A CHARGE OF SHOT FOR A HANDFUL OF CHOKE CHERRIES.—The Bangor (Me.) Union says that on Saturday afternoon last, as the Bucksport accommodation stage, driven by John K. Atwood, loaded with eighteen passengers, seven of whom were ladies, passed by the residence of an old man named John Nickerson, in Orrington, the stage sheered to the side of the road to avoid a rock in the middle of the road, which brought the stage under some choke cherry trees, at which the young men on the stage plucked with considerable eagerness. Just as the stage had got past the trees the old man discharged a musket, loaded with powder and shot, at the stage, several of the shot taking effect upon the person of Elias Rich, from whom they were extracted, fortunately without wounding him seriously. It is said the old man, who is very passionate, had been considerably annoyed by depredations upon his cherry trees. Nickerson was arrested, and held in $1,000 for examination.

ADVANTAGES OF WOMEN OVER MEN.—Some one sums up the advantages of women over men as follows: A woman may say what she pleases to you without being knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband has got to go to work. She can go forth into the streets without being invited to treat at every coffee-house. She can paint her face if it is too pale, or flour it if it is too red. She can stay at home in time of war, and wed if her husband is killed. She can wear corsets if too thick—other fixens, if too thin. She can eat, drink, and be merry, without costing a cent. She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees any one she likes better. She can get her husband in debt all over, until he warns the public, by advertisement, not to trust her on his account any longer.

A GOOD CUSTOMER.—Mr. Gerrit Smith, the Peterboro' fanatic, pays for all the articles, letters, and sermons, which he causes to be printed in the papers. With him it is a direct matter of business. It would be well if many others who ask the "favor of space," copied his example.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—The overland California mail of the 22d ult. has arrived. Business generally was unchanged at San Francisco. Good accounts have been received from Carson, and Washer valleys and the Walker river diggings. Horace Greely had addressed a letter to his political friends urging them to vote for Mr. McKibbin, the anti-Lecompton candidate for Congress, and also advocating a fusion of all the opposition parties by combining on the best candidates of each, which he believed would render it practicable to carry the election to the total defeat of the administration democracy.

The Los Angelos Vineyard, of the 23d, says:—The Mojave Indians still lurk around the fort with hostile intentions, and there is no hope of peace with them until they shall have been severely chastised.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Scott Goes to Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 16, 1859.

It is believed here that Gen. Scott goes to Washington Territory to aid in adjusting the difficulties there.

Non Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 1859.

It is doubtful whether the steamer *Persia* sailed on the 3d inst. It is thought that she may have been detained for repairs at Liverpool, and the Arabia substituted.

Destructive Fire at Chicago.

WASHINGNON CITY, Sept. 17, 1859.

A destructive conflagration occurred at Chicago, on last Thursday night Three blocks of buildings were destroyed, and two more partially. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars, upon which there was insurance of about $250,000.

Dan Rice's Horses Burnt.

EASTON, PA., Sept. 17, 1859.

Dan Rice's Circus horses were burnt last night about 12 o'clock, together with the stables—loss $5,000.

One Week Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19th, 1859.

The Steamship Borussia, from Southampton with dates to the 4th inst., has arrived at this port. Her news is generally unimportant.

The Steamship Persia, from Liverpool with dates to the 3rd inst., also arrived here this morning. When five days out, the P. broke a crank pin, which caused her to lay to for repairs.

The latest news from Italy is to the effect that the Pontifical troops were threatening the legation, and danger of a collision appeared to be imminent.

The Pope rejects all reforms.

The sailing of the Great Eastern has been postponed to the 29th of September.

The Zurich Conference was expected to come to an abrupt close. A Peace Congress appears to be the only alternative. The Italians are impatient of delay.

There has been a serious conflict between the Moorish and Spanish troops on the island of Cueta. [Cueta is a Spanish town on the coast of Morocco, in Africa, nearly opposite Gibraltar, and like that place, built on a peninsula—not an island—population 8,000.—JOURNAL.]

Spain is preparing an expedition.

Storm at the North.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 19th, 1859.

There was a severe storm generally at the North East on Friday night, which interrupted telegraphic communication. The storm was probably more severe here than elsewhere.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19th, 1859.

Havana dates to the 13th inst. have been received here. The weather at Havana was cool and there was scarcely any sicknes at the above port. Sugar was stagnant.

Important from Salt Lake—The Late Indian Massacre—New Route to California—The Mormon Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13th.—We have received Salt Lake papers of the 17th ult. They are filled with outrages in the Mormon country. Superintendent Forney reports that from the information which he has acquired in relation to the recent Indian massacre, in which six men and one woman were killed and six men and one little girl wounded, he is led to believe that the butchery was instigated by white men. Statements have been made, under oath, to the effect that white men were engaged with the Indians in the work of slaughter.

Capt. Simpson, of the topographical engineers, has made a report that he has explored and surveyed two new routes to California—the result of which is that there is a saving of three hundred miles over the Humboldt and St. Mary's route.

Lloyd Pike was assassinated by a Mormon named Spencer, while attending court at Salt Lake. The affair created an intense excitement there. The assassination of Frank McNeil and Sergeant Pike is believed to have been done by order of Brigham Young.

The Mormons declare that the Gentiles elected to the Legislature shall not take their seats.

In a battle between Gay's company of dragoons and a party of Shashone Indians, the enemy was repulsed with the loss of thirty killed.

The Apache and Camanche Indians were becoming quite troublesome along the route.

The Telegraph Companies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15th.—It is understood that the patentees of the American Seaboard and Western Telegraph Companies have agreed on a basis of consolidation.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14th.—The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana with dates to the 9th has arrived. The weather was hot and the public health no better. Sugars were still dull though a trifle more business was doing. Molasses dull—no operations. Freights very dull and rates nominal. Exchanges firm—London bills 14 a 15 premium. New York bills 3 a 5 per cent. premium.

SUNDRIES.

SOAP, CANDLES, STARCH, Candy, Crackers, Matches, Powder, Shot, Lead, &c. In store and for sale by
Sept. 19, 1859. ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

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*

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

$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.—244x43-1awly.

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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MY FALL STOCK of Books, Stationery, Artist Materials, Music, Pianos, &c., have arrived and is now opened for inspection and sale. Pains has been taken to supply the Children's department with good and interesting works.
My stock consists in part of the following named articles: School Books, Inks, Slates, Pencils, Artist Materials for Oil and Grecian Painting, Cap Paper, Letter Paper, Packet Post Paper, Commercial Post Paper, Commercial Note Paper, Ladies Billet and Note Paper, Mourning Papers, Deed Papers, Legal Cap Papers, Bath Post Papers, Envelopes of most every description, Visiting Cards, plain and enameled. A large assortment of Miscellaneous, Standard, Poetical, Family, Cookery, Works of Fiction, Prayer Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, Family Prayer, Bank Books, half and whole bound Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Memorandum Books, Pocket Diarys for 1860, Check Books on all the Banks, including the Bank of North Carolina, Bills of Exchange, Domestic Drafts, Note Books, Musical Note Books, Carmina Sacra, Southern Harp, Sacred Harp, The Jubilee, Lute of Zion, Presbyterian Psalmody, Scrap Books, Letter Copying Books, Invoice Books, Receipt Book, Gold Pens and Pencils, Steel Pens of many varieties, Penholders assorted, a superior lot of Gift Books, Jewelry Cases, Card Cases, Portmonies, Pocket Books, Portfolios, Chess Boards and Men, Checker Men, Backgammon Men and Boards, Inkstands of many varieties, and other articles too numerous to mention, at KELLEY'S Fancy Book Store.
Sept. 19th, 1859 [Herald copy.

SALT! SALT!!

3,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT; in good order; for sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Sept. 19.

BLACK FRENCH FELT HATS.

HIGH AND LOW CROWNS to suit every taste.—We have given particular attention this season to the selection of the *finest grades* of Soft Felt Hats, and ask attention to our elegant assortment now in Store at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.
MYERS & MOORE.
Sept. 17th, 1859

ROUND CROWN FRENCH BRUSH HATS,

THE FINEST SOFT HAT EVER OFFERED. Call and see them, at MYERS & MOORE'S,
September 17. 34 Market street.

HOOP IRON.

20 TONS HOOP IRON—in handsome order; 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Sept. 19.

MULLETS.

10 OAK BBLS. MULLETS, large size, just received and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.
Sept. 19th, 1859.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

30 HALF BOXES FINE TOBACCO, very bright; 60 quarter " " " " " " Just received and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.
Sept. 19th 1859.

NASH BRANDY.

10 BBLS. OLD and Good, for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.
Sept. 19th, 1859.

GLUE! GLUE!!

100 BBLS. BEST DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Sept. 19, 1859.

THE FOLLOWING HAIR PREPARATIONS

ARE offered for sale by the undersigned: Wood's Hair Restorative, Mrs. Allen's Hair Dresser, Spaulding's Rosemary and Castor Oil, Burnetts Cocoaine, Barry's Tricopheron's, Lyon's Katharion, Peter's Eau Lustralle, &c. The variety of Pomades is extensive and comprise articles from the Laboratories of celebrated Perfumers, both in Europe and America. Samples sent on application.
L. B. ERAMBERT, Pharmaceutist.
Sept. 19, 1859. [Herald copy.

CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE,

PREVENTS chapping of the Face, Hands and Lips. Is also an excellent application for sunburn, tan, &c. Sold by L.