THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

Appointments.

Messrs. Pool and Ellis will address the people at the places and times named below. Speaking will commence each day at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Winston, Forsyth,	Wednesday,	June 13.
Yadkinville, Yadkin,	Thursday,	do 14.
Dobson, Surry,	Friday,	do 15.
Gap Civil, Alleghany,	Saturday,	do 16.
Jefferson, Ashe,	Monday,	do 18.
Wilkesboro', Wilkes,	Wednesday,	do 20.
Lenoir, Caldwell,	Friday,	do 22.
Morganton, Burke,	Saturday,	do 23.
Marion, McDowell,	Monday,	do 25.

☞ The Regular Democratic State Conventions which have been held in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Georgia, have endorsed the action of these delegates from said States respectively to the Charleston Convention, have accredited them to the Convention to be held this week in Richmond, but have requested such Richmond delegates also to defer any final action until after the adjournment of the Convention to meet at Baltimore on the 18th, to which last named Convention they are also accredited or re-accredited with full powers, etc.

☞ Francis P. Blair, Jr., has been admitted as the member of Congress from the St. Louis district of Missouri, and Mr. Barrett, the sitting member, has been outstead to make room for him. Mr. Barrett is a Democrat—Mr. Blair is a Black Republican—that explains the whole matter.

At the election held last Fall, Mr. Barrett had a clear majority of over six hundred votes, yet such were the swearing resources of the Black Republicans of that City that they swore every one of these six hundred away, and their committee on elections pretended to believe them, and so Barrett was ousted with the assistance of Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, and the *Hon.* — Anderson, of Kentucky, both good friends of Bell and Everett. What do our Southern friends think of the "Constitutional Union Party?" Wonder if Messrs. Badger and Bell have arranged their little issue of veracity yet? Will Mr. Badger explain to-morrow night.

NEW YORK.—A New York correspondent of the Fayetteville *Carolinian* tells the truth about that State when he says:—"No man nominated at Baltimore can carry the State of New York unless he is cordially and actively supported by Fernando Wood and the hard shell Democracy." We have known that all along. No man can hope for success at the North—we mean, of course, no Democrat, who is *not* so supported. Will Mr. Douglas be cordially supported by the hard shell Democracy? He *may* be, but we doubt it very much. Who does not doubt it?

Going North.

Our attention has been called to the fact that a number of our colored population, free either by law or in fact, are in the habit of slipping off North during the summer, say to New York, Boston, or elsewhere, where they are free to associate with, and no doubt do associate with, any class of characters and opinions, imbibing notions of the crudest character, and forming a convenient medium through which the abolitionists of the North can communicate such notions to the otherwise contented and comfortable servants of the South.

This thing is worthy of public attention. It is said to be rapidly growing into a danger and a nuisance—one that requires abatement and reform. We, ourselves, know less of the matter than others, but it strikes us that there is reason for the complaint made. We think it will prove to be an injury all round.

TALL TROTTING.—Flora Temple and George N. Patchen, the latter a new competitor, had a trotting race on the 6th inst., over the Union Course, in the vicinity of New York. The first heat was made in 2m. 21s., being the shortest time on record. It is said that Flora made a heat at Kalamooza, Michigan, in 2m. 19¾s., but that track was short, and the time doubtful. The shortest reliable time previously made on a full length track was 2m. 22½s.

Flora won the first heat barely by a head. On the second heat the driver of Flora, who had the track, forced Patchen out of the direct track when coming down the home stretch. Flora won the second heat by a third of a length, and on the third heat Flora's friends made such a row that they broke up the opposing horse. They are to try it over. Patchen is the most formidable competitor the yet unvanquished Flora has had to contend with, and it is by no means improbable that he may beat her yet.

Five Years in China,

With some account of the Great Rebellion, and a description of St. Helena, by Charles Taylor, M. D., (formerly Missionary to China) corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Nashville, Tenn., J. B. McFerrin, publisher, 1860.

This is a neatly printed octavo volume of 413 pages, and gives an interesting description of the cities, manners, habits, customs and so forth of the people of China, the author having resided in that country five years as a missionary. Just at this time, when every body is talking China, the book is perhaps more interesting than it would have been, had it appeared at an earlier period. It is for sale at Kelley's, Market Street.

☞ We are requested by the administrator, to state that the sale of the Colley Lands, of the estate of Charles Henry, dec'd, advertised to take place at Lillington, the 16th inst., is postponed until the 12th of July at the Colley Mills.

☞ We learn that W. S. Devane, Esq., has consented to deliver the annual address before the young ladies of the Clinton Female Institute, on the 28th day of this month.

COURT WEEK.—The June term of the County Court for New Hanover County commences its session to-day, James T. Miller, Esq., the Chairman of the Court, presiding. We have not heard of any case of public importance likely to come before the Court.

Daily Journal, 11th inst.

☞ The wrecked steamer Kate McLaurin was brought down the river on Saturday evening, and now lies at Mr. Cassidey's railway, where she is to be overhauled and repaired. It will be recollected that her boiler exploded on the morning of the 29th ult., an account of which we gave on the 31st ult.

Appointments.

Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Democratic Elector for the State at large, will address his fellow-citizens of the First Congressional District, on the subject of *ad valorem taxation* as follows:

Murfreesboro',	Tuesday,	June 26.
Windsor,	Thursday,	" 28.
Plymouth,	Friday,	" 29.
Edenton,	Saturday,	" 30.
Hertford,	Monday,	July 2.
Elizabeth City,	Tuesday,	" 3.

STATE STOCKS.—Large sales of N. C. Bonds in New York on Thursday at 99. Virginia 93½.

For the Journal.

New Hanover Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to notice, the Delegates to the Democratic County Convention assembled in the Town Hall on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., when Col. Wm. S. Larkins was called to the Chair, and W. C. Fergus requested to act as Secretary.

The roll of Delegates was then called, when the following gentlemen responded:

Wilmington, Upper District—John Dawson, J C Heyer, J M Stevenson. *Lower District*—P W Fanning, W C Fergus, Moody B Smith.
Masonboro'—Sam'l N Cannon.
Federal Point—Jos G Pickett.
Middle Sound—Dr A F Newkirk, D S Sanders J M Foy.
Topsail Sound—A J Westbrook, D R Gornto.
Holly Shelter—Amos Rochell, David Williams.
South Washington—S T Newton, E D Pigford, Lott Croom.
Upper Black River—Wm. Robinson, T C Fennell, James Kerr.
Lower Black River—J L Moore, James Moore, Calvin Hynes.
Piney Woods—W A Lamb, I T Bland, John Murphy.
Cainhuck—J W Pridgen, F Corbett, W F Pridgen.
Long Creek—W S Larkins, E L Miller, James Garrason.
Rocky Point—W M Walker, W J Hand, R L Bordeaux.

The roll call having been finished, the chairman announced the Convention duly organized and ready for business.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to ballot for candidates to represent New Hanover county in the next House of Commons.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That each delegate should cast one vote, and that a majority of the votes cast should elect.

On motion, a committee of two, consisting of Messrs. Jno Dawson, and Wm M Walker were appointed tellers to receive the votes.

The Convention thereupon proceeded to ballot, when Hon. S. J. Person and Daniel Shaw, Esq., having received a majority of the votes cast, were declared nominated.

On motion the Convention proceeded to ballot for Senator. Eli W. Hall, Esq., having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly nominated for the Senate.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Moody B. Smith, Esq., Dr. A. F. Newkirk and W. M. Walker, Esq. were appointed to notify the gentlemen of their nominations, and solicit their acceptance.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered the Chairman and Secretary for their efficient services.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Wilmington Journal.

W. S. LARKINS, Chairman.
W. C. FERGUS, Secretary.

For the Journal.

The Pic Nic.

This term seems to have been invented to identify a peculiar kind of social party, assembled under groves and by the side of streams, where the manners of those composing it, like its locality, is free and unconstrained. The ceremony of invitation even is dispensed with in its usual form, and no other welcome is necessary than a simple intimation of time and place. In an assemblage of self-constituted guests such as this, it is natural for every one to feel that part of the day's amusement devolves on himself, and hence, the uniform good humor and civil manners. How the application of such a peculiar name to this kind of party was first made is hard to ascertain, but like many other words it has now the sanction of custom, and however inappropriate its derivative meaning (if it has any,) may have been to its present use, it is now fairly incorporated in our language.—But not to embarrass this well known term with more useless speculations of its origin, and to give those (if any there be,) who have never been at such a party, a better idea of its character than a hundred other definitions would, we will give some account of one at which we had the honor of being present on the 7th inst.

This party to which we allude was made in Duplin county, in that most beautiful and fertile part of it which lies on Goshen. Every one who has passed over the Wilmington & Weldon Road through this county must have admired a large and beautiful oak grove through which he passed immediately on the West side of Goshen Swamp. From its adaptedness for beauty and convenience this place was chosen as the scene of the party. At an early hour we were at the place above mentioned, and found extensive preparation for the large crowd which was expected, and which very soon began to appear. The weather was delightful, a thunder shower having fallen the preceding evening gave the air that peculiar buoyancy which contributes as much to good looks as to good feelings. Social groups were scattered here and there discoursing upon various matters of interest; the old folks the concerns of home, the cotton and corn, and the young folks matters away from home, that related neither to cotton nor corn. This was soon arrested, however, by the announcement that the *band* had arrived, which was confirmed by the appearance of old Frank's well known form upon the stage.

This distinguished individual is so well known, that a description is unnecessary; and if it were otherwise, the artist, to fairly represent old Frank, must be more skilled in delineation than we are. To say that he is handsome, would not be strictly true, and still, when he is so living full of music that his features follow the changes of his tune, it is fair to say that he looks very "becoming." So far as nose, hair and complexion go to establish genealogy, his greatest admirers must acknowledge him an African; but, so far as politeness, and an anxiety to please, establishes one's title to respectability, all will admit that Frank Johnson approximates more closely to the dignity of a gentleman than many whose complexions are lighter.

The dancing now commenced in good earnest, and both dancers and musicians seemed in "the spirit." Those who could not dance, amused themselves listening to the most delightful music, and admiring the perfect grace displayed by the dancers. This, however entertaining at first, would have grown tiresome at length; but just as old Frank's fiddle screeched out the fourth time, "take your seats, ladies," the managers announced that dinner was ready. On the way to the table, we met two of the candidates of the county—Dr. Dickson, for the Senate, and Sheriff Carr, before the people for re-election. Both seemed in the finest spirits; one of them remarked that it was the best time he had seen, for, with such music, and in sight of such a table, gentlemen could hardly say *no*. We wanted to ask Lewis if ladies' answers were influenced by such circumstances. It would be superfluous to remark on the quality or variety of dishes set before us, and Paul's advice in such matters being so convenient, was uniformly adopted. After a hearty dinner, at which many witty things were said, the young folks re-arranged themselves for another hop, while the old 'uns strolled through the grove. Thus was the interest of the party kept up till the afternoon was wearing away. S.

For the Journal.

A Plain Treatise

On the Teeth, Their Preservation, and various subjects connected with the Practice of Dentistry; with Advice to Parents, &c. By Archibald Small, D. D. S. Wilmington, N. C., Fulton & Price, Steam Power Press Printers, 1860.

We hail with approbation every honorable effort to popularize the truths of established science, and cordially despise the miserable clap-trap humbugs of the day that falsely pass as science. And upon no subject, save and except that of medical practice, is so much quackery and meanness practiced upon the public, as in the matter of Dental practice. The public mind needs to be enlightened on the importance of Dental science. The public need instruction in regard to the important part played by the teeth in human health and happiness. Were there more light of this sort shed abroad in the community, it would in a corresponding degree promote public health and comfort; Dentists of character and skill would be more duly appreciated, and the swarms of humbug Dentists that infest every community almost, would be consigned to that ignominy they deserve. North Carolina has been cursed by these swarms of Dental empirics. They have brought Dentistry into disrepute.—Men, calling themselves Dentists, but possessed of neither moral character, nor mental capacity, nor mechanical skill, have been too long patronized and sustained in our honest old State. The people are too prone to forget, that neither a Physician nor Dentist should be allowed to practice in any family, unless he is a gentleman in the first place, and in the next place is backed by scientific attainments and practical skill.

The author of this little work is both a gentleman and a good Dentist. He resides in Wilmington—is a graduate of the Baltimore Dental College, and his writings show a laudable devotion to his profession, and an elevated professional pride. It is the first North Carolina Treatise we remember to have seen on Dentistry, and the community should encourage all such legitimate attempts to build up a Dental literature in the State. It is a modest little work, comprising forty-two pages in pamphlet form, and intended for popular reading. It treats in a brief and easy way of those every-day practical questions relative to the teeth, their irregularities, decay, extraction, filling, &c., and to mechanical Dentistry, pivot teeth, artificial teeth, plating, &c. Dr. Small makes interesting statements in regard to "Popular Errors" in Dentistry, and alludes in truthful terms to the outrageous impositions of dental charlatans that are preying so numerously upon the public favor and public credulity. He also gives valuable advice to parents about the teeth of their children.

The author's views in respect to the use of chloroform and ether, in dental operations, will be regarded as orthodox by the Medical Profession generally. The time *has* been when their use in such simple operations met with more favor than now; but experience in the use of these important agents condemns their employment in simply extracting teeth. In Surgery they are one of the great boons of modern times, as Dr. Small admits, while objecting to their use in his own profession.

If the Doctor over-estimates the influence upon the human system of bad teeth, compared to other causes of disease, it may be attributed to fondness for his profession. For instance, we cannot agree with him when he endorses Dr. Shepherd, (a dentist,) as saying that there is often more poison generated in an unsound tooth in twenty-four hours than an individual woul inhale from the atmosphere, in ordinary low countries, in twelve months. MEDICUS.

June, 1860.

BANK OF CLARENDON.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders was held on Thursday last. The condition of the Bank was found very satisfactory, and authorizes the expectation that the semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. will be continued. The Bank has been in operation five years, has never lost a dollar by bad debts, and has accumulated (after paying the approaching July dividend) a surplus fund of upwards of $50,000.

Messrs. John D. Williams, H. Lilly, A. A. McKethan, T. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Alex. Johnson, Jr. and Wm. McLaurin were re-elected Directors, and the Board has re-appointed the old officers, viz: Jno. D. Williams, President; J. W. Sandford, Cashier; Wm. Warden, Teller; and Jas. McGilvary, Discount Clerk.

Fayetteville Observer.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—*Washington June* 11.—The Front street Theatre has been engaged for the sitting of the National Democratic Convention. Mr. Cushing has already decided to admit the regular Delegations, but the Douglas men will, it is said, over-rule him.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7th, 1860.

SENATE—Business unimportant. The House was in session all last night on the Missouri contested election case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8th, 1860.

SENATE.—The Senate yesterday concurred in the House resolution to adjourn on the 18th.

HOUSE.—The House adjourned after a twenty-five hours' session—doing nothing.

WASHINGTON, June 9th, 1860.

The Senate passed forty private bills yesterday.

The House unseated Barret, Democrat, and admitted Blair, Republican, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1860.

Yesterday the Senate amended the Civil Appropriation Bill. The House passed the Fortification Bill.—The Naval Appropriation Bill was discussed.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 13th, 1860.

The Senate passed the Civil Appropriation Bill; amended and passed the House Pacific Telegraph Bill.

The House passed the Light House and Naval Appropriation Bills.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., June 7th, 1860.

The Steamship Prince Albert, from Galway, with dates to the 25th ult. has arrived.

It is reported that Garibaldi had entered Palermo with upwards of 9,000 men, and had proclaimed himself dictator of Sicily, but Neapolitan dispatches of the 22d and 23d say he was twice repulsed and driven from his position.

It is reported that the French Ambassador made an alarming speech to the Sultan of Turkey.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 25th, 1860.

Cotton—Sales for the week 43,000 bales, Middling and lower qualities have declined ⅛d to 3-16d. Holders are pressing on the market. Fair and good middlings are generally unchanged. Market closed very dull. Fair Uplands 7¼d; Middling Uplands 6⅞. Stock on hand 1,200,000 bales, of which 900,000 bales are American. Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn very dull.

Provisions are dull.

Sugar dull.

Coffee dull and all qualities slightly declined.

Rice dull—Carolina 24s. 6d. a 25s.

Rosin steady at 4s. 5d. a 4s. 6d.

Consols for money closed at 95⅛ a 95¼.

LONDON, *May* 25, 1860.—The Tea market is slightly dearer.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, C. E., June 11th, 1860.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 30th ult, *via* Londonderry, with dates to the 31st, arrived off this place yesterday.

ITALY.—The news from Italy is contradictory. All but the Neopolitan dispatches coincide that Garibaldi had entered Palermo.

LIVERPOOL, May 31st, 1860.

Cotton—Sales of three days reached 13,000 bales.—Market closed dull, and lower qualities irregular. Flour steady. Corn active with more demand. Provisions steady. Rosin firm at 4s. 4d. a 4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34s. 6d. a 34s. 9d. Rice quiet. Consols closed at 94¾ a 95.

THE JAPANESE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8th, 1860.

The Japanese left for Baltimore this morning.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9, 1860.

By an arrival here we have Vera Cruz dates to the 30th ult.

The Jacker Company in the City of Mexico, prominent supporters of Miramon's government, have failed for four million four hundred thousand dollars. Gabriae loses a fortune by them. Gen. Uraga with 12,000 men, surrendered to Miramon, who were unable to escape.

Mr. McLane, U. S. Minister to Mexico, was sick.

ASSASSINATED.

ST. JOSEPH'S June 10th, 1860.

The Poney Express has arrived at this place, and reports that the Tycoon of Japan has been assassinated.

ASSASSINATION OF THE TYCOON OF JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1860.

The details by the Overland mail strengthens the belief in the report of the assassination of the Tycoon of Japan.

THE JAPAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1860.

Letters from Japan of the 22d March, make no mention of the assassination of the Tycoon. The report is believed to be untrue.

DEATH OF QUARTER MASTER JESUP.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 11th, 1860.

Thos. S. Jesup, Quarter Master General of the U. S. Army, died last Saturday night of paralysis.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, VA., June 12th, 1860.

The Convention met at noon yesterday All the seceding States were represented. The Convention was temporarily organized, and committees on permanent organization and credentials were appointed. When the roll of States was called New York responded, but it appears the delegates from that State were not regularly appointed and endorsed. They will, therefore, probably not be admitted. The Convention will probably adjourn to-day, to attend the adjourned Convention of the Democratic party at Baltimore next Monday, except the Florida delegates, who are instructed not to do so.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION—Yesterday.

RICHMOND, VA., June 13th, 1860.

John Erwin, of Georgia, was selected permanent President. Resolutions were adopted in effect, that as all the delegates were appointed on the basis of the majority resolutions adopted at Charleston, it is unnecessary to take any action on the platform. Also, that when the Convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again on the 21st of June, inst. The Convention then adjourned to wait the action of the Baltimore Convention.

FROM HAVANA.

An arrival at New York from Havana states that an American schooner with four hundred negroes on board had been captured and taken to Key West.

NEW YORK, June 13th, 1860.

The Steamship Parkersburg, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at this port last evening.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton has a declining tendency. Flour declined 5c.; Southern $5 75 a $6 00. Wheat declined 2 a 3c. per bushel. Corn quiet. Spirits Turpentine dull at 42½ a 44½c. Rosin steady at $1 52½ a $1 55. Rice steady at 4¼ a 4⅝c.

SUPERIOR COURT.—This Court commenced its summer term in this city on Monday last—Present, Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice, and W. H. Battle and Matthias E. Manly, Associate Justices. A class of fourteen young gentlemen applied for a license to practice law in the County Courts of the State, and after a rigid examination, they were all admitted to the bar. We append their names:

J B Lowrie, Charlotte.
J W Gidney, Shelby, N. C.
R B B Houston, Catawba Co.
A J Harrison, Leasburg, Caswell Co.
J H Jernigan, Hertford Co.
Geo B Barnes, Northampton Co.
R W Nixon, New Hanover.
Jno C Gilmer, Surry Co.
A S Fraley, Statesville.
Jno T Cook, Warrenton.
I S Robins, Randolph Co.
H E Stilley, Washington, N. C.
A C Avery, Burke Co.
Hugh L Cole, Newbern.—*Ral. Reg.*

Further Foreign Items by the Steamer North Briton.

The steamers Canada and City of Manchester arrived at Liverpool on the 28th ult.

The steamer Teutonia arrived at Queenstown on the 28th, with her machinery damaged.

The steamers City of Washington and Bohemian arrived out on the 31st ult.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The dispatches received from Italy repeat the assertion that Garibaldi had defeated the royal troops and entered Palermo, but as yet no confirmation of the news had been received.

Several vessels of war had arrived at Palermo.

The Paris Patriæ says the insurrection is being organized to such an extent that its definite results are no longer doubtful. The fall of Palermo is inevitable, being only a question of time.

As soon as the insurgents become masters of Palermo Garibaldi will declare Sicily annexed to Italy.

The dispatches from Sicily continue to be contradictory. It is said that the popular rising in Palermo and the bombardment of the city were progressing, and that Garibaldi had entered or was expected to enter the city.

The Neapolitan dispatches claim the defeat of Garibaldi and the flight of the insurgents.

The Sardinian chambers have approved the cession of Savoy.

A Neapolitan dispatch of the 26th says that the insurgents were attacked and routed from their strong position at Garco, which is now occupied by the royal troops. The insurgents suffered heavy losses and were being pursued.

Messina dates of the 22d state that order prevailed there, but an outbreak would surely take place if Garibaldi was successful in entering Palermo, of which no doubt was expressed.

Garibaldi's forces, it was estimated, would be swelled to 40,000 men. The war cry of the insurgents is "no quarter," and in the returns of their engagements the column for wounded is not filled out.

A Naples dispatch of May 28th says the Sicilians are leaving Garibaldi, who was beaten by Piana. Many of his men were killed or taken prisoners, and others were pursued beyond Corsene.

Items from Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., June 10.—The majority of the delegates to the Democratic Constitutional Convention are now here. South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are fully represented. Texas, Louisiana and other Southern States will be partially represented. Virginia has only two delegates present as yet. It is supposed that delegates from all the seceding States will be here tomorrow. Mr. Yancey has not yet arrived.

The general impression now is, that after a short session the Convention will adjourn and await the action of the Baltimore Convention. There are very few outsiders here.

A mass meeting was held last night at Metropolitan Hall, which was but slimly attended. Mr. Scott, of Alabama, made a speech, in which he advocated firmness upon the part of those engaged in the Southern movement.

Efforts are making to obtain a pledge from the Virginia delegation that they will withdraw from the Baltimore Convention in case the Southern anti-Douglas delegations are not received. The presumption is that North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland would follow the lead of Virginia in this matter.

From New Mexico and the Plains—Attack by the Indians on Fort Defiance.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 7th.—The New Mexican mails, with dates to the 31st ult., have arrived. The Nevajo Indians had made an attack upon Fort Defiance, a few days before the mail left, and came very near capturing it, as the garrison were not expecting anything of the kind. Fortunately, by some mismanagement on the part of the Indians, their presence was discovered, and after some fighting, they were routed.

Six companies of soldiers are on the Red river, on the look out for Indians.

A passenger who came to Fort Union with the mail, stated that he had orders from Col. Fauntleroy to the troops not to attack the Indians if it could possibly be avoided.

Six companies left Pawnee Fork on the 1st inst, on a scout, and if they do not receive countermanding orders, they will no doubt drive the Indians from the road, or whip them into submission. The forty dragoons that left the Pawnee Fork some two weeks ago, to attack a band of the Kiowas, returned without finding them.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT.—*Albany, June* 8.—John L. Schoolcraft died at 12 o'clock last night. The intelligence has created an unusual gloom over this city, where his many good qualities as a citizen, also virtues as a man, endeared him to all classes.

Senator Seward started from Washington in hopes to meet his friend again in life. He will remain at the funeral.

TERRIBLE STORM, WHIRLWIND, &c.—We had a terrific storm of wind and rain, accompanied by a whirlwind, on Monday night last. Trees were uprooted, fences blown down, &c. A whirlwind struck the Gin House of Mr. James L. Battle, near this town, completely demolishing it, and scattering the fragments in every direction.—*Tarboro' Southerner, 9th inst.*

ILLNESS OF HON. THOMAS CORWIN.—*Washington, June* 9.—The Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, who was announced as one of the speakers at the Ratification Meeting in Camden, N. J., has been suddenly taken quite ill with a fever. Mr. Corwin's health has not been remarkably good for some time.

DEATH OF CAPT. F. O. BYRD.—Capt. Francis Otway Byrd, a distinguished soldier and Virginian, died in Clark county, Va., on the 2d inst. He served in the war of 1812 as a Lieutenant in the 2d Artillery, and participated in services and hardships incident to the several campaigns in Canada, and on the Northern borders of the United States, and especially in the memorable campaign on the Niagara, in 1814.

SENATOR SUMNER.—*Washington, June* 10.—From the fact that Senator Sumner has been insulted by a gentleman in this city, who subsequently apologized for the affront, an effort has been made to make political capital from the insignificant affair. The thing is a failure, since that in this matter, as well as in the late speech of the Senator, he is without the sympathy of many of his own party.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—*New Orleans, June* 10.—The schr. Red Fox has arrived from Tampico, with dates to the 4th inst. Gen. Uraga, with 9,000 men, captured Guadalajara, which was afterwards re-taken by Gen. Woll, who completely routed the Liberals. Gen. Uraga lost one of his legs by a cannon ball. Gen. Zuloaga had made his escape from Miramon, and declared himself President.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Press.

Destructive Storm in North Carolina.

WELDON, N. C., June 9th, 1860.

Having just reached Weldon, I have but time to say that the place and vicinity was visited yesterday evening by one of the most destructive hurricanes that has ever occurred in this part of the country. The whole of Col. N. M. Long's growing crop of corn and cotton is swept clean and not a solitary stalk left standing on the plantation. Every plantation is seriously injured. The roof of Harper's Hotel was blown off and a large number of trees uprooted in the town and vicinity. Col. J. B. Zollicoffer has but one chimney left to his house, and a tree has fallen three feet through the roof.

The full extent of the damage is yet unknown, but as soon as I learn it I will inform you.

SUDDEN DEATH.—In Sampson county, on the 1st inst., G. H. Daughtry fell dead while attending to some work near his mill. Col. Daughtry seemed to be in his usual good health and cheerfulness until the minute of his death. The whole community feel that they have sustained an irreparable loss, but hope their loss is his eternal gain, for he was truly kind and affectionate in his family, useful, obliging and lenient to his neighbors.

Spirit of the Age.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Wednesday afternoon, shortly after the arrival of the New Orleans and St. Louis packet, *New Falls City*, a stranger named *B. Boyd*, who was on his way to Washington, N. C., was landed at the wharf in Memphis. Mr. Boyd, who was apparently in the last stage of consumption, was placed in a hack and ordered to be taken to the hospital, but before the vehicle had proceeded far, his spirit had fled. His effects, consisting of a valise and a small lot of clothing, were taken charge of by the police.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—4 per cent. by the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, and 5 per cent. by the Bank of Yanceyville.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Buckhorn, Robeson County; John S. McDonald, Esq., P. M. The office is on the route from Fayetteville to Fair Bluff, and will be supplied three times a week.

NOT A WIGWAM.—The following dialogue occurred at the Angier House, Cleveland.

Gentlemen from Ohio—That Wigwam at Chicago was a great affair, wasn't it?

Gentlemen from New York—Wigmam be d—d! It was a *Slaughter House.*

Edward Everett in Georgia.

In the year 1841, says the Bainbridge (Ga.) Argus, Wm. Henry Harrison being President, appointed Edward Everett Minister to England. Hon. John McPherson Berrien then being Senator for the State of Georgia, gave his sanction to the appointment. During the same year the Georgia Legislature was assembled. The following joint committee on the state of the Republic was constituted. On the part of the Senate: Messrs. Edward J. Black, of Scriven; Andrew J. Miller, of Richmond; J. M. Smith, of Camden; Bennett Crawford, of Decature; Alex. McDougald, of Muscogee; Peter Cone, of Bulloch; James Render, of Meriwether. On the part of the House: Messrs. John H. Howard, of Muscogee; W. B. Tankesley, of Columbia; M. Grieve, of Baldwin; Abner P. Powers, of Bibb; R. L. Simms, of Newton; Jas. Gray, of Jones; Jno. Robinson, of Jasper. This committee in their report recite in the preamble, with what sincere regret they reviewed the sanction of Judge Berrien; "to the elevation of one so obnoxious to our feelings, and so hostile to our interests, and particularly of an individual who has avowed his abolition principles in their most imposing form, and amplest extent."

Resolution 11th, which refers to the same matter, is as follows:

11. *Resolved*, That the opinions publicly proclaimed by Edward Everett, now Minister to England, of the power and the obligation of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, to interdict the slave trade between the States, and to refuse the admission into the Union of any Territory tolerating slavery, are unconstitutional in their character, subversive of the rights of the South, and if carried out, will destroy this Union; and that the Hon. John McPherson Berrien, in sustaining for an important appointment an individual holding such obnoxious sentiments, has omitted a proper occasion to give an efficient check to such sentiments, and in so doing has not truly represented the opinions or wishes of the people of Georgia of either political party.

This resolution was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 48 to 0, a number of Senators refusing to vote, but not enough to defeat its passage if they had voted against it. In the House, the entire Report was adopted by a vote of 101 yeas, to 41 nays.

The proof of the charges made against Mr. Everett in that resolution, is contained in the following:

In 1839 the following interrogatories were propounded to Mr. Everett by the Hon. Nathaniel Borden, of Massachusetts:

1. Are you in favor of the immediate abolition by law, of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave traffic between the States of the Union?

2. Are you opposed to the admission into the Union of any new State, the Constitution of which tolerates domestic slavery.

The following is his reply:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1839.

Dear Sir: On Saturday last I only received your letter of the 18th, propounding to me certain interrogatories, and earnestly requesting an early answer.

You are aware that several resolves on the subject of these enquires and their kindred hopes, accompanied by a very able report now introduced into the Senate of the Commonwealth, year before last, by a joint committee of the two Houses, of which the late lamented Mr. Alvord was chairman.

Those resolves, after having been somewhat enlarged by amendment, were adopted by the Legislature. They appear to cover the whole ground of your two interrogatories. Having cheerfully co-operated in the passage of the resolves, and concurring in the general reasoning by which they are sustained in the powerful report of the chairman of the committee, I respond to both your enquiries in the affirmative.

The first of the three subjects embraced in your enquiry is the only one of them which came before Congress while I was a member. I voted in the negative on the motion to lay upon the table the petition of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and on other motions of the like character introduced to cast off the consideration of this class of petitions.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,
Your friend and servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

HON. NATHANIEL A. BORDEN.

Those "resolves" refered to were a set of resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature during the year previous, when Mr. Everett was Governor of the State, and are as follows:

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade, in the District of Columbia, and that there is nothing in the terms or circumstances of the acts of cession by Virginia and Maryland, or otherwise, enforcing any legal or moral restraint on its exercise.

Resolved, That Congress ought to take measures to effect the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the rights of humanity, the claims of justice, and the common good alike demand the suppression by Congress of the slave trade carried on in and through the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That no new State shall hereafter be admitted into the Union whose Constitution of Government shall permit the existence of domestic slavery therein.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish the traffic in slaves between different States of the Union.

Resolved, That the exercise of this power is demanded by the principles of humanity and justice.

These documents speak for themselves, and they settle the question of Mr. Everett's freesoilism. "Doth the Leopard change his spots, or the Ethiop his color?" If yea, then may we expect Edward Everett to change the current of his thoughts, and renounce, in age, the cherished principles of his early youth, and mature manhood.

Destruction of a Town—Appalling Scenes.

The Western papers bring the particulars of the destruction of the late town of Camanche, in Illinois, by the terrific tornado on the 4th inst. A correspondent of the Chicago Press, who visited the spot, says:

The tornado struck the town a little past 7 o'clock, and in less than ten minutes the whole was in ruins.—After it had passed, the town was all afloat with water; all that could, began running from place to place screaming at the top of their voices, calling for friends and for children. In every pile of rubbish, and from every demolished house, the groans of the dying and wounded were heard, and as the sound came from every part of the town, no one knew where to go first. The darkness occasioned by the black clouds, the air being filled with rubbish of every conceivable character, and the near approach of night, rendered the scene still more appalling, and such a wail of lamentation, sorrow, and woe, never went up from any place in the history of tornadoes, as did from this ruined and destroyed city. Nothing could be found to bind up the wounds of the suffering, no medicine were to be got, and the wails of the mother over her dead children, the anguish of a wife over the lifeless remains of a husband, the father over his slaughtered children, hunting in vain for his wife—all these were scenes that cannot possibly be described.

In one family all that was left were three little girls, the father and mother and two children having been instantly killed. We saw where a fence board had been forced clear through the side of a house, end ways, and hundreds of shingles had forced themselves clear through the clapboards of a house.

We visited the grave-yard, and saw twenty-eight graves side and side, all dug, waiting to receive the rough boxes containing the remains of the slaughtered people. The whole atmosphere around the town is sickening, and a stench is pervading the whole path of the storm that is almost impossible to endure. The loss of property is immense, and can never be known to its full extent. Three of the men on the raft have made their appearance. They state that they were blown from the raft clear on to the Illinois shore beyond Albany, and for a long time were unable to move or stir, but after recovering from the shock succeeded in crawling to a house where they were kindly cared for. They know nothing of the rest of their comrades, not having seen them since they were on the raft together. In this vicinity, near Sterling, the wounded are dying almost every day, and every farm-house is a hospital for the dying and wounded.

Horses and cattle are lying in every direction, killed from the effects of the storm. The buildings look as though they had all been torn in small fragments, scattered over the whole country, and feathers from the bedclothes line the ground, and then all had been over-swept with rushing waters. We went into one building where were fifteen bodies, some mangled in the most frightful manner, and only wrapped up in a sheet and put into a rough box, ready for burial.

From Sunday evening to Monday noon, one physician had visited ninety-one wounded, and set twenty-three broken limbs. We saw twenty-eight dead bodies, and there were eighty-two that require strict medical attendance, and as many more that are more or less hurt, yet are able to be around. In addition to this number, twenty-eight were swept from a raft in the river that was passing at the time, and ten are yet missing from the town, that are supposed to be buried in the ruins, or were blown into the river and drowned. With the exception of half a dozen houses on the north side of the town, every single building is either torn down, unroofed, or otherwise damaged.

A worse sight no human eye ever beheld, and the heart grows sick in seeing such a destruction of life and property. The town is entirely ruined, and