

Some little experience in political affairs has led us almost instinctively to dread anything like splits or divisions in the Democratic party.

This feeling has operated during the last few months to restrain the expression of our opinions upon some points, and to moderate that expression upon others.

We felt that we, at least, had no new name to make; we trusted that we were too well known to the Democrats of the district to permit of any misconstruction of our motives on their part, and we were willing to be silent where justice to ourselves might have given us the right, if it did not actually demand of us to speak out emphatically.

The interests of the party—the harmony of the party have always been of more value to us than any merely personal considerations could be, for we have never had any merely personal interests to subserv by our political course.

Let us come down from the past to the present, from speculative reasonings to existing facts. Let us remember that, as is pretty nearly always the case, there were, when Congress last broke up, numbers of good Democrats in this district, who were anxious to have a District Convention;

Following upon this—upon these characterizations of all friends of a convention as a measure expedient under existing circumstances, as wire-pullers, political office-seekers, etc., we find the following among the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at Fayetteville, on the 19th ult.:

4th. Resolved, That we hereby nominate the Hon. Warren Winslow, as our candidate for Congress in this district. Jas. G. Cook, Esq., then offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

We ask if it is not natural these gentlemen in Columbus and Bladen should feel themselves aggrieved—their respectful requests treated with disrespect—their names stigmatized? and yet their card, dated Wilmington, is calm and dignified—most unexceptionable in its tone.

Our hands were weakened, instead of strengthened, and the unfortunate feeling already excited, was necessarily embittered, not simply by the expression of an individual, but because that expression, since the meeting of the 19th at Fayetteville, must be taken as speaking the feeling of Cumberland County, the home of the incumbent.

Resolved, That should it be the will of the District, expressed in County meetings, that said Convention should be held, New Hanover County will most cheerfully acquiesce, and will be represented in that Convention.

Resolved, That we believe in the right of the Democratic People of the district to hold Conventions at any time that the holding of such Conventions may be deemed promotive of the harmony or interests of the party.

Resolved, That should it be deemed proper to hold a Democratic Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States, New Hanover County will be represented in such Convention; and the chairman of this meeting is hereby authorized to appoint at his leisure, two delegates from each Captain's district in the county, and three from each Captain's district in the town of Wilmington, to represent New Hanover County in such Convention, to be held at such time and place as may be designated by a majority of the counties of the district.

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added, "We think if a respectable number of Democrats in any district call for a Convention, they have a right to have their wishes respected, even although they may not constitute a majority. More action is of course another thing. These things do not necessarily imply an implied hostility to any particular person or persons. Conventions are meetings of friends, not of enemies—they are held to prevent or adjust differences, not to promote them."

We, also, in the same paper remarked that the refusal to accede to such a call would be to assert the idea of irresponsibility in the representative, and of his position being an appointment for life. We further expressed our belief that if there be any considerable amount of feeling in this district in favor of a Convention, it had its origin in considerations somewhat akin to those we have expressed in the preceding paragraph.

Immediately our Fayetteville cotemporary attacked us with the utmost bitterness, accused us of lacking independence, because we chose to refer the question of Convention or no Convention to the Democratic people, where it properly belonged. It also asserted that the inception of such feeling can be traced to wire-pullers, political office-seekers, and, in a few instances, it is governed by matters of a purely personal nature.

Again, when the people of Columbus held, on the 13th April, a preliminary meeting, their action, being merely preliminary, was attacked on grounds of verbal informality. To all this, as not being a party to it, we have no desire to reply, but must regret the unfortunately excited tone of the criticism by our cotemporary of the Fayetteville Carolinian, which in connection with its avowed intolerance of any movement indicating a desire for a Convention, and its characterization of such movements as having their inception with wire-pullers, political office-seekers and persons governed by matters of a purely personal nature, was naturally calculated to hurt the feelings of high-minded gentlemen and good Democrats—men who had stood by the party when others faltered; who had voted for its nominees, National, State and District, when some in high places voted for the opponent of such nomination; and when a calm and temperate rejoinder in explanation was treated with still more marked contempt, that would, to just and proper susceptibility, was rendered doubly aggravating.

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On Wednesday night, the annual session was presided by Rev. J. S. Long, of your city. The "oldest inhabitant" officiated, and it was the best sermon ever preached in Goldsboro'. "Beautiful beyond description" exclaimed a lady as she left the Church. All were pleased, edified and delighted. Blessed are the people of Front Street in the ministrations of such a preacher.

The literary address was delivered on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock, by D. M. Carter, Esq., of Washington. His subject was, "The Character and Labors of Sidney Smith. This was a chaste, elegant and appropriate address, delivered in a very interesting and pleasing manner. Mr. Carter undoubtedly possesses a mind of the first order; clear in his perceptions, discriminating in his analysis, and in his illustrations, and convincing in his argument; he held his audience enthralled for nearly one hour, and when he sat down, a simultaneous burst of applause arose in every part of the house.

On Thursday evening was devoted to the Graduating Exercises. The following young ladies read original essays and received the honors of graduation—Miss Rue M. Hines, of Missouri; Salutatory; Miss Frances E. Albrington, Goldsboro'; Miss Sallie A. Beasley, New Hanover; Miss D. Coor, Goldsboro'; Miss Lizette A. Koomer, Richlands; Miss P. G. Grigg, Patterson, Va., Valedictory.

Rev. R. J. Long, in behalf of the Trustees, made a few very appropriate remarks, and presented each one of these young ladies with a beautiful copy of the Bible. Rev. S. M. Frost, President of the College, made a few touching remarks to the class, and delivered them their diplomas. When about to dismiss the audience, he was suddenly interrupted. Rev. R. J. Long arose, and in the name of Misses Caraway and Grigg, presented their worthy President with a beautiful Silver Goblet and Vase, as a testimonial of their regard. Mr. Frost was so overcome by this unexpected expression of attachment from his pupils, that every effort to suppress his emotion failed, and he received their present as mementos to be forever cherished.

On Thursday night, the young ladies of the College gave their annual concert. The audience which had been large through the previous exercises, now became crowded, jammed, packed and piled up! The young ladies all performed their pieces admirably. There were twenty-two pieces performed, some for 8, some for 4, and some even for 12 hands. The skill and accuracy with which these difficult pieces were executed, fully evinced the ability of their teachers, the great care devoted to their preparation, and their wonderful proficiency in both vocal and instrumental music. This concert was a grand and brilliant success.

We should have mentioned earlier, that at the close of Mr. Carter's address, Dr. Deems arose, and made one of his happiest efforts. He then, in behalf of the Trustees, presented Miss Mollie H. Carraway, a resident graduate, with a Gold Medal, as a testimonial of their high appreciation. Miss Carraway graduated a year ago, and has continued in the institution, pursuing a still more extended course. She intends completing all the studies embraced in the regular course at our University.

Wayne Female College is in a very flourishing condition, and is justly entitled to its great popularity. AMICUS.

The wheat, corn, and oat crops in Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Davidson and Forsyth are looking well and the promise at present is a good yield. The wheat is all in full head. We saw fields that were ripe, and some wheat that had been cut and shocked.

We learn that the crop of tobacco in the Caswell and Rockingham country has been considerably increased—in Caswell, it is thought, at least one-third on last year's crop. The late fine season was highly beneficial to the crops of all kinds, and was especially opportune for the tobacco planters, who were enabled to set out their plants with the best prospect of a good stand.

The Road over Mount Cenis. As this road will soon become famous as the route of the French army into Italy, the following description given by a correspondent of the New York Times, who recently passed over it, will be read with interest:

The road over Mount Cenis is macadamized throughout its whole extent, and is wide and in perfect order, consisting of easy grades. On the top of the mountain there was much snow, but most of it was removed from the road—a work of great labor, as the cuts in some places were ten feet deep, and the snow so compact that its sides were perpendicular. The diligence was several hours in passing through this region of snow, and it was snowing at the time, and extremely cold. On Monday and Tuesday of this week it rained hard on the west side of the mountain, and it was feared that the passage of troops was impeded by fresh snows.

The pass is 6,825 feet high—nearly 300 feet higher than the famous Simplon pass. That of the great St. Bernard, over which Napoleon conducted his army before any road had been formed, is 8,200 feet. The easy grades of the Mount Cenis road, and the protection furnished by granite posts on its exterior, within seven or eight feet of each other—firmly planted in the earth, and about four feet high—indicate that a principal object in thus forming it, was the easy and safe handling of cannon and baggage over the line. I walked for miles over the road, in the ascent from the Sardinian side, and carefully observed its construction. The engineering difficulties were immense, but they have been overcome with such skill, that the ascent is uniform and easy in every part. Occasionally a level place is left to afford relief to horses from weariness of a steady pull. I noticed that the marks of the drill used in blasting were nearly obliterated, the effect of long continued exposure to severe storms, and the character of the rock, which is a soft limestone. It may be, if the history of the road shall ever be lost, that future antiquarians may content themselves with the obliteration of all signs of blasting, that at least no great difficulties were encountered in its construction, even if they do not insist that it was formed on a natural bed. One is struck with wonder that such a great work, over high mountains, should have been formed and finished on a line exceeding fifty miles, so completely that it exceeds in excellence any road I know of in the United States, whether public or private, and long or short. It is kept in high order, and is descended on a brisk trot, with entire safety.

It seemed most appropriate, as this great road was the work of the elder Napoleon, that the representative of his name should distinguish himself by using it for the march of a great army aimed at the same power which Napoleon successfully encountered soon after crossing the Swiss Alps.

The Use of Losses.—When Dogberry was enumerating his good qualities to the follower of Don John, for which he thought he should be 'suspected,' the peultimate round in his ladder of self-laudation was, 'and a fellow that hath had losses.'

'There of a truth did Shakespeare speak in the queer Constable of Messina. More than to be wise, or an officer; more than to be good looking and know the law and the best, he was to be a fellow that hath had losses; it was next to possessing 'two gowns, and everything handsome about him.'

The 'better days' that every beggar testifies he has seen, are never found in the Almanac; they cost 'time just nothing at all. But like losses, they are the best kind of property imaginable. Nobody covets them; nobody steals them; indeed your neighbor rather respects them, because you did not have them, possibly he might that the apportionment is settled.—Losses are not taxed; it costs you nothing to keep them, so you make more out of your losses than you could out of your gains; for you get sympathy instead of hatred, and your losses take care of themselves. But the chief use of losses is to afford target practice for ill-humor, and thus save your friends from transgression. When anything goes wrong, rail away at your losses, and if the rail should go over into a wall, it will be all the better, for the 'w' will double your losses, upon the principle that everything looms up in a mist.

People who have no losses to bless themselves with, should keep a cat, to be kicked, whenever they feel an inclination to that sort of exercise, and many a man has saved a friend, by keeping something that he can abuse when he feels like Nero or the Devil.—Chicago Journal.

WATER RAILROAD.—The Bridge over Little River was tested on Thursday afternoon last, to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is a handsome and substantial piece of work—Mr. J. H. Gallaher builder. The whole cost of the bridge is about \$10,000. This work completed, the track layings on the other side of the river will go on rapidly.—Fayetteville Observer, 30th inst.

Vessel Found Abandoned at Sea. Boston, May 30.—The schooner Sarah L. Hills, loaded with yellow pine lumber, was found abandoned at sea, and towed into Holmes' Hole, by the brig Albert Adams, from Wilmington to Boston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 2d, 1859.—A. M. The steamer America, from Liverpool with dates to the 21st ult., arrived at this port last night, bound for Boston. Her news for the associated press was expressed to Sackville, in consequence of the refusal of the Nova Scotia Company to telegraph it in turn.

The news from the seat of war is unchanged. There had been no battle. The Austrians had removed their head quarters to Carlscio, and had also withdrawn their forces from Vercelli, and the place is now occupied by the Allies. An action is looked for every moment. The Austrian ports have been blockaded by the French squadron, which had taken many merchantmen. The news from India states that Tania Topee, had been tried and hung.

The Liverpool Markets. LIVERPOOL, May 21st, 1859. Cotton.—Sales for the week 3,800 bales, at a decline of 1/4 a 1/2, for the finer qualities and a still further decline for inferior. Breadstuffs.—All qualities have slightly declined. Provisions are steady. Consols for money closed at 91 1/2 a 91 1-2. The money market is easier.

New York Markets. NEW YORK, June 2d, 1859. Yesterday's cotton market closed quiet, with sales of 700 bales. Flour advanced 5 a 10 cents per bbl. Southern \$7 50 a \$7 75. Wheat closed with an advancing tendency; Western white \$1 90. Corn buoyant; white 92 a 93c. Spirits Turpentine firm at 49 a 50c. per gallon. Rice steady. Rice firm.

Later from Mexico.—Miramon Refuses to Acknowledge the American Minister. NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—We have received the following important news from Mexico: Mr. McLane, U. S. Minister, had instructed Consul Black to demand of Miramon an explanation for the assassination by his forces of American citizens at Tacabaya. Miramon replied that his government no longer recognized Black as American consul, and as Mr. McLane had recognized the Juarez government, he, Miramon, will have no communication with him. The letter of Consul Black was consequently returned to him. The American archbishops in this city of Mexico are left in charge of the Legation of Ecuador.

KOSUTH IN SARDINIA.—A letter from Turin says: Kosuth, of whom nobody has heard in England for some time, or even here, is secretly at work in Sardinia, where he is incognito, and holding communication by means of emissaries, with the Hungarian portion of the army—one-third of the whole, and the very troops which formerly defeated the Austrians under his authority, and which have been removed to Italy, in order to keep them as far as possible from their native land. Here they have been fraternizing with the Italians, through the instrumentality of Kosuth, and probably will revolt in a body at last. Already there is division and dissension between the Austrian and Hungarian commanders, and that is another reason which accounts for the tardy movements of the Austrian troops.

The Philadelphia to New York. NEW YORK, May 31.—Gen. Walker and Col. Nalzer arrived here on Saturday, by the Northern Light. Col. Titus was badly beaten last night at the St. Nicholas, by Col. Anderson, Gen. Wheat, and other filibusters.

A FATAL DRINK.—Sylvanus Powers, of Lee, Onclida Co., N. Y., took a drink of whiskey at a 'raising' last week and died almost immediately afterward. The physicians gave their opinion that his death was caused by the large quantity of strichnine contained in the whiskey.

THE SELLING QUALITIES OF BERRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. QUEBEC, CANADA, June 20, 1854. We have no doubt it will sell well here. Send us 1 gross. JOHN MITCHELL & CO. MONTREAL, CANADA, July 1, 1854. Send us 2 gross Berrhave's Holland Bitters. We want a medicine of this kind in our market. JOHN BIRKS & CO., Medical Hall, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, WM. H. WOLFF, per H. B. PEARSON. HOLLANDAUBURG, PA., Dec. 23, 1856. Send me 3 dozen Berrhave's Holland Bitters. I will remit on receipt of same. J. R. PATTON. LEWISTOWN, PA., Dec. 24, 1856. Send me 10 dozen Berrhave's Holland Bitters per R. H. I will remit, less discount. CHARLES RITZ. WELLSBURG, VA., Nov. 1, 1856. Send me another box, 3 dozen, Berrhave's Holland Bitters. It is taking the lead here of all other Bitters. WM. H. KIRKER. YORK, PA., Feb. 4, 1857. Please send us, per express, 6 dozen Berrhave's Holland Bitters. We are entirely out. C. A. MORRIS & CO. LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 29, 1857. We have a great many calls for your Berrhave's Holland Bitters, and would like to have the agency. WM. SPRINGER & BRO. [May 31, 1859.—227 & 40-1v.]

FURNITURE: FURNITURE!! AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms: Sofas, Tete-a-Tete, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etagers or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Sets, Mattresses, Beds, Pillows, Boasters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLIAY, March 2d, 1859 150&37-ly

"NOTICE." ATTENTION IS AGAIN called to the fact, that "Prescriptions" are CASH. WALKER MEARES, Druggist, 45 Market Street. May 25th.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST & CHEMIST, N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts., Wilmington, N. C. Always on hand a full and fresh assortment of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Medicines can be obtained at any hour of the night. The night bell is at the second door (on Front st.) from the corner. On and after this day, all prescriptions will be CASH. Nov. 1st, 1858.—45

A. MACLEAN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, IRON, NAILS, SPOKES, &c., &c., WILMINGTON, N. C. March 1, 1859.—149-1v.

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A FATAL DRINK.—Sylvanus Powers, of Lee, Onclida Co., N. Y., took a drink of whiskey at a 'raising' last week and died almost immediately afterward. The physicians gave their opinion that his death was caused by the large quantity of strichnine contained in the whiskey.

THE SELLING QUALITIES OF BERRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. QUEBEC, CANADA, June 20, 1854. We have no doubt it will sell well here. Send us 1 gross. JOHN MITCHELL & CO. MONTREAL, CANADA, July 1, 1854. Send us 2 gross Berrhave's Holland Bitters. We want a medicine of this kind in our market. JOHN BIRKS & CO., Medical Hall, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, WM. H. WOLFF, per H. B. PEARSON. HOLLANDAUBURG, PA., Dec. 23, 1856. Send me 3 dozen Berrhave's Holland Bitters. I will remit on receipt of same. J. R. PATTON. LEWISTOWN, PA., Dec. 24, 1856. Send me 10 dozen Berrhave's Holland Bitters per R. H. I will remit, less discount. CHARLES RITZ. WELLSBURG, VA., Nov. 1, 1856. Send me another box, 3 dozen, Berrhave's Holland Bitters. It is taking the lead here of all other Bitters. WM. H. KIRKER. YORK, PA., Feb. 4, 1857. Please send us, per express, 6 dozen Berrhave's Holland Bitters. We are entirely out. C. A. MORRIS & CO. LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 29, 1857. We have a great many calls for your Berrhave's Holland Bitters, and would like to have the agency. WM. SPRINGER & BRO. [May 31, 1859.—227 & 40-1v.]

FURNITURE: FURNITURE!! AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms: Sofas, Tete-a-Tete, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etagers or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Sets, Mattresses, Beds, Pillows, Boasters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLIAY, March 2d, 1859 150&37-ly

"NOTICE." ATTENTION IS AGAIN called to the fact, that "Prescriptions" are CASH. WALKER MEARES, Druggist, 45 Market Street. May 25th.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST & CHEMIST, N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts., Wilmington, N. C. Always on hand a full and fresh assortment of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Medicines can be obtained at any hour of the night. The night bell is at the second door (on Front st.) from the corner. On and after this day, all prescriptions will be CASH. Nov. 1st, 1858.—45

A. MACLEAN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, IRON, NAILS, SPOKES, &c., &c., WILMINGTON, N. C. March 1, 1859.—149-1v.

THE DAILY JOURNAL. The DAILY JOURNAL, published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. The price is \$1 per annum in advance, or \$3 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 5 cents. The DAILY JOURNAL is published by J. M. SMITH & BROTHER, Agents. No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. May 25th, 1859.

FOR FAYETTEVILLE.—THE STEAMER BLACK RIVER, Captain DICKER, with a full complement of Lighters, is running regularly between this place and Fayetteville, and will receive and deliver promptly goods for any landing on the river. In the absence of the boat on her trips, goods will be received and stored free of expense. No responsibility for goods shipped, after they have been delivered at the Landing. D. A. LAMONT, Agent at Wilmington. D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents at Fayetteville. Wilmington, N. C., June 12th, 1858. 237-1v.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST OR MIALED. A NOTE FOR \$1,000, given by Pierce & Dudley to T. F. Robeson, dated March 11th, 1858, and having a credit for \$500 endorsed on it May 13th, 1858. All persons are forwarded against purchasing or trading for the above Note, as payment has been stopped. MILES COSTIN, Wilmington, May 25th, 1859. 123-1v.

POCKET MEMORANDUM, containing the under- signed's name. A suitable reward will be paid, if left at the office of T. O. & E. G. Worth. May 19th, 1859. N. G. DANIEL.