THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861.

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Short-Sighted.

The New York *World* glories over the stoppage of some arms shipped on board the steamer Monticello, from New York for Savannah. These arms were stopped under the charge recently delivered by our small friend Smalley, of the U. S. District Court in New York City, the whole charge being untenable, in the opinion of the best jurists.

But letting that pass, the *World* and other papers of the same stripe rejoice because that certain Northern Legislatures and other authorities have taken steps to stop the shipment or supply of arms or munitions to the South. It says, and says truly, that the cotton States are not and have not been manufacturing States. They have been largely dependent for manufactured goods and the products of mechanical industry upon the Northern and Eastern States, thus giving to the manufacturers and mechanics of such States their best markets.

Now let affairs take such a turn as shall compel the South to depend wholly upon herself for any one branch, and her resources in that way will very soon be brought into play, and the example of success in that branch will be felt in all others, and thus commercial independence be achieved, to the great benefit of the South and to the comparative loss of the North, which will then lose its best customer.

As the *World* says, the Wilmington *Journal* deplores this commercial dependence of North Carolina—deplores her lack of establishments where her own wants in the way of arms and other military stores may be made. This is a lack that can be compensated for or supplied. There were in the Revolution no better rifles than those made by the gunsmiths of this State. With a little encouragement every article wanted in a campaign can be made or provided in North Carolina. In case of hostilities they must be, so intimates the *World*. Well, then, they will be. Will they ever again be bought from the North? When the South has been forced into doing what she ought to have done long ago—that is, depended on herself,—will she ever again re-establish commercial intercourse with a section that seeks to pursue the policy that the *World* and other papers of a similar character urge upon the North?—The papers and politicians at the North that urge such a policy and taunt the South with its deficiency in this respect are pursuing a most short-sighted course, almost as short-sighted as that of politicians and parties at the South that would regret the temporary inconvenience that would necessarily result in real and permanent commercial as well as political independence, by compelling us to think and act, manufacture and import for ourselves, without paying a tribute of from 30 to 50 per cent. to the North in the way of tariffs, profits, exchanges, commissions and so forth.

North Carolina has the resources within herself, mineral and agricultural, to carry on any branch of manufactures. She has coal, iron, copper, gold and other minerals. She grows all the cereals, and the materials for all textile fabrics. She is not without skilled labor, and what she has not got would soon come. So with the other Southern States, or most of them. The South has been laying the golden egg, but not for herself. The North has been receiving the advantage, but is not satisfied without trying to kill the goose that lays it. The South will, indeed, be a goose if she continues to lay this egg for the advantage of the plotters against her peace and security—the defamers of her character—the revilers of her institutions. The policy of the North is compelling her to open her eyes—to act for herself. Once the North has thus driven off her customer, she cannot again whistle or toll her back. Are these Republican papers far-seeing, or are they short-sighted? We shall see.

This same *World* scouts the idea of re-construction, and this very unnecessarily. Nobody that we know of would care to stay in the Union one day with the North, if satisfied that the whole North is animated by the political sentiments and feelings displayed by the *World* and other Republican papers—none would, of course, consent to a re-construction or re-union with such, because the antagonism would be too great for harmonious action or peaceful union. These people need not refuse in advance overtures which will never be made to *them*. It may be that they are led to think that the South really feels dependent, and is truly attached to her aggressors; but we think they are mistaken. The breach once fully opened, and the chance of closing is infinitesimal. Both sections ought to understand each other.

We know that there are good and true men at the North. Would that they possessed more power and were not over-slaughed by political Oily Gammons, puritanical whiners for profit sake, or real fanatics, the smaller but more honest portion of the opponents of the equality and rights of the South. Our remarks previous, of course, are not directed against nor intended to apply to those who act towards us in good faith.

We suggested some time since that we ought to avail ourselves of every fair opportunity to have our arms and other munitions of war made in our own State, as we *can* have them manufactured on fair terms. We will go farther and say that there are thousands of other things in the way of clothes, shoes, boots, leather, etc., etc., tha can be made just as well here as elsewhere, and, we think, better. We would prefer to purchase from establishments at home goods made at home. Of course, no body expects to reverse the laws of trade. Men will try to lay out their money to the best advantage, but it is not so certain that they always succeed in doing so by sending North for goods they might get at home.—One thing is certain, they cripple the prosperity of home establishments, and, consequently, their power to serve the community, by diverting into other channels that trade, the whole of which is necessary to build such establishments and enable them to compete with Northern rivals, in their several branches.

☞ "What's in the Wind," says the Goldsboro' *Rough Notes* of this morning. "We noticed on the freight train from Wilmington yesterday evening, a lot of cannon carriages and other "fixins." What's in the wind? Are they Federal or State property."

We don't know. We heard something about some guns, etc., being sent to the N. C. Military Institute at Charlotte. Probably the guns and gun carriages referred to. We think we heard that they came from Fayetteville.

CALLING FOR THE DEPOSITES.—It may be recollected that a bill for depositing the surplus revenue with the States was passed during the closing part—the last year, we think of Gen. Jackson's second term, and the greater number of the States accepted the deposite or distribution as it appeared to be. Virginia refused to take it, and probably South Carolina. The Federal Treasury is now very empty, and the Federal credit very feeble. So Mr. Dix wants the States which hold these deposits to assume a loan to the amount of said deposits, or guarantee the payment of such loan made to the Federal Guvernment. In fact he would be willing to have the deposites paid back in cash, which would be inconvenient to the States, however convenient to him. We don't think that the seceding States will be apt to return their "sheer."

☞ The Raleigh *State Journal* thinks that there will be no difficulty in arranging the differences between the Convention Bills passed by the Senate and House of Commons of our General Assembly, and that a bill meeting the views of both branches is certain to pass very soon. A committee of conference can easily arrange details.

☞ The chances of any settlement become more and more remote every day. The Crittenden propositions have been again rejected by the Black Republicans. We see no earthly chance for their passage. They are determined to go on, for the present and just as long and as far as they may be permitted to go. No earthly power could now induce the cotton States to retrace their action, without such guarantees as would leave nothing to complain of in the present or apprehend for the future. No such guarantees will be given. This is now evident. What then remains. Why this, and we quote again from a friend writing us from Washington City under date of Jan. 21st, 1861. He says: "I came here with the determination to look for myself. I soon became convinced that the only way to save us from peril was for every man to postpone his individual opinion, and lend a helping hand to the speedy reorganization of the Southern States, or such of them as may unite their destinies. The quicker this is done, the quicker will the excitement cease. Things remain in the *statu quo* of Saturday. There is no thought of coercion, it is said. There will be less and less probability of bloodshed, if all join their councils in the South to prevent it."

Commerce of Cuba for 1860.

The Cuban Messenger, (a capital paper and should be taken by all Merchants at all connected the trade of the Island,) gives some figures showing the exports of Sugar, Molasses, Segars and Tobacco, Coffee and Rum from the two ports of Havana and Matanzas during the year 1860. From these we learn that there were exported from the two ports 1,136,169 boxes and 68,502 hhds. Sugar; 92,648 hhds. Molasses; 191,445 thousands of Segars and 4,073,328 pounds of Tobacco.—Coffee, the cultivation of which is more neglected every year, as the cultivation of Sugar Cane or Tobacco is found more profitable, shows a great falling off from 136,050 pounds in 1859 to 86,975 pounds in 1860. Of Rum the export was 16,708 pipes.

Of Flour there were imported into Havana, from Spain, 194,024 barrels, and from the United States only 2,579 barrels. Of Rice—from the United States, 9,823,400 pounds; from Spain, 6,009,700 pounds; from Europe and Asia, 21,960,100 pounds. Of jerked beef, the main article of food on all plantations and farms, the importation was 42,133,300 pounds. This came mainly from Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. Lard, of which there was ten million pounds imported, comes mostly from the United States. The importation of lumber from the United States and British Provinces reached 28,375,000 feet. The consumption of Wines, especially claret wines from Spain, can be estimated by the quantity received, being 59,659 pipes.

The number of vessels from abroad, arriving at the port of Havana during the past year, were 2,245, with a tonnage of 759,287, of which the following specification is made:—

Nations.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
United States,	1,175	468,210
Spanish,	724	174,471
British,	161	63,666
French,	58	26,359
Danish,	25	5,914
Holland,	18	3,720
Bremen,	7	1 726
Hamburg,	6	2,033
Belgian,	4	1,244
Other Nations,	67	17,944

This is the largest number of vessels and amount of tonnage that ever entered the port in one year.

The *Messenger* confines its detail of imports to breadstuffs and food generally, with some additional items in the way of lumber, hogshead shooks and staves. The finer articles of "Store goods" are not enumerated nor any statement made of the market in which they are procured. The immense importation of articles of food and prime necessity, goes to show the extent to which labor is absorbed in the growth of staples to the exclusion of the production of food.

GENERAL PEDEN.—We regret to notice that some careless conversational remarks made by this gentleman, being picked up by a newspaper correspondent, appear to have lead to a misconception of his real position.—Having taken no public part in the secession controversy in Florida, he happened to arrive in Washington about the time when Florida had just gone out. Of course it was the topic of conversation, and he expressed his regret that in the existing state of things in Florida in connection with her revenue, etc., she should have taken so advanced a position upon so grave a matter. We need not say that now, waiving all differences of opinion, Gen. P. goes with his State and section, with his whole soul. The following is his card which fully explains itself:—

A Card.

Editor States and Union:

A paragraph is copied in the *States and Union* of the 19th instant, of a character which has pained me much, connected, as it is, with the exciting discussions of the day.

Soon after my arrival here, upon an accidental meeting and introduction, and casual conversation in relation to Florida, I remarked that I did not think *immediate* and separate secession had been the general sentiment of the people, and that a simultaneous movement of all the Southern States would have obtained their universal assent. My remarks were general in relation to all the recent events there transacted, thrown off carelessly, without deliberation. I certainly had no intention to excite, and have no hesitation now in disclaiming any intention to offend, in what I may have said.

I have at various times, in reply, expressed my individual opinion, but I have never sought, or desired occasion to do so, either through the press or otherwise.—This, like all the conversations I have had, was casual, and, having taken no part in the movement of Florida, little importance, under the circumstances, was to be attached to what I did say.

Though I have hitherto been compelled, consistently with my own views, to differ as to many features of the present struggle, it may save misconstruction and improper inferences to say, that very recent developments constrain me to yield my individual opinions, and take my stand with those with whom my lot has been cast.

JAMES A. PEDEN.

☞ We really find so little in the proceedings of our Legislature that can be said to amount to anything that we are unwilling to cumber our columns by an elaborate report of the nothings that have been said or have not been said, as the case may be. The Senate and the House have each passed a convention bill, but with different provisoes, restrictions and times of meeting, so that of course, no bill has yet passed.

It is due to the Senators and Commoners from this section of the State, to say that they all work fairly, honestly and in good faith to procure some definite action, and thus meet the demands of their constituents.—Judge Person as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, has certainly been placed in a position of high responsibility, where he has not only had to sustain the attack of adroit antagonists in the House, but also been subjected to still more bitter attacks through the columns of the press. He will survive all these, and a Convention will be called and the sentiment of the State have its fair and free expression. We know how things are progressing in this section of the State. We know how the demand for a Convention acquires force, and how it is bound to make itself heard and felt. The adroit and the would-be-adroit tactics of the opposition are alike failing them.

THE ARMS AT FAYETTEVILLE.—"H. R. Craig, Col. of Ordnance," reports that on the 30th December, 1859, orders were received from the War Department directing the transfer of one hundred and fifteen thousand muskets from the Springfield (Mass.) and Watervleit (N. Y.) arsenals, to different arsenals at the South.—These orders were carried out during the past Spring. Of these arms the following were removed to the arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., to wit: 15,458 percussion muskets; 9,520 altered muskets (flint-lock to percussion); 2,000 percussion rifles. In all 26,978.

Congressional and Otherwise.

It is said that on Friday evening, the 25th inst., an important meeting took place between Messrs. Douglas, Seward, Crittenden and Dixon, with a view of considering the different plans of compromise, and certain modifications of the Crittenden resolutions were agreed upon. Mr. Crittenden expects great things from it. We shall see.

In the House, on Saturday, there was a good deal of excitement, arising out of a resolution offered by Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, instructing the select committee of five, appointed on the 7th inst., to inquire whether any secret organization, hostile to the Government of the United States, exists in the District of Columbia, and if so, whether any officers or employees of the City of Washington, or officer or employee of the Federal Government, in the Executive or Judicial Departments, are members thereof. Mr. Burnett of Kentucky, Mr. Kunkel of Maryland, and others, objected. Mr. Grow called for the previous question. The Speaker decided that the objection ought to have been made before the demand for the previous question. Mr. Kunkel contended that he did so make his objection, but that the Speaker refused to recognize him. Said Mr. Kunkel: "I am well aware that the gentleman who occupies the chair is not well disposed towards me at any time."—Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, amid much confusion, offered the following amendment, which was not adopted:

"And that the Committee further enquire by what authority troops are stationed on the Southern side of the Capitol. Was it to control the proceedings here at the point of the bayonet and mouth of the cannon?"

It is considered doubtful whether any action can be taken under the presentment made by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia against Messrs. Floyd or Russell.

☞ We are sincerely anxious to see peace maintained, whether the Union can be maintained or not. The shedding of blood can do no good in any way. The Union cannot be thus preserved, nor if it could, would *such* a Union—a Union of force—be worth the price paid for it.

We have been consoling ourselves with the hope that no collision could occur during the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan, and yet we fear that this hope may turn out to be delusive. While Mr. Buchanan is talking familiarly to Mr. Tyler about avoiding hostilities and maintaining the *status*, as desired by Virginia, Mr. Holt is sending the much-talked of Brooklyn with troops to Fort Pickens.

Mr. Holt really appears anxious to immortalize himself. He is bound to be "damned to everlasting fame;" evidently he is a course, rough man, wholly unfitted for the delicate position which he now occupies, as witness his reply to the letter of Governor Ellis. Gratuitous sneers are not the best or most available weapons at this time. They are not arguments. They *must* irritate—they *cannot* convince.

We trust that our fears may share the fate of a good many of our hopes, and result in disappointment; but we confess that we are not without fears of hearing at any time that blood has flowed like water at Pensacola, for it is hardly probable that the troops of Florida and Alabama, now surrounding Fort Pickens, will defer their attack until that post has been reinforced, especially as they know that troops are on their way, and the day of their arrival may be almost calculated. That day is so near at hand as to put regular siege operations out of the question and leave but one alternative—that of *escalade*.

That such has been attempted, and perhaps succeeded, we may expect to learn through the telegraph at any moment. That in any event, either of failure or success, much blood will flow, and much exasperation follow there can be little doubt. Would that this could be avoided. Will it be?

☞ We have had some weather recently. It has rained with an energy and perseverance worthy of a better cause. It stopped sleeting only to turn in to raining. It will, no doubt, stop raining only to turn in to sleeting;—a pleasant change, variety being the spice of life.

We have almost forgotten how long it *has* rained—Upon a fair calculation we conclude, that the earth is saturated to the depth of forty-seven feet, eight inches and five-twelfths of an inch. It will be soaked to the depth of fifty feet before the week is out. Soldiers campaigning during weather like this *might* be able to trust in the Lord, but they would find a good deal of difficulty in keeping their powder dry.

☞ The Eclectic, for February, 1861, is on our table. The illustrations are a fine portrait of Robert Stephenson, the great English Engineer, and "The Morning of the 18th Brumaire," being the assemblage in the house of General Buenaparte on the morning of the day in which he overthrew the Directory. Both are superb mezzotints in Sartain's best style. John Bidwell, Editor and Proprietor. Published at No. 5 Beekman Street, New York. Terms $5 a year.

We have from Leonard Scott & Company, New York, their reprint of Blackwood's Magazine for January. Price $3 per year. Blackwood is too well known to require more than a bare mention.

THE MONTICELLO MUSKETS.—It appears that the muskets seized on board the Steamship Monticello, were so seized by Mr. Kennedy, General Superintendent of the police department of New York city. He seems to have acted on his own responsibility, and rather thinks he has transcended his powers, but will keep on at it.—The muskets were made at Windsor, Vermont, for the British Government, but were not required, the Crimean war having been brought to a sudden close.

THE AD VALOREM BANNER.—We have received the first number of the *Daily Banner*, published in the city of Raleigh, by Frank I. Wilson & Co., at $5 a year. The Weekly Banner, which will be of the same size as Weekly Standard, will be published every Thursday, at $2 a year.

The Banner is neatly printed and of good size, and will, no doubt, be energetically conducted. As its name implies, it goes for *ad valorem*. It hoists the name of Stephen A. Douglas for President in 1864.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The receipts of Cotton at this port, brought in by the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington & Manchester Rail Roads, as published in our columns, from Monday last, including this issue, have reached 2,393 bales. We presume some has also come in by water and by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, but how much we are unable to say accurately, but think at least 500 bales. The sales reported during the same time have been 1,618 bales—at fair prices.—*Daily Journal, 24th inst.*

OLD DAN TUCKER.—We notice that on Wednesday last Mr. Stowe introduced into the Senate of North Carolina, a resolution in favour of Daniel Tucker. Referred to committee on claims.

COTTON.—LARGE SALES.—The sales of Cotton here yesterday were probably the largest ever known in this market for a single day, footing up 1,517 bales, opening at 11c. per pound for middling, and closing at 11⅛c.

Daily Journal, 25th inst.

☞ The second number of the Carolina Flag, published at Concord, N. C., by J. W. Gorman, is before us. It is a neatly printed paper and will, no doubt, be well conducted. Price $2 per annum payable in advance.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to the Hon. Warren Winslow of the U. S. House of Representatives, for valuable public documents.

COCKNEY.—'Arry, 'op hup and go down to Mr. 'Arris' and hax 'im hif 'e 'as a bit of hash or hoak to make a 'ammer 'andle.

For the Journal.

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 24, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the name of a large and respectable portion of the old Whigs of the Upper Cape Fear Country, I wish to protest against the course of the Fayetteville *Observer*. A remonstrance would not be admitted into the columns of that paper, and hence I turn to yours for the privilege of putting a protest on record before the public. The Editors of the *Observer* are men of such intense prejudices, so bitter and arrogant in their temper, that it is useless to hope to change their course; hence it remains that those who have belonged to the same party, but disapprove their anti-Southern principles, should content themselves with a decided dissent. As your paper has a large circulation through this and the adjoining counties, you will not refuse this favor.

As a Southern man and a Whig, I cannot understand or explain the *Observer*'s course since the election of Lincoln. It has seemed to be as blind as an adder and as venomous, too. In all the annals of North Carolina journalism, there is probably no paralle to it for misrepresentation and deception. A stranger, taking up any number in the last two months, might have supposed that it was a paper published in Fayetteville, New Hampshire, and edited by John P. Hale & Sons. It has had no word of sympathy and support for the Southern States in the noble stand which they have taken for their rights in the Union if possible, or out of it, if necessary. All its good words have been for the Republican party. It loves to abuse poor Preston Brooks, *though he is dead!* but it has no censures for the living slanderer, Sumner! It never wearies in defaming South Carolina; and no *canard* of the New York *World* or *Times* is too mean and miserable for it to copy, if it is only a slur upon our sister State; but it has no reproaches for Vermont or Massachusetts.

The *Observer* continues to throw its sneers at South Carolina, and ignores the fact that her cause is the cause of Alabama, of Georgia, of Florida, of Mississippi, and will soon be of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas—of all the States South of us!

It is a very remarkable fact, that the *Observer* gets nearly all its "sectional troubles" from the *World*, the *Times*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, which are ultra Black Republican sheets in New York, and seldom quotes from the conservative papers of the North. Whigs in North Carolina have noticed this phenomena. Why is it?

Take its issue of the 24th, and this is only "*E pluribus Unum*."

The *Observer* may "deny" that its course "encourages" the Abolitionists of the North; but its denial is no proof.

The New York *Times*, *Raymond's paper*, which is announced as the Metropolitan organ of Old Abe, and whose quarto sheet is daily filled with vile and vulgar abuse of the South, recognised, last week, the Fayetteville *Observer* as a faithful ally, and devoted over a column editorially to extracts from one number of its Southern brother! The *Times* referred Mr. Crittenden to the *Observer* for proof that the people of the South were satisfied with the Union as it is, and wanted none of his compromises! Will the *Observer* "deny" this!

I deny that there was any "indignation manifested here" at the firing into the *Star of the West*, except that which may have been "let off" by the trio in that office.

As to the "panic" caused by a reported falling off in the *Observer's* list in Robeson county, we have heard *more than one* "respectable gentleman" from that county make the statement which is contradicted;—let that pass.

The editorial account of the Southern Rights meeting in Fayetteville contained several glaring errors. Your correspondent "Secession" was correct in his statement of the facts, and I neither know nor care who "Secession" is.—Judge Sheppard was grossly misrepresented, and he will doubtless correct the report, unless his well-known amiability of deportment deters him from coming into contact with the editors aforesaid. The Judge will certainly be surprised when he returns home and sees this attempt to make capital out of his excellent Southern Rights speech. It may suit the *Observer's* taste to call the Southern Rights men of Fayetteville "*small fry*," but it will find out its mistake.—This class comprises a majority of our citizens, and in it are included many of our ablest merchants and mechanics.—Outside of a certain clique (!) this party takes the crowd here.

But of all the unfeeling and unwarrantable newspaper publications, is that of a private letter in the paper of the 24th, in which the venerable Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, is ridiculed and maligned. A gentleman writing privately to a friend, is hardly excusable for taking such liberty with the name and character of an old and honorable patriot; but to publish such stuff as this, is unpardonable. What harm has Mr. Edmund Ruffin, or "old man Ruffin," as this scribbler says the people of Virginia call him—what harm has he done Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons, that they should malign his honored character thus?

For one, I protest against such exhibitions of petty spite against one of the noblest men of the South—A FARMER—who has made it the business of his life to labor for the soil of the South, and who has *not* made his bread by politics as these gentlemen have done.

I have always been a Whig, Messrs. Editors, but hereafter I am *not* one of the Observer stripe.

A FAYETTEVILLE WHIG.

For the Journal.

Meeting of the Citizens of Smithville.

On the 14th of January, 1861,—the day of the return of the forces which had been garrisoning Fort Caswell—the citizens of Smithville, N. C., held a meeting at the Court House, for the purpose of giving public expression of the deep sense of obligation under which the gallant conduct of a portion of the C. F. Minute Men of Wilmington had placed them, by reinforcing the Smithville volunteers, who had taken possession of Fort Caswell.

Saml. B. Price, Esq., was called to the chair, who briefly announced the object of the meeting. L. A. Galloway and Jos. Davis were appointed Secretaries.

Maj. J. J. Hedrick, Adjt. Geo. Wortham, and Captains W. C. Fergus and S. D. Thruston, were invited to take seats on the right and left of the Chairman, and being called on for speeches, they responded in very happy efforts, which were greeted with frequent bursts of applause.

The following resolutions were then submitted to the meeting, and they were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A portion of the Cape Fear Minute Men of Wilmington gallantly came to the assistance of our fellow-citizens, who had taken possession of the forts in our harbor immediately on receiving intelligence that they were about to be garrisoned by Federal troops; and whereas, we, the people of Smithville, believe that the circumstances under which this step was taken fully justified it, and that those who took the forts, and those who reinforced them, were actuated by the noblest patriotism, and by a laudable fidelity to the interests, the institutions and rights of North Carolina: Therefore be it

Resolved, That to the officers and members of the Cape Fear Minute Men, who so boldly and readily reinforced our fellow-citizens from Smithville, our warmest thanks are due, and are hereby most cheerfully tendered; that we will ever hold them in grateful remembrance, and feel a proud assurance that no cause, requiring patriotism and honor and courage, will ever suffer in their hands.

Resolved, That however much their course may be now deprecated by some, yet we believe the day is not distant when it will be properly appreciated, and they will receive the plaudits of all true-hearted North Carolinians.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Cape Fear Minute Men.

S. B. PRICE, Chairman.

L. A. GALLOWAY, JOS. DAVIS, } Secretaries.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 26, 1861.

To the Editors of the Journal:

DEAR SIRS:—I have just read in your yesterday's number, the correspondence which took place between Gov. Ellis and the war organ of the Federal Administration—Mr. Holt. While I highly appreciate the solicitude of Gov. Ellis to preserve the peace of the country, and think he acted rightly in requesting the withdrawal of the troops under Capt. Thruston from fort Caswell, in as much as the reason of its capture no longer existed—yet, who, with a Carolina heart in his bosom, does not feel indignant on reading Mr. Secretary Holt's reply. I for one of the "*lawless*" gang who was concerned in this movement, will inform Mr. Holt, that if his insulting letter had been made public before the evacuation of the forts, that neither the order of Gov. Ellis, or his (Mr. Holt's) contemptible menace, would have had the slightest effect upon the noble band of State right patriots, who, from a sense of duty, had possession of these forts. *Lawless! Lawless!* indeed.—This is quite a fit expression to come from the mouth of a government official who had advised the President of the United States that he was bound to send reinforcements to Fort Sumpter in open and direct violation of his agreement not to do so, and when each of them had every reason to believe that the State of South Carolina would regard such mission as hostile in character, and would resist it to the utmost extreme. Who should be regarded as the most deserving of the opprobrium, of being "lawless"—he, who would rashly light up the flames of civil war, or the patriotic citizen, who would leave his business and jeopardize his life in the repulsion of a hostile invader? Surely, the former.—For what purpose was it supposed that the Federal Government had determined to occupy, by armed forces, the long deserted forts—Johnson and Caswell?

It was in case war should be declared against South Carolina by the Federal Government, that these forts, located within a short distance of the South Carolina line, would serve as appropriate *debut's* from whence military inroads could be readily made upon her soil. Would it have been consistant with the policy or honor of our State that these forts should have been used for any such purpose? One branch of our Legislature (the House of Commons,) has nobly answered this question by a vote of 63 to 20, virtually declaring that such an occupation, for such a purpose, would be considered as a cause of war, to be resisted at all hazards. These "lawless men," in so doing, merely anticipated the action of the House of Commons, and my word for it, if Mr. Holt in his mad folly should resume his plan of occupying any fort in the limits of North Carolina, he will not only find in Brunswick and New Hanover, but in every County in our State, HOSTS of "lawless" men who would demonstrate that the fires which in '75 and '76 burned so brightly, have not yet been extinguished.

LOWER CAPE FEAR.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Citizens of Wilmington and New Hanover County:

A large number of the Mechanics and Working Men of this town have patriotically come forward, and organized themselves into a Military Company, called "The Cape Fear Riflemen," and respectfully tender the proposition to the citizens to furnish them a plain, substantial Uniform.

Feeling it to be our duty to respond to this proposal, which we deem very proper in itself, by contributing of our means to aid it forward, we have thought it advisable, thus publicly, to call the attention of the citizens to it aslo, inasmuch as the late appropriation of the Legislature contemplates the purchase of arms alone.

It is known to you, that these gentlemen will make many sacrifices of their time and labor, in thus augmenting our military strength and safety; and we confidently believe you will manifest your high appreciation of this act of patriotism, by responding favorably to this appeal, which are voluntarily made in their behalf, by liberally and promptly contributing to equip them.

The strength of a nation in time of need and danger is its army, and at such time we all instinctively turn to it for protection. But as a large standing army is thought to be unsuited to a Republican Government like ours, our chief dependence must rest, as heretofore, upon the volunteer citizen soldiery. It is not necessary for us to adduce proof of the reliability of this class of soldiers. The war of 1812, the Mexican war, and, in fact, our whole history as a nation, give abundant evidence of their efficiency, as well as of their true bravery and lofty patriotism, and should stimulate us to foster and encourage every effort like the present, to add to this arm of national defence.

We are authorized by the Company to say, that no partizan spirit has prompted the movements on their part, but rather a desire to place themselves in a condition to respond to the call of the State when ever she may need their services.

In behalf, then, of these patriotic men, who are willing to give their time and services, and their lives also, if necessary, for the honor and welfare of their country; and for the protection of our homes and firesides, we appeal to your liberality, citizens of Wilmington and New Hanover County, and we do it with confidence, that you will promptly contribute the amount necessary to give the Corps a speedy and efficient existence.

A book for subscriptions may be seen at Mr. Walker Meares' Drug Store, and we hope all the citizens will aid the cause. Respectfully,

JNO. DAWSON,	O. G PARSLEY,
JNO. A. TAYLOR,	S. D. WALLACE,
JNO. MCRAE,	JNO. CANTWELL,
E. D. HALL,	ROBT. H. COWAN,
SILAS N. MARTIN,	D. A. LAMONT,

WIL. GEO THOMAS.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—BOSTON, January 23.—The Senate committee on federal relations reported that a law to prevent search for runaway slaves in Massachusetts would be in violation of the constitution of the United States. The same committee reported that the militia laws of the Commonwealth were in conformity with the federal laws.

Governor Andrew sent in a message to the House enclosing a communication from Col. Jones, of the 6th regiment, tendering the services of the regiment to the government; also a similar offer from Major General Sutton and staff. The Light Artillery, National Lancers, and numerous other efficient military corps of the city and State have voted nearly unanimously to respond to a call for active service.

The committee on federal relations have voted to report leave to withdraw on the several petitions for a law against slave hunting in Massachusetts.

An order was introduced in the House looking to the enactment of laws for the protection of our citizens traveling in the States, which was referred.

FROM HAVANA.—NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Havana advices of the 20th have been received. Sugar was dull and quotations were nominal. The new crop was coming in. Stock 62 000 boxes. The drought continued throughout the island.

ANTI-COERCIVE RESOLUTIONS.—*Lonisville, Jan. 22*—In the Kentucky Legislature yesterday the House passed, by a vote of 87 against 6, a series of resolutions declaring, in view of the men and money tendered by several of the Northern States to the general government, that the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will resist such invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards and to the last extremity.

DISPATCH FROM GOV. MOORE, OF ALABAMA, TO THE ALABAMA COMMISSIONERS.—*Executive Department, Montgomery, Jan. 20.—Hons. A. F. Hopkins and F. M. Gilmer:* No opposition is made to the ordinance of secession since its passage. So far from opposition, those opposed to the ordinance have generally pledged themselves to support it. There has been a great reaction in its favor in North Alabama. A. B. MOORE.

ACCIDENT AT STANTONSBURG.—AS Mr. Absalom Edwards, a young gentlemen from Green county, was handling a pistol in the counting-room of Col. Wilkinson's store, at Stantonsburg, on Saturday 12th instant, it accidently discharged, the ball carrying away a portion of his little finger, and entering the abdomen of Mr. Mark Atkinson, from Edgecombe. The ball could not be found, but he was not seriously injured, and is now considered by the physicians attending, Drs. Graves and Peacock, to be entirely out of danger.

Wilson Ledger 22d, inst.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT IN GREEN COUNTY.—A shelter attached to a steam saw mill, about five miles from Stantonsburg, fell on Monday the 14th inst., severely injuring Mr. Rufus C. D. Beamon, one of the owners. Several negroes were under the shelter at the time of its falling, but none of them was seriously injured. One of them escaped by jumping into a well under the shelter. "*Well* done, good and faithful servant."—*Ib.*

Important from Charleston.

The South Carolina Sentry Fire into a Boat.—One Man Badly Wounded.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—The battery on the beach, at Sullivan's Island, fired into a boat from Fort Sumter on Monday night. Three men were in the boat, and it approached the beach with muffled oars. The sentry hailed them and warned them off. Failing to obey, the sentry fired a volley of musketry into the boat, when it turned around and went away. The sentry soon after heard a noise like the hauling up of a boat at Fort Sumter. One of the men who was in the boat is said to be wounded badly. Their object is supposed to have been desertion. Some say it was a desperate effort to run the gauntlet of the sentries and spike the guns of the battery.

Union Meeting at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, Jan. 21.—A great Union demonstration was held here to-night, at City Hall. Resolutions were adopted deploring the state of the country, and recommending, as a means of settling the difficulties, the adoption, by the people, of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other pacific measures, with such modifications as may be deemed necessary. They also recommend the Legislature of New Jersey to pass a law authorizing a vote to be taken by the people on the Crittenden resolutions. They approve of the course of the Virginia Legislature in appointing a commissioner to go to Washington, and recommend the New Jersey Legislature to do the same.

Coercion resolutions having been offered, and ruled out of order by the chairman, a number of persons withdrew and organized another meeting. For a time there was quite an excitement, but the fortunate secession of part of the meeting prevented a row.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, Jan. 22.—In the State Senate today, Mr. Connolly offered a series of resolutions setting forth that the conservative action of the border States, in refusing to sanction the unconstitutional measures of the secession States, merit the acknowledgements of the people of New York. That the refusal of Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, to call a convention to promote the object of the secessionists excites our profoundest admiration, and that the country will acknowledge him a patriot of the highest order. That liberty will own him as a benefactor of the human race. Also ordered that a copy of the resolutions be sent to Gov. Hicks. The resolutions were adopted—yeas 27, nay 1.

CONDITION OF THE U. S. TREASURY.—*Washington, Jan. 22.*—Secretary Dix to-day communicated to the House of Representatives important documents in reply to Mr. Sherman, chairman of the committee of ways and means. It gives first the amount of the public debt and a detailed description of the different kinds of debt. Second, the amount and detail of the floating debt and the unpaid balances and claims.—Third, the amount of acceptances and other acknowledgments of debts by different departments of the government. Fourth, the facts connected with the recent sales of treasury notes. Fifth, the amount required to pay the public dues accruing prior to the 1st of July next; and in this connection, the estimated amount of revenue from duties on imports, public lands and miscellaneous sources up to that date. He estimates the amount necessary prior to July 1st next in addition to the accruing revenue, at $20,000,000. He then suggests measures to raise this money, and among other means to the surplus revenue deposited with the States in specific funds, which might be pledged or recalled. The communication shows the precise condition of the treasury at this time.

Expected Immigration to Canada.

TORONTO, Jan. 22d.—Mayor Bowers, in his speech to the city councils, stated that large accessions to the population might soon be expected, on account of the present trouble in the United States. He recommended the policy of especially favoring such emigration.

TENDER OF SERVICES TO SOUTH CAROLINA.—We find the following item in one of our exchanges:

A volunteer company of planters, residing in Prince George's county, Md., one of the largest and richest slaveholding counties in that State, a few days since tendered their services to Gov. Pickens, agreeing to pay their own expenses, and to contribute one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of sustaining South Carolina in her position.

OFF TO CHARLESTON.—We noticed on the train yesterday three patriotic young gentlemen who were on their way to Charleston to offer their services to the Palmetto Republic. Two of them, Maj. W. H. Anthony and Jacob Higgs, were natives of this State, but who were recently in the Maryland Military Institute. The other, Capt. W. E. Baynard, was a native of South Carolina. Success to them, say we.

Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 23d inst.

Washington Items.

Capt. Armstrong, lately in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard, arrived in Washington city on the 23d inst. He represents to the Navy Department that of the sixty officers and men who were at that place with him, about three-fourths were secessionists, who would have revolted had he attempted resistance to the over four hundred men under Major Chase, who demanded a surrender. He therefore considered that opposition by him would have been useless.

At Fort Pickens there were about 80 men only to 240 guns. Lt. Slemmer, commanding that fort, has his family with him. After he had abandoned Fort McRee, his wife went there to procure some of his wearing apparel left behind, and it being refused her, she indignantly left, saying that she herself, on her return to Fort Pickens, would *man* one of the guns.

A naval officer left Washington several days ago for Fort Pickens, with such instructions as may prevent a collision with the federal authorities.

The following paper, prepared by Representative Montgomery, was circulated in the House of Representatives on the 23d inst., and among others, has been signed by Messrs. Bocock, Martin of Va., Sickles, Florence, Montgomery and Clemens:

"We, the undersigned, members of the thirty-fourth Congress, convinced by the various votes taken on the several propositions presented for our consideration, from time to time, that there is no hope that any measures which will reconcile existing differences between the two sections of our country can receive the vote of a constitutional majority, and as none of the present members were elected in view of existing troubles, and believing that in a time of so great peril it is proper to refer this question to the people of our several districts, propose that the members of this Congress shall resign, to take effect on the 21st of February next, and that we immediately provide for the election of our successors by the people, who shall assemble here on the 22d of February next. And to these representatives, bearing the instructions of the people, the previous propositions of compromise now pending and hereafter to be proposed shall be referred—the said election not to interfere with the officers and employees of this House."

A dispatch has been received in Washington from Governor Pickens, in which he says that the best understanding exists between Major Anderson and the South Carolina authorities, and that there is no apprehension of immediate hostilities.

The friends of the Virginia peace proposition in Washington City, assign as a reason for pressing it on the attention of the other border slave States, that it will have the effect of preventing them from joining the cotton States, and if adopted by them will afford an opportunity for the latter to return to the Union.

Additional Foreign News by the North Britton.

ENGLAND.—Quite a panic prevailed in Liverpool on the 9th inst. It was rumored that in a portion of the city a mob had entered the bakers's shops, plundering them of their contents, owing to