THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6¼ cts. per quarter.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for New Hanover County, respectfully requests all the Districts in this County that have not already held meetings for the appointment of Delegates to the Democratic County Convention, or have not already arranged to hold such meetings at some earlier period, to do so *on SATURDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT, being the last Saturday in May.* It is earnestly requested that meetings will be held by that time at the farthest, at the usual place of meeting in each District, and Delegates appointed, in order that all parts of the County may be fully and fairly represented in the County Convention, to be held in Wilmington, on Tuesday, June 12th, being the Tuesday of County Court.

☞In accordance with the desire of Dr. Bellamy, the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for this County, we publish a request having reference to the holding of meetings for the appointment of Delegates to our County Convention. We are not aware that any meetings have yet been held or any Delegates appointed. It is about time that the attention of the party was directed to this subject, in order that any decision, when made, may be a deliberate one, and calculated to command the respect of the party, and reflect its wishes. Shall we say for all District meetings not already held or called, SATURDAY, MAY 26TH?

☞We dislike exaggeration or misrepresentation on one side or the other. Mr. Douglas has strong friends in New Orleans—of that we feel assured; but the attempt to get up a meeting in that city to denounce the retiring Louisiana delegation to Charleston, prior to the return home of the gentlemen composing that delegation, was not, as has been represented, a great demonstration—a success. On the contrary it was a failure, as we learn from gentlemen who were there. There was an ovation given to the delegation on its return.

What may happen again—what may, in fact, underlie all these superficial indications we cannot say. If any importance is to be attached to these things, however, they ought to be properly and fairly stated.

☞The Republicans at Chicago appear to have had a tolerably rough time of it, arising out of the jealousy of the Free Soil State delegates, against admitting to full and equal fellow-ship the sneaking persons who assumed to represent Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri and Texas on the floor of a Black Republican Convention. Finally the vote of these States was scaled down, and then it was resolved that a majority of all the votes cast should be sufficient for a nomination.

The platform was correctly stated in our telegraphic dispatch of yesterday. We give in full that portion of it in which reference is made to the territorial question:

That the new dogma, that the constitution carries slavery into the territories is a dangerous political heresy at variance with the provisions of the constitution and is revolutionary in its tendencies.

That the normal condition of the territories is freedom, and when freedom is threatened it becomes a duty to maintain that provision of the constitution declaring that none should be deprived of liberty or property without due course of law.

ANOTHER EXODUS.—It would appear as though Ireland was on the eve of another Exodus of her people.—The movement has commenced and thousands are pouring into all her ports to take shipping either direct, or *via* Liverpool, for the four quarters of the earth, the grand stream flowing, however, towards the shores of the "Great Republic."

For some years past there has been a comparative suspension—a pause in this movement; this pause was due to many causes. At first the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act was beneficial, then produce was in demand for the supply of the armies in India or the Crimea; then crops were good; then the wars absorbed a good many men, and somehow Irishmen will enlist where there is fighting going on, even if the battles to be fought be those of the hated "Saxon." These causes kept them at home or in British service, while the Know Nothing excitement scared them off from coming to America.

Last year was unfavorable in the way of Irish crops. There were no war prices to be obtained, nor big bounties for enlistment. The Know Nothing excitement has all blown over, for the time at least. Dr. Cahill has been writing letters home which have been read by, or to, every Celtic Irishman, and the result of all these causes combined, is the renewed stampede from Ireland which will soon cease to be Celtic, and become Saxonized, for those to whom and for whom Dr. Cahill writes, and with whom his influence is immense, are all Catholics, and all of the aboriginal or Celtic race—race and religion being there synonimous terms and distinctly marked.

Germany, and even Italy, contributes to swell the stream—Italy actually sending several parties not engaged in the organ and monkey business.

Republican Nominations.

The nomination of Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hamlin, of Maine, as the candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice President of the United States, is announced to-day by telegraph. This nomination (we allude now to that for President) shows two things—the first that Abolitionism does not feel quite confident *yet*—we use the term Abolitionism, for it comes to that after all—otherwise its "Great Expounder," Wm. H. Seward, would have been nominated;—second, that the Republicans put up "Abe Lincoln" as the competitor of Mr. Douglas, he having occupied that posi in Illinois.

They, no doubt expect to use against Mr. Douglas, in the event of his being a candidate, certain admissions—which they assert he made during the Senatorial canvass in Illinois.

NOMINATED.—It will be seen that a Democratic Convention in Columbus has nominated N. L. Williamson, Esq., as the Democratic candidate to represent Columbus county in the next House of Commons of North Carolina. It is a good nomination.

It will also be seen that a Convention of delegates representing the Democracy of the senatorial district composed of the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, has unanimously nominated Thomas D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, as the Democratic candidate for Senator from that District. Mr. McDowell has long represented that district with honor to himself and advantage to his constituents. We trust that he will find it consistent with his duty to himself and his family to yield to this call of the Democratic party, in whose cause he has already made so many sacrifices. Of this, however, he alone can judge, and in case of his deciding in the negative, no one can say that he has not already done enough.

☞The Kinston *Advocate* does not sustain the Newbern *Progress* in its bitter complaints over the change of Schedule on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad—the mail Agent does not, and apparently few do outside of the *Progress'* immediate circle. We rather think that the main object of the directors in changing the Schedule was to accommodate the pleasure travel from the West and other points, this being during a part of the year the most remunerative passenger business which the road receives. There was, we feel certain, no idea nor wish to "outrage" anybody's feelings or business.

☞Dr. James Williams, of Union County, is the Democratic candidate to represent the Senatorial district composed of Anson and Union Counties, in the next Senate of North Carolina.

GEORGIA AND THE CONVENTIONS.—Judge Benning, the Chairman of the Georgia delegation which withdrew from the Charleston Convention, recommends, on behalf of the majority of the Georgia delegation, that a convention of the Democratic party of Georgia be called, and that that convention appoint a set of delegates to attend both the Richmond and the Baltimore Convention—there seeming now to be a disposition on the part of the latter convention to concede something on the platform.

Judge Benning proposes this course in the view that the Richmond Convention will hold itself simply in a position of advisement, ready to be changed into one of co-operation with the Baltimore Convention, if any fair understanding can be arrived at in relation to the platform.

He says: "It will be perceived that the question of a platform will, in all probability, be again opened in the Convention, when it assembles at Baltimore. That question is not beyond the power of the Convention, as I was assured by its President, Gen. Cushing."

Of the Richmond Convention, called one week before the re-assembling of the National Convention at Baltimore, Judge Benning says:

"Such a Convention as that invited to assemble at Richmond, will furnish an opportunity for securing concert of action in the matter of obtaining a proper platform from the Baltimore Convention; and, also, for securing concert of action in the matter of the measures to be adopted, in case the hopes of a proper platform from the Baltimore Convention should be disappointed."

From this, as well as from other indications, and from facts within our own knowledge, we can truly say that the seceding delegates, with a few noisy exceptions, still maintain a position of friendly advisement with, rather than of hostility towards the National Convention, and that all the cheap thunder of parties who denounce that National Convention as the "Free Soil Wing," etc., etc., is treated with as much contempt by them as by us.

☞Taking it upon the whole, we rather think that the Japan-ward now on a visit to the President, at Washington, will be found rather a costly lot of goods, but perhaps worth the money. It is certainly bread cast upon the waters, and no doubt, it will be "many days" and several years before it returns.

But then they are great and glorious antipodeans—persons who relatively to us stand with their heels upwards, have peculiar institutions—are great at imitation—have already improved upon Sharp's rifle, and can cheat Connecticut upon a trade. They are also beauties, (over the left,) and the distinguished persons among them carry two swords each, one sword being for their enemy, the other for the purpose of disembowelling themselves on an emergency. As we are anxious to have a full knowledge and practical illustration of the manners and customs of these people, we trust that the emergency may arise. We think they will be wanting in courtesy if they do not give a full, *bona fide* exhibition.

But we are sometimes a little puzzled to know what great advantages the manufacturing nations of the West, whether European or American, can hope to derive from the opening of trade with Japan, a nation which is preeminently manufacturing and adaptive—which, with a redundant population, has neither breadstuffs nor the raw materials of manufactures to export, and which, with an abundant and skilled labor, can produce everything for itself cheaper than its rivals can supply it.—What then can we hope to sell the Japanese? They grow their own silk and manufacture it—their own cotton—their own rice;—mine their own iron, their own copper;—grow their own tobacco;—do all their own work. Their climate, like our own, has a wide range of temperature, and largely varied productions.

We *may* trade, but the trading will be nearly all one way. We may buy but will find it hard to sell. The common people—boatmen, laborers, etc., wear hardly any clothes, and there could therefore be small demand for "domestics." The "big bugs" drink rice wine, and would hardly appreciate the "corn juice" from Cincinnati. As for Colt's pistols and Sharp's rifles they make them already. There is hardly a thing they don't grow or get up on their own hook, with the exception of naval stores. Neither Commodore Perry nor Minister Harris alludes to naval stores Let us ship them some.

DIFFERING.—The *Courier* and *Observer* differ from the *Carolinian* in regard to the number in attendance at the Opposition ratification meeting in Fayetteville this week, which was addressed by Maj. F. D. Poisson, of Wilmington. According to these papers the attendance was very respectable in point of numbers. As there appears to be a misunderstanding about the matter, and we copied from the *Carolinian* yesterday, we deem it just to say that the *Courier* states that there were between two hundred and fifty and three hundred persons in attendance upon the meeting in question. The official account, of course, says it was "large and enthusiastic."

We have thus stated both sides of the newspaper account of the meeting. As to the speaking—Mr. Poisson is well enough known in Wilmington to render any quotation or comment from Fayetteville unnecessay, and we have "nothing to say."

"NO LONGER A DEMOCRAT."—We notice a piece under the above caption going the rounds of the opposition press in this State. It is copied from the Wilmington Herald, and has reference to some remarks made by Hon. Wm. S. Ashe in the Democratic National Convention at Charleston. On the authority of the Baltimore Sun it is stated that Mr. Ashe said if these minority resolutions were adopted he would be compelled to abandon the convention and disconnect himself from the Democratic party.

Now, in the first instance, Mr. Ashe's remarks had reference to a preamble and resolution contained in the minority platform, which in his opinion went to constitute the Supreme Court of the United States the dictator of principles for the Democratic party. *That was stricken out.* Secondly, Mr. Ashe did not say that he would disconnect himself from the Democratic party.—By leaving the Convention he would disconnect himself, of course, as a delegate from the organization of that Convention. When Wm. S. Ashe is "no longer a Democrat" queer things will happen.

As we sat within a foot of Mr. Ashe at the time, and spoke to him immediately before and immediately after, we know not only what he said, but what he intended to have said had he not been interrupted by a call to "order."

☞Robert C. McDonald, the young Alabamian, who shot Virginia Stewart, his paramour, on the 4th of August last, on the steps of the Brandreth House, New York, committed suicide in one of the cells of the City Prison, on the evening of Monday, the 14th instant. A search resulted in the discovery of an empty half-ounce vial, labelled McMunn's Elixir,—a very strong preparation of opium. When found he was too far gone to be resuscitated.

Carolina Yatch Club.

At the regular annual meeting held in this town on yesterday, among other business transacted, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

Commodore—Gen. Alex. McRae.
Vice Commodore—Parker Quince.
Secretary and Treasurer—C. C. Morse.
Committee on Regattas—H. Burkhimer, Thos. M. Gardner and W. M. Parsley.
Committee on Prizes—John A. Baker, R. H. Grant and C. C. Morse.

The Club now numbers about sixty, and at its meeting yesterday received eight new members.

The Republican Nominations.

The Republicans, like the "Union" men at Baltimore, have put the man of the greatest *prestige* in the rear rank. Hannibal Hamlin, the Republican nominee for the office of Vice President, is much better known as a politician than Mr. Lincoln, the nominee of the same party for the principal office. In this the resemblance or parallel between the Republican and Union nominations holds. If carried farther, it fails, for, although Mr. Everett may be, and, indeed, is, superior to Mr. Bell, it would be uncandid to say that Mr. Hamlin is thus superior to Mr. Lincoln. The position of the latter is wholly due to his canvass of the State of Illinois two years ago, in which his competitor was Judge Douglas, and the prize in view was United States Senatorship from Illinois. That canvass proved Mr. Lincoln to be a most able debater. It was a contest of giants, in which he maintained his ground—a wrong one, we think—ably and courteously. It is as the antagonist of the "Little Giant" that Mr. Lincoln is best known. It was that canvass that gave him the nomination.

Mr. Hamlin was once a Democrat—was a Democrat until he found or thought he found that Democracy would not *pay* in Maine. He is a man of talents—of cultivation—a pleasant speaker—polished and accurate, without mannerism or provincialism—a political hypocrite—a man without principle—a Hannibal Hamlin man, and nothing else.

The ticket, as a sectional ticket, is a strong one. It is stronger than Fremont and Dayton—it is, perhaps, the strongest ticket that could have been nominated at Chicago. It will take the whole united, undivided strength of the Democracy to beat it, assisted by every conservative element, outside of the party, that can be brought to its assistance.

By the way, Mr. Seward was really the choice of the Republicans, and, although Lincoln obtained a majority over him in Convention, he only did so by obtaining the votes of delegates purporting to represent the States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Texas. Seward is not only the great expounder—the apostle of Black Republicanism—but he is its chosen champion.

☞The Japanese appear to be quite a social people away from home, and the great difficulty is to keep some wicked persons from inviting, persuading and prevailing upon them to take too many toddies. It seems that some "jolly" fellows seduced one of them into the bar-room, promising themselves "a high old time" in getting a heathen as "drunk as a christian," and the saffron-colored man like Barkis, was "willing," when suddenly a policeman appeared, and snatched the "imperial" envoy from the jaws of destruction. The President is determined to defend them from grog until he has done with them, and then they may do as they please. They are going to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. They are fond of oyster soup—take a great interest in the mode of lighting by gas, and think the ladies "fine," "good," and so on. Some of the fair have carried on quite a flirtation with the yellow men. They are a small, effeminate looking people—not at all resembling John C. Heenan.

☞Gen. La Vega, once a prisoner in the U. States, during the war with Mexico, is reported to have had quite a taking way with him, and, indeed, gained a very considerable popularity in the United States—especially with the fair sex.

Well, the General was exchanged and went home.—He was again taken prisoner—it was a way he had—he was *always* taken prisoner—he rather liked it.

We see that in the recent battle near San Luis Potosi, in which the Liberalists defeated the forces of the Church Party, Gen. La Vega was again taken prisoner, and the report is, that they shot him *this* time, so that the gallant General will escape capture in future.

The New York Steamship.

It will be seen by advertisement in another column, that the Steamship Parkersburg is advertised to leave New York for Wilmington, N. C., on the 2nd June, and will continue her trips during the Summer, leaving New York and Wilmington every alternate Saturday.

The Parkersburg is a safe and roomy vessel, and will be able to afford reliable accommodation until the other vessels, now building, can be put on the line.

☞The Wilmington Light Infantry are to celebrate their anniversary on Monday next at Belvider, in Brunswick county, about 3 miles from town. We learn that a number of ladies and gentlemen have been invited to the pic-nic, and to witness the target exercise. They leave here early in the morning, and no doubt will have a pleasant time. Several prizes are to be shot for, which are now on exhibition at the store of Messrs. Brown & Anderson.

A steamer carrying the members of the company and their guests will leave Dock street wharf at 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

☞We acknowledge the receipt of a courteous invitation to be present at the celebration of the 4th anniversary of the LaFayette Light Infantry of Fayetteville, said celebration to take place to-day, the 19th, to-morrow, the 20th, the anniversary of the Company, as well as of the Mecklenburg Declaration, being Sunday.

☞The British barque *Return*, from Newport, England, arrived here yesterday, with iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. The *Return* came over the Bar and up to town drawing 13½ feet.

☞The Washington *States and Union* persistently quotes from the Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* as Democratic authority. The *Progress* has time and again denied and repudiated any party character. It speaks and is authorized to speak for no party in North Carolina.

☞On Monday evening last, the neighborhood of Monroe, Union county, was visited by a tremendous hail storm. On Tuesday morning hail stones were gathered the size of marbles, after lying exposed to the air some twelve hours.

Ladies' Fair at Goldsboro'.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the Fair to be held by the Ladies of the Baptist Church at the Town Hall, in Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of May, inst.

If in our power, we should take pleasure in being present. We learn that the attendance from points along the line of the railroads, North and South, East and West of Goldsboro', will probably be quite large.

ACCEPTS.—C. F. Fisher, Esq., accepts the nomination tendered to him as the Democratic candidate to represent the Senatorial district composed of the Counties of Rowan and Davie. Mr. Fisher will be elected, at least such appears to be the sanguine expectation of his friends. There has heretofore been an opposition majority in the district.

Nominations.

Levi T. Oglesby, Esq., of Cartaret County, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate to represent Cartaret and Jones in the next Senate of North Carolina. C. R. Thompson, Esq., has been nominated to represent Cartaret in the House of Commons.

DEMONSTRATIONS.—At Norfolk they fired a hundred guns for John C. Heenan. At other points they fired as many for Bell and Everett. At Savannah, Ga., they fired guns and *let a man out of jail* in honor of the Seceders from the Charleston Convention.

Verily there is no accounting for tastes.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.—*New York, May* 18.—The transfer clerk in the office of the Pacific Mail Company is reported missing to-day, and a defaulter to the amount of $50,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 19th, 1860.

Hon. Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, was, on yesterday, nominated as the Republican candidate for President, on the 3d ballot, and Hanibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President, on the 2d ballot.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 19, 1860.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was occupied with speeches by Messrs. Douglas and Davis, on the territorial resolutions.

The House passed the steamboat passenger safety Bill.

The Japanese visited several Foreign Ambassadors yesterday, and attended Gen. Cass' reception last night.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 19th, 1860.

The steamship Adriatic, from Southampton on the 9th inst., arrived here this morning. Her news is unimportant. The Liverpool Cotton and Breadstuffs markets were unchanged.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, C. E., May 21st, 1860.

The steamship Anglo Saxon passed here yesterday forenoon, from Liverpool for Quebec, but in consequence of our news boat for our despatches being stove by the steamer, no news was obtained; the crew of the boat was saved. She brings one day later news.

News expected from Quebec, but not received up to the hour of going to press.—*Journal.*

Additional News by the Adriatic.

The steamer Great Eastern will sail from Southampton for New York on the 9th of June.

Count Montemolin and Don Ferdinand had publicly renounced their claims to the Spanish throne.

Garibaldi had left for Sicily, in command of an Expeditionary corps.

Switzerland insists on the assembling of a Conference of the Great Powers immediately.

In reply to the proposals of France, England consents to adopt as the basis of a Conference article 92 of the first act of Vienna, which refers to the neutralization of Chablais and Faucigny. England reserves the right to make proposals at the Conference relative to the mode of neutralization. This declaration increases the probabilities of the assemblage of the Conference.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Southampton.]

LONDON, May 9.—A despatch from Berlin says that the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously granted the supplies for placing the army upon a war footing.

The latest advices from Italy state that the French garrison would remain at Rome and probably be reinforced.

The steamer Prince Albert arrived at Galway on the 4th.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says that the camp at Chalons will number 40,000 under Marshal McMahon, and will be the centre of an army of observation along the Rhine frontier; the whole force to consist of 90,000 men, under the command of the Emperor.

A Turin despatch says the insurrection is spreading throughout the island of Sicily, and is spontaneous.

The Royal troops are in possession of the towns, and are blockaded between the sea and the insurrection in the interior.

Advices from Naples to the 4th, report tranquility throughout Sicily, while other despatches confirm the above report from Turin.

Rumors were current that the relations between Russia and Turkey were again assuming a bad aspect, and that Prussia and Denmark were on the eve of a rupture with Holstein; but they were thought to be manufactured for speculative purposes.

The Baltimore Democratic Convention.

AUGUSTA, May 17.—A large democratic meeting is being held here to-night to nominate delegates to a State Convention. Resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority that national delegates be appointed to the State Convention, and that the delegates to the Baltimore Convention be instructed.

ARRIVAL OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—*New York, May* 16.—The steamship Karnak, from Bermuda, arrived this morning. Among her passengers are ex-President Pierce and lady.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO FROM HAVANA.—*New York, May* 19.—The steamship De Soto has arrived, with later dates from Havana.

The steamer De Soto brings Havana dates of the 15th inst. The news is unimportant.

Produce from the interior was arriving freely at Havana, and vessels were in good demand at improved rates.

PRIZE FIGHT AT NEW ORLEANS.—*New Orleans, May* 17.—A prize fight came off to-day, near this city, between the two celebrated pugilists, Bell and Donnelly. Fifteen hundred spectators were present. One hundred and fifty rounds were fought. It lasted two hours and ten minutes. Both pugilists were desperately punished. Bell was victorious.

A SPLENDID SIGHT.—The Illinois Central Railroad at a town called Mattoon, is crossed by the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad. Every day, at about 2 P. M., is seen at this point one of the most splendid effects of the triumph of mind over space and matter that can be witnessed anywhere. It is that of four trains coming from four different directions, arriving at this point at the same time to a second every day. They can be seen as they approach for ten miles in each direction, the prairie there being a smooth, broad expanse, stretching away to the horizon without any inequalities to obstruct the sight. As they arrive they approach their cowcatchers within twelve feet of each other, as though exchanging salutations. When, gracefully backing, as though bowing an adieu, two of the trains go on the switches, while the other two scream away over the iron-bound prairie. The trains then let go on the main track again, and they are off and away.

ALUMINUM.—This metal, which we have heard so much of during the past few years, does not appear to be about to realize the brilliant expectations which were formed at the time of its first successful production in quantity, by St. Clare Deville. In its pure state, it approaches somewhat to the color of silver; but it is found nearly impossible to free it from certain foreign matters which become alloyed with it during the process of production, and thus greatly impair its lustre and whiteness. These substances are iron and silicium, which not only change its color, but greatly affect its durability. The specimens which so much attracted attention at the Universal Exposition of Industry in Paris, were found by Mr. Renault, on analysis, to contain 6.50 per cent. of copper, 2.50 of iron, and 1.50 of sicilum.

Yet aluminum is one of the most wonderful of the productions of the mineral kingdom. Examine one of the little ingots which the Parisian chemists manufacture. We see at once it is not silver—neither does it at all resemble tin, pewter, or German silver. It seems rather like a mass of grayish steel, polished but not burnished. It is hard, like steel, and there is nothing of the soft, unctuous feeling which is imparted by lead. You think it heavy, but are surprised to find, on lifting the ingot, that it is lighter than glass. This is its most wonderful property. A child might lift a mass larger than a pig of lead, and carry it with ease. Another curious property of aluminum is its non-susceptibility to oxydation; articles manufactured from it does not tarnish, even though heated red hot and exposed immediately to a current of oxygen.

Aluminum is now sold in London for about $15 an ounce, being nearly as costly as gold, but in consequence of its small specific gravity, an immensely larger bulk is given in an ounce of aluminum than in an ounce of gold. When aluminum becomes cheap, its non-tarnishing property will bring it at once into varied and extensive use for many articles of domestic economy—tea utensils, spoons, knives and forks, door knobs, &c.

Scientific American.

MARVELOUS PHENOMENON.—The Russian correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes thus:

At Moscow, a physical phenomenon has been recently observed, such as would have given rise to the creation of a whole cycle of fantastic myths in the times of the world's infancy. We learn from a paragraph in the leading paper of that city, that, at a quarter past ten, on the nights of the 1st and 2d of March, a star to the southwest of the Great Bear suddenly commenced to wax larger, assuming, at the same time, the color of iron at a red heat, but without the appearance of any sparks or rays. In this condition the star appeared until half-past 11, varying in the intensity of its light, and attaining the size nearly of half-moon. A little before midnight the dimness began to increase, and at 12 o'clock the star had entirely disappeared. In its stead a sort of black speck was to be noticed by the light of the stars, which were unusually brilliant that evening. It remains for the astronomers to describe, and the poets to sing, of the destruction of the luminary, which, for ought we know, may have been the abode of a race superior to our own.

HEENAN IN ENGLAND.—A London correspondent of the New York Post writes:

Heenan is soon to commence his harvest by giving exhibitions. He goes to Liverpool this week, and appears in London next week, and may be assured of coining money by his mill for months to come. He is burning for another fight, but it is considered certain that Sayers would be whipped, and it will not be permitted, even if the authorities have to prosecute the parties for the fight which has taken place, and so put Heenan out of the reach of victory and Sayers out of danger of defeat, knowing which he will consent to the above compromise.

COURTIERS IN TROUBLE.—Mr. John Crampton, after he was recalled by the English Government from his official position in this country, was made a baronet and sent to St. Petersburg, under the title of Sir John Crampton, as British Minister to Russia. While in the city of the Czars he married Miss Victorine Balfe, the opera singer and daughter of the composer, Michael Balfe. By the latest dates we learn that the fashionable and diplomatic circles of St. Petersburg and London are vastly perturbed at the idea of a mere singer taking the precedence of all the ladies of the diplomatic corps at the Russian capital. There have been instances of English noblemen marrying singers and actresses before now, but never before has the ambassador and representative of British Majesty been so thoughtless. At the very latest dates the troubled courtiers had devised no scheme for their relief.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A country girl recently asked a city acquaintance to go with her to purchase some articles, and to act as spokeswoman. They entered a store, and the city girl asked, "Have you any hose?" "I don,t want hose," said the country maiden, "I want stockings."

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the PLANTATION situated at the head of Sapelo Sound, in Georgia, containing 4,000 to 4,500 acres of LAND, of which 2,500 are open for cultivation—1,500 acres of it will produce 50 *TO* 60 *BUSHELS GROUND NUTS* to the acre, (being peculiarly adapted to this cultivation,) and 250 acres will produce 35 to 40 bushels Corn to the acre. On the place is a very comfortable framed Dwelling, and Cabins which will accommodate 100 Negroes, together with Stables, Cotton Houses, and all necessary buildings.

This is one of the most desirable residences on the Seaboard of Georgia, perfectly healthy, good Water, and an abundance of Fish, Oysters and Game. Vessels drawing twenty-five feet water can load at the landing. The steamers running from Savannah to Florida pass by this Plantation daily.

A great bargain and liberal terms will be given.

C. A. L. LAMAR, Savannah.

Refers to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington, N. Ca.

April 5th, 1860. 181&33-3m

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

TUESDAY, May 22d, 1860.

$360,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 636 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 "	50,000	60 "	500
1 "	30,000	153 "	400
1 "	20,000	20 Approximations	8,800
1 "	10,000		

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 $20,000; 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."

April 14th, 1860. 189+34-1y

SOUTHERN PIANO MANUFACTORY.

RUN NO RISK!—RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE WHO WISH to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO.'S *New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent Action Pianos.* They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best *square Pianos* that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with a *larger Sounding Board*, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us *run no risk.*

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us in this county, to whom we can refer: Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., J. M. Robinson, Esq., John D. Love, Esq., Wm. A. Williams, Esq., Wm. J. Price, Esq., Dr. Kea, Mrs. Redding, D. M. Foyles, Esq., L. Montague, Esq., Geo. J. Moore, Esq., N. F. Nixon, Esq., Topsail Sound; James Garrason, Esq., Lillington; also, Ex-Gov. Branch, of Halifax county; Dr. G. C. Marchant, of Currituck county; John Pool, Esq., of Pasquotank county, and many others.

☞Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers,
Nos. 5 & 7 South Eutaw st.,
Baltimore.

April 26, 1860. 199-1aw6m—36-1am6m

MANHOOD,

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of "The Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequence of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically.* This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

April 4, 1860. 180&33—1y

CATARACT WASHING MACHINE.

Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved!

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

THE most simple, economical, and durable article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of washday.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in opposite directions, readily creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 *BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.*

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.

Feb. 28, 1860. 149&27-3m

$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 reference 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 MACHINES 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.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."
ECONOMY! Dispatch! Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, handless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600, N. York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

Feb. 1, 1860. 126&29-1y

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and appproved by all that have used it, and now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as will act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and if you cure *Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses,* and many *Ordinary Family Medicines*, HEADACHE, (as those minutes, if *two* or *three*) commencement of attack, be found their testimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The *Family Cathartic* is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS has, with the reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are *good* and *safe* in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as *Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body,* from a sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, ends in a long course of *Fever, Loss of Appet