

LANE OF STEAMERS FROM WILMINGTON, N. C. TO THE NORTH.—We learn that the Wilmington and Manchester, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroads, together with several influential citizens of North Carolina, are about to contract with a Northern firm for the building of one or more steamers, to run outside between Wilmington and New York.

If the above be true and we doubt not but it is will prove the best investment ever made by the people of Wilmington. The only wonder to us is that they have delayed a project of such importance so long. Steam communication with New York will give them a decided advantage over all other towns in the State.

We are sorry that our business men cannot see the positive necessity that exists for a line from Newbern to New York. That it will be done, sooner or later, we feel confident, but now is the time. Two propellers would find abundant business between the two ports and that without taking a single pound of freight from our packets. The steamers would create their own business; and from our position and Railroad connections with the West the existence of such a line would give us advantages over any other port in the State.

What say our business men to trying the experiment with one propeller? Surely the stock could be raised. Had we such a line the bulk of freight that now comes into North Carolina by Portsmouth and over the Seaboard Railroad would pass through Newbern and over the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad. The business men of Newbern are the parties most vitally interested in this matter. What do they say? Our columns are open for suggestions from any quarter.

"Independent."—We find the Goldsboro' Independent engaged in publishing ad valorem articles from the Fayetteville Observer. We find the paragraphs of the Newbern Progress going the rounds of the opposition press against the Democrats. We find the Rutherford Enquirer, indulging in the same anti-Democratic amusement.

The papers above referred to are all classed, by themselves at least, as independent or party, or something of the kind. Now we do not care how they choose to call themselves, but for our part we must think that they would come nearer to it if they said right out that they were opposed to the Democrats.—Wilmington Journal.

We have said, and say again, that there are differences of opinion among members of both parties in this county, and we presume there are in every other county in the State, on the subject of ad valorem. This is our office and nothing more. But this is not the first time that the Journal has treated us about the manner in which we have thought proper to conduct this paper. Our mission is to give the public information, on political as well as other topics, and not to bolster up and defend the action of men or parties, and if we have the approval of the public, for whom we labor, we can't see what right the Journal or any other political paper has to meddle with our course.

If it will be any gratification to the Journal, or any one else, we frankly state that the editor of the Progress is and has been opposed to any interference with our State Constitution, is opposed to a Convention, and also opposed to any change in the basis of taxation. We believe in the axiom that it is good policy to let well enough alone. We have no negroes to tax but we are not desirous to increase the tax on that species of property. We believe that any legislation relative to slave property in North Carolina at this time would be injudicious. But we do not utter these sentiments as a politician. They have been our views all along and were not gotten up to enable us to stand on any platform. We entertained and expressed them before either of the State Conventions assembled.

As we have before said our columns are open for the admission of good tempered articles for and against ad valorem, but we shall not attempt to discuss it ourselves. We are already nauseated with its discussion by the political press.

As to the independence of the Progress we don't know that it is a matter that concerns any of our readers and ourselves. We believe that our readers are satisfied, (at all events their name is legion and the number is daily increasing,) and we are sure that we are perfectly satisfied with ourself.

North Carolina Delegation to Charleston. Below we give the entire delegation to the Charleston Convention with the exception of the 8th District, which has not yet held a Convention. A Convention will be held however, in that district and delegates appointed:

For the State at Large.

DELEGATES. ALTERNATES. W. S. Ashe, N. Hanover, W. N. Edwards, Warren, W. W. Avey, Burke, W. L. Steele, Richmond, Bedford, Burke, Caswell, W. T. Dortch, Wayne, W. W. Holden, Wake, G. S. Stevenson, Craven. In the above list the names in large type are the vote stood. The custom we believe is that the highest alternate takes the place of the highest delegate, and so on, in case the Delegates don't attend.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District.—W. A. Moore, Chowan, and N. M. Long, Halifax, delegates. C. H. Foster, Murfreesboro', and J. K. Mason, Northampton, alternates.

Second District.—R. B. Bridges, Edgecombe, and W. L. Hightower, Onslow, delegates. W. K. Lane, Wayne, and H. F. Bond, Lenoir, alternates.

Third District.—W. L. Steele, Richmond, and Jas. F. N. Hanover, delegates. J. P. Fuller, Robeson, and A. M. McCoy, Sampson, alternates.

Fourth District.—T. J. Green, Warren, and J. W. B. Watson, Johnston, delegates. A. J. Taylor, Nash, and W. M. F. Green, Franklin, alternates.

Fifth District.—R. P. Dick, Guilford, and S. P. Hill, Caswell, delegates. C. S. Winslow, Person, and L. Merritt, Chatham, alternates.

Sixth District.—S. Hargrave, Davidson, and R. L. Patterson, Forsyth, delegates. J. W. Ellington, Rockingham, and J. F. Hill, Stokes, alternates.

Seventh District.—W. Lander, Lincoln, and J. W. Walker, Mecklenburg, delegates. D. Schenck, Gaston, and H. B. Hammond, Anson, alternates.

The Connecticut Election. The election in Connecticut last Monday resulted in the victory of the Republicans, though by a greatly reduced majority. They have re-elected their Governor, Hon. Henry A. Buckingham, by 571 majority. His Democratic opponent, Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, was Minister to Russia under the Pierce administration, and is personally one of the most popular men in the State. The Republicans have also secured large majorities in both branches of the Legislature, which has to elect a United States Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next. The present incumbent, Hon. L. S. Foster, will probably be re-elected.

Last year the Republican majority in the State was 6,570, and at the last Presidential election Fremont carried it by 7,720. So the free negro party has lost ground in Connecticut. Of course Connecticut may be put down as doubtful in the Presidential contest in November.

DEAD.—Job L. Jarnon, a citizen of Jones co., died at his residence on Thursday morning, March 29th. He leaves a wife and five children.

Salisbury Going Ahead.

We have frequently had occasion to chronicle improvements going on in and about the town of Salisbury. We are glad to see that still another important enterprise is to be added. The following is from the Banner of the 3rd instant:

Important Enterprise.—We are pleased to announce that a company, consisting of Maj. J. C. Smythe, T. J. Meroney and William Murdock, has been organized, and nearly all the preliminary arrangements made, to commence, in Salisbury, the manufacture of tobacco on an extensive scale. We hail this movement as important in many respects. Rowan is destined to become, and is fast becoming, one of the first tobacco growing counties in the State. We are informed by competent judges that the great bulk of the soil of the county is well adapted to the growth of the finest qualities of the plant, and the results so far in its culture, warrant the belief. It is said, also, that the lands will bring average crops, with fair seasons, of 800 to 1000 pounds to the acre, just as they now do in the hands of farmers who want of the market to which small supplies could be brought. This want exists no longer. Messrs. Smythe & Co., present the market. They are gentlemen of excellent business capacity and have the requisite capital and enterprise.

This movement is important in many other respects which will suggest themselves to the intelligent reader—not the least of which is in the fact that it will afford employment to a large number of persons perhaps otherwise provided for. The manufacture of tobacco is suited to female labor, and in this community there is abundance of that. Mr. Meroney has just returned from Virginia where he has been to secure the services of a competent manager. The old cotton factory it is thought will be purchased for the purpose. We entertain no doubt of the success of the enterprise.

ADVERTISING.—The following remarks by an exchange concerning advertising are as true as gospel. Nothing like a newspaper—a daily paper—to make yourself and your business known. Many think their business too small to advertise, and hence, are not willing to expend money in that way. Of one thing they may be assured, their business will scarcely increase or enlarge without advertising. We commend the following to those of our Newbern business men who do not advertise because they think they cannot afford it:

The true system of advertising is through the columns of newspapers. There is no room to dispute on that point. The merits of handbills and cards, under certain circumstances, are duly conceded; but the handbill to be conveyed about by men, generally creates but a smile of irony—a joke at the expense of the advertiser. His name and his business are forgotten. Very few people, now-a-days, stop to look at a handbill pasted on a wall, a fence post, or a nail on the contents of a circular. The advertiser, therefore, who has his name and his business advertised in the newspapers for what they want to see and know something about. The newspaper is circulated without cost to the advertiser, and he gets about in his pocket for reference; it lies upon our parlor table—and upon the tables or on the shelves of thousands who cannot boast of a parlor. It is read in the streets, in shops, offices, stores, cellars, garrets—everywhere. Editors read them, statesmen, clergymen, and all classes of men, and all classes of people, read them—everybody reads the newspaper.

Everybody must read it! The newspaper has become an established institution, and a man or woman who does not get a paper to get acquainted with, without it, would be deemed a fit subject for an asylum or the penitentiary.

For Mexico. There seems evidently to be some kind of a filibustering expedition getting up in this country for operations in Mexico. We see it stated that a large number have already collected at New Orleans.—The Norfolk Day Book of Wednesday has the following relative to similar operations in that locality:

Knights of the Golden Circle.—The flattering inducements held out to young men to visit Mexico, by the acknowledged Government of that Territory, has had the effect of filling the ranks of the Mystic Circle in this city, and a large number of smart young men are ready at a moment's notice to start for the plains of the Montezumas. In the meantime, if there are any others in this section who would like to visit that very delightful clime, they can be accommodated by application to the Grand Commander.

The time grows short, boys!

CORRECTION.—We were mistaken yesterday in stating that the free negroes who left in the Schir. Frances Barrett, were bound for Iowa. Their destination is Ohio. We believe that free negroes are not admitted into Iowa. We would suggest that Horace Greely and Henry Ward Beecher get up a public reception for them on the arrival of the schooner at New York. There are some good looking men and women among them, and if the members of Beecher's church, of good moral standing and social position, are matrimonially inclined we doubt not but they could be suited from the cargo. They are free, but they are niggers, and, of course, there must be a kind of spiritual sympathy on the part of the abolitionists for them.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The campaign for State officers has opened in Pennsylvania. The contest is between the Democrats and the People's Party. These are the two leading forces. In 1856 the Presidential struggle turned on Pennsylvania, and as we have before declared, we are satisfied that that State will determine the contest of 1860. And how do matters stand?—Simply thus: The Democrats have three members in Congress from Pennsylvania and the People's Party the balance. What hope then has the democracy of that State in November?

Shooting Affair at Kingston.

We learn that a shooting affair came off at Kingston on Wednesday but we are not acquainted with the particulars. The parties we believe were gentlemen of respectability and position.

Both were wounded—one severely and probably dangerously.

PUB. DOC.—Hon. Z. B. Vance will please accept our thanks for a copy of the speech recently delivered by him in the House of Representatives on the slavery question. Mr. Vance is reputed to be a gentleman of fine talents and gifted as an orator. He is very popular we learn in Congress. We shall endeavor to read his speech at an early day.

NEGROES DROWNED.—A friend writing us from Onslow informs us that two negro boys the property of Owen Huggins were accidentally drowned in the vicinity of Jacksonville on the 4th of March and their bodies were not found until the 28th of the same month. The particulars of the drowning are not given.

REWARD OFFERED.—His Excellency Governor Ellis offers a reward of four hundred dollars for the delivery to the sheriff of Orange county of Franklin C. Ford, who stands charged with the murder of Nathaniel H. Watson.

A GOOD PAPER.—The Philadelphia Enquirer, a large 8 page daily, is among the best papers published in Philadelphia. It is an independent newspaper, its general tone is conservative and we believe desires to deal justly by the South.

A HOAX.—It need scarcely be said in this latitude that the following despatch to one of the Philadelphia papers is a vile hoax:

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT ROME.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr., late Charge d'Affaires at Rome, writes to Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, under date of Milan, February 14, an account of the discovery at Rome of an interesting relic.—He says:

In the progress of the excavations on the palatine where stood the House of Gold of the Cæsars, a fragment of an arch, covered with inscriptions and delineations, was brought to view. Further explorations in the same direction resulted in the exposure of a room, on the walls of which was found a sketch, cut or engraved with a sharp-pointed instrument, of a crucifix, with the figure of a man in the attitude of prayer, standing near it.—The announcement of this discovery created great interest. By order of the Pope the design was removed from its position, happily without injury, and confided to the charge of Monsignor Maechi, who invited me to inspect it, and, by whose permission I procured a copy to be made, which I herewith enclose. It is needless to say that this event has elicited elaborate speculations.

In addition to various treatises which have appeared in different languages in explanation of the subject, it has provoked numerous controversies among certain Protestant Divines in Germany and prelates of the Roman Catholic Church; these conflicting views concur with scarcely an exception in the conclusion that the aim of the sketch was to cast ridicule on the worship of the Christians. It presents the outlines of a cross, on which is a human figure directed upwards for an ass. A tunic envelops the waist, and the arm and legs are partially covered with bandages. To the left, with one hand raised in the posture of adoration, as depicted on ancient monuments, appears the form of a man, who, as it is seen in the sketch, is a crucifix, and is intended to represent the execution of the engraving, as you will perceive from the fac simile, of which the scale is one fourth smaller than that of the original, indicates an entire ignorance of art, being stiff and hard, and altogether unworthy of the name of a sketch. Evidence refers to date it to the reign of Septimius Severus. There were numerous Christians in his Court, one of whom, it is supposed, of the name of Alexander, was thus exposed to ridicule by his Pagan associate or companion.

It is unnecessary to recall the existence of the legend, current throughout the Roman dominions in the days of the empire, that the Christians worshipped a divinity whose head differed in no respect from that of an ass. In Africa, then filled with rich and splendid cities, this was the popular belief. The marvellous legends of the Arabian schools of Asia, from the sands of Parthia to the Pisidian forests, and levelled at the converts to the strange faith, in the streets of Nertheoda, Amida, and Mardin-on-the-hill. The latter Gnostics in particular, more especially the sects of Bardesanes and Mani, were distinguished by their columns, accompanied with every epithet of contempt and detestation. It is alluded to in the pages of the cotemporary fathers, by whom it was repelled with vehement and irrepressible indignation. The origin of this monstrous invention is unknown, but it is believed to have been introduced into the East by the disciples of the pure and spiritual doctrine which were invariably regarded by the idolatrous nations among which they lived. But whatever the source, the first mention of this crucifix occurs in the writings of the Fathers, in the year 160, during the years one hundred and twenty and two hundred and fifty of our era, subsequent to which epoch all traces of it disappears. Precisely during the same period the room in which the design was found, and the crucifix, were in the palace of the Cæsars on the Palatine was the growth of successive reigns. That part of it which embraces the chamber in question was built by Hadrian, as the bricks, of which it was chiefly composed, attest. They are impressed with the name of the Emperor, and the words, and Apolloniacum. This coincidence—the prevalence of the legend in the years already mentioned, and during that period only, and the erection within the same time of the wall on which the drawing is traced—establishes, satisfactorily, the purpose of the Pagan, as we cannot suppose, in execution. Still more conclusive, perhaps, is the manner in which the figure upon the cross is presented to view. It is delineated with drapery, while it was the invariable practice in executions of this nature, a mode of punishment very common to all the nations of the East, and in the criminal in a state of nakedness. This discrepancy finds its sole warrant in the tradition that our Lord was put to death with a garment about his loins, and his admission in a work emanating from the hands of the Pagan, whom we cannot suppose to have been influenced by any sentiments of awe or respect, and whose experience would never have suggested such a departure from the uniform custom, indicates clearly a caricature, of which the first requisite is conformity to its prototype. Finally, the words, and Apolloniacum, however interpreted, are nothing in history, legendary or monumental, tending to the idea that the symbol of a crucified being was never regarded as an object of veneration by any other sect than the followers of Christianity.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. NEW YORK, April 4th.—The Brooklyn charter election yesterday resulted in the success of the city democracy, Edmund Briggs being elected mayor, and the Democrats carrying the majority of 700. The Democrats carried the majority of 700. The Democrats carried the majority of 700.

NEW YORK, April 4th.—The election held yesterday, for city and ward officers, the Democrats elected the entire ticket by an average majority of 700. The Democrats carried the majority of 700. The Democrats carried the majority of 700.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 3.—The municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. The opposition elected their mayor, marshal and five councilmen, and the Democrats elected the councilman and the balance of the city officers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—At the municipal election to-day, Lynde, democrat, was elected mayor by 1,000 majority. The democrats also elected their controller and city attorney. The Republicans elected their treasurer by from two to three to one.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 3.—At the municipal election yesterday the central republican ticket, with the exception of one councilman, one assessor, and one constable, was elected by average majorities of 120.

ROBBING THE GOVERNMENT.—Really the common sums of money being expended by Congress for printing should meet an indignant rebuke from every honest man. Read the following from the Washington Constitution and see how the money goes:

Within a few days past, at the instance and on the recommendation of Mr. Gurley, (Rep. of Ohio,) Chairman of the Committee on Printing, ten thousand extra copies of Gov. Stevens' report (printed by order of the Senate at the close of the last session) were ordered to be printed by the House. The cost of this book will be upwards of fifty thousand dollars, and the Government will pay twice for the composition. That Gov. Stevens' Report is a valuable and interesting work we have no doubt; but having already been printed for the use of the government, its republication is one of the most wasteful extravagances that has ever yet characterized the public printing; and if this system is to be adopted, you may reduce the prices of actual printing 90 per cent, and yet the expenditures in the printing department will run up to millions of dollars.

Mrs. AUGUSTA WEST, widow, on the 23d Feb. died. She was 84 years of age, and daughter of the late Louis D. Henry, Esq., of Fayetteville. She had gone from St. Thomas to St. Croix on a visit a few days previous to her death.

Mrs. Thirza Saunders, daughter of Rev. Thomas Arendell, died 8th of March at the residence of her son, Col. Wm. A. Saunders, Marion, Ala., in the 47th year of her age.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1860.

There was a Union meeting held in Boston last week. The N. Y. Express says of it: The Constitutional Union Meeting, held in Boston, last week, with eight hundred and forty delegates from two hundred and twelve towns, is a significant sign of the times. It was attended by the Lawrences, the Curtises, the Saltonstalls, the Hilliards, the Hunts, the Warrens, the Crockers, the Kimballs, the Danas, and some of the ablest, truest, and most patriotic men of the Old Bay State. It was the first meeting of the kind since the most prosperous days of that old Massachusetts, when the voices of Webster, Everett, and Choate were heard and recognized as from the leaders of the old Whig party. The resolutions adopted were the strongest in favor of the Union, and we cannot forbear, therefore, to copy so many of them as relate to national topics now before the country:

Resolved, That the time has come when it is the duty of conservative and patriotic men, all over the United States, to unite in a grand and harmonious Northern and Southern men can act harmoniously together for ends in which all parts of the country are alike interested.

Resolved, That we desire and propose to form a Union party, mainly designed to put an end to useless, and worse than useless, agitation; at the same time we hold open our arms to all who are true to the Union, and who are ready to support the Constitution and the Union; making no reproaches for the past, and making no conditions for the future.

Resolved, That there is no issue before the country at this time demanding the maintenance of a political organization which from necessity must be national, and which territories and States of the question of slave labor or free labor is not already effectually settled; therefore, all efforts by the leaders of parties to excite the people of different sections of the country to quarrel with each other are unwise and mischievous in their tendency.

Resolved, That we consider it the first duty of every nation to protect its own industry, thereby securing to its people the most ample and good prices, and to the nation that prosperity, wealth and independence which can be secured in no other way. Therefore, we are in favor of the protection of our manufactures, and we propose that a system of duties which affords inadequate protection to home manufactures and opens the door to enormous frauds upon the National revenue.

DISPATCH.—Promptness and dispatch, being indispensable requisites to success in business, our shipping merchants are directing and governing themselves accordingly. The Schooner Edwin, Gordon master, arrived at her wharf in Newbern at nine o'clock on Friday morning, heavily freighted with merchandise from New York, for Newbern and Western merchants, which was discharged forthwith and sent on to New York by Saturday night and she left for New York this morning.

OUR OWN POSITION.—Our readers will recollect our remarks a few days ago concerning the publication of deaths and marriages. We copy the following reassuring similar sentiments, from the Augusta (Ga.) Patriot of the 2d inst.:

Obituary and Marriage Notices.—Announcements of deaths, are acceptable as items of news, but obituary notices are always subject to charge. Our idea in reference to the publication of obituary notices, is that the editor should not record the deaths of people without being paid for; but panegyrics on the dead need not be paid for, said he, "we positively can't afford to send people to Heaven for nothing."

Marriage notices are always charged half a dollar. That, with the license fee, makes a wife cost only about two dollars, which is a very reasonable price for the privilege of living in legal wedlock, and being taken by bed-bugs.

THE DAILY PRESS.—Mr. R. H. Whitaker former sole editor and proprietor of the Democratic Press, Raleigh, has associated Mr. J. H. Aven with him in the future management of the paper. The last number of the Press received says: The Democratic Press will, from and after this date, be edited and conducted by R. H. Whitaker and J. H. Aven, under the name and style of Whitaker & Aven; Mr. Aven having purchased one half of the establishment.

THE FASHIONS.—We see some beautiful dress patterns in the windows of the dry goods merchants on Pollock street, and would you believe it, the prevailing fashion is only from seven to thirteen fathoms. Oh! for the good old days of Quaker simplicity when women were satisfied to be rationally dressed. Hoops and fathoms—how they lighten a fellow's breeches pockets!

MORTALITY.—There have been several deaths in the neighborhood of Bay River, in this county, recently. Mrs. Caraway, wife of Benjamin Caraway, we learn, died on Friday evening last. Mrs. Caraway was raised in Newbern and was educated in the Griffin school.

THE HOTELS AND THE CONVENTION.—We have no doubt that our position, says the Charleston Mercury, with respect to the Convention and the cry against the landlords, is perfectly understood. We admit the following letter, which has been handed us by a valued friend, from the general raciness of its style and its good humored sentiment.

What my dear brother, is the matter with the city of Charleston? Is it in an inherent constitutional weakness—or the infirmity of years—sic in her dotage, or is it that the Yankees your friends, have taken possession bodily of her, and thrown down the ancient household gods—chivalry and hospitality—and reared up in their stead New England's idols—expressed in the form of a Yankee hotel? Who ever clamored about the expected arrival of a few guests in a city? I would suggest that your papers publish your State constitution, and have statutes on the subject regulating the diet of your constituents; and require each guest to conform to requirements—i. e., at least a pint of boiled hominy for breakfast, and a quart of your own molasses, or else; and repeal your city ordinance against eating small hominy for supper. You will perceive by this course that you will, in obedience to law, be able to provide for three or three hundred guests, and never saw any one but a South Carolinian that could eat a pint of small hominy and not feel that he had made a fair breakfast in quantity. He uses it only as a relish for his steaks and his oysters, and never repeats the supper ordinance. You will have only to provide for dinner. Now can't the negroes on the rice plantations be made to furnish you with hominy? It requires only an ounce of poor chicken (he must not be fat) for a peck of rice. Thus you see you will be able to stuff the whole delegation and not in the least injure your own molasses. I make these suggestions for two reasons: First: you will be able to tell the abolition delegates that they have been fed on the perquisites usually claimed by the slaves on the plantation, and secondly, in the heat, and smoke, and din, and dust of battle, soldiers sometimes are seized with a panic and fail to see the strength of their position. This seems to be peculiarly your situation at this time. I hope some master spirit will yet be found in time to save your city from disgrace. Why, brother, some half a dozen years ago we were called upon to entertain some six hundred guests in a notice of three days. It was done, we thought entirely to the satisfaction of our guests; and we went so far as to insist on getting up a new table for the occasion. And we never claimed for ourselves anything higher than "frontier gentility," which you know is not a high claim. But what has happened to you people? Why, really ever Southern men are ashamed and disgusted. You have had a year's notice of the gathering. Couldn't you prepare in a year, for a table of six hundred guests? Do you know that you have a geographical position? Do you know that you have a coast extending from Portland, in Maine, to Powder Mill, in the State of Texas? Do you know that you have railroad communication extending over eighteen degrees of longitude and twenty of latitude? That you have steam communication and telegraph wires extending from the orange groves of tropical Cuba to the fire freezing parallel of 54.0? With the means in your reach, and the notice you have had, it seems to me you might have entertained a million of guests, and we might have had a ring-tailed monkey—an eber duck and a screaming parrot—a dish of elephant's tail or reindeer stew—a cup from Sade, or an oriental bird's nest, and a cod fish from Massachusetts or a prairie-horn from New Mexico—a sheep's head from Florida, or a trout from Lake Superior. The products of ocean, sea, gulf, and lake—all the islands of the Antilles—a continent embracing every variety of climate and soil, extending from ocean to ocean, ought to have been at your disposal. It is a pity that you have not done better.

Meeting in Onslow.

[A friend has kindly furnished the following notice of a political meeting, recently held in Onslow, for our columns.—Ed. PROGRESS.] We understand that a large and enthusiastic concourse of democrats of Onslow county assembled in Jacksonville on Monday, the 2nd of April, for the purpose of taking into consideration the practicability of convoking a convention to nominate candidates for the Legislature. E. W. Fonville, Esq., called the meeting to order, acting in the capacity of Chairman of the Executive Committee. James M. Wooten, Esq., was made President of the body and Z. H. Coston, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The propriety of having a convention the present year was entrusted to a selected committee composed of one delegate from every captain's district in the county—to be appointed by the delegates themselves. This committee through its Chairman, Joseph Ethridge, Esq., reported favorably to the holding of a convention upon a certain plan. This method is to authorize seven out of ten electoral precincts to call a convention and make nominations—provided they send at least five representatives—to be elected by ballot in the primary meetings.

F. D. Koonce, Esq., was called upon for a speech, and having replied briefly, Dr. E. W. Ward was next solicited to appear. Having declined, Col. L. W. Humphrey was requested to come forward and address the meeting. The Col. complied, and made one of his happiest efforts, in a speech of upwards of one hour long. He was listened to with the greatest attention, and loudly applauded at his conclusion. E. W. Fonville, Esq., and J. H. Foy, Esq., also spoke to the meeting in a telling manner.

The time selected for the primary meetings in the districts is the last Saturday in April, and that for the assembling of the convention the day upon which the New River Navigation meets, being the 23rd of May.

Onslow has set the example to her sister counties of proceeding early in these matters, and we notice one remarkable, and we must confess, in our judgment commendable diversity in this from all proceedings of a like character which we are familiar with, and that is the appointment of a day for holding the convention which is not in court week. On occasions of this sort the people—especially at this season of the year—are so deeply engaged in other matters as to be disabled from attending the meetings, even though they may be present on the ground, without it not at all desirable to leave that business distant and to attend to the matters of course will ride many a present or former party, over a sandy road, to be at a tax gathering or at any point at which a move is to be made upon the political chess-board.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO. NEW YORK, April 6.—The Kangaroo arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to the 21st. The question of the annexation of Sardinia has been definitely settled by a treaty between Sardinia and England. The proposition to submit the matter to a ballot was rejected by a large majority of both houses. The municipal council of Nice voted against annexation, and sent a deputation to Turin on the subject.

Signor Fieschi had formally presented to the King of Sardinia the votes of the Emilian Provinces in favor of annexation to Piedmont. The King said in reply that he accepted the vote, as also that of Romagna, but at the same time would not fall in his deep devotedness to the Pope.

The Pope had addressed a monitory epistle to the King and breaking all relations with him and excommunicating him. It is reported that Piedmont wants a loan of 150,000,000 francs. Austria declines to renew diplomatic relations with Sardinia, owing to flagrant violations of the treaty of Zurich.

A squadron of four ships of war, headed by the screw steamer Hero, is to escort the Prince of Wales to Canada. The London Times strongly recommends that the Prince should make a tour of the United States, and feels assured that a visit to the President would be appreciated.

Mrs. Jameson, the authoress, is dead. Miss Florence Nightingale is seriously ill.—Prayers are offered up for her recovery in the Garrison chapel. The commercial treaty between England and France is in full operation.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Cotton dull and prices generally unchanged. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions dull. The money market active, but generally unchanged. Consols 94.

Wants to Bet on Douglas. We find the following in the Washington "States" newspaper. While we don't feel inclined to gamble on elections we must confess that we entertain about the same opinions as to the ability of Mr. Douglas to carry the Southern States.

Who Dare Accept the Proposition?—MR. EDITOR: I have heard it asserted that Judge Douglas, if nominated at Charleston, could not carry a single Southern State. Now, to test the sincerity of those who so assuredly say so, I propose that you or five times that amount, on every Southern State excepting South Carolina, and \$1,000, even bet, that no one can name a Southern State (excepting South Carolina) which he will not get if nominated at Charleston, all to be taken together. I except only Virginia merely because she has votes by her Legislature, and might find her vote wanted, and throw it away.

(The above is from a responsible source, and the agreement can be consummated at this office.—ED. STATES AND UNION.)

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION. The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer noticing the recommendation of the Hon. William A. Graham of N. Carolina, for the Presidency and the Hon. Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, for the Vice Presidency, by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: "We have not seen any ticket yet proposed which suits us as well as this, and we believe that it could rally a powerful conservative support from all sections, if nominated by the National Union Convention. Both are sound and enlightened statesmen, irreproachable men and patriots on whom all parts of the Union could confide."

TOIL IN THE NORTH.—COMPARISON BETWEEN FREE AND SLAVE LABOR. The Concord (N. H.) Standard has the following: "Many tender-hearted, fanatical Abolitionists, who have traveled South, have been shocked, or pretended to be, at the sight of female slaves working very lazily in the corn and cotton fields of that section of the Union. They think nothing at all of white females laboring in the fields in the North. In fact, they never take notice of such scenes. But we have seen them often. During the past summer we have witnessed the same thing in Hampshire, Vermont, and in one of its wealthiest and most cultivated counties. We have seen a white mother holding a helpless infant in her arms while she was loading a load of hay, her husband piling the hay on the cart, and the woman, with the child in her arms, tramping it down. Next we saw an aged white man, very near seventy years old, bent over with infirmity and decrepitude, with one arm amputated to the very shoulder, pitching bundles of wheat on a cart, while his wife, nearly as old, was on the cart catching the bundles, placing them properly, and tramping them down. The truth is, that the South has slaves, but we never saw a scene so touching among the slaves. These, such old, decrepit people among the slaves are everywhere, or put to light and easy tasks. The truth is, that the South has slaves, but we never saw a scene so touching among the slaves as hard as that of the black man."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Democratic National Committee held a meeting this morning, and unanimously resolved not to change the nominating convention, from Charleston to the Masonic Hall, in Charleston, on the 21st April, at noon.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—The Black Republicans are routed in this State, horse, foot and dragoon. The majority of Sprague Conservative candidate for Governor will probably reach 1500. The Legislature will be largely anti Black Republican.

Abolition Morality.

It is a humiliating fact that a portion of the Black Republican party in Congress defend the abominable practice of Polygamy by the Mormons in Utah. But those who steal negroes are mean enough to do anything. The Baltimore Sun says:

The bill which has been under discussion in the lower House of Congress for several days past, for prohibiting and punishing polygamy in the Territories, passed that body yesterday. It of course is more especially designed to reach and obliterate the abominable iniquity in Utah, indulged under the pretence of a religious creed by the Mormons. The discussion of the bill involved the whole subject of the right of Congress to legislate on the domestic affairs of the people of the Territories generally, some claiming that Congress had no more right to prohibit polygamy than they had to prohibit slavery—others, that they had a right to prohibit both—and others, again drawing a distinction and claiming that Congress has the right to provide for the punishment of crime, though debarring from interfering with the citizen in his rights of property in slaves. The bill has yet to be acted on by the Senate.

A GOOD OFFICER RE-APPOINTED.—All persons everywhere who have any thing to do with the Collector's office at this port will be glad to learn that our worthy townsman, William G. Singleton, Esq., has been re-appointed Collector for the port of Newbern. We can only say that as long as Mr Singleton retains the office it will be worthily filled. We can only regret, for his sake, that the profits of the position are not larger.

Appointment by the President.—Collector of the Customs—Wm. G. Singleton, at Newbern N. C. re-appointed. Surveyor of the Customs—A. J. Galloway, at Wilmington, N. C., vice Hiram R. Nixon, resigned.

THE CANVASS.—The last Standard contains a letter from Gatesville dated April 4th, giving an account of the discussion of Messrs. Ellis and Pool at that place on the 3rd, in which it is made to appear that Mr. Pool was thoroughly demolished. Of course we shall look to the next Register for a letter giving an account of the total annihilation of Governor Ellis at the same time and place. And so the thing will go on until the day of election, and the victor will be but poorly compensated for the toil, drudgery and lickings received in the canvass, after all.