

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1860. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY, FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GENERAL JOSEPH LANE, OF OREGON.

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. ALLEN, of Guilford. 3d " HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville. 4th " J. B. McLELLAN, of Guilford. 5th " J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg. 6th " JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

Mr. HOWARD, at the Post Office in Tarboro', N. C., is authorized to receive subscriptions for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE IN ONLOW. We are requested to state that there will be a Mass Meeting of the Democracy in Swansboro', on Saturday, the 22d of September.

Speeches may be expected from E. W. Ward, Jun. F. Murrill, James G. Scott, W. D. Humphrey, H. H. Sandlin, Jasper Etheridge, L. W. Humphrey, and others.

A Mass Meeting of the Democracy will also be held in Jacksonville, Onslow, the first Monday in October.

Speeches may be expected from Bryan Southard, J. H. Poy, D. E. Sandlin, E. W. Ward, Jun. Murrill, James G. Scott, Dr. Chas. Duffy, L. W. Humphrey, and others.

It will be seen by the announcements above that our Democratic friends in Onslow are fully alive to the occasion, and are determined that the good old county of Onslow shall pull her full strength for Breckinridge and Lane, and we feel assured that she will do so.

Where the Stand MUST be Made. Every day goes to show still more conclusively these two important facts:—First, that the stand in favor of the Union on the basis of equality—the only true and possible basis—ought to be made upon Breckinridge and Lane as the only true representatives of that doctrine now in the field; and secondly, that these candidates, and the principles they represent, afford the only fair and feasible opportunity for defeating Lincoln. Why, the South cannot and will not rally around gentlemen with the record that attaches to John Bell and Edward Everett. North, these gentlemen have a few followers, but really nothing worth calling a party—nothing like as much of a party as Millard Fillmore had. In truth, neither of them can command the vote in either section that Mr. Fillmore did.

As for Mr. Douglas and his availability, we know his enthusiasm is made to order. How one of his understrappers telegraphed "by authority" to Mr. Forney's Press, two positive falsehoods in one despatch—one that he was "authorized" to say that Senator Clingman was for Mr. Douglas, and would advocate his claims until the day of election. Another was that he was "authorized" to state that the Raleigh Standard would take the same course. The Senator within a week after, as he does a week before, avowed himself fairly and fully for Breckinridge and Lane, and he denounced Mr. Douglas' gratuitous threats and menaces to the South, in language suited to the provocation. The Standard also promptly repudiated the position assigned it. Thus Douglas thunder is manufactured at the South. At the North, wherever he has been "betrayed" into speaking, the Lincolns have gained votes.

So much for his exaggerated availability. Now for his liability. We ask attention to the following from the St. Louis Bulletin, a true Democratic sheet. How many Democrats in North Carolina will be able to carry away from the true representatives of true Democracy? He may try to sell our party at the North. Let it be seen that he cannot sell at the South. Read and ponder over the following:

From the St. Louis Daily Bulletin, Sept. 10. Judge Douglas' True Senatorial Tendency on the Stand. Judge Trumbull, Mr. Douglas' colleague in the Senate of the United States, a gentleman of unquestionable integrity and unimpeachable veracity, made a speech in Illinois the other day. When he was about to take the stand, Mr. Kirkpatrick, a Breckinridge man, rose and said to him: "Judge Trumbull, I desire to ask you a question, for the purpose of information, and I don't wish to interrupt your speech; will you permit me to ask it now?"

"Judge Trumbull—"Yes, sir." "Mr. Kirkpatrick—"I rise from the speech of Judge Kellogg, that at the time he attempted passing the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, Mr. Douglas called on Mr. Covode, a Republican member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and requested him to go to you and get you to agree that he, Mr. Douglas, should be returned to the Senate by the Republicans of Illinois, and in consideration thereof, he would fight the Republican battles in 1860. Was this message conveyed to you by Mr. Covode, and if so, what reply did you make thereto?"

"Judge Trumbull—"Mr. Covode has told me since, that he came to me at the purpose of the purpose of the message, but before mentioning the matter to me, found from my violent denunciations of Judge Douglas, that it was useless to make the proposition to me, and consequently it was not delivered at that time, to me."

"Mr. Kirkpatrick—"One more question. Was Judge Douglas, at that time, an applicant for admission to the Republican party, the constitution on the one side being that the Republicans of Illinois should return him to the Senate of the United States, and on the other that he would fight the Republican battles in 1860?"

"Judge Trumbull—"I had no intercourse with Judge Douglas at that time, and consequently can only state the reports which came to me. He was reported to have returned to the Senate at that time, that such was the fact, and such appeared to be the universal understanding among the Republicans at Washington. I will state another fact, however, connected with some of my best Republican friends in regard to this matter. It was willing to receive Judge Douglas into the Republican party upon probation, but I was not, as those Republican friends were, willing to receive him and place him at the head of our ranks."

From this it is seen that Senator Trumbull states implicitly that Mr. Douglas did, in 1858, send Mr. Covode, a Republican member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to Judge Trumbull, with a proposition that he (Douglas) would aid the Republicans in the present Presidential canvass, if the Republicans would not prevent his then pending re-election to the Senate; that the proposition was favorably received by many many Republicans, and was defeated because Senator Trumbull and his friends, though willing to admit Mr. Douglas into the Republican party on probation, were not willing to admit him as a leader, and at the same time (the Lecompton Bill being then before Congress) Mr. Douglas (we assert) upon authority which shall be produced if Judge Douglas dare to deny it, sent Hon. Schuyler Colfax, a Republican Congressman, to Frank Blair, at that time representing this district in Congress, to request an interview with him. Mr. Blair then went to see Mr. Douglas at his own house. During that interview Judge Douglas told Mr. Blair that he (Douglas) was as hostile to slavery as Mr. Blair could possibly be, and that he would fight with Blair in his struggle in Missouri, and would aid him in it, if Blair would point out how he could do so; and he then suggested to Mr. Blair the propriety of attempting, with his (Douglas') assistance, to be elected to the Senate as James B. Green's successor.

Mr. Douglas told Mr. Blair at the same time, that his Kansas-Nebraska policy had been designed from the first with a view to crush out slavery, by surrounding the slaveholding States with a cordon of non-slaveholding communities. Mr. Douglas so completely satisfied Mr. Blair of his anti-slavery sentiments on this occasion, that the latter gentleman wrote to Mr. Grant Brown, who was then editing the Missouri Democrat, to abstain from all further attacks upon Mr. Douglas.

Our readers will see some of them, remember that Mr. Blair admitted, some time ago, in a letter, that he had received the message above alluded to; and that he did have the interview with Judge Douglas. But he has refused to disclose what was said and done, because the interview was a somewhat private one, and held in Judge Douglas' house, and he is, therefore, unwilling to say anything about it, without Judge Douglas' consent. Mr. Blair admits that he wrote the letter, above spoken of, to Grant Brown.

Democrats of Missouri, what say you to this? Can you trust a man who has acted thus treacherously, not only towards the party which has honored him with its most distinguished positions, but to the confiding people of the South, whose favor he courted with unceasing and disgusting assiduity, until he found that the anti-slavery sentiment of the North was beginning to control the nation, and who was sought to betray them into the hands of their bitterest enemies, the Black Republican party.

Mr. Douglas will not dare to deny these charges. They can be established by the testimony of too many credible witnesses. It was not the silly day that Anson Burlingame resided there in Maine, adding further that Mr. Douglas had, during his late visit to Boston, satisfied him of his pre-

sent antipathy to the slaveholding States, and to the institution of slavery. We beg our readers to consider these facts well. They may rely upon the truth of them. Most of them have been charged upon Mr. Douglas again and again, and he has not ventured to deny them.

On Saturday evening we had the pleasure of meeting Col. Walter L. Steele, our friend and co-delegate from this district to the Charleston and Baltimore Convention. Col. Steele is strong in the faith, and will do good service for Breckinridge and Lane. By the way, he thinks that even in the case of any amount of fusion in New York, the chances are strong—too strong—that Abe Lincoln will carry that State. He thinks better of Pennsylvania. The regular Democratic Elector ticket in that State has a very fine showing. The split so-called straight-out-Douglas ticket will receive little countenance, save from Forney and a few others who have already gone too far towards the free-soilers to have any influence with the Democrats—This coincides with our own views.

In the Pee Dee country there is no Douglas split, nor showing of a split. Some little talk has been made in Moore, but that is more talk than deed. Our good old friend, Col. Morrison, is a little sore-headed.

The Douglas managers claim Illinois for the "Little Giant," and that is about all they do really claim North. Bell stock is simply a "fancy," with no ascertained, appreciable value. It sort of does to trade around on, but will not do as an investment.

Col. Steele was just from the North, on his way home. He had been in attendance at the Pomological Convention at Philadelphia. Things, apparently, had changed little since we were there.

We understand that during the past week a Philadelphia "Wide Awake" Club, numbering eight or nine hundred, learning that a number of Southern gentlemen were stopping at the Continental Hotel, called a halt in front of that establishment, making infernal and diabolical noises, intermingled with cheers for John Brown and grans for the Southerners.

These Wide Awakes are the drilled police of the Lincoln array—they are actually drilled—taught to march—to go through the manual—to rally at the word, and they make their boasts that they can immediately substitute muskets for their lantern poles. It is about time we had a good deal more organization in North Carolina. There never was such need for it. The conflict is coming. Even submission cannot avert it long.

New York, too, dependent as she has been and is upon Southern trade, hardly makes an effort to prevent the collision. They are assured there that in no case will the South resist. That's what makes them rampant. The denunciation of disunion hurled against the true Democrats, at the South, imparts confidence to the aggressive abolition feeling at the North, until it can no longer be restrained, and, indeed, few see a anxious to restrain it.

In every case North and indeed South, Mr. Douglas and his peculiar friends have opposed any fusion or cooperation for the defeat of Lincoln. We have little hope for in that way. We must be ready for any and every emergency. We have no confidence in the Dean Richmond New York and Albany Regency, and indeed we are beginning to have less confidence in aere politicians generally, than we used to have.

Four Breckinridge electors in North Carolina have declined. Three of them (Haywood, Keen, and Bonding) have declared for Douglas, and one (Henry W. Miller) for Bell. Washington States and Union, Douglas' Metropolitan Organ.

This is a specimen of Douglas intelligence about North Carolina. Haywood is in the field for Breckinridge and Lane. Dr. Keen is a Douglas elector. We have no such man as Bonding in North Carolina, and Henry W. Miller is not for Bell.

Two out of the ten names on our electoral ticket declined, to wit: Messrs. Miller and Keen. Their places were promptly supplied. The old, "war-horse," Hon. Abraham Venable, more than supplies the place left vacant by Mr. Miller's declination, and J. M. Clement, Esq., of Davis, will bear the Democratic banner triumphantly in the sixth district.

Senator Douglas at Norfolk and at Raleigh avowed his readiness to assist even Abe Lincoln, should the latter be elected President, in crushing any resistance on the part of a State.

Nine years ago this very week, Herschel V. Johnson, the Vice Presidential nominee on the Douglas ticket, wrote a letter in reply to an invitation to attend a barbecue in the State of Georgia, and in that letter he stated distinctly that the issue was on "the right of a State to secede from the Union, and the co-relative absence of any right on the part of the federal government to force such a State back into the Union." "The issue," said Mr. Johnson, "cannot be evaded by the senseless clamor of Union." The right of secession must be maintained." And yet we now find Mr. Johnson and his friends on the side of coercion!

REVUEQUE OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—The Cuban Messenger, of the 30th August, copying from the official paper, supplies us with a full report of all the money collected during 1859 by the government, which forms the regular revenue of the Island. The sum total is \$19,202,087 96½, in the following order:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Categories include Taxes and imposts, Custom houses, Lottery, and Accidental income. Total: \$19,202,087 96½

The amounts collected in 1858 under the same heads were in all \$18,293,264 68, thus making a difference of \$908,822 28½ for 1859.

The Havana Treasury department collected in '59 out of the gross amount \$13,009,622 74½. The remaining \$6,102,464 21½ were collected in the other parts of the Island, thus showing that Havana and its jurisdiction alone, yields nearly two-thirds of the whole amount of Revenues.

Cuba pays some taxes. THE COMMERCE OF HAVANA.—During the six months from 1st Nov. 1859, to 30th April, 1860, the number of arrivals at the port of Havana (exclusive of Cuban coasters) was 1230, with an aggregate tonnage of 320,273. Of these vessels 567, with a tonnage of 160,508, were from North American ports; 201 vessels, measuring 49,911 tons, were from Spanish ports; 143 vessels of 44,965 tons were from British ports; and the balance from all sorts of ports. It will be seen that the tonnage of the American vessels entering the port of Havana is precisely one half of the aggregate, or equal to the tonnage of the vessels of all other nations.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—We have just received the September number of the above periodical. The illustration is a finely engraved likeness of Gen. Joseph Lane, by Buttre, of New York, after a photograph by McCleese, of Washington, D. C. The first article is the address delivered before the two societies of the University, on the 6th June, 1860, by John Pool, Esq. It is, no doubt, a fine effort, at least, it is so spoken of at the time of its delivery. This is followed by the usual variety of tale, poem and essay. The number is quite a good one.

Our Table. Through Mr. Kelly, we have received from Messrs. Derby & Jackson, 498 Broadway, New York, "The Household of Boeotia; or, the Elixir of Gold. A Romance, by a Southern Lady." In two volumes, neatly bound and well printed.

Also from the same, "Jack Hopeton; or, the Adventures of a Georgian." By Wm. W. Turner, of Putnam Co., Georgia." Apparently a readable, amusing book, for sale at Kelley's Book Store.

AND AGAIN.—Mr. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for Vice President, addressed a large meeting of his friends at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, the 15th inst. The meeting adopted a resolution denouncing any "fusion" with the Breckinridge men.

This has been the course of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Johnson throughout, as it was the course of the friends of Mr. Douglas in the nominating convention. Their motto is rule or ruin. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Johnson well knew that the only effect of any serious division among the Democrats of Virginia or North Carolina would be to give those States to Mr. Bell, and yet they stir up these divisions. They know that a failure of the two wings of the party in Pennsylvania to co-operate—not fuse, but simply to co-operate, must give that State to Lincoln. The same is true of New York. In the face of this fact, these gentlemen oppose any joint action, following out the idea and line of policy indicated by Mr. Douglas' reply to a gentleman from Jersey, who pointed out to him the inevitable result of this failure to unite. "It will give the State to Lincoln" said the gentleman; "Then let it" said Mr. Douglas, "it will give us [the Douglas men] the organization in '64." This is the kind of patriotism which animates this faction. Upon their shankers must rest the responsibility of any untoward events or consequences which may arise.

At LAST.—The pitcher goes often to the well, but is broken at last. General Walker was a frail good pitcher, Heaven knows, but he tempted fate frequently, and apparently with impunity. He has tried it one time too often. The pitcher has gone to the well the last time. Walker has been captured and sentenced to be shot. No doubt the parties into whose hands he has fallen, will execute the sentence pronounced upon him, if they have not already done so. We may regret Walker's fate. Can we blame the people of Honduras, whose soil he invaded?

And for the character and peace of this country it is better that Walkerism should be put an end to, even if that had to be done by the removal of its leader. It was but a fatal trap for young men—a foolish deceit—a make-believe, an ignis fatuus, and none the less a deceit because Walker himself was one of its victims. We would say no harsh word of the departed. May he rest well on that foreign shore, to which a misguided ambition carried him.

Mineral Springs. Some five miles North from Wilmington, on the plantation of Mr. Thos. Williams, there is a spring of water possessing some peculiar properties, and having an unmistakable odor of sulphur. Experience has proved the healthfulness of this water. During Professor Emmons' recent visit to this place, his attention was called to this spring and the result of his observation and examination will be seen by the following note addressed to Hon. Wm. S. Ashe:

Raleigh, Monday Evening, 17th Sept. MY DEAR SIR:—I visited Mr. Williams' Spring, and in my opinion, it is a valuable water. It is clearly a sulphur water, containing sulphur, iron, lime and magnesia; and besides it may be bottled, as the water you sent me contains sulphur still, and remains perfectly limpid, though in a small bottle there is a slight sediment. This bottle, however, has been opened, and not well corked.

Yours truly, E. EMMONS, State Geologist.

Taking a Horn. Sometimes—we say it cautiously and with all due qualifications—but sometimes a horn may be taken with results rather agreeable than otherwise, provided, nevertheless, notwithstanding, said horn be taken in moderation, with a due sense of responsibility, and a proper appreciation and selection of "the spirits." Of course we mean that the said horn should be taken as a medicine—strudly—very strictly!

But that is not the kind of horn that we were thinking of when we commenced. All our preceding remarks are merely prefatory. What we mean to dwell upon now, is not exactly a man's horn either—nor the "orn of the water," nor back-horn, nor Cape Horn, but it is a French horn, in the hands of a beginner. That is a kind of horn that no man can take silently, and surely "man's inhumanity to man" has not reached the point of being willing to "double" it. The abortive efforts that the poor horn makes to draw its breath—the way it snuffles, and guggles, and groans, is painful to any man of benevolent impulses. And then to be conscious that there is a man behind it, with cheeks puffed out, eyes fixed on the end of his nose or therabouts, and his lungs strained to their utmost tension to supply the steam for that brazen engine of sound. It makes us think of Alladin and the wonderful lamp, which wonderful lamp had attached to it a genie, as slave, bound to obey orders. We almost fancy that the brass tube aforesaid has a slave who is bound to keep blowing through it until he blows himself all away—save and except his "gullus-s." They will remain for his ghost to hang on to—commit imaginary suicide, and do other ghostly and execrable things.

Music hath charms, and Shakespeare elsewhere says something derogatory to the character of any man that can neither play the fiddle nor appreciate the melody of the kettle-drum. No doubt Shakespeare was right.—The cultivation of music ought to be encouraged, but also regulated. It may be all right enough for a fiddle to set his own teeth on edge by torturing his own fiddle, but then it may not be quite so right for him to set B's grinders also. As with the other kind of horn—that with which we commenced our remarks, a little, mildly and medicinally taken, without any smiling or boisterous mirth may not do any serious harm, but beyond that limit it will play the very deuce. So with the French horn. When the amateur runs indulgence into dissipation, he and his neighbors will be apt to suffer from an over-dose of French horn.

The People in Motion. We notice that Breckinridge and Lane Mass Meetings are to be held this week at Stantonsburg, Wilson county, on the 19th, and at Enfield, Halifax county, on the 20th inst. Also, that a great Mass Meeting is to be held at Salisbury on the 4th October. Meetings have also been called in Robeson and other counties.—Hon. Warren Winslow, Hon. S. J. Person, Allmand McKoy, Esq., and other distinguished gentlemen, have been addressing the people of Cumberland and Harnett. The Robeson meeting will be held at Lamberton on the 24th inst.

Democratic Meeting. The Democrats of Wayne had a fine meeting and pole raising at Goldsboro' on Saturday last. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Thomas Ruffin, E. A. Thompson, Esq., Wm. Robinson, Esq., of the Rough Notes and Thos. Loring, Esq., of the Tribune.

A Breckinridge and Lane club was organized and the meeting adjourned determined to do good work in the good cause.

CORN ON MASONBORO'.—On Tuesday Messrs. S. N. Cannon and Wm. Turley measured for Dr. Wm. A. Berry, an acre of ground on Masonboro', intended for competition at the first fair of the New Hanover County Agricultural Society, and also the corn grown on said acre, and find that the corn measures fifty-seven and three-quarter bushels.

We think the conditions were that the acre entered for competition must be upland which had not previously produced over a limited amount, say ten or fifteen bushels.

THE WILSON LEDGER.—Joseph H. Foy, Esq., has disposed of the above paper to E. Prentiss Tucke, Esq., by whom it will hereafter be conducted. Mr. Foy deposes himself to the study and practice of the law. His successor, Mr. Tucke, is a sterling Breckinridge Democrat.—We wish all concerned the utmost success.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.—Through Mr. Kelley, we have, from Messrs. T. B. Peterson and Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, "The Mother-in-Law, a Tale of Domestic Life, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth," printed uniform with the other volumes of the complete works of Mrs. Southworth, issued by the Messrs. Peterson. Mrs. Southworth's style is well known. Although far from faultless, it is generally readable and her books therefore sell.

From the same, we have "Mary Stuart Queen of Scots. An Historical Romance of the Sixteenth Century." By George W. M. Reynolds.

The peculiarity of the times in which she lived, her own strange career, with its tragical close, coupled with her reputation for beauty and more than suspicion of inconstancy, have cast around the history of this half-Guise, half-Stewart Queen, a halo of romance for which otherwise it would be difficult to account. No doubt there were many women of her time as beautiful, as accomplished, more able, and, it is to be hoped, at least as virtuous. But Mary came, with all the artificial refinements of the French Court, to reign over a rugged and semi-barbarous kingdom, whose wild chieftains or ferocious barons would be as apt to despise as appreciate the graces which gave to her her greatest charm in continental circles. A French Catholic, she encountered the stern iconoclastic spirit of the early Scottish reformers. Even the little admiration she did receive, was fatal to her as to the persons who professed it. Possibly she may have joined in the plots to dethrone Elizabeth in her own favor, for Mary was equally near to the founder of the Tudor family, Henry the Seventh of England, as Elizabeth, both being grand-children, Mary by the female line however. Most likely she knew of the blowing up of Darnley her husband, who was a weak, mean, contemptible creature, and Mary was rendered desperate. She sinned and was sinned against, but Elizabeth acted like the tiger she was when she put her to death, or even imprisoned her.

Well, in mailed barons, fierce bondists and hardly less fierce or more amiable reformers, Italy, intriguing politicians, all grouped around a pretty, faithless, but none the less bewitching woman, the novelist has plenty of material for an exciting story. Mr. Reynolds generally goes on that order.

The population of Washington City appears by the census of 1860, to be 61,400, of whom only 1,814 are slaves. The whole District of Columbia has a population of 75,365, of whom 2,113 are slaves. The truth is that such is the anti-slavery tone of the northern vicinity to the Federal Capital, that slave property is wholly insecure there, and there are only a few domestic servants, either belonging to all families resident there, or brought on by Southern Congressmen, who may have their families with them.

Minutes of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, held at Washington, N. C., April, 1860. Wilmington, N. C.: Fulton & Price, Steam Printers, 1860.

We are indebted to Dr. Will. Geo. Thomas, the Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, for a pamphlet of 26 pages, of which the above is the title. It sets for the sayings and doings, progress and position of the members of the medical profession in this State, or, at least, of a large number of them, and is therefore interesting to the profession generally.

The Republicans held a grand pow wow at Chad's Ford, Delaware County, Penna., on Tuesday last. There is said to have been in the neighborhood of twenty thousand persons present. Among the speakers we notice the name of Honest John Hickman, that good Democrat, who so distinguished himself in the contests for the Speakership by his denunciations of the President. Also, Dr. Elder, the Free Soiler one of the Free Soil Editors of Mr. Forney's Press. How soon the cloven foot is shown.

SEWARD'S OPINION.—At a meeting held at Kalamazoo, Mich., on the 7th inst., Mr. Seward used this language: "The man that could not be elected was Mr. Douglas.—Every vote for him in the North counts for Mr. Breckinridge, and in the South it counts for Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Bell."

Seward was right there. Every Douglas vote at the South counts for Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Bell.

BULL FROG.—A man at Williamson, Mass., has a large lot of fat bull frogs that he intends to exhibit at some fair in that State. Some old fellows that he has been fattening for several years are quite large, weighing about 49 pounds. They are got up for a foreign market. By the way, the hind-quarters of a bull-frog are just a little the nicest eating that you can get hold of. The hinder parts of one of the 40 pounders would be equal to a big turkey gobbler.

BAD HANDS TO COUNT.—The Douglas-Bell opposition in this State are harping upon a Breckinridge and Lane flag at Charlotte, which they say is a disunion flag, because it has just 15 stars, precisely the number of the Southern States. They give two stars too many. The flag has thirteen stars, the number of the thirteen original States. So the Democratic papers in Charlotte distinctly state.

LARGE SALE OF GUANO.—On Friday last Messrs. W. L. McHenry & Co. sold 160 tons of Peruvian Guano, coming to about \$9,500. This is a large sale for Wilmington, and we mention it merely to show the farmers in this State that they can be supplied in this town, thereby encouraging importation. Our market is generally well supplied with nearly all descriptions.

A PAIR OF PEARS.—We have, from Mr. Gafford, two of the nicest pears that we have seen for many a long day. They were grown upon his place near Wilmington, and are hard to beat. Why are good species of pears not more generally cultivated?

The population of New Hampshire appears to have been nearly stationary during the last ten years, showing an increase of only 4,000 during that time.—The rural towns fall off, and the manufacturing places gain.

CONSERVATIVE (?) NEW YORK.—The President of the New York Chamber of Commerce presided at the great Lincoln demonstration, held last week at the Cooper Institute! His name is PELATIAH PERT, of the house of GOODRICH & Co.

The following is the letter in which Mr. Breckinridge was informed that he was nominated for the Presidency, by the Richmond Convention: RICHMOND, VA., June 26, 1860. Hon. John C. Breckinridge: Sir:—As President of the Richmond Convention, I have the pleasure of informing you that you have been unanimously nominated by said Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, at the next election, and respectfully to request your acceptance thereof.

I shall leave for my home, at Greensborough, Green County, Alabama, early in the morning, where I shall be pleased to receive your reply. With high respect and consideration.

Your obedient servant, JOHN ERWIN.

THE REPLY. LEXINGTON, July 26, 1860. DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 26th ult., containing official intimation of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States, by the Democratic Convention assembled at Richmond, I have to say that I accept the nomination, and shall strive to merit the confidence implied by the action of the Convention.

I trust that a full discussion of existing issues will result in establishing the Constitution and Union of the States upon immovable foundations. With good wishes, I am your friend, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. JOHN ERWIN, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM TRUXILLO. DEFEAT OF WALKER'S FORCES! WALKER CONDEMNED TO BE SHOT! NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19th, 1860. Later dates from Truxillo state that Walker's forces have been captured. Walker had been sentenced to be shot. His men to be liberated.

There was a great storm on the Gulf coast of Louisiana and Mississippi on Saturday last. Vessels and steamers were blown ashore. Biloxi on the coast of Mississippi was destroyed, and immense damage experienced at other points.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, Sept. 14th, 1860. The Steamship Asia, with Liverpool dates via Queenstown to the 2d inst.

Garibaldi's whole army had reached the main land. He had left Calabria, destination unknown.

Naples was quiet. The King remains. One hundred and sixty-seven of the Syrian murderers have been executed—principally police and first families.

The weather was improving. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23, 1860. Cotton closed steady. Breadstuffs steady, except Wheat, which was firm. Sugar dull and all qualities have slightly declined.

Rice is firm and active at an advance of 6d. on the sales of the week. Rosin firm and lower qualities have improved 7d. a ls. All qualities of Turpentine have slightly advanced. Spirits Turpentine 31 a 31s. 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 2nd, 1860. Wheat has a declining tendency—buyers demanding a reduction. Coffee firm and buoyant at an advance of 5d. a ls. Consols closed at 93¼ a 93½.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 13, 1860. The Steamship Melita, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., arrived off Cape Race last evening. Her news is unimportant.

Sardinia was about to interfere in the affairs of Naples. THE MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4th, 1860. Cotton—Sales of past two days reached 21,000 bales. The market continued generally unchanged.

The weather continued to be favorable for the crops. Flour has declined 1s., Wheat 3d. a 4d., and Corn 6d. Rosin closed firm at an advance; lower qualities have improved most. Quotations 4s. 10d. Turpentine is firm, and all qualities have advanced. Spirits Turpentine 31s. 6d. a 32s. Rice quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1860. Sugar is firm, and partially advanced 6d. Rice is buoyant. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP JURA. QUEBEC, C. E., Sept. 18, 1860.

The Steamship Jura, from Liverpool, has arrived with dates to the 7th inst., received via Londonderry, Ireland.

Garibaldi, with a considerable force, was at Salerno, and expected at Naples immediately. [Salerno is 30 miles from Naples.—EDS. JOURNAL.] The King of Naples had placed all his effects on board a Spanish ship, and was about leaving for Gaeta.

Eight Sardinian frigates and two regiments were in the Bay of Naples. Sardinia had placed twenty thousand men on the Roman frontier.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7th, 1860. Cotton—Sales for the week of 92,000 bales—the market closing buoyant at full rates. Middling Orleans 6¼d.; Middling Uplands 5 15-16d. Stock 1,022,000 bales, of which 855,000 are American. The lower qualities have improved most.

Flour—All qualities have slightly declined. Wheat is quiet at a decline of 6d. Consols 93½ a 93¾.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 19th, 1860. The Steamship Europa, from Liverpool via Queenstown, with dates to the 9th inst., arrived off Cape Race yesterday evening.

The King has left Naples for Gaeta, and will probably fly to Madrid. Garibaldi was to have entered Naples on the 8th. There was an insurrection at Pesaro. The insurgents have defeated the Papal troops.

Sardinia would not allow Lamoriciere to pass the Roman frontier. A battle between the Garibaldians and the Neapolitan forces is imminent.

The crops of England are better than anticipated. THE MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9th, 1860. Cotton closed firm—with an average business doing. Breadstuffs paralyzed. Flour has declined 2 a 3s. on the week's sales. Wheat 9d.; and Corn 1s. 6d. The Rosin market is unsettled and excited—quotations 4s. 9d. a 5s. 3d. on the spot, and 5s. to arrive.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 31s. a 32s., closing at 32s. 3d. Rice dull at a decline of 6d. NEW YORK MARKETS. NEW YORK, September 19, 1860. [At the close yesterday.] Cotton steady. Flour has declined 10 cents; Southern \$5 80 a \$6 10. Wheat has declined 1 a 2 cents Corn dull; mixed 65½ a 67; white 73 cents. Spirits Turpentine 40 a 41 cents. Rosin steady at \$1 35 a \$1 40. Rice firm.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.—New Haven, Sept. 12.—Ralph J. Ingersoll and Thomas H. Seymour were to-day nominated electors at large, and with district electors were instructed to vote first for Mr. Breckinridge if they can elect him, and if not to vote for any national man to defeat Mr. Lincoln.

MORE RECRUITS FOR WALKER.—New Orleans, Sept. 12.—A party of fifty volunteers are preparing to leave for the army of Walker.

TELEGRAPH SUIT. BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Before referees a suit has been brought by F. O. J