THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1861.

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

Speech of Mr. Davis at Thalian Hall.—The "Peace Congress" and its Failure.

In accordance with the general desire, Geo. Davis, Esq., addressed his fellow-citizens on last Saturday evening, March 2nd, at Thalian Hall, in reference to the proceedings of the late Peace Congress, of which body he was a member, giving his opinion as to the probable effect of such proceedings in settling the distracted questions of the day.

Although the notice was very brief, having only appeared at mid-day in the town papers, the Hall was densely crowded by an eager and attentive audience, among whom were many ladies.

When Mr. Davis appeared on the stand at 8 o'clock, he was warmly received. After returning his acknowledgements for the very kind reception which his friends and fellow-citizens had given him, he remarked that he was pleased to have an opportunity of submitting his course as a Commissioner to the judgment of the people—that he shrunk from no criticism upon that course, but indeed invited and sought for it the most rigid examination. He had endeavoured to discharge the duties of the trust reposed in him faithfully, manfully and conscientiously, and whatever might be thought of his policy, he felt that he had a right to demand the highest respect for the motives which actuated him in pursuing that policy.

In order to place his own position, and, as he believed, the position of North Carolina, fairly before his hearers, it might be necessary to refer to some of the antecedents of the case. At a meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 11th day of December last, resolutions were passed, drawn by himself, (Mr. Davis,) in which the ground was taken that the present crisis ought not to be suffered to pass away without such a satisfactory adjustment, upon the terms and guarantees to be demanded by a united South, as will put at rest all disturbing questions at once and forever.

The same ground had been taken in subsequent meetings, and the *projet* of adjustment, known as the Crittenden resolutions, had been directly or inferentially adopted by public opinion and by the resolution of the Legislature of the State which did him the honor to appoint him a commissioner, as something which North Carolina might accept, and less than which she *could not* accept.

When the crisis arising out of the last Presidential election came on, and, indeed, for years before, he held the belief that any adjustment, to be satisfactory, must be final and conclusive, and must forever put to rest all the open issues arising out of the question of slavery.—To do this, it must strike at the *root* of the matter. It must distinctly acknowledge and guarantee *property in slaves*, and extend to such property full and adequate protection, as to any other species of property. This the Crittenden propositions distinctly did south of 36 degrees 30 minutes. The Southern Commissioners went to meet the Commissioners from the North with the Constitution of the United States in one hand, and the interpretation of that instrument in the Dred Scott case in the other. They said—"We have the constitutional right, according to the decision of the highest tribunal in the land, to take our slaves into any part of the public territories, and to demand protection for them there.—We claim that we have a constitutional right to carry them even into Washington Territory, if we please; but we wish not to insist upon extreme rights. We *do* demand an authoritative recognition and embodiment of the principle of the Dred Scott decision so far as *property in slaves* is concerned, under the United States, being willing to concede to the North all territories above 36 degrees 30 minutes, but demanding distinct recognition and protection for our slave property below that line." This distinct recognition of the right of *property in slaves*, not merely as the creature of local municipal law, and the duty to protect it like other property wherever the jurisdiction of the Federal Government extends, was the vital principle which alone gave value to the Crittenden resolutions. The resolutions did not claim all that the South had a right to demand, but they embodied a principle which lay at the root of the matter, and therefore the South was willing to take them, seeking for peace and for a final settlement.

Having thus referred to his own previous position, and what he believed to be the position of the State, so far as that could be inferred from the resolution of the Legislature, appointing Commissioners, he would now turn to the action of the "Peace Congress" itself, merely stopping to notice some objections which had been made against that body; first, because it sat with closed doors, and second, because of the length of time it remained in session. In the first instance, had the public been admitted, members might have been disposed to talk for effect, and the excitement of the public mind been increased, while at the same time speeches delivered or committals early made, being reported and spread to the world, might hamper the judgments and control the action of members in spite of any arguments or considerations that might be subsequently brought to their attention. As regards the length of time during which the Congress remained in session, he could truly say that to his colleagues and to himself this protracted session was the occasion of serious inconvenience and even loss. But they had gone there to exhaust every honorable means to obtain a fair, an honorable and a final settlement of existing difficulties. He *had* done so to the best of his abilities, and had been unsuccessful; for he could never accept the plan adopted by the "Peace Congress" as consistent with the rights, the interests or the dignity of North Carolina. Never!

As it so happened that the other four commissioners from North Carolina were equally divided on most questions, the responsibility of giving the casting vote, generally, if not always, devolved upon him. He therefore felt that the greater obligation rested upon him to give a full and candid statement of how he had met that responsibility.

The session had been a protracted one. Every word of the resolutions had been scanned, criticised, weighed and pondered, both in committee and in full convention or congress. Five distinct and separate times, in one shape or another, the true vital principle of the Crittenden propositions—the recognition of property in slaves, had been brought to a vote, and five distinct and seperate times it had been voted down overwhelmingly. There is no such recognition in the most important and most debated section of the report of the congress, known as the Territorial Section. That section provides: first, that in all the present territory of the United States, North of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes of North latitude, involuntary service, except in punishment for crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory South of that line the *status* of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed. What is meant by *status?* The North admits of *no status* of slavery, save as the creature of local municipal law. Now the only slavery thus existing in the territories South of 36 degress 30 minutes is in New Mexico and in the Indian Territories, granted by treaty to the Cherokees and other Indian nations.—The number of slaves in New Mexico, even with the assistance of a strong slave code, is merely nominal, and not held by permanent residents. Congress has not yet submitted this proposition to the States, but even supposing it had submitted it, it could not be embodied into the Constitution of the United States for at two years, and before that time, the Republican Congress will have *abolished* the *status* of slavery in New Mexico. A bill to that effect has already passed one branch. But remark again, in reference to the Indian territory, how the use of the word "present" comes in and operates. Although, in the course of things, this valuable and fertile region, lying West of the State of Arkanzas, eminently adapted to the employment of slave labor, and of great importance to the South, must eventually revert to the United States and become territory thereof, it is not "present" territory of the United States.

But this section goes on further to provide that—"No law shall be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said Territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation, but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the federal Courts according to the course of the common law." This looks fair enough, yet it is perfectly illusory and worse than illusory, and meant to be so.—What is meant by the common law? *What* common law is referred to? The Federal Courts have no common law jurisdiction, although questions involving common law may come up before them from the States where such law is in force. What common law, then?—the English common law, or the Northern common law—the common law which they assert is opposed to slavery—the common law which says that freedom is national, and slavery local? By whom is this common law to be administered in the Territories of the United States? Why, by Black Republican Courts, appointed by Black Republican Presidents. This was exactly the understanding of the Republican members of the Congress, as freely admitted by some of them; and, to show this more fully, a proposition offered to the effect that, in the appointment of judges and other officers for any territory or territories north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, it should be required for their confirmation, that a majority of Senators from non-slaveholding States should vote for such confirmation; and that in territory or territories South of that line, a majority of Senators from slaveholding States should be required to vote for the confirmation of such officers, was voted down; thus showing the determination of the North to place slave property in the territories at the mercy of Republican officers, providing them at hand with a power to interpret away all rights of the owners of such property.—But even if the common law gave civil remedies, it has no penalties for the abduction, kidnapping or stealing of slaves; and the Courts alone, under the common law, even if, by a favorable interpretation, they might enable the owner of a slave to maintain a civil action against an insolvent, irresponsible, worthless slave-stealer, that would be poor satisfaction and less protection; and according to this section, no power on earth can give this needed protection.

For this section he could not vote. It deprived the South of everything, and gave nothing. North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri voted together, and against it.

The second section virtually prohibits the acquisition of any new territory. North Carolina voted against that, though caring very little one way or the other.

The third section provides against any future amendment of the Constitution being construed to give power to interfere with involuntary servitude in the States or the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and of the owners of slaves, or in the dockyards in slaveholding States, or with the inter-State slave trade. For this third section, North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri voted, as also for the fourth section, to which we refer the reader as found elsewhere in to-day's paper. In the confusion of voting, he had made a mistake, and telegraphed to the journals here that North Carolina had voted for only one of the propositions, while in fact she voted for two. Against the fifth section he voted also, upon the ground that if the present Confederated States remain separate and maintain their independence, a man moving a slave two yards across an imaginary line from South Carolina into Columbus or any other border county, might be held guilty of piracy. We would have a beautiful state of things under *that* system! He could not vote for nor support the sixth section, because it makes irrepealable much that he regards as wrong and oppressive and degrading to the South.

The seventh section reads thus, and is, if possible, worse than anything else in the whole affair:

> SEC. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence, or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrested, such fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

The effect, and no doubt the object, of this section is to promote, encourage and facilitate the gradual abolitionizing of the Border States. Congress is to buy up the negroes, making the South pay half the cost of despoiling herself. A, of North Carolina, has a negro spirited off to Boston, and when he tries to get him, a mob prevents him, and North Carolina, from whom the negro is stolen, must be taxed equally to pay for him with Massachusetts, whose abolitionists have stolen him in violation of the law and the constitution.

The closing sentence of this section is most peculiarly noteworthy, because of the object in view, which was plainly avowed in conference. That object was to allow Northern free negroes to come to any point South, and there claim and exercise all the rights of citizenship. In order to test this, an amendment was offered, making it read that "Congress shall provide by law for securing to the *free white* citizens of each State," etc. The amendment was rejected by an overwhelming vote, and the words "free white" were not inserted. Further, in order still more fully to test the matter, Mr. Davis arose in his place, and enquired of one of the Commissioners from Massachusetts—Mr. Crowningshield, we think—if he considered free negroes citizens of Massachusetts? His reply was "Yes, certainly." "And under this you would insist that, when coming to North Carolina, for instance, these people, not so considered by us, should have all the privileges and immunities of citizenship?" "Certainly." So that in fact all our police regulations excluding free negroes from other States—for requiring that free negro sailors shall be under certain restrictions in our ports, and in fact all laws of this kind, framed for our own protection, and necessary thereto, would fall to the ground. *That* is exactly what the North means by this last sentence of section seven.

But even this Franklin Substitute, mean as it is, deceptive as it is, passed by a minority vote at last. Three Northern States did not vote on it all finally. The vote of nine given for the thing was a decided minority of the Congress, and even at that its passage was an accident. It could not have passed but for the accidental absence of Mr. Fields of the New York delegation, who would have turned the State against it with his delegation. Mr. Fields being absent, there was a tie in the New York delegation, and that delegation did not vote. Further, the U. S. Congress has refused to take up even these useless and emasculated propositions or to recommend them to the States for action.

But it might be asked how, on most, if not all of the propositions, North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri were found voting with New York, Massachusetts, and perhaps other Black Republican States in opposition to them. He would answer, that although they were so found, their motives were very different. The dissenting Southern States voted against the proposed amendments to the Constitution on their merits, and because they regarded them as wholly inadequate, if not worse. The Republicans who voted against them did so because they were opposed to *any* amendment or even appearance of deserting the Chicago platform. The Constitution, as explained by the Chicago platform, is good enough for them—so they said in effect.

Terms more satisfactory the North will never assent to, or concede to us, in the Union. Had every Southern member of the Conference stood firmly on one thing—the Crittenden *projet* or the Virginia platform, the North *might* have yielded, but the South did not stand firm in demanding her rights, and now that, after a sort of way, this Franklin Substitute has been agreed to by a portion of the South, neither the people nor the Legislature nor the Representatives of the North will ever move a step from their position. It had been urged upon him to vote for this thing under protest. He didn't believe in voting wrong and shielding himself behind a "protest." He was asked to vote for this thing so as, although he could not assent to it, he might let it still go before the people of the State. He did not regard it as any settlement—he could not vote for it as any settlement—he did not think, with his views, he could honestly vote to lay it before the people of the State as a settlement, for it was no settlement, but a snare and an illusion.

Mr. Davis re-stated and summed this up, by emphatically declaring that the South could never—*never* obtain any better or more satisfactory terms while she remains in the present Union, and for his part he could never assent to the terms contained in this report of the Peace Congress, as in accordance with the honor or the interests of the South. Never!

Everything showed the spirit of the Republicans.—They had passed the most oppressive tariff that had ever been heard of. They would tax us to death to protect and build up themselves, and at the same time pay the agents of the underground Railroad for running off our negroes. How could Wilmington, oppressed by a tariff of forty per cent. and upwards, expect to hold her own with Georgetown or Charleston, or any port of the Confederated States, with ten per cent. duties?

No arrangement had been made—none would be made. The division must be made on the line of slavery. The South must go with the South, and not with any new-fangled central Republic, or as the tail-end and victim of a Free Soil North.

We have so far endeavoured to report as accurately as possible, from memory, the substance of Mr. Davis' remarks, or at least the principal points of them. If in any respect we have misrepresented his position we shall freely correct the error as soon as our attention is called to it. Owing to the importance of the subject and the gravity of the occasion, we have devoted more space than usual to a sketch of this very able and eloquent address which occupied a little over an hour in the delivery, and was loudly applauded at different points in its progress and also at its close. When Mr. Davis had concluded, Hon. S. J. Person moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. Davis for the able, manly and patriotic manner in which he had discharged the duties of his position as a Commissioner from North Carolina. The motion was enthusiastically carried.

We ought perhaps to remark before concluding, that we understood that Messrs. Reid, Barringer and Davis, constituted the majority of the North Carolina commissioners, and Messrs. Ruffin and Morehead the minority. We did not understand that the gentlemen composing the minority desired to vote for all the propositions as wholly approving them, but we think assigned as a reason for being willing to give them a *quasi* approval, that they wished to see what their people would do with them. His (Mr. Davis',) reasons for not yielding to this pressure have already been stated.

All through the centre and west of this State telegraphs were sent and assertions made, that all was satisfactorily settled, and this was done to affect the elections, and they may have done so—they may even have defeated Convention, for the present, but the truth will yet come out, and the force of circumstances be felt.—Mr. Davis is no fire-eater. He has always been a consistent Union man—a member of the "Union Party." He has come to his present conclusion because he has kept his eyes and ears open, and what he has seen and heard, have forced him to it. Others are coming and will continue to come until all opposition will be futile.

We append the Franklin Substitute in full, so that the reader may turn to it for reference, as he reads our imperfect sketch of Mr. Davis' speech. That it is no settlement—that there *will* be no settlement, is evident, and yet to-day Abraham Lincoln takes his seat, the issue is upon us, and in all probability it will be seen that North Carolina has taken no step to be ready to meet it or to act in any way for her own protection. The following is the document:

SEC. 1st. In all the present Territory of the United States N. of the parallal of 36 deg. 30 min. of N. latitude, involuntary service, except as punishment for crime, is prohibited. In all the present Territory South of that line, the status of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed. Nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said Territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts according to the course of the common law. When any Territory North or South of said line, with such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

SEC. 2. Territory shall not be acquired by the U. States, unless by treaty; nor, except for naval and commercial stations and pepots, unless such treaty shall be ratified by four-fifths of all the members of the Senate.

SEC. 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control within any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interferewith or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the city of Washington, retaining and taking away, persons so bound to labor; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation, by land, sea, or river, of persons held to labor or involuntary servitude in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation of touching at ports, shores, and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons bound to labor than on land.

SEC. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

SEC. 5. The foreign slave trade and the importation of slaves into the United States and their Territories, from places beyond the present limits thereof, are forever prohibited.

SEC. 6. The first, third and fifth sections, together with section six of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

SEC. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was presented from to doing by violence, or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrested, such fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Cotton for Liverpool.

By reference to our Marine news it will be seen that the Barque Zephyr cleared this morning for Liverpool, fully loaded with cotton—731 bales. We believe that this is the first cargo of cotton ever shipped direct to a foreign port from Wilmington, and trust that many more will soon follow. The shipment was made by Messrs. J. & D. McRae & Co., W. H. McRary & Co., and Jos. J. Lippitt.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

☞ The *Southern Cultivator* for February has come to hand. It is really a valuable work for the agriculturalist, and is only $1 per year. Published in Augusta, Ga. Whitaker is the agent here, we believe.

THE CONGRESS at Montgomery has passed a Bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow fifteen millions of dollars, by the issue of bonds and stocks payable in ten years, and bearing an interest of eight per cent. per annum. For the payment of the principal and interest of this sum, there is to be levied, from and after the first of August next, an export tax of one-eighth of a cent per pound on all raw cotton exported from the Confederacy. The average of bales in the Gulf States is nearer five hundred pounds than anything else; but taking 450 pounds as safe figures, and assuming that Arkansas and Texas will join the Confederacy, of which there is now little doubt, and that before the first of August, it is fair to place the exports at three millions and a half of bales, the States not already seceded making probably five to six hundred thousand bales, which is a liberal calculation for them. Taking, then, three millions and a half of bales at 55 cents a bale, we would have one million nine hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, probably we might say two millions.

This is a very trifling tax, but we look upon *any* export tax as bad policy. The whole European world is very naturally looking for some new cotton region, and would gladly come forward to assist any parties who might be able to enter into competition with our Southern States with any fair hopes of success. This does not necessarily imply hostility to us. We all know that no mercantile community likes to be dependent on one market alone, and yet, virtually, Europe and especially England is dependent upon one market for cotton. In raising revenue certainly no discrimination ought to be made against ourselves, and yet an export duty is, so far as it goes, a discrimination, since it adds just so much to the cost of the article and places it at just so much that disadvantage when competing in foreign markets.

However, until the South becomes an importing as well as an exporting community, she can only raise revenue by direct taxation or by export duties.

A bill has also been passed by the Congress for the organization of forces for the Confederated States, authorizing the President to assume control over all military operations in every State—to accept the services of volunteers now in the service of the different States, requiring them to serve for twelve months, and to receive from the several States the arms and ammunition acquired from the United States, and which are now in any of the forts, arsenals or navy yards of said States.

GOT HOME.—The Legislature has adjourned and our members have got home, and they are glad to be at home, we feel certain. Our Senator, Mr. Hall, we regret to learn is laboring under a temporary indisposition, which we trust will be *only* temporary. Judge Person, one of the most hard-worked men in the Legislature, looks as if hard work agreed with him. As Chairman of some three important committees Judge Person was so closely confined to business in Raleigh that he did not have the opportunity to visit this place even once during the session, and had hardly time to answer urgent letters.

With no disposition to flatter or indulge in mere compliments, we think we may safely say that the people of New Hanover have reason to be not only satisfied with the position taken by their delegation in the Legislature, but proud of it. As professional men—"talking men" as the expression is, Messrs. Hall and Person were always ready to defend the honor and the interests of their county, their section and their State, and Mr. Shaw was known as one of the most sensible and reliable working members of the Legislature. "Honor to whom honor is due," is a good motto as well as a wise maxim and we really think it is due to our representatives, and in our public way we accord it to them, the mede which is due to "good and faithful servants."

Daily Journal, 28th ult.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about 2 o'clock this morning, was caused by the burning of the building owned and occupied by Mr. S. P. Ivey as a Sash and Blind Factory, a short distance north of the depot of the W. & W. R. R. Co. The building, together with the machinery and stock of materials, was entirely consumed. Mr. Ivey estimates his loss at about $10,000. It was no doubt the work of an incendiary, as we learn that the factory was not in operation yesterday afternoon, and no fire was on the premises at dark. Mr. I.'s loss is very heavy, as there was no insurance.—*Ib.*

COTTON.—We have got in our office a little the greatest Cotton stalk we have yet seen. We don't know how much Cotton there is on it, but there is a great deal.—It is really a sight.

The plant was laid on our table by Mr. MALCOM MCINNIS, of this place, who is agent for the sale of the seed. It was grown in Georgia, and is called "Dixon's Select Cotton." Mr. Dixon, of Oxford, Ga., states that he has selected and improved this cotton until he has succeeded in raising a stalk only 4 feet high, with 523 bolls, and another only 26 inches high, with 211 bolls. We can believe it after looking at the specimen before us. If Cotton is King, it is certainly one of the royal family, the Prince of Wales, perhaps.

☞ We have from the publisher, W. H. Bidwell, 5 Beekman street, New York, the Eclectic Magazine, for March. It is illustrated by two fine pictures by Sartain, of Philadelphia, the first being a portrait of the well-known English statesman, Lord John Russell;—the second, "Shakspeare brought before Sir Thomas Lucy, for deer shooting." The reading matter is unusually varied and interesting.

☞ Among the graduates in the Medical department of the Georgetown College, we notice the name of W. H. Gardner, of North Carolina.

Later from New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Feb. 28.—The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 28th ult. has arrived.

The weather on the Plains was fine and warm.—Thousands of Indians were seen on the road, and among them the "Prince of Devils," Santauk, the Kiowa Chief. He offered no molestation to the party, and the conductor says the commanding officer at Fort Wise treats him as though he was a great friend to the whites; and for fear he will be shot by those whom he has injured, had placed a guard over him every night to protect him.

Death of an Army Officer—Sloop of War Germantown.

NORFOLK, Feb. 27.—Major Gwynn, of the U. S. Army, died here last night. He rendered a long and toilsome service in the Seminole war and in the West. His remains will be taken to Richmond.

The sloop of war Germantown came off the dry dock yesterday and will be fitted out immediately.

A Coincidence.

A letter from a brother of Major Anderson to a gentleman in New York, mentions the following curious coincidence:

"It is a very strange coincidence that my father was that 'Captain of the Continental line' who by mistake of his superior begun the battle of Trenton, where Robert was so long stationed. And, as Major, he was a prisoner of war in actual jail, fed only on rice, with the small-pox for a dessert, in the very Charleston where his son of the same rank is now stationed,—the former under Tarlton, the latter under Buchanan. What a coincidence."

Major Anderson's Health.—The Government have no advice leading to the conclusion that Major Anderson is ill, as alleged in dispacthes and letters received by others from Charleston. The War Department heard from Sumter on Saturday last, by-the-bye.—*Washington Star, 26th inst.*

Excitement at Chambersburg, Pa.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Feb. 27.—There was much excitement here yesterday, in consequence of a secessionist having appeared at the Town Hall where the ladies were holding a fair. The man wore a secession badge, and a scuffle was the result. Nobody was hurt, but as both parties were preparing in anticipation of a fight, there was danger of a riot. The town council consequently ordered the hall to be closed.

☞ The report that Congress had adopted the propositions of the Peace Conference is a mistake. It was the following offered as an amendment to the report of a committee of the House. It will be seen that it is what is known as the Seward plan or Corwin plan. It don't touch the matters at issue:

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the amendment to the report, as follows:

Resolved, &c., That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution:

"ARTICLE 12. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution of the United States which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to service or labor by the laws of said State."

The yeas and nays were ordered on the amendment, and resulted—yeas 133, nays 65.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The following resignations are reported: Capt. Nathan G. Evans, of the Cavalry; Lieut. Sam'l W. Ferguson, of the 1st Dragoons (both of South Carolina); Lieut. Geo. A. Cunningham, Cavalry (Ga.); Lieut. Horace Randall, Dragoons, Capt. Crawford Fletcher, Infantry; Lieut. Thos. Jones; Infantry (Tenn.)

The President has determined to strike Gen. Twiggs' name from the rolls of the Army on the ground of treason.

Southern Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 28.—An Act was passed by Congress to-day, providing that, until stamps are obtained, the Postmaster-General may order prepayment in money. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to make contracts with steamers to convey the mails.

A Bill was introduced to-day, providing that in case a conflict of arms should occur between the old United States and the Confederate States, arising from the refusal of the former to recognize the independence of the latter, the Courts shall not take cognizance of civil suits from the States or citizens of the United States.

Effects of the Crisis.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28th.—The "Girard House" closed its doors to-day for want of patronage, consequent upon the present political troubles which have curtailed southern travel.

NOT IMPROBABLE.—It was currently rumored upon the streets yesterday, that Major ANDERSON and Lieutenants DAVIS and TALBOT, of the garrison of Fort Sumter, would, on the 4th instant, resign their commissions in the United States Army, and retire from the fort.—*Charleston Mercury, 1st inst.*

President Tyler Denouncing the Peace Conference.

RICHMOND, February 28.—Messrs. Tyler and Sebden were serenaded here to-night. Both spoke, and ex-President Tyler denounced the result as a worthless affair, and said the South had nothing to hope for from the republicans.

Mr. Sebden said it was a delusion, a sham, and an insult and offense to the South.

Lieut. Governor Montague is now making a secession speeches. The secession sentiment is increasing among the people, and if any measures of coercion are adopted the North may rest assured that Virginia will secede. The action of the Peace Congress is generally condemned

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RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.—*Providence*, March 1.—The House refused, by a tie vote, to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives in Congress to vote for the propositions of the Peace Congress.

Later and Important from Texas—Resistance to the Secessionists.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Advices from Texas say that Captain Hill has refused the demand of the Texas Commissioners for the surrender of Fort Brown, at Brownsville, or the public property under his command. Capt. Hill had sent to Ringgold Barracks for reinforcements to retake the property of the Government on Brazos Island. A collision was considered iminent.

Returns from several counties show an almost unanimous vote for the secession candidates.

THE STAR OF THE WEST.—The Sumter Watchman publishes a private letter from New York, which says that Capt. McGowan is on the stool of repentance" for the part he took in attempting to reinforce Fort Sumter with the troops on board the steamer Star of the West. In the letter it is said that he is a Southern man by birth and in feeling, and was hoodwinked into that enterprise. The writer says that he believes Capt. McGowan would fight, sooner than anywhere else, under the banner of the Southern Confederacy.

It is rumored that Herring has received an order from Washington city for one of his largest and best patent safes for the White House. It is understood to be for Mr. Lincoln's personal use, not only for retreat to in time of danger, when assassins are supposed to be about, but if he should desire to travel, it is believed it will be safer to transport him from place to place in it than in a Scotch cap and military cloak! General Scott is to carry the key!—*N. Y. Day Book.*

THE HERO VAN WYCK.—It is believed in Washington, says a Washington correspondent, that Van Wyck got his pummeling in a house of ill-fame.

The Attack on the Overland Mail Train by the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The Arizona correspondent states that the day after the attack of the overland mail, the parties at the station were called out by the Indians with a white flag. Welsh was shot dead, and two brothers, named Calser, were wounded—James F. Wallace was captured. Eight bodies were found with the remains of the train, two were chained to the wagons, which were burned! The road was obstructed with rocks for a space of two miles.

EXECUTION OF NEGROES.—We understand that two of the negroes convicted of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Woodruff, in Northampton county on the 31st December last, were hung at Jackson, on Saturday last. One of the murderers, it will be remembered, was lynched by the excited inhabitants, at the time of his arrest. These two, a man and a woman, have now paid the penalty for their crime, and the remaining one concerned in the bloody tragedy, a boy about fourteen years old, is to have a new trial. It is to be hoped that this terrible example of swift retribution will have its desired effect.—*Murfreesboro' Citizen, 28th ult.*

"THE "PRINCE OF RAILS."—If a story, related by a Rochester (N. Y.) paper about "Bob" Lincoln be true, "Bob" must be a somewhat rapid young man.—"Bob's" first night in New York, it is said, was spent "about town," looking in at the elephant with some congenial spirits, at Barnum's Museum; after which attention was paid to other peculiar sights and scenes. The story referred to we find in the Rochester *Democrat*, and is as follows:

Robert Lincoln, son of the President elect, who is known now as "Prince Bob," is destined to make his peculiar mark and be remembered by the people wherever he goes. Of the many good things told of this boy in Buffalo, on Saturday, we heard the following: A few days since, when Mrs. Lincoln was on her way home from New York, attended by her son Robert, she found herself at Buffalo, without a pass over the State Line Railroad. For that link in the chain of railway between New York and Springfield no provision had been made. After Mrs. Lincoln had taken her seat in the cars, at Buffalo, for the West, her son Bob entered the office of R. N. Brown, Esq., the gentlemanly superintendent of the State Line Railroad, and inquired if Mr. Brown was in? Mr. Brown responded and inquired what was wanted? His interrogator addressed him in substantially the following language:

"My name is Bob Lincoln; I'm a son of Old Abe—the old woman is in the cars raising h—ll about her passes—I wish you would go and attend to her!"

Mr. Brown very promptly filled out the requisite papers to enable Mrs. Lincoln and family to ride over his road without payment of fare, and delivered them to her. It probable that "old woman" gave Bob no further trouble about the passes on that trip.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, March 16th, 1861.

$360,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 652 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

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

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUES, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

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

THE
ONLY DISCOVERY
WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR
RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY

Man', since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway.—Read the following:—

BATH, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gents:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for forty years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England asking me if my hair still continued to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful. I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty, as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

AARON'S RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity for it. Respectfully yours,

Rev. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited;—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it if you wish, if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c.,

Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz. large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.

Feb 12, 1861. 285&50-3m

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

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

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

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

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses*, and may be used successfully as an *Ordinary Family Medicine*. It will cure *SICK HEADACHE*, (as thousands can testify) *in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at* commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

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

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

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

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

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

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

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are *good* and *safe* in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as *Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body*, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of *Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache*, or *Weight in the Head*, all *Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism*, a great *Purifier* of the *Blood*, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. *Dose*, 1 to 3.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
208 Broadway, New York.

March 24, 1860. 171&31-1y

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of
DR. EATON'S
INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one *trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead, of by *deadening its sensibilities*. For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain*, it has no equal—being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER FITS. As you *value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed*, take none but *DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL*, this you can *rely* upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARES.

February 27th, 1860—148-27-eowly.

MANHOOD,
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

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

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

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

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4586.

Jan. 29, 1861. 180&33-1y

SPRING GOODS.

NOW arriving a stock of desirable SPRING GOODS, recently selected from European importations. We shall open this week, *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.*

OUR CUTTER is ready to take your orders.

O. BALDWIN,
Market Street.

March 4, 1861.