The Paily Berald.

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WILMINGTON. Monday Evening, January 7, 1861.

SEE FIRST PAGE. Plain Talk. Everybody feels that the time for a full and fair understanding between the people of the North and South, and for a final settlement of all the political differences between them has come. There is no desire to escape from the issue. It must and will be met, and decided at once, and forever. . The temporizing policy will not answer. Nothing short of a clear, unmistakable, final and irrevocable settlement will do. We would make any reasonable sacrifice to obtain such a one as would be satisfactory, and would perpetuate a Constitutional Union. There is scarcely any sacrifice that we would not make, in order to attain that end. We believe this is the feeling of almost every man in North Carolina, and of a vast majority of the people of the they set on the Union, are unwilling to remain in it as it now is, with these questions unsettled, and the record of Abraham Lincoln unmodified, established as the policy of the government. The proceedings of Congress show that the Black Renot yield one hair's breadth of their position. A played great adroitness and ingenuity: persistence in this course for two weeks longer ern, people talk freely of coercion, of collecting the revenue, and enforcing all the federal laws in the seceding States. They may base their hopes of success in this respect, on the strong Union citizens security for life and property.

Sentiments which have been uttered by some of This question, then, of the present status of sentiments which have been uttered by some of the Southern press, and Southern people. They may think that there will be disaffection among the people here to the extent of countenancing. coercion. Apprehending that such might be the case, we wrote our editorial of last Thursday .-We felt it to be a duty we owed to our readers at the North, as well as to ourselves, to correct any conclusion of that kind which might have been drawn from any article of ours, heretofore written, and to let them know it was a terrible mistake to draw any such inferences. The Union men of the South will never submit to any kind of coercion, and the first attempt to exercise it will drive even the most conservative to immediate resistance. And when we say coercion, we do not confine ourselves to direct armed inva-

the value of time, and have not determined to continue their course unchanged.

Corroborated. We said in our editorial of Thursday last, that it was to our mind, becoming more apparent every day that the people of the North, and of the South, were becoming more and more unanimous in sentiment; the one for executing the federal laws in the seceding States, and the other for resisting their execution. As far as the Northern unanimity is concerned, we find our opinion corroborated by the following extract from an editorial of the New York Herald:

sion, by any means-that the women and child-

ren would resist. We mean that after a State

has declared herself independent, no investment

of the Forts and Arsenals by federal troops, for

the purpose of executing the federal laws, would

be submitted to. If the object of the Northern

States is, to save the Union, they must know that

force is the last means to be used to attain that

end. Force would be the parent of immediate,

and everlasting separation. If the salvation of

the Union is not their purpose, or if they are

reckless of the means to be used to accomplish it,

then they are right, and-we are ready. The

time is near at hand, if it has not already passed,

when not even a compromise can save it. Let

"The day after the Presidential election there were two parties at the North. If the secession leaders continue the course indicated at Charleston and recommended at Richmond, there will soon he but one party at the North, and that united against the Southern States. The first law, and the first necessity of this government, is self-preservation. It will not commit suicide. and cannot permit its destruction at the hands of malcontents within, or enemies abroad. There are only three solutions of the impend-

ing crisis :- First, civil war, whose result it would be impossible to predict. Second, a peaceable separation of the seceding from the other States. Third, prompt conciliation, tempered with firmness, which will prevent either of the other two solutions, and save from disruption that great political fabric erected by the sages of 1787 a structure cemented by the patriotic blood of a seven years' war, consecrated by the holiest memories, and radiant with the brightest ones of the human race.

Alas! the secession leaders do continue the course alluded to; and we fear the first "solution' mentioned is the only one, unless the last can be accomplished. That remains for the North to determine. Will the North so determine it? We will see,

We have been permitted to read and publish the following extract from a letter written to a venerable and distinguished citizen of Wilmington, by one of the first men in point of character and ability, in North Carolina. The writer's opinions have been frequently quoted during the present crisis, by the very ablest, and most influential conservative journal, in the United States, as a preventative against the evils from which we are now suffering, and which are growing worse every day. We trust his prognostications will not prove true, but our people cannot exaggerate the effects of disunion :

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 2d, 1861. is unimproved. I pray Heaven that it may be recovered for the sake of your friends, and our | mode and measure of redress." beloved country, now so much affected by unwise and intemperate councils:

Was there ever before such an instance of a

be unjust to offer such another. I hope for nothing, if the scheme of the disunionists is accomplished, but a long night of feuds or a speedy rule of the sword. Whither shall I go? From government," Josiah Quincy, a leading member of the sword with the sale of the sword with the point under consideration, we find that in January, 4811, in a debate opinion has been asked? The sober second thought of the people will never, never consent tory of Orleans to form a constitution and State government," Josiah Quincy, a leading member of the sword. Whither shall I go? From government, Josiah Quincy, a leading member of the sale of the sword. Whither shall I go? From government, Josiah Quincy, a leading member of the sword.

can I go and be content? I Still Hope .- It seems to me that a dissolution of the Union is too great a calamity and madness for men to accomplish. May God preserve

us from the bitter cup! I often think of you, but what can we do with this impetuous and hare-brained generation.— Still I Hope. I AM VERY SINCERELY &C.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] · Secession and Coercion. The withdrawal of the State of South Caroli-

na from the Federal Union, brings us face to face with grave issues, fraught with results of the most momentous importance. The unavoidable duty now devolves upon every true patriot and friend of self-government of examining with care the great question presented, and informing himself as to the proper course to be pursued in this trying emergency.

It is worse than idle for bodies of men, wheth-

er they be representatives in Congress or leaders among the people, to pass resolutions declaring "that the laws must and shall be executed." This is a truism which no sane man will pretend to deny. That it is the duty of the President of the United States to execute the laws of the Union is beyond the shadow of a doubt; but where are they to be executed? Not in England, certainly, nor in France, nor in any other territory not included in the Union. It is in these United States alone that his duty requires him to enforce them : and the real and only question now before us is not whether he should execute the laws, but what are the territorial limits of his authority, and what people does his oath of office require him to coerce into submission to

those laws? In other words, is South Carolina to-day a nember of the federal Union, notwithstanding her ordinance of secession, or is she not? If the former, it is unquestionably the duty of the President to enforce the laws within her borders; if the latter, he has no more authority to compel her obedience to the laws of the United States, than he has to exact compliance with them in the dominions of England or of France. The whole issue turns, then, upon this single point, and when that is decided, all the rest folows as a necessary consequence. And in order o arrive at correct conclusions we must consider in an American and Republican, not in a European and monarchical view, the subject of the respective rights and duties of a people and

their government. This vital question has been wholly ignored by the so-called Republican party, both in Congress and throughout the country. The whole burden of their speches and resolutions has been South. We believe, at the same time, that the laws should, and must be executed at people of the South, notwithstanding the value all hazards. By this plausible and ingenious device of reiterating a truism, which no good citizen will pretend to question, and by appealing to that innate respect for law and order so characteristic of our people, they have partially succeeded in deceiving them as to the real point for consideration, and have led them off upon a side ssue, concerning which there can be no dispute. publicans will not disclaim that policy, and will In this stroke of political strategy, they have dis-

Thousands of honest, law abiding citizens now demand that the laws shall be executed in decides the fate of this Union beyond any possi- South Carolina, by force if necessary, who, if ble doubt. The Northern press, and the North- they were satisfied that she was rightfully independent of this Union, would be willing to shed the last drop of their blood rather than have her dragooned into submission to a government which, in her judgment, no longer affords her

South Carolina, should be fully weighed and discussed in all its bearings, and must be decided against her by competent authority before the President can presume to resort to coercion .-Placed in an embarrassing position, and unwilling to decide for himself, this experienced statesman has sought the opinion of his constitutional legal adviser, the highest law officer of the government. In reply, the Attorney General has distinctly and emphatically informed him that he has no right to resort to offensive coercion against South Carolina while she is a member of the Union. If she be a foreign country he has equally no right to make war without the

authority of Congress. let us go back to the principles upon which the whole theory of our system of government is based. The Declaration of independence declares that life, liberty and the pursuit of happithese rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it s the right of the people to alter or to abolish it. and to institute a new government." This right, we presume, no American will pretend to deny. The only question is as to the interpretation of have endeavored to impress the Northern people erson: for, apart from all other considerations which would entitle his opinion to weight, he was the author of that Declaration, and for that any other man, dead or living,

In 1826, during the discussion concerning the further Union with the slaveholding States. course of the federal government relative to internal improvements, recommended by President | learned with absolute certainty for the first time, them make a proper use of it, if they appreciate Adams, he writes to Governor Giles, of Virginia at that election, that a majority of their North-

"If every infraction of a compact of so many parties is to be resisted at once as a dissolution of it, none can ever be formed which would last one year. We must have patience and longer endurance, then, with our brethren while under delusion; give the time for reflection and experience of consequences; keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents, and seperate from our companions only when the ole alternatives left are the dissolution of our Union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of powers. Between unconstitutional, because in direct antagonism hese two evils, when we must make a choice, there can be no hesitation. But in the meanwhile the States should be watchful to note every | Court in an opinion rendered nearly two years material usurpation on their rights; to denounce them as they occur, in the most peremptory terms: to protest against them as wrongs, to which our present submission shall be considered, not as acknowledgements or precedents of right, but as a temporary yielding to the lesser vil, until their accumulation shall overweigh that of separation."

The circumstances under which this letter was written demonstrate conclusively that Mr. lefferson had in mind and was referring to the paration of Virginia from her sister States solebecause the President, in his annual message, ad recommended, and it was feared the govowers in relation to internal improvements. And, although he counselled against it as not eing an evil of sufficient magnitude "to overeigh that of separation," he nevertheless delared, in specific terms, that circumstances ed. might arise when the State would be compelled o make a choice between the two evils, viz: Separation or submission to a government

there could be no hestitation, these precise alternatives are now presented to ferred to was merely an expression of opinion, Jefferson they have not hesitated as to the course | therefore is not entitled to authority as a bindwhich they should pursue. We may consider | ing rule of action, And this because the Court them as to the mode of redress; but it is a matter it, went on to state the views of a majority of for their judgement, not for ours, whether they shall have "longer endurance with their breath-ren while under delusion," or take refuge at once in the alternative of a separation from the Union. Again, in the famous Kentucky resolutions, which were drafted by Jefferson, and received the almost unanimous sanction of the Legislature of that State, we find the following explicit declaration. Speaking of the constitution, he says:- "To this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States without being asked for. This intensely profesforming, as to itself, the other party; that the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of to screen his client from merited punishment; but the powers delegated to itself, since that would is the great American Union, the noblest politihave made its discretion and not the constitution | cal fabric of the world, to be dashed to atoms on the measure of its powers; but that, as in all such grounds as these? God of heaven, forbid! other cases of compact among powers having no It cannot be that the frank honest and manly common judge, each party has an equal right to American heart will refuse to do its duty, mere-

In 1798 the Legislature of Virginia passed resolutions responsive to those of Kentucky, which were drafted by James Madison. South Caroligreat substantial country vanishing before the na claims that she is now exercising only powers they know the direction in which it lies, and tonished eyes of the world like a morning and rights which ten years after the adoption of the world like a morning and rights which ten years after the adoption of the without reference to the manner in which that the constitution were held by the Legislatures of knowledge was acquired, whether judicially or The fabled goddless that devoured her own off- Kentucky and Virginia to pertain to the States extra judicially, whether through the press, the spring is the idol of the day. I hope I dream, of the Union, and were endorsed by such men but to awake from uneasy and horrible slumbers as James Madison and Thomas Jefferson. Turnto a happy reality. Alas! the sadness is too ing to the North, with a view to ascertain the its duty? Is the glorious ship of State to be er will be cast away such another. God would be unjust to offer such another, I hope for tion, we find that in January, 1811, in a debate opinion has been asked? The sober second er will be cast away such another. God would State Legislatures on the point under considera-

to prepare definitely for a separation-amicably | brink of destruction. if they can, violently if they must."
In 1813, when war existed between this coun-

try and Great Britain, Governor Chittenden, of when viewed by an American stand point, is not Vermont, ordered back the militia of his State altogether indefensible and to he condemned as from Canada—that State deciding for itself that a matter of course, and without a hearing? She the federal government had exceeded its constitutional powers. And although by so doing she committed an act of direct treason in attempting to withdraw her troops from the presence of the enemy; she was, nevertheless, sustained by the Legislature of Massachusetts, which passed resolutions pledging that State to the support of Vermont, or any other State whose constitutional rights were invaded. Yet this same State of Massachusetts is to-day the loudest in her denunciations of the course of South Carolina, who, satisfied not only that an invasion of her constitutional rights is held to be justifiable by the North, but that she has no longer any guarantee for security within the Union, proposes to withdraw from it arricably, and at a time when no foreign enemy threatens our national existence. in the bonds of fraternal union? The advocates of Coercion contend that if

General Jackson were now at the helm of State the action of South Carolina would be unhesitatingly met with stern and crushing resistance, and they point confidently to his famous nullification proclamation in support of that assertion. It is undoubtly true that General Jackson, in may choose to consider as constitutional;" and further added that "to say that any State may of opinion. at pleasure secede from the Union is to say that the United States are not a nation." But a careapply to the case actually under consideration it the time. 'His object was to declare that no State would be permitted to nullify the constitutional laws of the Union, or to withdraw from the Union at pleasure, if thwarted in her views, and required to submit to the execution of such

But he distinctly states in the opening portion ight of resisting acts which are plainly uncon- the free people of America. titutional." And, further on, while denying act, may be justified by the extremity of op- of destruction to one half the States of the Union, pression." It is evident that he did not consider and then, when the latter have felt compelled, an Austrian, not an American, doctrine. No affords them security and protection, to call up-

that the lives and property of the people of a monstrous perversion of the principles of fra-Louisiana were at stake, he unhesitatingly suspended the habeas corpus act, declared martial actuated the old thirteen sovereign States when Residules and Exchange are unchanged. law, and seized private property for public use, they ratifled a constitution which was "to pro- Freights and Exchange are unchanged. and it may be safely asserted that were he to-day in the Presidential chair he would be the last man to advise coercion against a State unless he were satisfied beyond all doubt that her action ould not be "morally justified by the extremity oppression.

Such, then, are the opinions of some of the ost eminent men of the early days of the reablic, and such the action of several State Eegslatures both North and South, in reference to the very point under consideration. They leave revolution, was recognized by the founders of eigovernment as the natural offspring of the eclaration of Independence, and they lead defihitely to the conclusion that each State must judge for itself whether it has reached the "extremity of oppression," whether the alternatives have been presented of "a dissolution of the Union, or submission to a government without limitation of powers.

South Carolina declares to her sister States and to the world, that in her judgment that point has been reached, and we have no right to question the honesty of her declaration, without clear proof that she has assumed a false position, unwarranted by reason and not founded on fact. An examination of the Southern side ness are inalenienable rights; "that to secure of the question may disclose strong arguments in justification of the position she has assumed, even if we should not be forced to conclude that she had only acted in strict accordance with the and her bounden duty to her citizens. Withou the expression "the people." On this point we with the idea that the South chagrined by her can have no better authority than Thomas Jeff- defeat at the late election, is determined to dissolve the Union merely because Mr. Lincoln was chosen President. Much of the uncompromising spirit now existing at the North is directly due reason, if for no other, his interpretation of its to this wicked and fatal delusion, which is either true meaning should take precedence of that of the result of wilful ignorance, or more probably of a firm, set determination to put an end to

The South is in arms to-day, not because they

ern brethren had deliberately endorsed that part of the republican platform which denies the South equal rights in the common territories of the Union. They might have acquired this knowledge in some other way, or at some other election than that for President. It is the conriction of the existence of that feeling of hostiliat the North that drives them reluctantly from the Union, and not the success of any particular candidate. This feeling took a tangible and unconstitutional shape, as they claim, in the section of the Chicago platform above referred to; with the interpretation given to the constitution by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme previous. And the South further asserts, with good show of reason, that if the North does not hesitate to deny them their rights under the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, they have no guarantee that the same unscrupulous majority will not go further and refuse them other rights, and finally set aside the constitution altogether, or annul it in the manner provided in that instrument, so as to preclude them from all its benefits and place them in the condition of conquered provinces. In other words, they are satisfied that the alternatives alluded to Mr. Jefferson are now forced upon them, viz :- "Dissolution of the Union or submission rument was about to assume, certain disputed to a government without limitation of powers." And with this prospect before them, with the conviction that the dominant party will so administer the government as to defeat the ends of all good government, so far as they are concernby failing to give them security for life and property, they have determined to follow the principle laid down in the Declaration of Inde-

without limitation of powers," and that then which shall afford them safety and happiness. It is true that the republican party asserts In the opinion of the people of South Carolina | that the interpretation of the Supreme Court retheir State, and in accordance with the advice of and not what is termed a judicial decision, and their conclusions as hasty, and may differ with after expressing its opinion upon the case before the judges upon several other equaly important, kindred points, which had not been formally orders, promptly, in the kindred points, which had not been formally put before them. Under the shadow of this legal quibble, incredible as it may appear, a great party rides defiantly over the constitution, and brings destruction upon the country. The peo-ple of this Unton have been fully informed by their Supreme Court as to their rigts and duties, but are advised by the republican leaders to disregard the instruction, because it was given sional view of the subject might possibly subserve the purposes of an adroit lawyer, seeking judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the ly because it has learned what that duty is through an extra-judicial channel. There canbench or the pulpit. What matters it to the great and honest American heart how it learns

a home so pleasant and beloved, to what place | of Congress from Massachusetts, declared it to | gues who have led them astray and brought be his deliberate opinion "that if this bill pas-ses, the bonds of this Union are virtually dis-the pathway that leads back to safety. Better solved; that the States which compose it are free that they had never been born than called upon from their moral obligatious, and that as it will to meet the justly aroused and terrible wrath of be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some a nation that they have beguiled to the very

> In conclusion, then, may we not safely assert that the position assumed by South Carolina, may or may not be 'at this moment, of right, independent of this Union; that is by no means a well settled point. If she withdraw from her sister States without bloodshed and civil war, and it should subsequently appear by the decision of competent authority that she had acted contrary to the principles of right and of sound policy, no unsurmountable obstacle would stand in the way of reconciliation and reunion. On the contrary, if she should be coerced into submission at a frightful cost of life, and it should then appear, by a clear and unequivocal decision of the Supreme Court, that she had only availed herself of a right which she was entitled to exercise, what atonement could be made by the nation? how could we ever again be joined

It is a well established principle in criminal cases that a hundred guilty persons should rather escape punishment than that one innocent man should suffer death. We refuse to sacrifice the life of a single human being, except upon the most indubitable proof of guilt; and yet LIVERPOOL pot-valiant editors, sensation preachers and that celebrated State paper, declared that the members of Congress, who occupy without filltrue construction of the constitution "did not ing the places of statesmen, urge us, with Auspermitsa State to remain in the Union, and yet | trian ferocity, to drench a whole continent with be bound by no other of its laws than those it human gore, upon an issue concerning which,

to say the least of it, there is a great difference The republican party, nenertheless, which has achieved a victory mainly by the skilful use of ful analysis of that proclamation will convey the | religion and philanthropy, adroitly | handled by clear impression that it was only intended to shrewd party tacticians, demands with bloodhound pertinacity "the execution of the laws;" by which they mean that South Carolina shail be brought into subjection by the bayonet, for exercising rights the vindication of which, she maintains, delivered this country from the tyranny of George the Third. It is true that Great Britain has her armed heel upon the neck of Ireland, and Austria holds a hundred thouthe proclamation, when referring to the act sand bayonets at the breast of Venice, but we did 12 for good Middling, and 12 for it for of secession passed by South Carolina, that "the have yet to learn that the course of either mon- Middling Pair. ordinance is not founded on the indefeasible archy has met with extended sympathy from

It has been reserved for the republican party the right of secession in the general case, he of these United States, first to distort and peravs :- "Secession, like any other revolutionary | vert the federal constitution into an instrument hat secession should in all cases, and, as a mat- in imitation of their forefathers, to dissolve their er of course, be followed by coercion. That is connection with a government that no longer man knew better than General Jackson that a on the unsuspecting, law abiding freemen of the condition of affairs might well arise, when laws other half, under the specious pretext of execuand constitutions should be thrown to the winds, | fing the laws, to force this government upon In December, 1812, when he became satisfied their brethren at the point of the bayonet. What mote the general welfare and insure domestic tranquility

And now the question comes up for decision as to the course which shall be pursued by us in the premises. If we are convinced, beyond all shadow of doubt, that South Carolina is wrong, let us fall into the republican ranks and carry desolation through the State with fire and sword. If we are at all dubious, let us declare emphatically that there shall be no coercion until every. vestige of doubt shall have been removed. If; however, we are satisfied that the people of South Carolina are only using such means to protect their lives and property from aggressive oppression as can be justified by the example of our Revolution fathers, let the citizens of New York proclaim, in unmistakeable language, that if the military forces of this State are to be required to take part in such a contest, the first battle shall be fought and the first blood shed on her own soil and within her own borders.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Reported Expressly for the Herald.

FROM VIRGINIA. Richmond, Sunday, Jan. 6th.

From the sentiment of prominent members it s unquestionable that the Legislature will not act without mature deliberation. There is no excitement here, but all are camly looking to future events.

Monday, Jan. 7. The Enquirer contains a long letter from Gov. Wise. He favors an immediate Convention to resume delegated powers and suspend relations with offending States, until such an ultimatum is offered as the Convention may submit.

Washington, January 7th. The Alabama and Mississippi delegation, on | pitt's Drug Store. Saturday night, telegraphed their respective State Conventions, advising immediate secession.

Crittenden's resolutions are evidently gaining riends. The main difficulty, however, is that ome parties are not disposed to offer them without assurances that others will receive them in a spirit of accommodation, both North and South.

NORFOLK, Jan. 7. There was a large meeting here in favor of seession. Resolutions were passed urging the Legislature to organize thoroughly the Military power of the State, to prepare for civil war,scorning coercion, denouncing and preparing to

We call attention to the notice contained in our issue of to-day, for a formation of a Troop of Cavalry in Wilmington. It is intended that the troops shall be equipped at the expense of the State, excepting, as a matter of

The necessity for a mounted company in every County in the State, is apparent. Difficulties might arise in the country from which great damage would ensue, before any company of infantry could be brought into service from the nearest city or town, whereas the more rapid movements of a mounted troop would render them more serviceable.

We have seen a telegraphic dispatch today, which will soon be made public, which strengthens our convictions that the Republicans n Congress will not do anything, even for the Border States, and that the President is determined to attempt coercion.

CARD TO GENTLEMEN. MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT. NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERE

Cut, MADE and FULL TRIMMED, \$11,50-where goods are furnished us. If trimmings are furnished, we MAKE THE FULL SUIT for \$8,50.

Coat, Pants and Vest,

Our Northern House, whose entire trade is in Virginia and North Carolina, is fully prepared,

ent. below usual figures, any article of GENT'S WEARING APPAREL. Our Arrangements for Spring:

TERS.

o furnish, made in superior style, 20 to 30 per

We shall be governed by the changes that may take place in the times generally. We hope to be able to open, UPON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE, with the most accomplished corps of Workmen,

superintended by a Cutter, whose skill has never been surpassed.a If we are guaranteed a support, we will open, in Wilmington, a MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, inferior to none in the United States.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the pub-BALDWIN'S. jan 7-3td 1tw

WILMINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

Statement of the Condition of the Wilmington Savings Bank, on the 31st December, 1860, as ascertained by the undersigned Committee, appointed under the 6th Section of the Act of Incorporation:

To Certificates issued. \$20,010 00 | By Bonds and Mortgages,... Amount due 383 depositors. 59,678 45 · 20 bonds of town of Wilmington, Profit and Loss. 2,593 88 par \$2,000. 25 shares of Bank of Wilmington, Suspense. Me 10 54 valued at \$2,625, cost 1,160 00 Bank of Commerce, New York,... 7,186 45 Bills receivable, discounted,... 69,536 30 882,292 87 \$82,292 87 E. E. Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 31, 1860. ROBERT G. RANKIN, H. R. PERRIN, Committee. A. LAMONT. P. W. FANNING, W. W. PIERCE,

The Directors of this Institution have allowed to depositors, interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, on all deposits of \$5,00, and upwards, that were made, and remained in Bank, for three months previous to 1st day of January, 1861, payable on and after the 10th inst. All interest not called for, will be placed on the footing of deposit Jan. 7: 1\$60-3t WILLIAM HYDE, Cashier.

Journal copy 3 times. COMMERCIAL. Latest Dates. . .Dec. 22

WILMINGTON MARKET. MANUEUN DARLY HERALD OFFICE,) January 7th, 1860. - Sales this morning of 290 bbls, at

Dip, \$1,60 for Virgin, and \$1 72 bbl PENTINE -! Is advanced 1 cents 1 . Jies this morning of 200 bbls straight

les this morning of 82 bbls, at 1,55 7 Sales on Saturday of 100 bales, at 115 to 12c 7 by the Middling to good Middling. This g 30 bales changed hands at 111/2 for Mid-

Bucon, Sales on Saturday of 10 blus Wes tera sides and shoulders, at 8@10c P lb. Pea Nuts -Sales this morning of 230 bushels, if 1.15, and 106 bushels at 1.20.

CHARLESTON, Jan 4 .- Cotton-The transactions to day were confined to 543 bales, at full and firm prices. The particulars are as follows: 46 bales at 8½: 18 at 9½: 28 at 9½; 41 at 9¾; 20 at 10; 1 at 10½; 14 at 10½; 108 at 10¾; 86 at 11; 9 at 11¼; 52 at 11½, and 120 bales at 11¾c. =

Mostle, Jan 3 .- Cotton-The sales to-day were 2000 bales. Middling is quoted at 111/4c. The market is poorly supplied, but steady.

ew arrivals of new Clayed Sugars, what may now amount in all to about 3 or 4000 boxes, of which no sales have vet been made, and no transactions have occurred in the 4 to 500 hhds, of new Mu covadoes that have come in. I hear of no further purchases of Melado, what is now shipping being principally for planters' account. There are hardly any of

Sugars and I hear of no operations in that line. Molasses Nearly all our dealers in Molasses have sold their receipts at 4 rials for Claved and 5 rials for Muscovado. There is a report about town of a sale of sale of a small lot of about 200 to 250 hbds Claved a 4% rials, but I am not certain of the truth. Rice -Stocks are large but so is the consumption Freights Nothing has been done in charters, hi week, here I quote nominally to Europe £278 Ed to £2 12s 6d 7) ton To the States nothing of-

Exchanges-There is very little doing indeed, and out few drawers I quyte on London 13@14 7 cet prem; on New York, 60 days sight, 7@8 2 cent premium, and Sight 12 P cent premium HAVANA, Dec 31-Our markets since the first

news of the election of Lincoln have been languid Sugars—A contract made last weet for a crop of new Sugars, for city consumption, to be delivered in bags, with a cash advance of \$15,000, at the rate of 8 rials for No 12 and 15 rials for Whites through There will be a decline established for new Sugars in the course of the current and following week. but not much business will be done till the holidays close, with the 6th of January, 1861 Stock of old Sugars remaining here and at Matanzas 25,000 poxes, against 10,000 boxes last year at the same time The shipments of Sugars last week, interrupted by the Christmas festivals, covered 14,239 boxes and \$53 hhds, of which, for the United States,

only 1134 boxes and 363 hhds. New Advertisements. ATTENTION CAVALRY.

ALL persons who are desirous of joining a TROOP OF CAVALRY, to be equipped (horses excepted) at the expense of the State, are hereby requested to leave their names at Lip-

WILMINGTON SAVING'S BANK. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Director, of the above institution have declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst. WM. HYDE. Journal copy 3 times.

Wilmington Gas Light Co.. DIVIDEND NOTICE. DIVIDEND of four per cent., or two dollars per share, has been declared on the capital in the above Company, payable to shareholders on and after the 15th inst.

Tan 7 1861-3t WM. HYDE, Treasurer.

Journal copy 3 times. BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD! ARE you despairing? Have you tried other

remedies, and failed? Do you classify Dr. BRONson's Brood Food with other patent medicines? Listen! It would be impossible to let you know of the

Blood Food, without resorting to advertising .-Now, that quacks resort to the same method to acquaint you with their patent medicines, does not make this preparation the same style of article at all as theirs. Dr. Bronson is a teacher in our medical colleges, and a very celebrated lecturer on physiology; and his preparations-not patent medicines are the result of an old physician's great experience and knowledge. Then do not despair. Though you have tried other remedies. Consumptive! you may be cured by this! Unfortunate! whose over-taxed system has brought on some chronic disease, numbers, suffering as you are, find relief and restoration to perfect health, from the Blood Food. Dyspeptic! try it. All. suffering from Liver Complaint, male or female weaknesses, or any complaint caused by poverty or deficiency of blood, feed your blood with the Blood Food, and be well. Mothers! Mothers!! If you value your own

comfort, and the health of your children, keep Dr. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, always in the house. It is safe, free from paregoric, "and all opiateands. is a certain remedy for Diarrhœa, Summer Complaint, and all diseases attending teething, and a great assistance in softening the gums. Ze See advertisement. jan 7-1t

WANTED TO HIRE, BY THE MONTH, for the ensuing year, a Negro Girl, capable of taking care of small childen, and to do light house work. Apply at the

A REMEDY OF REMEDIES FOR PINK EYE, Distemper, Colds, Coughs, Hide-bound, Farcy, Mange, want of Appetite, Worms, and all other diseases of Horses and Cows, is that valuable preparation, THE MANHATTAN CONDITION POWDERS. We take pleasure in referring to many gentle men, in town and country, who have given us the privilege of using their names, and who have used this extraordinary remedy, with highly satisfac-THE MANHATTAN LINIMENT

cures Burns, Sores, Pains, and External Diseases, and is the best remedy in the world for Sprains, and Rhumatic Affections. Found at Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment, No. 5 Market street. jan 7 PICKLES.—A fine assortment of Pickles, both in glass and by the quart, gallon, hundred, or keg—of a superior quality, very cheap, at dec 7 CASSIDEY'S.

YANDLES, Candles, Candles, at

CASSIDEY'S

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C. Jan. 7. ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Enio Henry, Bates, fm Surinam, to Adams, Bro

co. 100 hhds molasses. Schr F Satterly, Cooper, fm Savannah, to maser, 3500 sacks salt to Harriss & Howell. Schr Myrover, Hughes, fm NYprk, to T C & B Worth, mdze. Schr W A Ellis, Nichols, fm NYork, to A D Cazaux. Schr Joseph Marsh, Mathais, from Newport, to Hathaway & Co. with hav.

CLEARED TO-DAY. Schr Alba, Powell, for New York, by E Murray & Co. with 790 bbls spts turpt, 308 bales cotton, 536 bbls rosin, 447 bushels pea nuts, 1 box mdze.

Special Notices.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified that their bills are made out to the 1st inst., and must be settled, either by each-or negotiable notes; and hereafter, all accounts must be closed once a year, as' no longer credit than twelve months can possibly be given. JOHN DAWSON.

Wilmington, January 3d, 1861. All It is much to be regretted, that while in the enjoyment of health, so little attention is paid by many, to the preservation of so inestimable a blessing. Luxurious living, habits of indolence, exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and neglect of the premonitory symptoms of disease, are the precursors of many fatal maladies. Taken upon the first indication of an attack, if anything will relieve the sufferer, purify the blood, restore-

a vigorous circulation, and thoroughly renovate the system, it is Sand's Sarsaparilla. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

A GOOD ARTICLE IS ALWAYS CHEAP .- This nolds good in two senses, with reference to the Cherokee Remedy, the great Indian specific for Gonorrhea, Gleet, &c.: 1st, those who use it, are cured, and save the bill of some vile quack; 2nd, they are not disappointed, as by lower priced, but worthless so called "cure-alls." This medicine does what it claims to do-no

more-no less. It is a pleasant syrup, has no nauseons taste, contains no Copabia, or (death's best friend,) Poisonous Mineral. Get a pamphlet, which is a treatise on venereal diseases, free from any drug store. Read it, try the fuedicine, and be cured. The nauseous preparations heretofore used. have often failed, but this has never, in one single instance, been known to fail. Druggists sell it throughout 'the country. See advertisement in another column of this paper.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY -So long as disease prevails, and it is the lot of humanity that it always will, so long will the suffering seek for the best remedy which science and skill have discovered for their relief. In our climate, especially, coughs, colds, and lung affections are allprevalent. Few, if any, are fortunate enough wholly to escape their effects, the slightest form of which, if neglected, is liable to lead to serious results. If, then, a remedy is to be had which is equal to cope with the worst features of disease, which is speedy in action and permanent in effect, it should be known to all. Such a remedy does exist in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we confidently recommend it as such .- Bridgeport Advertiser and Farmer.

Every word of the above is truth, as all the afflicted among us can be satisfied by making a known. trial of the article, which can be obtained of all jan 5-6t

OXYGENATED BITTERS .- We have frequent occasion to speak of this remarkable medicine, because we have full faith in its excellence, and know of many instances where it has performed almost miraculous cures. It is principally designed as an antidote for dyspepsia, indigestion, and numerous disorders of the stomach. It was discovered and perfected by a regular physician, after years of research and practical experience in medicine. It is entirely unlike all other specifies with which we are acquainted, and extracts the disease by its very roots, leaving no vestige behind. Sold by all respectable druggist in the United States. - Flag of

Confirming the above in every particular, we have only to say that the remedy referred to is too well known to render it necessary to add a word EROSENE LAMPS.—A large supply

suitable for stores, for sale very cheap-with CASSIDEY'S. DURNING FLUID .- Fluid and Oil tin cans

WARDEN'S SALE. O'clock, A. M., I will sell in front of my office, under Inspection of the Port Wardens, and Br. and failed, try this, and you will surely be cured. Vice Consul for, and on account of whom it may concern, the SAILS, RIGGING, ANCHORS AND CHAINS,

Boats, and all the furniture, tackle, and apparel of the British Ship EMMA. OF LIVERPOOL: And at the same time.

THE HULL OF SAID SHIP. As she now lies stranded, near new Inlet Bar> jan 5, 1861 D. PIGOTT, Auct'r. PORT WARDEN'S SALE.

D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer. N FRONT OF OFFICE, on WEDNESDAY next, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, inder inspection of the Port Wardens and British

Vice-Consul, for and on account of whom it may concern, the entire cargo of BRITISH SHIP EMMA. Consisting of 9 bales Wool. 4000 bags Linseed 2000 bags Mustard Seed,

- bales Senna. aid ship having stranded, near New Inlet Bar, or ser voyage from Bombay to New York. h Wilmington, N. C, January 5, 1861. HEADQUARTERS N. C. MILITIA, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 5, 1860. THE OFFICERS of this Regiment are requested to meet at my Office, on the 10th of this quested to meet at m month, at 11 A. M.

jan 5-tm J. L. CANTWELL, Col. Com. TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the

public, that he has opened a TATLORING ESTABLISHMENT. at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Pirsson, as a Music Store, on Front street, near Lippitt's Drug Store, where he will be pleased to receive orders for all work in his line. All garments made up in the most fashionable style, and upon short notice. A call from the public is solicited.

JOHN HILZINGER.

YOUNG WOMAN, who is a good House Servant. Also, an elderly Man. Apply to 5-3t JAMES S. GREEN, OUR ACCOUNTS, due at above distribute out, We respectfully request our part

call and pay them. S. B. KAHNWEILLER A CO. ? Old Stand, Corned's (APITAL, and no mistake, are the Vo Congues and Beef. Also that Fulton Marie

put up expressly for, and sold nowhere di at CASSIDEY RED APPLES. 15 BBLS, just received at "GEO. WYERS

WHY DRINK BLACK REPUBLIC IN W. key, when you can get Purxella X. Carolina Whiskey, the hest in the world, at WORTH & DANIEL'S HAMS HAMS.

2000 VERY CHOICE new Hones WORTH & DANIELS THOICE BUTTER, per steamer, WORTH & DANIELS THE WOMAN IN WHITE OR the best Novels out, at KELLEY'S

MORE LIGHT -- MORE LIGHT THE INIMITABLE has judy Parkersburg, an additional offices, which he is offering at maps low prices, to suit the time. Also, Mammoth Reflectors, that will dazzle behole

look upon. Also, a supply of quart, had and gallon Oil and Fluid Tin Cans, with None are so blind as those who wen't are all may see, either day or night, by but it at and Oil of the Patriotic

THE WILSON SCHOOLS. WILSON, N. C. LOR BOYS AND GIRLS in separate 1: ings-by Mr. and Mrs. Richardson aifull and able corps of Assistant Teacher Departments. Departments, Four - Preparatory, Acad

Collegiate, and University, or Art, with any ourse of study in each. The ensuing Session will be reappened to admission of Pupils, on Thursday, the loth will

Promptness solitited For a Catalogue, address the Principal dec 14-6wd&w D. S. RICHARDSON ARGE. Sweet Havana Oranges 4000 received, and for sale at \$1,50 per hundred

GEO, MARE N. C. FLOUR. JUST RECEIVED per Railroad, Family Super, celebrated Watchovia Mills bray For sale by DeROSSET, BROWN & CO

CEMENT & PLASTER. 200 BBLS. Gement, 50 bbls. Plaster J. per brig Water Witch. For sale le . ELLIS & MITCHE BOOKS FOR ALL. THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM BOOK, O

well's Justice, or Swann's Revised Fire Legal Adviser, at KELLEY'S. dec 11 NEW SUPPLY OF WINDOW SHADES Plain and Ornamented-Consisting erent Patterns, from 5 to 10 feet to lens

I offer my whole stock of Window, Shad greatly reduced prices. All Shades purchased at this Establishment. up free of charge, I would also call attention to my stock of Da ask and Fancy Cornices, for Window Curlai all of which I offer at reduced prices.

C. POLYOGY. nov 24 Corner Front and Princess street DLANKETS, BLANKETS, and NEGRO CLOTHING at reasonable prices. S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO.

SYNONYMES AND ALGEBRAS. RAHAM'S English Synonymes T Crabbis KELLEY'S New Book Store SEE THIS.

\$1.87 per barrel for choice Mercer Potato 9 cents per pound for good Brown Sugar, at WORTH & DANIELS JARVIS & BAKER'S ISLAND

GUANO. FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN. IMPOSTED BY THE American Guano Company, New York THIS GUANO is far superior to any office for tilizer known, and of perimanent value to its Soil, is sold at thirty per cent. The than Pernyim Guano. Its peculiar natural combination of the Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, enable it to restore to the soil the lost properties by constant

ropping, and the Planter will be enabled not merto reap from its use a present crop, but find hi and, at the end of the season, healthier and strong r, requiring a less amount of Guana for the nex This Guano feeds, but does not stimulate to e ess the roots of plants, and they are thereby abled to withstand the effects of drought to a greer degree than by the use of any other fertill

For full information and reports of s experiments with this Guano, apply to DEROSSET, BROWN & Agents for the State of North Carolina. SUPPLY of the above Guano just received A and will be kept constantly on hand, for sale

DEROLSET, BROWN & CO. Oct 14-daw ff FAMILY FLOUR. TE have the best Family Flour in town, and we warrent each and every barrel and package, if not good, to be returned,

WORTH & DANIEL. MAMILY, Super and Fine, Fayetteville and Wilmington inspection, in store, and for sal-(dec 11) ZENO H. GREENE. BOOKS FOR ALL. THE North Carolina Form Book-Cantwell's Justice, or Swan's Revised Freedley's Legal

Adviser, at Kelley's Book Store:

THE WOMAN IN WHITE. O'NE amongst the best Novels out, at Killey Book Store. 100 BBLS. SUGAR. CRUSHED, Powdered and Clarified, just receive ed, and for sale very low, for cash, at JANUARY, 1861.

UR ACCOUNTS are made out. All person due us, will please call and sexte.

KAHNWEILER & BRO 2d door from Exchange Corner, Front street DIARIES FOR 1861.

VARIETY of sizes and styles, at WHITAKER'S New Book Store WEET CIDER .- A few bbls., for sale at CASSIDEY'S.

3.500 SACKS Liverpool Ground, for sale, to arrive from Savannah, per schr. rances Satterly. jan 3 . HARRISS & HOWELL TO-DAY -- NEW AND FRESH ONCENTRATED LEAVEN—something new New Beef Tongues, Yeast Powders.

Smoked Beef Buckwheat, Rye Flour, 60 bbls. C. Sugars, Butter, Raisins, 10 " A- " 10 bbls. B. Sugara, 10 " Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 25 boxes choice Yellow Cheese.

WORTH & DANIEL. 2 Granite Row, Front street, MONEY -- MONEY. MUST have money. Your accounts are all made out. Come up and settle, and save costs. H. R. PERRIN.

No. 9 Market street. CROCKERY, MHINA and Glass Ware are now sold exceed ingly cheap, in consequence of the meney pressure in the country. Come and see for your selves, at the Crockery Store, No. 9 Market street.

MRS. NIXON'S HAMS.
SMALL lot of the above lady's Superior Cured Old Hams. They are choice. To be WORTH & DANIEL. No. 2 Granite Row, Frontist. TRAVELING BAGS T COST, at 34 Market street.

MYERS & MOORE. DACKING TRUNKS at cost, at 34 Market st.

MYERS & MOORE.

OLE LEATHER TRUNKS at cost at 34 Mar-MYERS & MOORE.

ETICULES—RETICULES, at cost, at 34

Market street. MYERS & MOORE.

ALISES—VALISES at cost, at 34 Market st. MYERS & MOORE.

DEMIJOHNS, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 gallons, at PERRIN'S.