THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

☞ *The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.*

☞ We remember reading of a celebrated painter of the Dutch or Flemish School, we think, who, like many other meritorious artists, was "bard up" and did not find that he *could* live comfortably on reputation alone, as indeed few people can. Suddenly his death was announced, and the world finding out what it had lost, his works were in eager demand at prices beyond anything that the living artist could have hoped to realize. When all had been thus disposed of, the artist as suddenly "turned up," and was soundly rated for the *ruse* he had practised. To be sure it *was* a deception, but we must regard his offence as venial, while it taught, or ought to have taught his cotemporaries a lesson upon the injustice of compelling a man to die, in order to secure the means of living.

We thought of this, so far at least as it goes to show the added value which the death of the artist attaches to work of real merit, on looking a day or two since at a potrait of Washington by the venerable Rembrandt Peale, in the possession of S. N. Martin, Esq., of this place, which Mr. Martin purchased last year from the artist, it being a copy of the original portrait of Washington, painted by Mr. Peale, in 1795. Apart from its intrinsic merit as a work of art, and we regard it as superior to Stuart's, it will soon have an added value as being among the last potraits of Washington painted by one who had seen, known, conversed with and studied the features and expression of the illustrious Chief. Mr. Peale is now above eighty, and, in the course of nature, must soon pass away; he is about the last, we believe the very last of the painters who transferred to canvass the lineaments of the First President. We believe that there are in existence about seventy copies of Peale's Washington, we mean copies painted by himself, and the time is coming when the possessor of one of these will prize it above all price.

In this picture there is none of the feebleness of age. It appears to have all the vigor of strong manhood both in the painter and the sitter. Stuart's picture has always struck us as being too old, and the expression of the face lacking in firmness and energy. A few months since Mr. Peale delivered in Boston, a lecture on Washington and his portraits, of which he has a full series taken at different ages and by different artists. The lecture lasted over two hours, without a symptom of weariness on the part of the speaker or his audience.—But of course his race must be nearly run. A man who painted Washington in '95, must now be far beyond the Psalmist's limit of three score years and ten.

The Meeting at the Court House.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the opposition party was held last night at the Court House, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the opposition State Convention, to meet at Raleigh on the 22d day of next month. Asa A. Brown, Esq., presided, and F. D. Poisson, Esq., on behalf of a committee on resolutions reported a series, charging the Democratic party with all the evil doings of all other parties, as also with corruption and a desire for spoils, etc. The resolutions also approved of the holding of a Convention at Raleigh, and authorized the Chairman to appoint thirty delegates thereto.

Mr. Poisson being called upon, spoke for some time in advocacy of the resolutions, which were adopted.—Several other gentlemen who were called upon declined speaking at that time, and upon motion the meeting adjourned.

We do not wish to allude in any tone of censorious criticism to a meeting of our fellow citizens, especially at this time when there is really no excitement, and ought to be no division among the people of the South, but we would remind our friend Mr. Poisson, of a few facts which he seems to have forgotten last night, while jubilating over the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law under Mr. Fillmore, and those facts are, that of one hundred and nine votes cast for that bill in the House of Representatives, eighty-two were cast by Democrats; while of seventy-five cast against it, fifty-seven were Whigs and only eighteen Democrats. The Northern Democrats voted twenty-six for it, to eighteen against it, while the Northern Whigs voted three for it, to fifty-seven against it. In the Senate the showing in favour of the Democrats was still more decided. When the bill had been carried through both houses by Democratic votes mainly, Mr. Fillmore could not make up his mind to sign until backed up by the official opinion of the law member of his Cabinet, and even as late as last month, in a letter to the big "Union Meeting" at New York, Mr. Fillmore alludes to his performance of this Constitutional act as a "painful duty,"—evidently one that he would rather have not discharged. Then as now, the body of the conservative strength was supplied by the Democratic party, and then as now, a feeble minority were willing, as a gentleman said last night, to "cast the Democratic party into oblivion." It would deserve to be cast into oblivion if it resigned the leadership where it has to do the fighting, and submit to be stript of its laurels by those who have not helped it to earn them.

Under all the circumstances, the meeting was very fairly attended.

PHONOGRAPHY.—Mr. Slee, who is giving lessons in the art of Phonography, as applied to reporting or short hand writing, called on us last evening and explained to us some of the principles of the art or science which is rapidly superceding Stenography, as a means of making verbatim reports of speeches, etc., and from what we could see of it, compared with some nearly faded recollections of Stenography, we must think that Phonography is superior to the old system—more scientific and more easy of acquirement. Lawyers and others requiring notes will find it of decided advantage, and to any one it will be a pleasing accomplishment.

THE STATE AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.—Our friend of the Fayetteville Carolinian is opposed to the general holding of the District Conventions after the State Convention, if by so doing it is meant to subordinate the District Conventions to the State Convention, or restrict their freedom of action. So far as the appointment of delegates to Charleston is concerned, we agree with our friend of the Carolinian—the District Conventions have the same right of appointment, control, or instruction over the district delegates that the State Convention has over the delegates at large, else why district conventions? But in State matters the State Convention is the highest authority, and certainly in *all* matters the separate districts could act more understandingly after the party, through its delegates from all parts of the State, had enjoyed the advantage of friendly communion. We do not in any event, anticipate any *real* discrepancy or variance between the district Conventions or between them and the State Convention, but after consultation in State Convention, even *apparent* variance might be avoided. We do not at all assume for the State Convention any position of *authority* over the district Conventions, but simply an *advisory* position, so far as the Charleston Convention goes. The district Conventions are not called to take cognizance of questions of State policy, and we trust they will not. If held *after* the State Convention, they certainly would not, and it was in view of considerations connected with this matter much more than with the Charleston Convention, that we wished to see the time for holding the District Conventions postponed. Our suggestions have been favorably received by a good many of the Democratic papers and Democratic politicians of the State. We made them because we thought them right and expedient, and think so yet, but as our object was to avoid controversy, we will not defeat that object by engaging in it.

LESS THAN EVER.—The chances for an organization of the U. S. House of Representatives are now much less than they have ever been, and we see not how any result is to be arrived at unless by an accident. We are now in the sixth week of the session, and all that has been done is, if we may be allowed the expression, to find out that nothing can be done. With remarkable persistency the Republicans have adhered to Sherman.

Once before, the organization was delayed until February, but not under circumstances like those that now surround us. We are in danger of the total suspension of the operations of an important department, and legislation upon other points is urgently demanded.

Upon whom does the blame rest? Who ought to yield? There are two parties in the House, and two factions. The Democratic party has or ought to have some 90 to 91 votes; the Republican party has some 105 to 110. The South Americans have some 20 to 22, and the Anti-Lecomptonites, or the impracticables of them, some 8 with some few more "sloshing around." During the whole time the little factions of the "Americans" and the "Anti-Lecomptonites" have been scheming and manœuvring to secure the organization—to compel the great parties of the country to submit to their petty dictation. The true issue is Democrat or Republican—Conservative or Sectional. If the factions will just stop their little schemings, and show their hands—vote one way or the other decisively, the thing will be done at once, and the country be put at rest on one subject at least. We will know exactly where public men stand.

☞ Our neighbors of the *Herald* appear to be somewhat exercised, yea, verily, considerably put out by the simple statement of a fact in reference to Mr. Gilmer's immediate section. It can hardly fail to have been seen that all the operations of the Rev. Daniel Worth were carried on in a particular part of a particular district of North Carolina—that Vestal, and Turner, and Jesse Pope, the person to whom so many copies of Helper's book were consigned, also resided in the same section. Can it be doubted that these facts are known to the Black Republicans of the House, and induced some of them to vote for Mr. Gilmer?

Do we charge the entire population of a district in this State with being friendly to the doctrine of "irrepressible conflict?" By no means; but we do say that in a part of the fifth district, there has been exhibited altogether too little "conflict." Had there been the same "conflict" against abolitionism and incendiary teachings in two or three counties of that district, that there has been in all the other counties of the district, and of the State, these things could not have gone on so long as it is shown that they have done. That is plain.—Now, so far as the reputation of our State is concerned, is it not better to let the truth be known about these things. Let no one be left to suppose that they took place all over the State, but let it be distinctly understood that any lukewarmness even, on the subject of our domestic institutions, was confined to a very limited space, and we trust to only a small portion of the population within that space. As for the *Herald's* closing sentence, that doubtless the people of the 5th district will remember the *Journal's* kind insinuations, we say amen to that. We want the thousands of good and loyal citizens in that district to arouse themselves and not permit a stigma to be cast upon them by a faithless and we trust insignificant minority. We have some friends in that district whom we esteem highly, and whose feelings we should dislike to hurt, as we should regret the loss of their good opinion, but we feel that we run no risk of doing either by talking out about things that exist and cannot be denied.

The opposition presses daily accuse the Democrats of being ready and willing to sacrifice the country, the South, and everything else that men hold dear, on the altar of party, although of course Democrats would have to share in the common ruin, and yet they raise a horrid clamor if any act of Mr. Gilmer, an aspirant for office—for the office of Speaker—is called in question, and because Mr. Gilmer is a large slaveholder—not so large as he is said to be though—it is thought impossible that for party success he should do anything calculated to at all jeopard the rights of his section. It is only the Democrats who are willing to sink the country, all others with Speakerships before their eyes are immaculate!

THE DAILY PRESS.—We have received the first and second numbers of the "Daily Press," published at Raleigh, by R. Harper Whitaker, Esq., Editor and proprietor. Terms $6 a year.

The "Press" is a neatly printed paper, about the size of the Daily Journal when first started; it has a healthy business look, gives evidence of ability and industry, and appears determined to *deserve* success. We trust that it will *secure* it.

The Daily Press being under the same editorial control with the Weekly Democratic Press, of course its political character will be the same—Democratic. As an effort to supply a want known to exist at the Capital of the State, we really think that this enterprise ought to receive a liberal encouragement from the citizens of Raleigh. Mr. Whitaker says that he will shortly put it in a new dress. The new type have come.

THE WANDERER.—CAPTAIN GEORGE WALKER.—As the name of Captain George Walker has been frequently used in connection with the somewhat notorious yacht, the Wanderer, and as the real owner of the name is a well-known citizen of Wilmington, it is proper to remark that the person who is reported as having landed at Teneriffe, after having been deserted by his officers and crew, is *not* Captain George Walker, of Wilmington, N. C., but the person who stole the vessel from Savannah, Ga. The Savannah *Republican* states that Capt. Walker is, or was recently, in Savannah. We suppose the person referred to assumed Captain Walker's name, Capt. W. having been really in command of the Wanderer, and her papers being no doubt taken out in his name.

A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.—We notice in our advertising columns, that the Greensboro' Life Insurance Company have declared a divided of *ninety-five* per cent. from their earnings of the last year.

☞ It is stated that there is now in Canada, 45,000 runaway negroes from the South. Canada is a British Province. The receiver of stolen goods is as bad as the thief.

A PARTNER WANTED.—R. Granger, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Washington (N. C.) *Dispatch*, offers one half of his establishment for sale to a printer of unexceptionable morals, and ability to aid in editing a paper. Those desiring the position must make early application.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Washington *Dispatch* says that a child was frozen to death on some one of the back streets of that town one night last week.

☞ PAMLICO RIVER was nearly frozen over last week about Washington. The ice was so thick that the steamers Wilson and Morehead were prevented from going to Greenville. The b'hoys had fine skating for several days.

☞ North Carolina six per cent. bonds are quoted in New York at 93½. Virginia 6's at 91, and Tennessee 6's at 85½.

☞ The brig Romeo, at Norfolk, Va., from Turk's Island, reports a full supply of salt at that island.

☞ We have the following account of the weight of ten shoats, recently killed by Mr. D. T. Boney, of Duplin county, said shoats belonging all to the same litter, and being nine months old to a day. They weighed 145, 100, 144, 142, 133, 115, 110, 115, 110, 100 pounds, respectively.

☞ In another column will be found a correspondence between Dr. S. S. Satchwell and a committee representing the citizens of Lillington (Long Creek.) We think the compliment tendered to Dr. Satchwell, is one well merited, and the feeling displayed is equally honorable to all parties concerned.

Trotting Match.

We learn that a trotting match came off yesterday over J. K. Currie's track, a short distance from town, between a bay horse belonging to Mr. Currie, and a grey belonging to Mr. Brown. The grey trotted under the saddle, the bay to a sulkey. Best two in three. The grey took the first heat in 3m. 1s.; the second heat was ruled out, both horses having run half the way. Mr. Currie withdrew his horse, and the grey trotted round by himself in 3m. 6s. The bay horse had cut one of his pasterns badly and was somewhat lame.

Carriages, sufficiently handsome for any use, are now manufactured in Richmond, and if the South will but sustain the manufacturers as they deserve, the day is not distant when pleasure vehicles of every kind may be had of as good quality and on as good terms as they are now furnished by those Northern makers who now exhibit such an aversion to the interests and rights of the South.—*Exchange paper.*

The same will apply to Wilmington, Fayetteville, Kinston, Clinton, Newbern, Salisbury, Greensboro', Charlotte and other towns in North Carolina. Not only do our own coach-makers turn out good and substantial vehicles, but they all produce work that is not inferior in appearance to anything from the North. We are pleased to know that the business is fairly supported, though not so well as it ought to be. We fear that there is still too great a preference given to Northern work, too many Northern buggies sold here; more here perhaps than at most other points in the State, on account of the greater facilities for getting them on.

We have seen buggies and other riding vehicles, made by McKethan, of Fayetteville, B. R. Hood, of Clinton, Dibbles, of Kinston, or Messrs. Clark & Felt, of Wilmington, that would bear advantageous comparison with anything coming from the North, and we believe selling on as fair terms and at as reasonable prices.

Weak.

The effort to erect a new party or rather galvanize an old one, by raising a "Union cry, and making a rally on Gen. Scott, is one of the weakest political movements of the day. For Gen. Scott, in his own sphere, we yield to no one in respect. Of Gen. Scott, the political aspirant, the whole country has had a chance to judge.

However, that may be only a *ruse*. It is evident, however, that out of these Northern union meetings, and union saving platitudes, some capital is sought to be made and appropriated by the "American and Whig Parties." That is just as weak without Gen. Scott as with him—if possible it is more so.—*Wil. Journal.*

Precisely So! Every thing which does not fall in with preconceived notions, or favor ones views or interest, is apt to be regarded as "weak," erroneous or wicked.—The fact is, unless the country can be *democratically* saved, democrats won't approve of any measure of salvation. They have no confidence in other parties and other parties have no confidence in them. They have been the *ins* and are unwilling to be the *outs*, even after they have been beaten. They say the country is in danger, and they say this after having had it in their own hands for years. The Whigs also say it is in danger, and they further charge, the democratic party brought it on. Conservative men are trying to inaugurate measures to save the country, but the democrats sneer at their attempts and pronounce them *weak*. Why? Because the effort did not originate with *them!* They are too busy in trying to save the *party* and the *spoils* to think of the "Union, the Constitution and the laws."

When will the people cease to be ruled by the tyranny of the democratic party?—*Salisbury Watchman.*

We copy the above from the *Carolina Watchman*, a Know Nothing paper published at Salisbury, the county seat of Rowan county, N. C. We have not much time to answer the diatribes of our interior cotemporary. We choose rather that he should answer himself, and therefore clip the following from the same column in which we are censured so bitterly because we understand these "Union meetings."

From the Salisbury Watchman.

A. SIGN.—W. H. Seward, the man who preaches "the irrepressible conflict," and writes and signs an endorsement of Helper's book, was greeted at New York, on his return from Europe, with a public reception, by the Mayor and Common Council—the same who officiated in the late great Union mass meeting in that city. That looks like blowing hot and blowing cold. It is a fountain which attempts to send forth both sweet and bitter waters. How can the friends of the Union and of peace, compliment the great *disturber* of both? There were other distinguished Senators in the city, with Ex-President Pierce, at the same time, but no such compliment was offered them; and so we are left to infer that the Mayor and Councilmen of New York were *afraid* to decline this compliment to Seward, if they even thought of the inconsistency of the act.

The *Watchman* knows all about these Union meetings just as well as anybody. It shows that. It must therefore know that it contradicts itself—that its charges against us for showing these things up in their proper colors are groundless—nay, worse.

For the Journal.

Shall we have Union or Disunion?—NO. II.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In attempting the solution of this important problem, I have all along presumed, as I shall continue to do, that we of the South know our rights under the Constitution, and mean to maintain them.—This I assume as a postulate. Let us then, in the first place, turn our attention to the increase of the free States, all to be formed out of public territory already organized, as compared with our own. Kanzas is free and Nebraska and Utah will follow in the same track. All North of Indian Territory, with the country on the Pacific slope, and who will assure us of the reverse in regard to New Mexico and Arizona, are destined, under present circumstances, to the same condition. What shall this ratio of increase be put down at? Will you have it two to our one? Set it down at that—although I am unable to discover a probability of even that *one* on the Southern side. Now, each new State will be entitled to two Senators, and I know not how many Representatives, who will surely not be in our favor, if they follow recent examples in the Free States. How long, I wish to know, can we expect to preserve any thing like an equilibrium of power, when it is remembered, Messrs. Editors, that the avowed policy of those fanatics is: "*No more slave States into this Union.*" Grant the progression to be ever so slow, still it is progression towards that final majority which consigns us to the tender mercies of the higher law, and excludes us from any share in the unoccupied public domain. Kanzas is an instance in point. The Union zeal may thus be easily accounted for. Why, indeed, should not the North extol the Union, when it affords them the means of such an easy triumph over the South, with any amount of political supremacy in prospect? So soon as any addition becomes probable on our side of the confederacy, will not the freedom shriekers, and Kanzas patriots be drawn into service once more?

In my opinion, the Union ointment that was to soothe all political asperities, has, up to this time, profited us just this far and no more. It has, to all intents and purposes, excluded us from the public territories, and it has not checked the increase of these Abolition fanatics, who, from a handful of miserable and misguided enthusiasts, have grown and gained strength, until they now include among their ranks much of the intellectual ability and wealth of the North. Their creed, as lately propounded, enjoins social non-intercourse and uncompromising hostility to the South. It speaks "great, swelling words" about the equality of races, and holding the image of Christ in bondage. It brands all slave-owners as tyrants, and denounces the Constitution of our fathers as a compact with hell! It preaches from a thousand pulpits every Sabbath, and calls upon a thousand congregations for their prayers that the day of emancipation may soon dawn. It lectures against us in the public halls, and makes proselytes from the chair of the College and the University. It contributes the means of active hostility against us, in the arms and equipments of war, and calls upon its followers, by every means of "*lawful or unlawful resistance,*" to check the extension of slavery—to put away from us this national curse at the expense of any calamity, even the shedding of blood, and the entire prostration of the Government.

Recent occurrences abundantly prove these assertions—for *they* were, by their own admission, but the natural result of Abolitionist teachings. And all these, Messrs. Editors, with the precious words "Union! Union! the glorious Union!" ever so frequent upon the tongue, and the strength of their party as yet comparatively untried and undisciplined. Now, what hope can even the most sanguine and Union-loving of us all entertain, when this fanaticism seats itself in the Presidential chair, and wields the powers and the patronage of Government? In that case, will there be any escape from the *final catastrophe*, the *irrepressible conflict*, so often predicted and gloried in by the apostles of Abolitionism? "Will there then be Union or Disunion?"

Further to assist in the decision of this question, let me briefly recapitulate the proposed remedies and their success—then the adverse movements in all their extent. To sum all up in brief: The "*love of the Union Sentiment,*" the "*tremendous Mass Meeting with tumultuous applause,*" and the "*By-and-by there will be a Reaction,*"—all have proved equally ineffectual. None of them, but has failed to procure us justice, and none, therefore, can preserve the Union. Suppose, however, in order to give these remedies to our wrongs as large a limit as possible, there should come one of those reactions, or revulsions in public opinion, not unfrequent in Republics, in how far would that improve our prospects?

It may well be doubted whether this will, for any length of time, change the current of popular sentiment in our favor, for the following reasons: Not only the pulpit, the public lecturer, and the halls of Colleges and Universities are against us, but our opponents are enrolled at the fireside, and even in the nursery. The very rudiments of literature are infused with this dangerous intolerance. The little boy or girl asks, at the mother's knee, an explanation of that wood cut in Primer or Sunday School book, representing the master brandishing his whip, and lashing the slave on to his work. It is hardly probable that, in explaining this striking illustration of our domestic institutions, her prejudices will suffer her to regard the Constitution, or the truth, of which she may be utterly ignorant. So that boy or girl, made an abolitionist at the mother's knee, remains one through life, unless by some rare opportunity of observation, the matter may be set in its true light, and those early impressions eradicated. And with how few, comparatively, can this ever be the case! For maturer minds, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will do the work, and where she fails, numerous Rev'd gentlemen, such as Theo. Parker, Ward Beecher, Cheever, &c., seconded by Seward, Hale, Chase, Sumner, and one Hinton R. Helper. I wish to deal only with facts; and the present majorities against us in the Free States prove these means of propagating Abolitionism most fatally successful; so that we shall have to expect a future host of opponents more formidable than ever, because more numerous. Thus the *violent reaction* will, in all probability, as it has heretofore done, not sweep away Abolitionism, nor dispose it, any more than formerly, to respect our Constitutional rights.

It has often occurred to me, Messrs. Editors, that much of the obstinate tenacity of purpose, exhibited by these fanatics, is owing in a great measure to their creed having grown to be a religious, rather than a political one. Slavery is become the fruitful theme of pulpit declamation; a subject for church discipline, and an article of faith, as amongst Wesleyan Methodists and Quakers. How can you overthrow religious convictions by means of a political reaction? Will that reaction convince them that slavery is not a grievous sin, when their pastor has diligently impressed it upon their consciences, at least once a week, that Scripture forbids it; that it is a national curse, which will surely bring down the indignation of Heaven upon us, and it is their imperative duty to remove it, at all hazards? I, for one, do not think so; I believe our future experience will show it as fully as the past has done. I have been thus minute, Messrs. Editors, in tracing these present and future causes of Abolitionism, for the reason that it becomes us to consider every agency in operation to create this kind of votes against us—the pulpit, school-room, fireside and nursery misrepresentations; that we may understand and estimate what are the chances of such a reaction, I had almost said conversion, taking place as will enable us to continue in the Union. All depends upon this. If the past has brought nothing but aggression upon our rights, and now nearly subjected us to the deductions of the "*Higher Law,*"—I can see no grounds, in view of all the appliances in operation, to expect aught else but a continuance of those very aggressions and agitations which are shaking the Union to pieces. So much for the present. COLUMBUS.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: Although the bills of the Banks of our State are current and have public confidence at home, it is mortifying to her citizens traveling out of the State, even in her sister and adjoining State of South Carolina, to have the bills of our Banks refused, rejected, and at a discount, even at Florence, on the W. & M. R. R., while South Carolina and Georgia money is acceptable. S. C. bills pass in N. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and probably farther, and even in States North of us at less discount. Why is it? Cannot our Banks of themselves do something to enhance the value of her bills abroad? and would in not redound to their advantage by extending circulation, to adopt the system of South Carolina, by redeeming the bills of each for the other when presented, especially their own branches—when they are perfectly good, or if not good, let *those* only be refused. It is degrading to our State to have her money abroad so lightly esteemed, when it is so perfectly good at home, and, but for the system pursued here, would be abroad. I hope that day is not distant, when some steps will be taken to elevate the character of our State in this respect, and raise the value of her currency. A CITIZEN.

For the Journal.

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL: Your issue of Wednesday contained a communication, stating that North Carolina Bank notes had been refused at Florence, a Station on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road.

At the time that I read the communication, I did not suppose that the inference would be drawn by any reader, that such refusal was made by the Manchester Company. Understanding, however, that it is regarded by some as liable to such an interpretation, I have addressed this note to you for the purpose of correcting an such misapprehension. I do not think that the writer, though I do not know who he may be, intended that such a construction should be placed upon it; but that he intended that the refusal was made by one of the South Carolina Companies terminating at that point.

North Carolina Bank notes are receivable by the Wilmington & Machester Rail Road Company, in payment of its dues, at all of its offices, either in North or South Carolina.

THOS. D. WALKER, President.

WILMINGTON, January 13th, 1860.

SALE OF PUBLIC ARMS.—The bill to authorize the sale of public arms to the several States and Territories, and to regulate the appointment of superintendents of the national armories, introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Davis, provides for the sale of public arms to such extent as may be spared from the public supplies without inconvenience to the Government, and repeals so much of the act of 1854 as authorizes the appointment of civilians as superintendents of the public armories.—*Washington States.*

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,	$43,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	603,769 8

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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*

OUR UMBRELLAS

ARE the most substantial and lowest priced offered in this market, and embraces the greatest variety. Our increased sales is an evidence of their appreciation by the public. MYERS & MOORE,
Dec. 20. 34 Market St.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 12, 1860.

Nothing of importance before the Senate yesterday.

The House voted twice for a Speaker—on the last ballot necessary to a choice 111; Sherman, 106; Hamilton, 75; Gilmer 25. There are rumors of the plurality rule being adopted to-day, if possible.

The Lawrence Accident.

LAWRENCE, MASS., January 12th, 1860.

There were one hundred and fifteen operatives killed and missing by the falling of the Pemberton Mills building on Tuesday afternoon, among them many young girls, who were the sole dependence of their families.—One hundred and sixty-five were injured, most of whom will recover. The Pemberton Mills only were destroyed. Loss estimated at six hundred thousand dollars.

Indiana Democratic State Convention.

INDIANOPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13, 1860.

The Democratic State Convention held here yesterday, instructed their delegates to the Charleston Convention, to vote as a unit for Douglas.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 13th, 1860.

There was nothing of interest before the Senate yesterday, and that body adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House an attempt was made to substitute milder resolutions in place of Mr. Clark's, declaring Helperites unfit for Speaker. There was great excitement in consequence of the dropping of a pistol from the pocket of Mr. Haskill, during the debate—some incorrectly thinking he was about to use it.

The excitement was quelled by the Sergeant at Arms.

Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 14th, 1860.

The Steamship New York, from Bremen, with Southampton dates to the 29th ult., for New York, put into this port yesterday short of coal.

The Chinese Government has applied for American mediation relative to her difficulties with France and England.

The Pope refuses to participate in the Peace Congress,—unless the reported authorship of a late pamphlet is denied.

PORTLAND ME., Jan. 14th, 1860.

The Steamer Hungarian has been signalled. She brings Liverpool dates to the 28th ult.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 14th, 1860.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

Nothing of importance before the House. No ballot for Speaker. Adjourned over to Monday next.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29th, 1859.

Cotton very dull, on account of the holidays. Prices are easier, but quotations unchanged.

Breadstuffs steady. Wheat has an advancing tendency.

Sugar buoyant.

Consols for money is unchanged.

ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION.—*Springfield, Jan. 11.*—The Democratic State Convention to-day elected delegates to Charleston. The resolutions declare that neither Congress nor the territorial legislature have power to exclude slavery from the territories; but that the people, when forming their State governments, have the right to permit or to exclude it; that Squatter Sovereignty is calculated to promote disorder, disunion, treason and murder. They express confidence in the national administration, including its policy on the slave question.

FEVER AND AGUE,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.

FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF FRYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.

Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-eowly

FARMING IMPLELENTS.

HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, STRAW-CUTTERS; Nos. 10, 11, 50 and 60 Plows; Plow Points, Mould-Boards, &c. Just received by
January 10th. ZENO H. GREENE.

TOBACCO—TABACCO.

250 PACKAGES, consisting of Milrose, Rodwell, Eudora, Jesse Brown, Algoma and various other brands. For sale low by T. H. McKOY & CO.
Jan. 11th, 1860.

FOR SPRING TRADE.
EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS.
GENTLEMEN MAY SAVE TROUBLE AND MONEY
BY PURCHASING THEIR
LINEN, READY MADE.

THE "YOKE SEAM SHIRT," sold by us, is made *scientific principles*, so *mathematically correct* in its and so *accurately put together*, a *perfect fit* is in all cases guaranteed.

There are various styles of bosoms in these Shirts, ¼ to inch plait—linen.

Bayadere, variegated plaits, very neat—linen.

Youths' Shirts.

The assortment will be the most extensive ever before opened in the place. All the sizes and varieties, and sold at prices satisfactory to the purchaser. Every variety of

Linen and Marseilles Collars,

Embracing the "Byron," "Bishop," "DeJoinville," "Eureka," &c.

SHUBERT'S DRAWERS,

Celebrated for perfection in cut, and warranted to be made well and fit right. Also—a large assortment of

UNDER GARMENTS,

Of Merino, Silk, Cashmere, Gossamer, &c., &c., all sizes.
BALDWIN'S
Clothing Store, 38 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED.

2000 LBS. NEW N. C. BACON, a beautiful lot.
3 bbls. " " Lard.
105 doz. Eggs.
28 bbls. Extra C. Sugar.
5 " Cut Loaf do.
30 " Fresh ground Super. Flour.
13 Five-pound boxes of Green and Oolong Tea, put up expressly for family use.
15,000 Cigars, of various grades.
For sale at No. 26 North Water street, by
Jan. 13th, 1860. O. KELLEY.

MOLASSES—MOLASSES.

NOW landing from brig "John Balch," direct from Havana.
225 hhds., } A superior article, prime, sweet, heavy, and
50 bbls., } in new and bright packages.
For sale from wharf and store in lots to suit by
Jan. 11. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

INTERESTING BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS at the New Book Store of Kelley's:
Edith's Ministry, by Mrs. Harriet B. McKeever.
Jesse Morrison, " " " "
New Dictionary of Quotations of the Modern Languages.
Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son.
Chas. Lamb's Works, in 4 and 5 volumes to a sett.
Memoirs of Robert Houdin.
The Dairyman's Daughter, by Rev.