From Bancroft's United States History, Volume 8. The expedition to the Carolinas never met the approval of Howe, who condemned the activity of the southern governors, and would have had them avoid all disputes, till New York should be recovered. When Lord Dunmore learned from Clinton that Cape Fear River was the place appointed for the meeting of the seven regiments from Ireland, he broke out into angry complaints, that no heed had been paid to his representations, his sufferings, and his efforts; that Virginia, "the first on the continent for riches, power, and extent," was neglected; and the preference given to "a poor, insignificant colony," where there were no pilots, nor a harbor that could admit half the fleet, and where the army, should it land, must wade for many miles through a sandy pine barren before it could reach the inhabited part of the

But Martin, who had good reason to expect the arrival of the armament in January or early in February, was infatuated with the hope, that multitudes, even in the county of Brunswick, would revolt "from their new-fangled government;" and 'his unwearied, persevering agent," Alexander Maclean, after a careful computation of the numbers that would flock to the king's standard from the interior, brought written assurances from the principal persons to whom he had been directed, that between two and three thousand men, of whom about half were well armed, would take the field at the governor's summons. Under this encouragement he was sent again into the back country, with a commission dated the tenth of January, authorizing Allan Macdonald of Kingsborough, and eight other Scots of Cumberland and Anson, and seventeen persons who resided in a belt of counties in middle Carolina and in Rowan, to raise and array all the king's loyal subjects, and to march with them in a body to Brunswick by the fifteenth of February. Donald Macdonald, then in his sixty fifth year, was to command the army as brigadier; next him in rank was Donald Macleod.

The first return to Martin represented that the loyalists were in high spirits; that their force would amount even to six thousand men; that they were well furnished with wagons and horses; and that by the twentieth or twenty fifth of Feb ruary at furthest they would be in possession of Wilmington, and within reach of the king's ships. On receiving their commission, William Camp bell. Neil MacArthur, and Donald Macleod issued circular letters, inviting all their associates to meet on the fifth of February at Cross Creek, or, as it is now called, Fayetteville. At the appointed time all the Scots appeared, and four only of the rest. The Scots, who could promise no more than seven hundred men, advised to await the arrival of the British troops; the other royalists, who boasted that they could bring out five thousand, of whom five hundred were already embodied. prevailed in their demand for an immediate rising. But the Highlanders, whose past conflicts were ennobled by their courage and fidelity to one another, whose sorrows, borne for generations with fortitude, deserved at last to find relief, were sure to keep their word: from a blind instinet of kindred, they took up arms for a cause in which their traditions and their affections had no part; while many of the chiefs of the loyalists shrunk from danger to hiding places in swamps and forest. Employing a few days to collect his army, which was composed chiefly of Highlanders and remnants of the old Regulators, Macdonald, on the eighteenth, began his march for Wilming ton, and at evening his army, of which the number was very variously estimated, encamped on the Cape Fear river, four miles below Cross Creek. On that same day Moore, who, at the first

menace of danger, took the field at the head of his regiment, and lay in an intrenched camp at Rockfish, was joined by Lillington, with one hundred and fifty minute men from Wilmington, by Kenan with two hundred of the Duplin militia. and by Ashe with about a hundred volunteer independent rangers; so that his number was increased to eleven hundred.

On the nineteenth the royalists were with a view to assail Moore on the following ed; and at the bare suspicion of such a project, two companies of Cotton's corps ran off with their arms. On that day Donald Macdonald, their commander, sent Donald Morrison with a proclamation, prepared the month before by Martin, calling on Moore and his troops to join the king's standard, or to be considered as enemies. Moore made answer instantly, that "neither his duty nor his inclination permitted him to accept terms so incompatible with American freedom;" and in return, he besought Macdonald not to array the deluded people under his command, against men who were resolved to hazard every thing in defence of the liberties of mankind. "You declare sentiments of revolt, hostility, and rebellion to

the king and to the constitution," was Macdonald's prompt answer; "as a soldier in his majesty's service, it is my duty to conquer, if I cannot reclaim, all those who may be hardy enough to take up arms against the best of masters.' But knowing that Caswell, at the head of the

gallant minute men of Newbern, and others to the number of six or eight hundred, was marching through Duplin county, to effect a junction with Moore, Macdonald became aware of the extremity of his danger; cut off from the direct road along the Cape Fear, he resolved to leave the army at Rockfish in his rear, and by celerity of movement, and crossing rivers at unexpected places, to disengage himself from that larger force, and encounter the party with Caswell alone. Before marching, he urged his men to fidelity, expressed bitter scorn of "the base eravens who had deserted the night before;" and continued: "If any amongst you is so faint-hearted as not to serve with the resolution of conquering or dying, this is the time for such to declare themselves." The speech was answered by a general huzza for the king; but from Cotton's corps about twenty men laid down their arms. The army then marched to Fayetteville, employed the night in crossing the Cape Fear, sunk their boats, and sent a party fifteen miles in advance to secure the bridge over South River. This the main body passed on the twenty first, and took the direct route to Wil-mington. On the day on which they effected the passage, Moore detached Lillington and Ashe to re-enforce Caswell, or, if that could not be effected, to occupy Moore's Creek bridge.

On the following days the Scots and Regulators drew near to Caswell, who perceived their purpose, and changed his own course the more effectually to intercept their march. On the twenty third they thought to overtake him, and were arrayed in the order of battle, eighty able-bodied Highlanders, armed with broadswords, forming the centre of the army; but Caswell was already posted at Corbett's Ferry, and could not be reached for want of boats. The royalists were in extreme danger; but at a point six miles higher up the Black River a negro succeeded in raising for their use a broad shallow boat; and while Maclean and Fraser, with a few men, a drum and a pipe, were left to amuse Caswell, the main body of the loyalists crossed Black River near what is now Newkirk Bridge now Newkirk Bridge.

On the twenty fifth Lillington, who had not as yet been able to join Caswell, took post with his L kinds, for sale by small party on the east side of the bridge over Moore's Creek. On the afternoon of the twenty sixth, Caswell reached its west side, and raising a small breastwork and destroying a part of the FOR SALE by

bridge, awaited the enemy, who on that day advanced within six miles of him. A messenger from the loyalists, sent to his camp under the pretext of summoning him to return to his allegiance, brought back word that he had halted upon the same side of the river with themselves, and could be attacked with advantage; but the wise Carolina commander, who was one of the best woodmen in the province, as well as a man of superior ability, had no sooner misled his enemy, than lighting up fires and leaving them burning, he rossed the creek, took off the planks from the to be thrown up.

diately assaulted. His force at that time amounted to a thousand men, consisting of the Newbern minute men, of militia from Craven, Johnston, who was himself confined to his tent by illness, numbered between fifteen and sixteen hundred. At one o'clock in the morning of the twenty seventh, the loyalists, commanded by Donald Macleod; began their march; but it cost so much time to cross an intervening morass, that it was within ern bank of the creek. There they had expected to find Caswell encamped; they entered the ground in three columns without resistance, for Caswell and all his force had taken post on the opposite side. The Scots were now within less directly given to reduce the columns, and for the within the verge of the wood; the rallying cry was, "King George and broadswords;" the sigand the pipes to play. It was still dark; Macleod. who led the van of about forty, was challenged at moderation, and peace. the bridge by the Carolina sentinels, asking: "Who goes there?" He answered: "A friend." their faces towards the ground. Macleod then chalinto the deep and muddy water of the creek. Macleod, who was greatly esteemed for his valor and his worth, was mortally wounded; and yet he ome on, till he received twenty-six, or as some say thirty-six balls in his body. Campbell also was shot dead. It was impossible to furnish men for the deadly pass, and in a very few minutes the assailants fled in irretrievable despair. The mortally; of their opponents, about thirty, less than fifty at most, were killed and mortally their platform they look within themselves inwounded, most of them while passing the bridge. The routed fugitives could never be rallied; during the tollowing day the aged Macdonald, their general, and many others of the chief men, were taken prisoners: amongst the rest, Macdonald of Kingsborough and one of the select few, and weaken other parties withou his sons, who were at first confined in Halifax jail and afterwards transferred to Reading in Pennsylvania. Thirteen wagons, with complete sets of horses, eighteen hundred stand of arms, one hundred and fifty swords two medicine chests just received from England, a box containing fifteen thousand pounds sterling in gold, fell to the victors; eight or nine hundred common soldiers

were taken, disarmed, and dismissed. A generous zeal pervaded all ranks of people fortnight more than nine thousand four hundred ing of Clinton inspired no terror. They knew night; but his camp was too strong to be attempt- well the difficulty of moving from the sea into their back country, and almost every man was ready to turn out at an hour's warning. Moore, under orders from the council, disarmed the Highlanders and Regulators of the back country, and sent the ringleaders to Halifax jail. Virginia offered assistance, and South Carolina would gladly have contributed relief; but North Carolina had men enough of her own to crush the insurrection and guard against invasion; and as they marched in triumph through their piny forests they were persuaded that in their own woods they could win an easy victory over British regulars Martin had promised the king to raise ten thousand recruits; the storeship, with their ten thousand stands of arms and two millions of cartridges. was then buffeting the storms of the Atlantic; and he could not supply a single company. North Carolina remained confident, secure, and tranquil; the terrors of a fate like that of Norfolk could not dismay the patriots of Wilmington; the people spoke more and more of independence; and the provincial congress, at its impending session, was expected to give an authoritative form to the pre-

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Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six

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We are sure that our readers have marked a with satisfaction the daily increasing evidences of the popular favor which every where attends the nominations of the Constitutional Union party. It is one of the peculiarities of the pending canvass, that, while each of the organizations competing with this party has its peculiar adherents and especial patrons, they all alike unite in ac cepting the policy and the candidates of the Constitutional Union movement as their "second choice." The ardent friends of Breekinridge and bridge, and placed his men behind trees and Lane, of Douglas and Johnson, of Lincoln and such slight intrenchments as the night permitted | Hamlin, in default of securing the election of their political favorites, look with complacency upon the success of Bell and Everett. The fact The loyalists, expecting an easy victory, unaniously agreed that his camp should be imme- is not without its easy explanation, and constitutes in itself a merited tribute not only to the high personal worth of the candidates thus distinguish ed by the preferences of friends and of opponents, Dobbs, and Wake counties, and the detachment but also bears a strong testimony to the preunder Lillington. The army under Macdonald, eminently national and satisfactory public sentiment which they represent. The exponents of a policy which looks to the pacification of the sections so long arrayed against each other in an antagonism as unnatural in its beginnings as needless in its continuance, these honored name are already accepted by the consenting voice of an hour of daylight before they reached the west- their countrymen as the harbinger of repose, if only repose be deemed a matter of the first necessity. As no practical interests of either section, according to the admission of those who respectively profess themselves the peculiar champions of each, are suspended upon the success or than twenty miles of Wilmington; orders were defeat of either the Republican or the Democratic candidates, it remains to be seen whether the desake of concealment to form the line of battle lusive force of party names will prove sufficiently strong to repress "the sober second thought which propitiates the favor of political opponents nal for the attack, three cheers, the drum to beat in behalf of a policy whose triumph it is recognised by all would secure the ends of justice

The only opposition which the Constitutiona Union party seems called to encounter in the A friend to whom?" "To the king." Upon Northern States is based on the alleged paucity this the sentinels bent themselves down with of its supporters in that quarter. It would thus appear that Conservative Republicans at the lenged them in Gaelic, thinking they might be North, in common with Union-loving Democrats he of his own party who had crossed the at the South, have no charge to bring against Bell bridge; receiving no answer, he fired his own and Everett which they cannot remove by giving piece, and ordered those with him to fire. Of to these eminent statesmen the hearty and united the bridge that separated the Scots and the Car- support which they are admitted to deserve at the olinians, nothing had been left but the two logs, hands of men in all sections and of all political dewhich had served as sleepers; only two persons nominations. One of the most intelligent, as therefore could pass at a time. Donald Macleod certainly one among the most candid, of the Reand John Campbell rushed forward and succeeded | publican journals-we allude to the New York in getting over; Highlanders who followed with | Commercial Advertiser-has not hesitated to adboadswords, were shot down on the logs, falling mit that the Constitutional Union party adopts tion and thence sent off by railway, which is near "the standard which should represent the popular mind," if it be true that, owing to the evil of the times, it may not be said to take the standard was seen to rise repeatedly from the ground, which does represent the actual state of the irriflourishing his sword and encouraging his men to tated sections. To this purport that excellent journal recently remarked as follows, in speaking of the party we have named:

"Connected with it are unquestionably some of our country's best men and sincere patriots, but they have fallen into the error of supposing that Americans had but three wounded, one only they can make a party because of their personal characters and positions in the country. For stead of into the popular mind. They take the standard that should represent the popular mind instead of that which does, and the inevitable consequence is that, instead of rallying the mas ses around them, they muster in their ranks only becoming a party themselves.'

Recent events have greatly modified the seeming force of the only allegation here brought forward in excuse for witholding from the Constitutional Union movement the support to which it is admitted to be entitled on grounds of moral obligation, if only that moral obligation can be con ciliated with the practical wisdom which respects, in their due subordination, the facts as they are. We do not know that we are called in the forum in every part of North Carolina; in less than a of politics, any more than in the forum of conscience, to lower the standard which should present the popular mind in order to make way for that which does. The easuistry which demands that the right should also be proved the expedient before it may justly challenge the homage of men, has long since been driven in disgrac from the schools, though, from the attention recently given by some of our contemporaries to calculations of political chances and probabilities, i would seem that there is still one domain in which it is not deemed safe to strike bravely for the right unless assured that the strongest battalions are also arrayed on its side. For the benefit of gilian maxim which points the inspiring force of nigh resolve in the prospect of a prize held up as the incentive and the reward of manly and persevering efforts: possunt quia posse videntur. For if it were true that any considerable weight should have been justly given at any time to the "no chance argument," as it has been satirically called, it must be conceded that the time has now passed, and that the friends of Bell and Everett may every where labor for the success of their chosen candidates under auspices which afford the reasonable hope of success in the line of patriotic duty.-National Intelligencer.

What the Whigs of the North Intend to Do .-The New York Express thus lays down the programme of the northern Whigs and Americans,

in the Presidential campaign: The Old Whigs of the State and the Americans chalked out their line of policy at Utica, and abuse or temptation is not likely to drive them from following it out. Bell and Everett are their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and their only candidates. They mean to do all they can, in every honorable way, to secure their election. While they hope for and expect Kentucky, Tennessee, Delaware, Mary land, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, and perhaps, Alabama, Missouri and Florida, with Texas, if necessary, they mean to use their Balance of Power in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, and elsewhere so as to take away the election of a President from a geographical minority, existing only in one part of the Union-a minority not known in, or recognized by, the Constitution-and to transfer that election to a recognized constitutional tribunal, the States in the House of Representatives, or to the States, as represented in the U.S. Senate. They mean in these Balance of Power States to win as many Rell electoral votes as they seem and these seal they seem and these seal they seem and the seem and th Bell electoral votes as they can, and they see no difficulty and feel no embarrassment in co-operating with Union men everywhere-as, after the John Brown raid, in the Union meetings, beginning with Fanueil Hall, Boston, the Academy of Music, New York, and from them extending all over the Northern States. Their course is clear, upright, honorable, straightforward—and they will pursue it, as in 1856, without flinching, fear or favor-with this difference, however, that the divisions in the Democratic party hold out to them CASKS LIME in prime order, just received and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN. success.

A school-house at Marion, Lynn county, Iowa was struck by lightning last week, Friday, and three out of seven children present were instantly killed. The other four, with Miss Kellogg, the teacher, were knocked senseless.

A Journey Under Paris .- A correspondent of | DOUGLAS CONVENTION IN NORTH CAROLINA. Swedish journal furnishes an interesting ac count of a subterranean voyage made through one of the admirably constructed sewers of Paris The boat which conveyed the party was reached by descending a flight of steps to the depth of about forty-five feet. The boat, a flat bottomed

affair, was lighted by four lamps. The sewer is an archway, fifteen feet high, and of equal breadth. with a ditch or canal about ten feet wide, wherein all the dirt and filth of Paris is carried away. On the sides are sidewalks which, together, are about four feet wide. The whole is built of white sand stone, and is kept remarkably neat and clean. No stench or bad smell was perceptible. The denser portion of the filth is carried away through large lrains beneath the sidewalks. The sidewalks are excellent and exhibit no signs of dampness, while the walls of the archway are kept whitewashed, and are at all times as white as the driven snow. The structure possesses the properties of an immens speaking tube, the workmen being able to converse at the distance of two miles from each other. The echo is very lasting and strong. The fabric is said to be built after a model of the catacombs of Rome aided by all the latest improvements. On both sides at about two hundred yards distance from one an other, are openings through which the workmen can ascend by means of permanent iron ladders, in case a sudden rain-storm should cause the water to rise over the sidewalks, which is, however, of rare occurrence.

The contents of the sewer flow into the river Seine, and the current is sufficient to carry the boats used, along with considerable velocity. Large reservoirs are constructed at intervals, into which the water can be turned for a short time, in case it should be necessary to have the canal dry for a little while. The whole work was completed in two years. Besides the main canal, there are nany minor ones constructed under the principal streets, all of which can be made to communicate with one another. These admirable underground works are accessible from the Louvre, the Tuilleries, and from all the barracks, and should the Parisians take a notion to barricade the streets in any part of the city, the imperial government might at short notice, and without any person being aware of it, transport troops, and if there is time to make use of the reservoirs, so can cavalry be transported in the same way. There is an end to shooting on the soldiers from the windows, and a revolution in Paris will soon only be remembered among the things that have been, never to occur again. Through these underground passages a prisoner can easily be taken from the Loure to the Seine, without attracting attenat hand. The splendid system of sewerage was one of the pet schemes of the first Napoleon.

arduous, yet pleasant labors of the term.

Biblical Rec

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SETTLEMENTS.

A T this season of the year we always desire to settle accounts with everybody. Those indebted have ad or will have their accounts presented, and those having claims against us will please present them for payment.

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From the Raleigh Standard.

To the Voters of North Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS: By virtue of my appointent as a member of the "National Executive and British Columbia to the 14th Committee of the Democratic Party" for the tions of Douglas and Johnson, and he State of North Carolina, and at the earnest solicitation of a large number of the friends of Douglas and Johnson, the nominees for President and Vice President, of the National Convention of the Democratic party of the Union, I am induced to ssue this call to the friends of that ticket, to meet in Convention in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 30th of this month (August) for the evening of the 19th. A statem the purpose of organizing for the Presidential operations of the Mint for the past year gold coinage to have been \$11,900,00

The excited political contest in which the peoole of the State have been engaged, since the adournment of the National Convention, has caused the postponement of this call to the present time. can now, without fear of embarrassing our local elections, appeal to the friends of Douglas and Johnson-the nominees of the National Democracy -throughout the State, to arouse themselves to action-to rally to the support of those tried friends ported in the whole Pacific region of the Constitution and the Union-to stand firmly and boldly by the flag of the National Demoratic Party-unawed by dictation from the Administration at Washington City on the one hand or the Yancey Secessionists on the other. Whatever politicians may have said or done-however willing and ready some of them may have been to commit our good old State to the purposes and fortunes of the secession ticket, the people of the Democratic party have never yet yielded their willing assent or approval, but have been waiting anxiously the opportunity to speak out boldly in behalf of the National nominees of their party. To all such I appeal. Come together-National Democrats-friends of Douglas and Johnson-on the 30th of this month-and let us take counsel, and determine what duty amd patriotismdevotion to the Constitution and Union-demand from us, in the present threatening aspect of potical affairs. ROBT. P DICK, Of the National Ex. Com. of the Dem. Party litical affairs.

Greensboro', Aug. 1st. 1860. The Editors of the State are respectfully re juested to publish the above in their papers.

Wake Forest College .- The Fall session opened n Monday 23d ult. with a greater number of students than it had last session, and it is understood on good grounds that others will soon arrive. The prospects of the College are brighter than they have been for years past. The Professors are all at their posts and prepared for the Biblical Recorder.

Beaufort.-On Saturday we went to Beaufort and returned on Monday evening. The crowd at Beaufort is large. They all seem to fare well and all seem to enjoy themselves. There is fishing, sailing, excursions, eating, drinking, dancing and sleeping going on all the time. The landlords seem zealous to please and the guests seem charitably disposed and determined to be satisfied with what they can get.

In passing Carolina City we noticed that there was a very pleasant crowd there, where the accommodations are as good in every respect as at any point on the Harbor, and where no effort is omitted to make all visitors comfortable. The growd is large below, but as some are leaving by every train no one need remain at home, for all who go will be comfortably entertained. Newbern Progress

The Weather and the Crops. - Since our last we have had in this neighborhood and throughout the county several heavy showers, doing cotton and late corn and vegetables much good; but early corn has been two badly hurt by the recent droughts to be brought around much.

Wadesboro' Argus. Rain.—At last we have had plenty of rain. direction just at the moment that the electricity During last week showers passed over various struck it. The lightning went into the top of ections in the vicinity of this place, yet there were neighborhoods left suffering from drought; but on Sunday last, we think the rain diffused torn off, and a round hole, about the size itself impartially over the country for miles around, small bullet, was left in the bottom of the and farmers whose faces were assuming longitudinal dimension disproportioned to the latitude of their physiognomies, are now putting on hopeful ed nearly insensible. Mr. Osborn was taken her smiles and talking about selling corn next winter.

High Point Reporter. How Alabama Stands .- Col. Clemens, late editor of the Memphis Enquirer, in a letter to that paper, says of the prospects in Alabama, where he is now staying: "Placing no great re-liance upon the reports I hear daily from other parts of the State, and judging only from the eeling manifested in this stronghold of Democracy, I tell you with entire confidence that you may set down Alabama as lost to Breckinridge. He could not carry the State to-day, and will grow weaker from this time until November. The only thing which ever gave the Secession Party any strength in Alabama was its assumption of the name of Democracy, and when that is torn away they will dwindle into a faction too contemptible to excite the fears, or disturb the peace of the ountry.

Senator Toombs on Bell .-- In his speech at Warrenton, (Ga.,) on the 24th ult., Senator l'oombs endorsed Mr. Bell's soundness on the slavery question most emphatically, declaring Mr. Bell to be "as sound as himself."

No Chance-An Honest Admission .- The Eric Observer, one of the most prominent Democratic papers in Northern Pennsylvania, honestly admits the utter hopelessness of the Democratic party. It says:

We will not stultify ourself-we will not comromise the position of this journal by misleading its readers with vain and delusive hopes, when there is NO ROOM FOR HOPE. "United we stand, divided we fall," is an aphorism which has never been controverted either in theory or practice. No political party divided can succeed!-We tried it in 1848, and a like result flowed from a like cause. And we are about to enact over again, in 1860, the disastrous campaign of 1848. We know it is said "there is a silver lining to every cloud," but we apprehend it will take a spy glass, at least four years long, to see a "silver lining" in the "cloud" that spans the political horizon of the Democratic party at this time.

A Curious Conscience. - One of the Editors of the N. Y. Observer, who is now rusticating in the Country "down East," relates the following, in his last letter to that paper:

"I heard of a man the other day who had a curious conscience on the subject. It was Mr. Jones, who lives down in the hollow. His neighbor Johnson, whose hay was all in, saw that a large quantity of Jones' crop was down, and as it looked very much like rain, he went over on Sunday, toward noon, to advise him to get it in, and to offer the whole force of his men to help. Jones and all his boys were gone: nobody was at home but Jones' wife; and she said that 'her husband thought no good ever came of working on Sundays, and so he and the boys had gone to the Sound a fishing."

Scepticism. - When once infidelity can persuade The seeds of repentance are sown in youth by pleasure; but the harvest is reaped in age by pain.

| IS MAIDEN LANE, NEW 10RE. | men that they shall die like beasts, they will be brought to live like beasts also.—South. men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon

Politics &c. in California .- The Po which arrived at St. Joseph, M. night, brought advices from San Fra 19th July, Oregon and Washingt and Lane, had been received in Californ respective wings of the Democracy win demonstrations of approval, salutes fired by each in all the principal State. It is considered certain that the tickets will be nominated. A Done tion meeting was to be held in San Fa silver coinage \$500,000. Further dissilver mines are reported near Owen's the eastern slope of the mountains hundred miles below Washoe. Di gold are also announced in Oregon and Columbia—the former on the tribute Des Chartes River, and the latter in (and Inseuelle Counties. Indian trouble

Douglas Convention in Tennessee __ Th of Douglas and Johnson, in Tenness State Convention at Nashville, on Satur and appointed an electoral ticket. The ance was quite large, and great entline vailed. The Convention was president the Hon. V. K. Stevenson, who could speech on the occasion by declaring it in for Breckinridge to carry a single North and that for any man to vote for Br. would be to vote for Lincoln!

The brother of President Polk was a co ous participator in the proceedings of vention, and was also appointed one of tion for the State at large.

Mr. Everett .- The Boston Courier in to the cock-and-bull story about Mr. Fa withdrawal, says:

"The New York Tribune, of last Mond lished a statement to the effect that Mr. contemplated withdrawing from the President contest. There was no foundation for the It was an invention-an invention of the Mr. Everett will not withdraw further that -he will withdraw the State of Massachuset the Republicans."

That is good news. We have never had see doubt that the vote of Massachusetts won cast for Bell and Everett. Roll on the ball

The Drought at the South .- A prou Southern paper asserts that the corn crop i sissippi, except immediately in the valle; distressing failure; and the cotton crop. there is a change in the weather in a brie will be no better. It will mature early sent forward to market promptly; but there be a sad falling off in quantity. So bad ha drought been in Texas that the Grand Juri several counties have called meetings in respective jurisdictions for the purpose of ing some measures of relief for the poorer of of citizens, who are threatened with faming count of the failure of the corn crop. In fear of famine the people seem to have been to prayer-meetings as a last resource, and pr tive against drought; and we read of their been very largely attended in many places. such gatherings have not been of frequent rence heretofore .-- Baltimore America

Extraordinary Escapes From Death .a storm at Bloomfield, New Jersey, on the ultimo, the lightning struck the Methodist C at Bloomfield and ran down the gutter. ladies of the church were holding an ice and strawberry festival in tents on a vacant adjoining the church, and one of then erected immediately adjacent to the building the water from the gutter ran against the Joseph Osborn took hold of the gutter to alte shoulder, past down his left arm and out of his foot to the ground. The skin His leg was completely blackened. His cloth was nearly all torn off, and he was of course rend and this morning is better and will probably rec Most of the persons present were stunned some of them knocked down, but only Ma received serious injury. During a thunder show near Livingston the lightning struck a house scended through a room, and passed down a yet man's person, tearing off his boots, and then v into the earth, without seriously injuring b

Mill Burnt .- A large flouring and lumber a in Austin county, Texas, was burnt on the 20 Loss \$100,000. Act of an incendiary.

Two Abolitionists Hung .- By advices rece at New Orleans from Texas, we learn that Abolitionists, who were caught distributing at among slaves, were arrested and hung in

Serious Illness of Gen. Cass .- Gen. Cass very ill at Detroit, Michigan. He will proba never return to Washington.

Another Steamboat Explosion-Nine L. Lost .- The steamship Lacrosse, exploded boiler below this city yesterday, killing nine ! sons and wounding four. Undoubtedly the Democratic party is dead.

t is the worst-behaved corps we ever saw in lives .- Prentice. A Bad Split .- It is said that Chang and the Siamese twins, differ in politics. Both

veteran Democrats, but Chang is now for Bee inridge, and Eng for Douglas. Good Will .- Good will, like a good name

got by many actions, and lost by one. - Jeffer E. MURBAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURBA

E. MURRAY & CO., Commission Merchants WHOLESALE GROCERS, NORTH WATER STREET. Wilmington, N. C. Particular attention given to sale or shipmet cotton and Naval Stores.

Distillers' Glue. 30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by 8. J. HINSDALE & CO. April 16.

AVON E. HALL. Forwarding & Commission Merchant

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and fems hysician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greet facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums medic ill inflammation-will allay all pain and is sure to regulate owels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourse and relief and health to your infants. P rectly safe in all case See advertisement in another column.

FAY

MONDAY

THE RESULT date for Govern down the Dem that we can look assurance. Gov has dwindled do number, and tha being already in the State. It is crats have expre tion would und trial. We tho the glorious r counties satisfies if there had b

well understood We therefore ernor for 1862; a test for "Bell and Union and the B for "John Pool :

NORTH We have defin counties, as follo Alamance,

Anson,

Blagen. Beaufort. Bertie, Brunswick Burke. Chatham. Columbus. Cumberland Cabarrus. Caldwell, Catawba. Craven. Chowan. Cartcret, Davie, Duplin, Davidson, Edgecomb Forsyth, Granville Guilford, Gates, Halifax. Harnett, Hertford Iredell, Johnston. Lenoir. Moore,

Martin. Montgomery Mecklenburg New Hanover. Northampton, Orange, Perquimons. Randolph, Robeson. Rowan. Richmond, Stanly, Sampson, Surry, Tyrrell,

Wayne. Wake. Washington. Warren, Yadkin, • 33,3 In the above 5 ity is 1,215. In his majority in He has therefore 144 to the count

Union.

of 193 to each of majority of 16,38 not be hoped for or four thousand STAT Cumberland ate; Commons, C ton, John C. V For vote see tab Richmond .-67 majority over

change. Robeson .- Al elected to the change. Poll: Rae 696, Cobb Senatorial D Gen. Alfred Do vet received, l mond very large Moore. - Alex Poll: Kelly 819, our next.)

Montgomery . mons. Poll: Be cey 32, Borough Senatorial D Gen. W. D. Do

Montgomery,

Bladen .- Da loss. Poll: Da

Brunswick .mons, without Columbus. mons. No cha phens 516. Senatorial 1 Columbus. -J1 change. Poll:

Columbus, Bladen,

Brunswick, Sampson .-

Faison and crats; no cha Dem.) 848, M -Faison 827, Duplin .- I ford, Common -Dickson 90 826, Stanford