THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860.

☞ The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

ALFRED M. SCALES, of Rockingham.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, of Wake.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

Mr. Rodman's Letter.

In our paper will be found a well-written and well-considered letter from the pen of Wm. B. Rodman, Esq., Democratic Elector for the 2d Congressional District, addressed to the Editors of the Newbern *Enquirer*.—We hope every reader, whether he be for Breckinridge, Douglas, or Bell, will give the letter a careful perusal. His arguments are, according to our way of thinking, entirely correct and incontrovertible, and how any Southern man can come to different conclusions, we are unable to conceive. He shows why it is the duty of the South to support the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in preference to all others. There is no evasion or equivocation in the platform upon which they stand; and that if we do not *demand* our rights now, it will be too late to do so hereafter. The question which now agitates the country must be met, and now is the time for the South to meet it. As the *Enquirer* truly says, the letter "abounds with plain statements of facts, logical conclusions and sound argument, *free from* appeals to the prejudices of the people, but showing to the South the exact position which she occupies, and the only sure and effectual remedy for the evils which threaten her and the institutions which she, by right, should enjoy unmolested under the Constitution."

CORRECTION.—The name of Robert T. Bradley appears in the printed proceedings of Ashland Lodge A. Y. M., published in our paper a few days ago. It should have been *Richard T. Bradley*.

☞ The official vote of Hyde county for Govenor, is published in the Washington *Dispatch* of the 15th inst., as follows: Ellis 500; Pool 498—giving Gov. Ellis 2 majority. Gilmer carried the county in 1856 by 169 majority. Pretty well for old Hyde.

☞ A correspondent informs us that there is a gentleman residing on Waccamaw river, in Columbus county, who is eighty-one years old; has been married three times. He had by his first wife eleven children; by his second eleven, and by his third, three: making twenty-five in all. He has now living eighty-three grand children and forty-three great-grand children. He was Colonel in command of the county militia for four years; served twenty-five years as Justice of the Peace, and was a member of the Legislature from Columbus county in 1815. He was always, and is now, a good Democrat; and so are all his children, grand children and great-grand children. We think that gentleman has served his country well, and if there is any person deserving of "discrimination" for "industrial pursuits," it is the above Colonel.

☞ We refer Topographical and Civil Engineers to the Card of Edmund Draper, in another column. Mr. D.'s field instruments are so well known to gentlemen of the corps of Exact Sciences and their appreciated worth so universally acknowledged, that we refrain from any remarks in their favor. Those interested will consult the Card.

☞ William D. Rogers, the renowned Carriage Manufacturer of Philadelphia, sends us his card by to-day's mail.—His carriages are the excelsior brand and their known reputation is a sufficient commendation in their favor.

Perhaps no carriages in the country rival them, certainly none surpass them. In addition to their reputation in the United States, further eulogy is to be found in the manufacturer's exports to Europe. The perfection to which he has brought this branch of American Manufacture, is proof of the success which skill and industry commands.

☞ The Pike's Peak Express from Denver City arrived at St. Joseph's on the 4th, with dates to the 7th inst.

The United States troops from Forts Kearney and Reilly had a battle with the Kiowas, near Bent's Fort, on the 24th of July. The troops demanded that the Indians should deliver up those who had committed the late outrages, and on their refusal to do so they attacked them. Five of the Kiowa tribe were killed and thirteen wounded during the engagement. The two wounded were left at Bent's Fort, and proceeded down the Arkansas river; but Bent, fearing an attack, sent a messenger to recall the troops. The messenger was attacked and scalped by the Indians, who left him, supposing he was dead; but he managed to return to the fort, and will probably recover.

Bent, having but a small supply of provisions in the Fort, and fearing trouble, released the wounded prisoners. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, who were lately in Denver city, are now encamped around the fort, and promise to protect it.

☞ The statements of the sufferings of the people in Kansas from drought is believed to be greatly exaggerated. Although the drought has been very severe in some portions of the Territory, yet it is believed that all sections have a fair prospect of a sufficiency for home consumption.

THE CITIZEN FOR SALE.—This paper is advertised for sale, solely because the proprietor wishes to enter upon a different kind of business, and cannot give it the attention necessary to its proper management. In the hands of an energetic young man, willing to canvass for subscribers and advertising patronage, it would pay handsomely.

The Citizen will not, however, be discontinued, whether a purchaser be found or not; and we shall see that no one but a suitable person assumes its control.

Murfresboro' Citizen.

STORMS.—Our exchanges from all directions bring accounts of the storm of Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. Much property has been destroyed and many lives lost.

The rains here have been very heavy, accompanied with wind, thunder and lightning. We fear great damage to the crops. We hear of but one accident—the loss of a horse on the Elizabeth mail route, by drowning in Brown's Creek, a few miles below Elizabeth. The driver saved the mail, but it was thoroughly soaked.

Fay. Obs.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—James Summerfield Slaughter, Esq., a gentleman widely known as the recipient of the Yancey letter, and for many fine contributions to the press, died last week in Atlanta, from taking laudanum.—*Augusta Dispatch.*

For the Journal.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

Gentlemen:—We have noticed that you have copied from the "Raleigh Standard" what you have appropriately denominated "a remarkable document or manifesto," which has emanated from a highly respectable citizen of Guilford, "by virtue of my (his) appointment as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party."

Waiving the authority from whence Mr. Dick derives his right to issue this call for a Convention of the Douglas Democracy of North Carolina, and passing by the unauthorised and ill-timed impression sought to be made by "Yancey secessionists," we come directly to the impropriety, as well as the impolicy, of any such movement as he now seeks to inaugurate.

The friends of Judge Douglas in this State cannot, at least they ought not, to shut their eyes to the fact, that at a crisis like the present, the first consideration with every Southern man, (we use the term *Southern* man, for this is pre-eminently a Southern question) should be to sacrifice all *minor* differences, all preference for men, in order that the South should be a unit in *purpose*.

They are not called upon to sacrifice any principle in going for the Southern ticket, unless it be, (and we cannot do them the injustice even to harbor such a thought) that they affirm, with Judge Douglas, that "the people of a Territory can by lawful means exclude slavery before it becomes a State, and no matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court on that abstract question, still the right of the people of the Territories to make a slave Territory is perfect and complete."

No, we cannot, we will not, even intimate that any of them indorse the above Squatter Sovereign heresy, for we know many of the leaders of the Douglas party too well even to insinuate as much; they are too high toned, too chivalrous, and too much imbued with the true Southern sentiments, to give in to such political absurdity.

Why then, stand aloof from the Breckinridge ticket, and waste their energies, and probably lose that proud position that many of them have occupied in fighting the battles of Democracy, and breasting the storm of fanaticism, whether it came in the open guise of an enemy, or under the horrid and insidious approaches of a friend.

What principle, either great or small, do the Douglas part of North Carolina sacrifice in the support of the Southern ticket? None whatever, for, if we understand them, they hold upon this vital question the sentiments of the Southern candidate.

True, they complain that gross injustice has been done to their favorite by the Southern delegates in Convention; that a determination was fixed upon, by a few ruling spirits of the South, not to take him.

Grant all that is here demanded, will they dare deny that tenfold grosser injustice would have been done *the South*, had he been forced upon them with his construction of territorial rights. Would not his nomination, under all the circumstances by which it was pressed, accompanied by all the reasons for which it was resisted, have been an endorsement by the South of the very doctrines combatted? Would not "non-intervention," as explained by Judge Douglas, be a virtual degradation of Southern equality, to say nothing of Southern honor? If it would, then, we ask, why attempt to stir up a hopeless opposition to the recommendation of the seceding delegates at Baltimore, for extremely hopeless must it be, when the entire Democratic presses of the State, (save one,) backed by at least nine-tenths of the Democracy thereof, have endorsed their recommendation. Do the Douglas party not know that, as a party in this State, we have nothing to gain, but much to lose, by an internecine political warfare among ourselves, and that by splitting our people into factions, we are more apt to be shorn of the essential strength necessary to carry out measures identified with the best interests of the State?

You cannot, you must not, suppose, in the language of the Wilmington *Journal*, "that the great majority of the delegates from this State to Charleston and Baltimore—the electoral ticket, chosen by the party of the State, or the Districts respectively—the Democratic press—the Democratic candidate for Governor—the Democratic delegation in Congress—all are wrong, and are awed by dictation from the administration at Washington City on the one hand, or the 'Yancey secessionists' on the other."

Such a supposition would be rash in you, and altho' you have preferred the charge, we have only to say, that it shall not at present draw forth any unkind remark.

We say, then, to the friends of Judge Douglas, you can unite with us in the support of Breckinridge and Lane, but that we *cannot*, for the reasons given, come to the support of Judge Douglas, for his territorial sovereignty has placed a wide, as well as impassable, gulf between us.

Not so, however, with you, for if we understand even the position you now occupy, you are still with us upon this question; and that for the reason that you are in reality "of us;" but how long you will remain so, will depend entirely upon the course you pursue in this, our trying emergency; for, rest fully assured, the Democracy of North Carolina will hold to a rigid responsibility the inauguration of a step so perfectly uncalled for, and so replete with mischief to a common party.

A DEMOCRAT.

[By Authority.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

CHAP XI.—An Act authorizing Publishers to print on their Papers the Date when Subscriptions expire, and in relation to the Postage on drop Letters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second clause of section third of the act of thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, establishing the rates of postage on printed matter, is hereby so modified as to read as follows, namely:

Second: There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor any writing nor mark upon it, nor upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name, the date when the subscripton expires, and the address of the person to whom it is to be sent.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That on all drop letters delivered within the limits of any city or town by carriers, under the authority of the Post Office Department, one cent each shall be charged for the receipt and delivery of said letters, and no more.

APPROVED, April 3, 1860.

CHAP. XIII.—An Act in Relation to the Return of undelivered Letters in the Post Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any person shall indorse on any letter his or her name and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned by mail to said writer; and no such letters shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead letters, until so returned to the post-office of the writer and there remain[ing] uncalled for one quarter.

APPROVED, April 6, 1860.

CHAP. XXVII.—An Act to settle the Titles to Lands along the boundary Line between the States of Georgia and Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the dividing line between the States of Georgia and Florida shall have been finally surveyed, approved, ratified, and confirmed, as the boundary between those States, the Secretary of the Interior shall be and is hereby, authorized to adjudicate upon principles of equity and justice, all claims, under sales or grants by the State of Georgia, to lands which may fall within the State of Florida, and all of said claims which may be approved by him shall be and are hereby ratified and confirmed: Provided, however, that the State of Georgia shall first ratify and confirm all sales and grants made by the United States of lands in Florida which may fall within the limits of the State of Georgia under the final adjustment of the boundary line aforesaid.

APPROVED, April 13, 1860.

EVERY MAN CARRYING HIS OWN FIRE ENGINE.—At the meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, of Cambridge on Wednesday evening, an order was reported from the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of purchasing two hundred portable fire engines, and at an expense of $1,200. The object is to do away with the running of all the engines to a small fire; and if the order is passed these engines will be distributed by the police in different sections of the city. It is to be tried as an experiment, the patentee agrees to take them back if the city is not satisfied with them at the end of the year.

Boston Herald.

Letter from Wm. B. Rodman, Esq.,

Elector for the Second Congressional District of N. C.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Aug. 2, 1860.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN: The Convention which nominated me a Democratic Elector, did not anticipate that there would be two candidates for the Presidency claiming to be Democratic.

That circumstance imposes on me the duty of making publicly known what my course will be in case of my election. I have delayed doing so in the expectation that a State Convention might assemble, and declare authoritatively the position of the party; that seems now improbable. I shall vote for Breckinridge and Lane for President and Vice President. In my opinion North Carolina owes to them a firm and united support. In case, however, it shall clearly appear that the vote of North Carolina, if given to them, will be thrown away; and if given to Douglas or Bell, would defeat Lincoln, I reserve to myself the right of voting, as in my opinion will best accomplish that object. If I supposed that the course which I propose to myself would not meet the general approval of the Democrats of the District, I would retire from the position they have assigned me.—But I have no reason so to suppose. To this statement of my position, I will add some reasons in support of it.

We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that the only real issue between parties is the question of slavery; and there can be no peace until that is settled. We may deplore it; we may shut our eyes to the fact; nevertheless, it exists as a fact. The different ways in which parties propose to treat this question, constitute the difference between them. The Republicans call slavery a barbarism, and a sin which ought to be extirpated. They propose, as Mr. Jefferson said, "to give the slaves freedom and a dagger." Some of them are for doing it immediately.

The plan of the more moderate, which they say is strictly within the Constitutional powers of Congress, is to hem in the slave States with free territory. Thus, no outlet will be allowed to the slaves, and thus, in a few years, the increasing numbers of the two races, confined within a limited area, will first render the slaves useless, then bring on a struggle for existence, and finally, a conflict of extermination. A Southern State thus situated, would pass through scenes of horror, over which the eye of day would close. It would be a pandemonium, of which the black hole in Calcutta was a feeble type. The ultimate result of the plans of all of them is the same. The only difference between the plans of Garrison and Lincoln, is of time and means.

Such are the designs of the Republican party, openly avowed, and they have now every prospect of electing a President pledged and willing to carry them out. Are they in violation of the Constitutional compact? Are they insulting to the honor and dangerous to the peace and safety of every Southern State? On these points there can be no difference of opinion. There are three parties claiming—and so far as their Southern adherents are concerned, no doubt, sincerely claiming—to be opposed to these designs. They propose different methods of meeting them; the difference in these methods constitutes the difference, and the only important difference, between the parties of which Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge are the respective representatives.

I will briefly state these different methods of opposition and leave it to the people of North Carolina to decide which is most likely to be effectual. They were never called upon to answer a more important question.

The position of Douglas is, that although Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in a territory, yet the Legislature of the territory may rightfully do so, either directly or indirectly, by unfriendly legislation. Such a position, in my opinion, has no warrant in the Constitution, and is subject to the absurdity of giving to the Legislature, which is the mere delegate of Congress, a power which the principal has not. I will answer this position by the masterly argument of Mr. Calhoun. He says:

"I have now shown, I trust beyond controversy, that Congress has no power whatever, to prevent the citizens of the Southern States from emigrating with their property into the territories of the United States, or to give an exclusive monopoly to the North. I propose now to go one step further and show that neither the inhabitants of the territories, nor their legislatures, have any such right. A very few words will be sufficient for the purpose: for of all the positions ever taken, I hold that, which claims the power for them, the most absurd. If the territories belong to the United States—if the ownership, dominion, and sovereignty over them, be in the States of this Union, then neither the inhabitants of the territories, nor their legislatures, can exercise any power but what is subordinate to them; but if the contrary could be shown, which I hold to be impossible, it would be subject to the restrictions, to which I have shown the power of Congress is; and for the same reason, whatever power they might hold, would, as in the case supposed, be subordinate to the constitution, and controlled by the nature and character of our political institutions. But if the reverse be true—if the dominion and sovereignty over the territories, be in their inhabitants, instead of the United States—they would indeed, in that case, have the exclusive and absolute power of governing them, and might exclude whom they pleased, and what they pleased. But in that case, they would cease to be territories of the United States, the moment we required them and permitted them to be inhabited. The first half dozen of squatters, would become the sovereigns with full dominion and sovereignty over them, and the conquered people of New Mexico and California, would become the sovereigns of the country, as soon as they became the territories of the United States, vested with the full right of excluding even their conquerors."—*Works of Calhoun, Vol. IV. p. 498.*

But, it is urged that however weak or absurd this proposition is, as a Constitutional doctrine, yet it ought to be accepted as a compromise, and for the sake of peace, because it takes the slavery agitation out of Congress, where it is dangerous, and transfers it to the territories where it is not.

It does indeed transfer the agitation to the territories, to be fought out there by emigrants armed and sent out by Emigrant Aid Societies; the territories are desolated by patricidal strife, and the whole country is stunned by the noise of it; but then the question comes back to Congress, in a form more complicated, unmanageable and dangerous than ever. Experience shows this to be so. Witness Kansas! The agitation was carried there, but did the country gain peace? Did not the agitation return to Congress more envenomed than ever? The proposition has as little to recommend it, as a matter of expediency, as it has as Constitutional doctrine.

The Douglas plan is at best but a compromise, and a compromise which, in effect, gives up our claim. Looking at the history of Kansas, and the superior power of the North, from the tide of foreign population constantly flowing into it—enough annually to make a State—who can expect that any territory which we may hereafter acquire, no matter how situated, can be settled as a slave State under the doctrine of Mr. Douglas?

The party which proposes Mr. Bell as its candidate, proposes no solution of this question at all; they shut their eyes to the fact that the agitation exists; in their party platforms, State and National, they ignore the question of slavery altogether. They go, they say, "for the Constitution, the Union, and the Execution of the Laws." Vague phrases, to hide a disagreement among themselves, but which means nothing. All parties profess to stand upon the Constitution. But the question is, what does the Constitution say? What rights have the Southern States, in the common territories of the United States? May their citizens settle there on equal terms with those from the Northern States? Shall Southern States be hemmed in by free States, and exposed to the inevitable results? These are the grave questions which we are compelled now to solve, under pain of having them solved for us by the North. To say, "we are for the Constitution and the Union," is not to answer them, but to evade an answer; it is not to defend Southern rights; *it is not even to claim them, distinctly*. Lincoln, Sumner, Seward, and Wilson, all claim to go for the Constitution, and have, repeatedly, sworn to support it; and they declare that the Union *shall not* be dissolved.

If, by shutting our eyes upon an advancing foe, we could annihilate him, then the policy of the Southern supporters of Mr. Bell would be intelligible and wise. If it were not that this respectable party, by its course, practically denies it, it would seem to be a proposition too plain to require an argument, that, before the South can expect to obtain from the North an admission of its policy on these questions, it should have a policy, and plainly and distinctly declare it. The South has a policy, an unanimous opinion, as to how slavery ought to be dealt with; all parties share it; independently of party influences, there is no difference of opinion whatever on that point. Yet, strange to say, notwithstanding our views have been assailed and our rights denied, by nearly the whole North, we have never united in claiming, much less in defending, them. It is the strongest case of self-abnegation the world has ever seen. Is it any wonder that we have never succeeded in procuring our rights to be recognized? Who is to blame—our Northern brethren, or ourselves?

Ignorant as they are of our social condition and wants, how can we expect them to volunteer and search up our rights, and come forward and concede our wants. They naturally expect that we will claim our rights, and, if they are valuable, claim them earnestly. That is their course.—Knowing what we once were, and from what stock we have descended, they cannot believe that we are afraid to claim our rights, lest they should get mad.

This policy of silence and evasion is a failure: it argues a timidity, for which there is no cause, and which is unworthy of a brave people. Besides, we have tried it long enough, and the Republicans will not allow it to us any longer. He is blind who does not see the issue is forced on us.

In January, 1821, Mr. Jefferson, writing to Mr. Adams, said, "Surely they will parley awhile, and let *us* get out of the way." We of this generation might entertain the same wish; but they have parleyed, and will parley no longer.—At the last session of Congress, Mr. Seward announced, "the day of compromises is past; henceforth we stand on the Constitution;" what that meant, those who know that gentleman's construction of the Constitution, will understand.

I repeat, these great questions must be met and settled *now*, while it may be done honorably and peaceably; there is danger in delay. In my opinion, therefore, the policy of the Bell party, which consists in ignoring these questions, and putting off their settlement, is fatally erroneous.

How does the National Democratic party, of which Breckinridge is the representative, propose to deal with this question of slavery? *By declaring, in words as free from equivocation as possible, the plain rights of the States, under the Constitution, and claiming them firmly.* We intended to do so at Cincinnati, in 1856, and we think we have succeeded now. I need not copy our platform; I only refer to it. All that we claim in that is clearly ours; the Supreme Court have said so, no Southern man will deny it.

Is it wise to claim our clear rights, in this solemn manner? I think it is; I think we must claim them now, or give them up forever.

By this solemn Declaration of Rights, we appeal to the justice of the people of the Northern States. In my opinion, if the united voices of the South shall support the appeal, it will not be in vain.

We live under a government of public opinion; whatever that decrees, the Legislature enacts and the Executive performs: it is the final arbiter of all controversies. By that great tribunal our rights must be determined. If we refuse to claim them, they are already lost. Let us claim them, then, clearly and fearlessly. "Truth is mighty," and it would be unjust to the Northern people to hold in advance that, before them, it will not prevail.

In my opinion, therefore, it is the first duty of every one who believe that we are entitled to the rights claimed in the Democratic platform, to give to the demand for them all the moral support that lies in us, by voting for Breckinridge. Not to do so, is to weaken this demand; to make it the demand of a part, not of all, and to invite its rejection. Until this united demand is made, and refused, let the South be quiet. It is idle to complain of rights withheld, that have never been claimed; of wrongs that are acquiesced in.

But, perhaps, this united appeal, now for the first time made, to the sense of justice of the Northern people, may fail. Well, we are none the worse off for having made it; our claim remains of record, and the "sober second thought" may come. But if, after all, the appeal should fail—*What then?* Shall we sit quietly and permit ourselves to be imprisoned by a wall of free States, and accept the inevitable result? Shall the "irrepressible conflict" be fought out within our own borders? A grave and solemn question to the Democracy of North Carolina, to the Opposition, to the slaveholder, to the landholder, to the laborer, to every man with property, and to every man without property, inhabiting within her limits—not a question of party, but of property, liberty and life. Every man must decide at his peril, as, whatever may be done, he will participate in the result.

To the government of North Carolina, in being when the contingency arises, it will belong to give the answer of the State, and I hold myself bound to obedience whatever it may be. I am no candidate for office. I do not follow after popularity, or dread unpopularity. I can, therefore, speak frankly, and—without speaking for any one else—for myself, I say that, rather than submit to the unspeakable horrors of such a prison, I would carry the war from my fireside to the frontier. I am for safety and equality in the Union, or independence out of it.

Some black Republicans have the audacity to say that we are trying to bully the North, and some presses in North Carolina, that we are seeking disunion. For myself, I deny it—for my party, I disbelieve it. Coming from without, it is the false cry of an enemy, and may be disregarded—from within, of an enemy, in the disguise of a friend—a traitorous cry, intended to divide and paralyze us.

What is the Union? Prior to 1777, the States were wholly independent to each other, each made its own laws, and collected its own duties. In that year they formed a Union, by agreeing to articles of Confederation: in 1789 they formed a closer union by adopting the present Constitution. *The Constitution, then, is the Union—there is no other.* It may be dissolved, by refusing to perform Constitutional obligations; and to the extent that any State persists in doing so, to that extent is the Union with that State dissolved. The New England States have dissolved it, to the extent of obstructing the execution of the fugitive slave law and of exciting insurrection in Virginia. Wisconsin has dissolved it, to the extent of refusing the surrender of the murderers engaged with John Brown, who escaped to that state. Ohio has dissolved it, to the extent of refusing to surrender a fugitive from justice, indicted for stealing slaves in Tennessee. It is difficult to see how an interior State could go further in dissolving it. But the Constitution being the Union, the Union can never be dissolved by the assertion of rights under the Constitution.

A slight consideration of the motives which led to the formation of the Union, will cause the most timid to dismiss all fears of its dissolution. The anti-slavery sentiment was as strong in Massachusetts in 1789 as now; the people of New England are as open to considerations of interest now as they were then. It was not any sentimentalism towards the South, which induced them to unite with us, under the Constitution, nor was puritanical fanaticism availing to prevent it. *They agreed to the provisions of the Constitution respecting slaves in consideration of commercial advantages;* that consideration is as great now as it was then. *Interest rules nations, and upon the motives which formed the Union we must rely for its preservation.* So long as the South produces cotton and the North consumes it; so long as the North manufactures and imports for the South, the Union is safe.

For the same considerations which then moved the Northern States, they would enter into a similar agreement to-morrow. They will not risk those solid advantages, which have made their wealth, either to consummate a costly injustice, or to gratify a morbid fanaticism. The North will not dissolve the Union in preference to giving us our clear and adjudicated rights. If it ever does so, it will form a new one, on better terms for us, in less than a week afterwards.

It is idle, then, to hold up the dissolution of the Union as a scare-crow to frighten Southern men from the assertion of their most precious rights into submission to measures, which will result in the loss of things dearer than the Union, which the Union was entered into to protect—life, liberty and property. I trust that the people of North Carolina will unanimously join in the claim of rights which the Democratic platform has made for them; so that, if finally, evils should come, the people of the North, sharing those evils, may not have it in their power to say, "we would have given you your rights, if you had only told us that you claimed them."

Very respectfully,

WILL. B. RODMAN.

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July 16. 266-tf—47-3t

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Nov. 1st, 1858.—48

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This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

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These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

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JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

May 11, 1860. 213 & 37-eow 1y

W. C. HOWARD,

BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

Office on South Water Street, "Old Stand,"

Having received the appointment of Auctioneer, respectfully offers his services for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, NEGROES, PRODUCE and GENERAL MERCHANDIZE. *(Special attention will be given to the NAVAL STORE BUSINESS as heretofore.)*

REFERENCES:

O. G. Parsley, Esq., Pres't. of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Esq., Pres't. of the Branch B'k N. C. ... do.
Messrs. Kidder & Martin ... do.
Messrs. E. Murray & Co ... do.
T. C. McIlhenny, Esq ... do.
Messrs. Dollner, Potter & Co., } New York.
Do. Watson & Meares, }

April 6th, 1860.

WALKER MEARES,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

No. 45 MARKET STREET,

DEALER in *select* Medicines; English, French and German Chemicals; Sweedish Leeches, &c., &c.

Also, superior Brandy, Wines, &c., &c.

Prescriptions compounded in the most skillful and elegant forms.

November 22, 1859.

☞ RECEIPTS on all three of the Railroads may now be had at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

ACCURATE AND DURABLE AMBROTYPES

Taken at Hansley's Traveling Tent, at prices varying from 50 cents to ten dollars. Located 3d house south of new Episcopal Church.

June 29.—253-tf.

GLUE.

CARD.—We beg to inform the trade, that we have appointed W. C. HOWARD, Esq., Naval Store Broker of Wilmington, N. C., sole Agent for our Glue.

GEO. B. ROGERS & CO.

Boston, April 3.

The undersigned, having been appointed by George B. Rogers & Co., of Boston, sole agent for the sale of their *GLUES* in this market, respectfully solicits orders from the trade. *Their Glazed Glue is warranted equal to, if not superior to any manufactured in the United States, and is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded.* A well selected stock of lower grades, from same parties, kept constantly on hand, samples of which can be seen at my Office.

W. C. HOWARD, Broker.

April 7, 1860. 183-tf

☞ QUERY.—Have you seen that Big Indian in another column boiling Roots, Barks and Leaves, for the Cherokee Remedy?

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. [illegible] and Miss HALL, beg to announce to the inhabitants of Wilmington, that they purpose opening a School on the 1st of October, in the house opposite the residence of Rev. M. B. Grier, on Orange street. Further particulars in a future advertisement.

August 16th, 1860.—294-tf.

BAGGAGE AND PARCEL WAGON.

"ANDERSON" begs respectfully to inform travelers, and the citizens in general, that orders left for him on the Slate at Messrs. HEDRICK & RYAN'S DOOR shall be attended to with dispatch.

February 23d, 1860. 141-6m

[*From the Family Journal.*]

Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.

As evidence of the increasing popularity of this celebrated Remedy and proof the most convincing that it is the *only* reliable article manufactured for restoring gray hair to its natural color, and increasing its strength and beauty, we copy the following from the *Saratogian*:

IT NEVER FAILS.—The most satisfactory results are always obtained by the use of Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. It is the oldest preparation of the kind and has triumphantly won for itself the name "inimitable" in spite of all the attempted imitations which have followed its introduction. The long array of names in our advertising columns of those well known in our vicinity, who have used it with complete success and commend it in unmeasured terms, is sufficient to prove its real value and its intrinsic excellence. We commend it to our readers.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

July 21. 271—1m-daw.

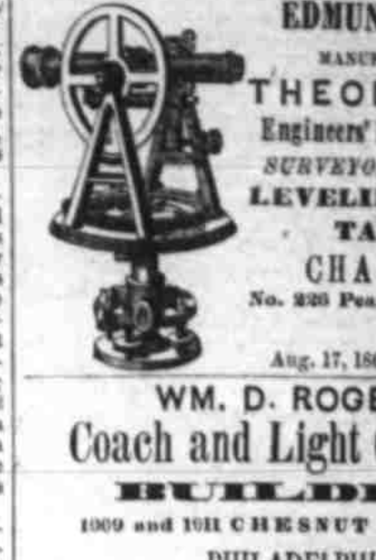
THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.

Jan. 23d, 1860 118&73-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



EDMUND DRAPER,

MANUFACTURER OF

THEODOLITES,

Engineers' Levels & Transits,

SURVEYORS' COMPASSES,

LEVELING RODS and TARGETS,

CHAINS, &C.,

No. 226 Pear Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Aug. 17, 1860.—294.

WM. D. ROGERS,

Coach and Light Carriage

BUILDER,

1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Carriages of Every Description Built to Order, and for Sale, including the Subscriber's Celebrated

"LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS,"

Built under his immediate superintendence.

☞ Carriages carefully boxed and shipped.

Aug. 17.—294-3m.

BARRY'S

GALLERY OF PICTURES, MOZART HALL.

E. T. BARRY would inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that he will open his GALLERY again on Monday, 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Rooms, Front street, a few doors South of Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

August 17, 1860. 294-3t

OWNER WANTED,

FOR 30 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, marked "J. M., Wilmington, N. C.," received per Steamship Parkersburg.

E. A. KEITH.

Aug. 17th, 1860.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to me, either by note or account, and all persons owing Taxes (on property listed or unlisted) to come forward and settle the same immediately, as I am compelled within the next sixty days to settle every dollar due by me as Sheriff.

E. D. HALL, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 17. 294&52-tf.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE the above reward for the arrest and confinement in any jail, of my boy BEN. Ben is about 27 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark yellow complexion, has large black whiskers, and a slight scar on his jaw. Ben was raised in Sampson county, and is no doubt making his way back; he was originally purchased by McArthur, a trader, and sold by him in Richmond, Va., last Spring.

JOHN DARBY.

Conwayboro' S. C., Aug. 9th, 1860 288-8t—51-tf

NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against James M. Bell, late of Little River, S. C., deceased, will present them to the subscriber at Conwayboro', S. C., properly authenticated, by the 1st of October, or this notice will be *plead* in *bar* of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SAM'L BELL, Adm'r.

August 6th, 1860. 286 1m*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to Stockholders, on and after Thursday, the 16th instant. By order of the Board.

T. SAVAGE, Cashier.

Aug. 7th, 1860 286 2w

FOURTH STREET

FOR THE PRESENT, and until a new Bridge is erected, the crossing over the Rail Road will be suspended.

O. G. PARSLEY, Mayor *pro tem.*

Aug. 7th, 1860

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between I. T. Alderman and W. H. Bettencourt, under the firm of Alderman & Bettencourt, is this day disolved by mutual consent.

I. T. Alderman is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the late firm.

I. T. ALDERMAN,
W. H. BETTENCOURT.

Aug. 3, 1860.—282-1m

"WILMINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION."

THE members of the "Wilmington Library Association" are hereby notified that the Library and Reading Rooms will be open every day from the hours of ten to twelve, A. M., and from six to ten, P. M., after the 3d inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

P. D. COWAN, Librarian.

Aug. 2d, 1860.

Office Wil., Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., 3rd July, 1860.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, the 5th inst., a tri-weekly Train, for the transportation of freight and passengers, will be run on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, as follows:

Up—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Leave.		Arrive.	Down—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave.		Arrive.
1:30 p m	Wilmington		8:00 a m	Bladenboro'	
2:30 "	Riverside	2:29 p m	8:40 "	Brown Marsh	8:32 a m
3:06 "	Northwest	3:04 "	9:27 "	Rosindale	9:17 "
3:57 "	Mariville	3:52 "	10:18 "	Mariville	10:13 "
4:53 "	Rosindale	4:43 "	11:07 "	Northwest	11:04 "
5:38 "	Brown Marsh	5:30 "	11:50 "	Riverside	11:45 "
	Bladenboro'	6:10 "		Wilmington	12:50 "

Fare to and from Wilmington and the following points, as follows:

Riverside,	$0 25	Rosindale,	$1 25
North West,	0 50	Brown Marsh,	1 50
Mariville,	0 90	Bladenboro',	1 80

JOHN C. McRAE, Chief Eng.

July 3d, 1860.—256&45-2m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Foyles & Galloway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The business of the late firm will be settled by D. M. Foyles.

D. M. FOYLES.
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 10th, 1860. 288&51-tf

REESE'S

PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN (OR MANIPULATED) GUANO,

FOR TOBACCO, WHEAT, CORN, &c., composed exclusively of

PERUVIAN GUANO, } One-half each,
SOMBRERO " }

containing Ammonia, 8 per ct.—Phosphate Lime 55 per ct.; introduced 1856. For sale by W. H. McRARY & CO.,

Aug. 15. Sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.

NORTH RIVER HAY.

200 BALES PRIME quality. For sale by ELLIS & MITCHELL.

Aug. 16.