WILMINGTON, M. U., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1862.

The Convention-When WILL it Adjourn? The tendency of power to steal from the many to peition of those who have once enyed its exercise to relax the grasp by which they hold it—the empliness of mere professions when contrasted action will be resolved upon, with reference to affairs in battery was also saved. The Pocahontas, which is a of arbitration in the affair of the Trent. Where was this country. The stone blocks 'e, by which it is sought total week, is well known at this port, having for years the genius that should have guided them, mellowed their eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that all at an excuss for intervention to the extent of breaking men deserving to enjoy liberty ought to cheerfully pay up the whole blockade. this price. Permit us to say that we think now is a time when this vigilance is peculiarly demanded of the ces to Mesers. Mason and Slidell, attributed by the New enved. Gen. Burnside speaks in the hightest terms solutions were monopolized by those whom we must value; when they should enquire whether, in the case Herold. . of their delegates in Convention, power is not, indeed, stealing from the many to the few; whether there is not We have been kindly shown a private letter from a manifested a tenacious adherence to power which indici ci izm of Savannah to a friend in Wilmington, giving ported among the lost. She had the 6th Maine regis to have been in layor of Lord Palmerston's Government. cates a disposition not only to prolong its duration, but a full and minute account of matters and things there. to extend its limits indefinitely; whether there is not We will endeavor to take from it such details in remuch profession with, we will not say little performance, gard to localities, recently occupied by the Lincoln gured by the fleet. but with too much performance that will not be found boats, as will throw light on the late movements in to accord with such profession. When this enquiry is that neighborhood, without giving any possible inforfairly made, we feel assured that the conclusion of the mation to the enemy. well-grounded apprehensions of the public, it ought at out. All large was is must come under its guns. once to address itself to such, and only such bosiness as | The whole space between the city and the ocean is comes necessarily before it-finish it up promptly and cut up and intersected by rivers, creeks, cuts and openustjourn this day week at farthest.

Do we not see in every recent act of this body evi. how, is not for us to say. dence of the lendency of power to steal from the many | Wall's Cut is an opening from Port Royal into the to the few? Do we not know that while the Declara- Savannah river with some 7 or 8 feet depth at high wato the few? Do we not know that while the Declaration of Rights in its 4th section lays down the exiom
ter. This cat opens into the Savannah river about six
of said act of the General Assembly, he stricken out,
miles above Fore Pulaski, and of course out of the
3. Be it further ordained. That an act of the General Assembly, he stricken out,
of said act of the General Assembly, and of course out of the "that the legislative, executive and supreme judicial p is range of its guns." Into this cut the enemy's light guners of government, ought to be forever separate and dis- boats had come and were trying to force their way into find from each other," the Convention, in practice, as | the Savaneah river, but had not succeeded at the latest sumes and acts upon the assumption, to which one of dates. its leading members has given expression, namely, that

On the Georgia sale of the river the Lincolnites have
the people have clothed the Convention with supreme availed themselves of two openings known as Wifmingpayable to the public Treasurer of the State of North Carlegislative, executive and judicial power, and it by no ton Creek and Freeborn's Cat, connecting Warsaw means breaks the force of this assumption to add, as Sound with Augustine creek or river, and from thence stock, and no more; which said bonds are to be signed by does the Standard, "which power must be exercised for with Savanuals River. These two openings run for porations, and made for any sums not under five hundred the people and subject to their will," since, as the Conwention claims to absorb and embody all the powers of
the State, there is no mode of calling it to account—no

some distance through the much, quite near to the
main river, ray within half a mile, and this at a point
we the first Monday in January and July, in each and
opposite Wall's Cut and about two miles from it. It tribunal to which to appeal. Besides such an assertion means nothing more than a mere profession without any guarantee or safe-guard should it not be made good—

opposite Wall's Cut and about two miles from it. It able twenty years after date; and these b nds so authorized to be made, may be deposited with the Public Treasurer of the State, who shall then issue and deliver to the source of the State, who shall then issue and the state of the state o guarantee or safe-guard should it not be made good -As for professions, we think Mr. Lincoln professed to As for professions, we think Mr. Lincoln professed to auspeed the hances corpus—incarcerate men, women and children, make war, and, in fact exercise supreme legistative, executive and judicial power, for the people and lative, executive and judicial power, for the people and will find means of resistance which their small craft will find means of resistance which their small craft will find means of resistance which their small craft will find means of resistance which their small craft will find means of resistance which their small craft will find means of resistance which their small craft will find means of resistance which their small craft will find means of resistance which their small craft will be considered to be a find the nature of the process of the nature of the precautions taken to prevent to bear interest at the rate of six per canaum, which interest at the rate of si subject to their will!

Will anybody seriously assert that the people, in calling together this Convention, or in voting for its members, intended to clothe it with powers subversive of one of the most vital principles of the Declaration of Rights? One of the most vital principles of all free governments? Did the people intend that the Convention should exercise or even assert such powers, no matter under what excuse?

We are not in favour of basty action, We trust nobody is, but is it not evident that a large influence in the Convention is in lavor of turning that body into a permanent institution, and not a temporary incident of the change in our national relations; an incident which the necessity of the case called into existence and which ought to have ceared with that necessity? Now, inarmuch as a Convention called for the purpose, brought the State into the old Union, it was deemed that such a body only could properly bring her out and having done so, connect her with the Confederate States, and extracts : make such changes in the organic law as this change in The Great Burnstde Disaster Laust by Northern the external relations of the State might absolutely require to give force and effect to such external change. to this great Providential occurrence than was published There was no reasonable plea of necessity for any prolonged session of the Convention, nor for extended exercise of power beyond the limits above indicated .-There was no necessity for the Convention remaining or yesterday gives a correct statement of the names, reassembling for the purpose of ordinary legislation, for the legislative authority of the State was already vested by the Constitution in " two distinct branches,"-and to this fact of there being two branches we scall have reason again to refer. There was already an executive -no necessity for executive session. There was already a judiciary. Surely the prolonged hold the ten- storms and adverse winds which prevailed about that acious grasp of power by the Convention is not wholly without significance, combined with the extended and practically unlimited sweep which it asserts and not unfrequently exercises.

We said we would have reason again to refer to the fact of the constitution baving vested the legislative authority in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit: a senate and house of commons .-- a quarter feet could pass into Pamico Sound. No Let us add that these branches are not only distinct but they are different. The one represents taxation-the other federal numbers-(perhaps it would be more correct to say Confederate numbers)-In the Senate the East has a slight preponderance, in the House of Com-mons the West has. Thus they form mutual checks and balances. Thus neither can oppress the other.

Now what is the state of things in the Convention? Why, in that body there is no such check; but one baais is represented there—the numerical basis of the House of Commons. The taxation basis of the Senate is without a place. The balance between the East and West, the result of a solemn compromise, is deliberately side communication. The current was rushing at the ignored, and money is appropriated for railroad and rate of five miles per hour, and the chop seas prevented other purposes, and revenue bills changed by a body representing but half the legislative basis of the State, and ignoring the constitutional protection extended by such basis to the people of one whole section.

Wedo not charge upon the members of the Convention, individually, this or that thing. We take it that they are as good as their fellow-citizens generally, and we don't suppose they are much better; and it will be useless for anybody to claim for them any peculiar infallibility or any superbuman virtue. People think hey ought to have adjourned long ago. They see that the Convention is not above yielding to the temptations of power and the dreams of ambition. This much has already been shown. If the same tendency of things continues much longer, the judgement of the people will be more distinctly pronounced. They will demand that felative, executive and supreme judicial powers ent be, as they ought to be, forever separate and distinct. They will demand that the compromises of 1835 be observed, and the legislative authority be exercised by two distinct branches, representing the mixed a stand.

Anotic

members of the Convention - we appeal to the true cons realive feeling of all, and also to the really conservative papers of the State to cry aloud and spare not. Stop this career of indefinite action, and bring things back to their true bearings. Why can not the Convention adjourn this day week?

in Europe are approaching some point, at which some action will be resolved upon, with reference to affairs in ce has proved, and from their consideration all to ruin the permanent harbors of the South, is very run between Richmond. Petersburg and Baltimore. intellects into a starry condition, and taught them that ersons ought to be able to draw the lesson that justly denounced, and will most probably be sezed upon

We feel almost certain that the disrespectful referenpeople of North Carolina; it is a time when they should York Herald to the London Times, were never made by the closely and scrutining well the acts of their ser-

se will be that the Convention has already prolong- Fort Pulaski, on Cuckspur Island, at the mouth of ed its existence and extended its powers too far, and the Savanoah river is a strong cusemated work, which that to milisty the reasonable demand, and allay the it is believed the enemy can neither puss, take nor starve

lugs. How many of these have been obstructed and

received a heavy fire from the vessels on both sides.

main—is about 12 miles from the city, and is connected with the mainland by bridges. This point attracts the State, all the estate, both real and personal, belonging much attention recently, as there is a heavy draft of wall armires the State of North Carolina from the payment of ter there, and from eight to twenty vessels, some armed, the whole or any part of the bonds of the State, authorize and some large steamers filled with troops, have been by this ordinance to be made by the Public Treasurer and and some large steamers filled with troops, have been delivered to the several corporations subscribing as afore-there for the last ten days or two weeks. This is re-said to the capital stock of said Chatham Endroad Compa-

people are calm and confident."

ed—of our troops and where stationed, would be improper to state, farther than to say that they appear to justify the calmness and confidence above expressed.

and Chatham Railroad Company, in payment of successive tions made as aforesaid by such corporations to the capital stock of said Chatham Railroad Company.

6. Be it further ordained. That said corporations so subscribing and depositing their bonds as aforesaid, with

From late Northern papers we make the following

Papers of the 29th January. We are unable to give many more facts in relation Yankee Associated Press agent, writing from Fortress Monroe, gives an account of the disaster, -which we condense into the following. Our dispatches published cargoes, and value of the vessels lost and stranded. Eleven other deaths, besides the three mentioned yeaterday, have occurred since the fleet left Hampton Rough :- Richmond Dispatch,

The expedition sailed from Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th justants and consisted of 125 vessels of all classes. They arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and 17 h, having been greatly retarded by severe time. After their arrival they experienced a series of storms of such unparalled severity that for two days in succession, on more than one occasion, it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet.

After the first storm, it was discovered that, stead of vessels drawing eight and a half feet being able to go over the swesh or bars, as Gen. Burnside had been informed, no vessel drawing over seven and vessel either could pass the outside bar drawing over thirteen feet, unless skillfully piloted.

The water vessels had not reached their destination at last accounts, and bad it not been for the condensers on board of some of the vessels and on shore, terrible sufferings would thave occurred. As it was, the water casks were old whiskey, camphene, and kerosene oil casks.

It is thought that the Union pilots of Hatteras have proved themselves traitors, having matentionally run several versels ashore.

One of the storate can only be described as terrific.-The waters in every direction were covered with foam. the waves dashing with a clear sweep across the Hatterns Gen. Burnside from answering any of the signals of distress or communicating with his Generals. At one time flags would appear Union down on a number of vessels, indicating a want of water. coal or provisions.

side has succeeded in getting over the bar one-half of his vessels, all the gun-boats, and seven thousand troops. The large transports with the troops remained out-side the bar until the arrival of the S. R. Spaulding, from Port Royal, on the 23d, when Capt. Hawes vol-

Despite all these adverse circumstances, General Burn-

unteered to bring them all inside. This was accomplished yesterday afternoon. Fair weather has now set in, and the schooners are making their appearance with water and coal, and ev-

erything looks promising.

Gen. Burnside is confident of ultimate success, and has the respect of every man under his command. The only troops that have been landed are the 24th Massachusetts regiment and the Rhode Island battery. Col. Hawkins' regiment goes with Gen. Burnside's ex-

pedition, and their place will be supplied by the 6th New Hampshire. Different statements are received at Hatteras from the surrounding population, in relation to the disposition and intentions of the enemy. Some who come in say that they are completely frightened, and will not make

Another report is, that large masses of troops will be concentrated in the vicinity; and still another story, confirmed by many, is, that their exertions will be directed chiefly to placing obstructions in our progress to Norfolk. The rebels keep a good look out for our movements with their gunboats.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

find the following additional facts : The steamer Adelaide arrived at her wharf yesterday passengers from the South exchanged through a flag that the Yankees have rather " put their of truce at Norfolk.

THERE APPEARS to be very little doubt but that things battery abourd, went ashore and sunk, after thumping icle says on the ber for several hours. Out of one hundred and nineteen horses on board only nineteen were saved; the clared, by a majority of ten to one, against the scheme

She was not burned, as previously reported, but is 'the English flag is a worthless bit of bunting ?" shore. Her clerk and engineer came up in the Adelaide. The meeting was gotten up, it should be observed, by She is ashore on the inside of Hatterss itlet, and in a the Capitalatian ists; every conecivable effort was made completely around her, but is is hoped she will be finally the management, the first speeches, and the leading re-

this city, and was about 350 tons burden.

ras about \$18,000. The steamer New Branswick, of Portland Me, is re-

ment abourd, about 700 in unmber. Newbern, N. C., and other points on the coast menac- tain how he stands with his constituents, for they have

Chatham Railroad Ordinance.

ed by the authority of the same. That section first of an ac of the General Assembly, ratified the fifteenth day of Feb uary, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, callfi an not incorporating the Ch. bum Balicoad Company be amended by inserting after the words "from the C fields in the county-of chatham, through said county," words "connect with the North Carolina rall oad at." as to make the section read "to connect with the North Cavo'ina railroad at Haleigh, or some point west of Baleigh, not exceeding twelve miles."

2. Be it further ordained. That the provise in section four Assembly, ratified on the twenty-third day of February, one th usund, eight hundred and sixty-one, entitled " at of supplemental to as act passed at the present session of the Gene at Assembly, entitled, an act to incorporate the Chatham Railroad Company," be and the same is hereby

pealed and abrogated. 4. Be it forther ordained, That all such solvent corporma, to the smount of their subscriptions to na, to the amount of their sub-criptions respectively, and made for the sums of five hundred, and one thensand dollars, will find means of resistance which their small craft will the aggregate, the som of eight hundred thousand dollars, and, Provided also, That said Chatham Railroad Company "Skidaway" is a large island lying parallel with the North Carolina, a mortgage under the seal of said compa garded as a point where the enemy might attempt a landing, with the view of trying to reach the city by land. Attempting is not always doing.

This is respectively and the dead of mortgage hereimbefore required to be executed and delivered by the Chathom Rail-road Company, the State of North Carolina shall, by this land. Attempting is not always doing. The writer adds: - "There is no clarm left here. The bonds of this State, authorized to be issued as aforesaid.

5. Be it further ordained That said bonds of the State,

Of course the number of our gans and where mount- so made by the Public Treasurer, shall be received by the

the Treasurer of the State, shall be allowed to redeem their bonds at any time before maturity, in the currency of the State, giving thirty days notice to the Treasurer of this State of their intention so to do.
7. Be it further ordained, That the said Engired may

be constructed with termini at any point or points in the said Coalfields region, that the Stockholders in said Company may agree upon, with the approbation of the Board

pany may agree upon, with the approbation of the Board of Internal Improvements.

8. Bett further ordained, That the corporate authorities of incorporated towns, subscribing to the capital stock of said Chatham Baliread Company, in order to provide for the payment of their subscriptions, and of the principal and interest of bonds for that purpose by them issued, shall have authority to lay and collect taxes from all subjects which under the charge of said towns are taxable. which under the charter of said towns are taxable.

9. Be if further ordained, That the solvency of such corporations as may desire to subscribe to the capital stock corporations as may cesire to subscribe to the capital stock of said Chatham Railroad Company, shall be judged of by the Board of Internal Improvements.

10. Let it further ordained, That all laws and parts of laws, all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provis-

ions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed and shrogated. Pas ed and ratified in open Convention, the-day of-

From the New York Express. A Humiliating Fact. The Scitish Consul at Bayana has just been guilty of an

act of the grossest discourtesy towards this Government, in perfect keeping with the motives which induced him to be so estentationally attentive to the Southern Commissioners, Mason and Sideil, while recently a journing in the same nity. It is the custom in making up mails in the U. States for Mexico to have what are called dispatch bags. These consist of two or three small bags containing despatches consist of two or three small bags containing despatches from the Government at Washington for the American Legation at the City of Mexico; these bags are separate from the general mail, and are marked direct to the Legation, care of the Counti General at Havana. Upon the arrival of the steamer at Vera Croz from Havana, a courier is immediately despatched to the City of Mexico, at an expense of \$500 each trip. Well, it seems mails were brought to Havana by the Karnak, on her last trip, and delivered, the despatch bags to the Consul Gen'ias usual, who keeps them in his nessession until the sailing of the steamer, when they in his possession until the sailing of the steamer, when they are sent to the English Consul, to be delivered to the mail agent for Vera Cruz.

general mail was received but the dispatch bags were cent back from Havana with the gentlemanty reply, that they would not receive them at all on board the vessel. The late hour at which this was done left our Coreul no time to re-monstrate, and he was obliged to open the bags and select a few of what he thought the most important of the con-terns, and forward by private hands. The bags, it is said, are still at Havana It is a well known fact that the British Consul there is a warm sympathizer with the Confederates. He has never let slip an opportunity to help them and to slight "the Federals." since the commencement of the re-bellion; and since the shair of the Treat, the man's hatred of "the Yankeen." has led him to do a great many con temptible things; but we think this last act of his the with bolding of Government dispatches from Washington—is the meanest and most malicious abuse of his "little brief authority," which has yet come to our knowledge. We do not know whether his government encourages him or not; but one thing is certain, and that is, the Federal Administration must no longer be begging foreign consuls and for-eign mall steamers to carry its despatches, especially as there is not the rightest occasion for it.

INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT.—We find the following strong inducement to recruits in a late Boston paper in the form of

14 Pitts-street.

BERMUDA ARROW-ROOT. JUST received, prager from the "West Indies," a supply of Arrow-Root, pure and fresh, which I recommend as the finest article offered in this market for many years. As the article is in great demand, those wishing to purchase, had WALKER MEARES. better call soon. .

Market street.

THE PRESIDING ELDER'S APPOINTMENTS. . Front Street. . Carver's Creek. . Bethel. February 8, 9, ... Elisabeth

From the Baltimore Sun, of the 29th January, we some interesting facts concerning the "Percent-any-Price" party in England, who, it appears, were quite willing to pocket the insult offered the morning from Fortress Monroe. She brought up five Lincoln Government. From the same happened appears their brazen and barbarous but characters or boast of The steamer Pocahoutas, with the Rhode Island having lighted the Great Charleston Pire.

"In Bruingham itself, six thousand men has de

precarious situation at low water. Persons can wade to pack the Town Hall with anti-national Secretaries : term our Anglo-Chinese. When a vote was taken, The steamer Pocabontas belonged to the Powhatan however, and the hands rose in forests, and the shouts istic bonesty, turned up their eyes and claimed a tri-The Grapeshot is owned in New York. Her value numph. Whereupon a local magistrate insisted upon a record vote, and the hands that went up in forests, and the shouts that followed them in thunder, were proved and coatile to the peace-at-any-price faction. We pre-A large Confederate force had been thrown into sume that Mr. Bright will have to go down and ascerd cidedly snubbed him and the unfortunate party to which he belongs. After this we shall hear nothing more of the romantic demonstrations at Brighton; but

An ord mance in addition to, and amendment of, on Act of the General Assembly, ratified the 15th day of Ferruary, 1881, entitled "an Act to incorporate the Chalham Rail road Company," and to repeat an Act repplemental thereto, ratified the Dd day of February, 1861.

1. Be it ordained by the delegater of the people of North Corotina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained to be left in the obscurity of a paragraph. It is especially significant just now, when the nuvai rights of Great Bertain are proposed to be subjected to a species of diplomatic thimblerig, in which, of course, the deluded country which puts its trust in a foreign arbitrator would be effectually shaped. And it is useful to contemplate this revolt of Birmingham against the peace party, when we have before us the endless illustrations of American political consreversy and civil war. Gen. McClellan's crmy hesitates to fight, but Gen. McCtellan's agents are not incapable of setting fire to cities and towns in the South.

> It is now perfectly puderstood that the horrible con flagration at Charleston, which rendered hundreds of poor tamilies homeless, and endangered thousands of lives, was the work of a Northern incendiary. Indeed, seven attemps were made immediately afterwards, within two days, to set Montgomery in flames; and it has been openly boasted that other rebel centres are to perish like the Cities of the Plain. Here is a Government pool using to be civilized, which makes war at sea by dispatching cargoes of granite to choke forever the entrances of c munercial parts, and by land employs worse than assasins to burn down peaceful habitations, and risk the lives of women and children, of the aged and the helpiess, indiscriminately. These are the clients of our oftra pacific pleaders, and their savage brutality, worthy only of the red Indian, is that probably which qualifies them to be approved by lanatics who can detect so crime and no barbarism, except when charged against an Eoglishman.
> We must continue, while anticipating further intelli-

> gence, to scrutinize closely the statements brought from America. In the first place, the conciliatory remark attributed to Gen. McClellan rests upon no authority whatever, beyond that of a New York penny-a-liner From the same source originated a fictitious report of a conversation at the table of the French Minister .-Again, as will be seen by the later information we give to day, there was not a shadow of truth in the statemen with respect to a Cabinet Council at which the English question was said to have been discussed. If we look for absolute facts, we find considerable preparations for a maritime war; a bill voted by Congress for the construction of 20 iron-clad vessels, and, more significantly still, a grant of nearly five millions of dollars to erect gigantic works of defence at New York harbor, and other points of the coast, from the lakes to San Francisco. We also discover frequent testimonials to the inefficiency of the blockade.

Turning to another subject, we have to recommend for the perusal of those credulous beings who fancy that coln desires to promote emancip rative of what took place after General Phelps had issued his proclamation to the southwest. There was almost a nutiny in the cames. Both men and officers almost a mutiny in the camps. Both men and officers declared that they were come to fight for the integrity of the Union, and not the abolition of slavery ; a large proportion of officers threatened to resign; ar i we nay now think what we please about the Federal heres as Abolitionists. They are not more Abolitionist than President Jefferson himself, and they never made use of the cry with any other object than that of cheating the English public into a false sympathy.

We are far from blaming President, Lincoln for re-

fusing to comply with the demand of his hot-heade? colleague, Secretary Cameron, by exciting a servile war. Such a power, once set in motion, might drench the land in blood, and redden over the prospect with a confusion of burning cities; it might avenge a thousand personal wrongs, and retaliate upon the master an exaggeration of his own bad passions in the mudness of the slave, but it would be a crusade which human nature would condemn, and which would render no aid to the real progress of liberty. It may be that a check upon the recklessness of the Cabinet has been discovered in the known confidence, of the slave party in the loyalty of the black population. However strong exemplification of it was given at Charleston, where, at first, the North attempted to fix upon the blacks the stigma of that monstrous incendiarism, as alraid of them. But he is too sound and consistent a liberal to hesitate on which side to bestow his sympathy in that nahappy struggle between a people and a Government fighting for their free institutions against an oligarchy of slaveholders. And in a case where the honor of an old nation is engaged on the one side, and the pride of a growing and ambitious people on the other, the member for Bradford is cautious and deliberate in seeking to elucidate the facts of an international question to determine the principles which should govern its adjustment without sacrifice of honor on either side, and, without insisting off hand and dogmatically on the resort to arbitration before be has ascertained whether the opportunity for arbitration has arrived, he urges that the possibility and propriety of appealing to some better decision than that of the sword should be kept in view. This, in truth, is all that can be advanced with any show of reason or prodence at the present moment in favor of a principle which may not, after all, whether fortunately or unfortunately, be susceptible of application to the present case.

It is not ju these columns that our readers will look for a word against a principle to which we cling as a pledge of a happier future for the Old World and the New. But in such a crisis as we are now passing through it is impossible for us to be quite so cosmopoli tun as to forget that England is our country, and that English rights and interests are the nearest and dearest to English public writers, as to the rest of their fellowcountrymen ashore or affoat.

It is in this spirit that we carpestly condemn the pol icy of dividing English opinion on the previous question of national honor, or representing it as divided. Our Government has addressed a demand to the Cabinet of Washington as moderate and conciliatory in form as it is decided in substance; and having done this, it has Virginia oysters are much more palatable when exten on the "sacred soil." This can be done by calisting in the Federal Army. Apply at the General Recruiting station, union even more then of the positional station. union even more than of vast material resources, in supreme emergencies, when the hand is on the sword hilt, but the heart is still for peace.

> Quere? What is the difference between your corn bex and your cousin ? Ans. One is your corn-bin and the other is your

corn kin.

Quere? What is the difference- between a child and its grandmother? The one is careless and happy-the other hair-less and cappy. SPHINK.

In Lower Southwest, on the 29th ult., at the residence of Mrs. L. Gray, by H. H. Sandlin, Esq., Mr. CASON CAPPS, to Mrs. SENA HORN, all of Onslow county, N. C.

From the London Chronicle, of Surgary & we have Recent Seems at the White Home by a Disbanded Volunteer.

The Washington correspondent of the New York

Mercury sends the following : Thats been an improvin time here atween Abraham and Simon. I mean, en course, atween the Head of the Naship and the Head of the War borow. These two beds had a lively brush on Suday. Ther idees clashed on the subjeck of the woolyheads, and arter considabal fling and butting, they both hauled off without heving made the slytest impreship on wan another. Hopest old Abe, who deerly luvs his own way, and hes a hart es tender as a bled turnip, wanted Cameron to alter his views about the black secesbers from libity; warupon, as I onderstand, the Sekatry declined to the alters shin, and the follerin altercushin ensood:

Abe-Sir, the slavery mancipation queston is a notty. pint. Thurs a split on it new in the North, and what you say in your report about armin the niggers and settin em on to mail thar masters, would oney act as a wedge to widen the fishure. You air not axed for opinions, sir, but oney for statements. Ef your dockyment was to go to Congress ondocked, all the scornative would say I was barkin up the same tree as yourself, and I should be railied at as onworthy of my post by all the Southern Unionists. You must dock off that porshin of the fail eeed of your report whar you say it may be the "dooty" of the Guvernment to "arm and equip" the darkies. Sir, I insist upon it.

Simon .- Mister President, I owe it to myself to gay it kant be dun. I wont take back a sillybull. Ive sent the report to the papers with orders for it to go in, and therefore it muss cum out. War to the use and the nife to the hilt, is my watchword, and ef you want to play push-pin with rebellyon, insted of smitin the fillisties hip and thigh, you must git another Sekatry of

Abe .- (sourcastically .- The jaw of an ass, Mr. Sekatry, isent as powerful a weepin now as it was in the days of Samson and the fillistines, and there Ime ankshus to hev the objectshumable claws struck out. It is onworthy of your talons as a statemen. Suppose your blood is up -it is your bizzyness as a pollytishen to drorit very mild.

Simon-Well, Mister President, all I hev to say, in conclooshun is, that even of my report should caws my discharge, I won't alter it. Abe-You needent go off half cock, Mister Sekatry,

Ime not going to dismiss you-at least not right away; but I shall wipe out your niggerarmin subjectshan previous to sending the dockyment to Congress. Simon (rather sulkily.)-Well, do as you like, I see

that we kant set our horses together. Abe-Never mind, my friend, so long as you fatten ours at the public crib. Simon (savagely.)-Say, Mr. President, you're fond

canonadroms, ken you tell me why you're like the North wind? Abe (playfully) - Mebus its bekause you find me

orty cutting. Simon (maliabusly)-No, sir, its because you're a blusterin railer." Abe (cooly)-Very good, Mister Seekatry-and

do you know why you're like a sartin profit as was swallered by a whale? Simon (reflectively) -Perhaps behase it shall be hard to keep down and may turn all right when

least eggspected. Abe (in his usual sly way) - No, but bekase I shall throw you overboard whenever setch sacks rifice is necessary to ally the storm. You would hev to go, my friend, if the public good wrecks wired it; so youd better squar your pollysee to my wishes, my Simon, of you want to be Simon—bar Jonah!

COMMERCIAL.

TARBORO' Jan. 31 .- Corn-\$3 75 to \$3 per bbl. Fodder, \$1 per hundred. Cotton—54 to 9 cents. Bacon—Hog round, 16 to 17 cents. I are—18 to 16 cents. Fresh Perk, 10 to 11 cents per pound.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

50 BARRIELS Extra Family Floor in store and for sale worth & DANIEL.

SUPERFINE PLOUR. 150 BARRELS Superfine Floor in stere and for sale by WORTH & DANIEL. SOUND SALT.

BOTTIES WASTED. WE WISH TO BUY a quantity of empty Wine Bottles, for which a good price will be paid. Apaly to Feb. 3d, 1862. WORTH & DANIEL.

VERY OLD N. CAROLINA PEACH BRANDY. A SMALL LOT of very old and choice N. C. Peach Brandy, for sale by WORTH & DANIEL. Feb. 3d, 1862,

ATTENO a business meeting of your Company to-morrow (TUESDAY) evening, at 75 o'clock, at the Court House. G. H. KELLEY, Sec'y. 126-2t

*WEDE IRON. TONS OF SWEDE IRON, asserted sizes, for sale in lots to suit, at Wilson's. 5 lots to suit, at

Feb. 3. SHOT-SHOT. 120 BAGS of Shot, embracing B, BB, BBB, No. 1, 2, Feb. 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9, for sale in quantities to suit, at WILSON'S.

POWDER_POWDER. JUST received from Galveston, Texas, au nega and look kegs of Hazard's and DuPont's celebrated Powder, for sale in quantities to suit, at JAMES WILSON'S Uil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment, No. 5 Market st. UST received from Galveston, Texas, 50 kegs and half

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man named JiM, who says that he belongs to Mr. Henry M Drane. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law dreets.

W. T. J. VANN, Sherift. Feb. 3d, 1862. TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAILED New Hanover county, a negro man named JIM, who says that he belongs to Mr. James Cassidey. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or be will be dealt with as the law directs. Feb. 31, 1862, -126-6t W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.

AND committed to the jail of New Hanover county, a negro man who says his name is LEWIS, and that he belongs to Lewis B. Cox, of Leveir county. The owner is hereby notified to come ferward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law. W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff. 126-6t

THE SOUTHERN MONTHLY, FOR FEBRUARY. Received and for sale, at Feb. 3d, 18t2. WHITAKER'S Book Store.

POB JANUARY AND FEBRUARY. Received and for whitaken's Book Store. Peb. 3d, 1862.

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, FOR FEBRUARY 1st. Received and for sale, at Feb. 3d, 1862. WHITAKER'S Book Store.

NEW SOUTHERN LITERARY PAPER, Siegle copies for sale, at WHITAKER'S Book Store. THE SEQUESTRATION CASES.

REPORTED BEFORE THE HON. A. G. MAGGATH.—
Received and for sale, at
Feb. Sd, 7862.
WHITAKER'S Book Store. FINELY BOUND BOOKS.

H ISTORICAL, PORTICAL and Miscellaneous. A large and well assorted stock on hand and for sale, at reb. 3d, 1:62. WHITAKER'S Book Store. reb. 3d, 1162.

PLOUGH THON. TRON for Ploughs and farming purposes, for sale by the Bar Swede Iron, 14 to 2 inches. Wide " 7" 8 "

Cast Ploughs. E. MURRAY & CO. Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 3d, 1862,

SHOULDER STRAPS-Infantry and Artillery, just re-ceived, at BALDWIN'S.