The Daily Herald.

A. M. WADDELL, Editor and Pro'tor.

TOWN PRINTER.

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5 days,	75	5 days,	1 50
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WILMINGTON.

Saturday Evening, January 12, 1861.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

☞ The Steamship BROOKLYN, is crossing the bar in Charleston harbor, just as we go to press.

The Meeting Last Night.

The meeting at the Theatre, last night, of which full proceedings are given elsewhere, was one of the most imposing ever held in this place. The array of venerable, and white-haired gentlemen who occupied the stage, and many of whom had not turned out before for years—the brilliant assemblage of ladies in the gallery, and the very large crowd of "bone and sinew" in the parquette, and crowding the aisles—all of whom rose *en masse*, with shouts, and waving of hats, and handkerchiefs, greeting every allusion to the Stars and Stripes, the Union, and the Old North State, presented such a scene as is seldom witnessed. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and it was evident that secession had no sympathy in that crowd, and that as long as a thread of hope remained for the Union, they would cling to it to the last.

☞ We see by the Raleigh *Register*, an account of the debate, between Messrs. Person, of this county, and Crumpler, of Ashe, on the report of the committee on Federal Relations, according to which the former gentleman was very badly used up. We know Crumpler of old, and are not surprised to hear such accounts of him. The *Register*, says his speech was very able, and although a young man, any member of the Legislature might have been proud of the effort.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—The New Orleans Picayune notices a remarkable surgical operation performed there. It is interesting enough to publish:

A Mr. Wilson, a Sweed by birth, aged thirty years, who came here lately from St. Thomas, on board the Jenny Lind, was afflicted with one of those terrible, though happily rare diseases, an aneurism of the innominata artery, but a few inches remote from the heart. The patient applied to Dr. Schuppert, who was highly recommended to him; this physician told him at once that there was but one thing which probably might prolong his life, and that consisted in an operation, but remarking at the same time, that his chances of recovery was small.

Mr. Wilson, after having been eight days at the Infirmary, and on seeing the tumor fearfully increasing, resolved to undergo the operation. He was consequently operated upon on the following day, January 1, in presence of some members of the faculty, who happened to be near: Drs. Beard, Clapp, Mitchell and Alston. Dr. Schuppert, after having administered chloroform to the patient, laid bare the carotid artery, and interrupted circulation in it by placing a ligature round that artery—immediately after which, Dr. Choppin tied the anxiliary artery where it makes its exit from under the collar bone. Yesterday morning the patient reported himself comfortable, and is in good spirits.

☞ We find in that staid, and conservative journal, the Alexandria *Gazette*, the following plain and truthful remarks in regard to coercion, which is quite as wrong in one extreme as separate State secession is in the other.

The *National Intelligencer* "depricates any action on the part of the Federal Government which would have for its effect to intensify and widen the spirit of resistance which animates a portion of the general mind." Conservative men must every where, come to the conclusion, that coercion, threats, and all that, will do nothing but harm. Such things will not cure the past, nor prevent what is intended. Nay, they would be certain to render "resistance" unanimous and determined—and, in that case, the Southern States need not fear any power brought against them. If the Union can be honorably saved or honorably restored—let it be done—and that it may be done we fervently hope and pray—but if it cannot be done—let the separation be *peaceful*, if possible.

AN IMMENSE PETITION.—The following memorial has been extensively circulated within the last week, and we were shown, last evening, the result in the shape of a *monster* petition, four hundred and fifty-six feet long, filled with names closely written, representing all classes and all parties of our citizens. It will be conveyed to Harrisburg to-day, by a committee consisting of Messrs. Benj. Marshall, S. W. Decoursey and William Struthers:—

To the Honorable the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania. Your Memorialists, Citizens of Philadelphia, respectfully represent—That in their opinion the provisions of the 95th and 96th Sections of the Revised Penal Code, so far as the same relate to Fugitives from labor or servitude, are not needed for the protection of the rights of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and may be regarded by the citizens of other States as unfriendly in their purport, and therefore they pray your honorable body to enact the repeal of such provisions.—*Phila. Eng.*

☞ An extraordinary lion tamer is now exhibiting his skill and courage at Astley's Amphitheatre, London. He has half a dozen of the huge monarchs of the brute creation at his command, and coolly romps with them in their cage. Among other things, he takes a plate full of raw pieces of beef into the den, and distributes them capriciously, now to one beast, now to another, while the rest patiently await their turn.

A PARTY OF WINNEBAGOES.—Several Winnebago Indians, with their families, passed through Dubuque, Iowa, ten weeks ago, bound on a visit to a portion of their tribe in Wisconsin. They were all mounted on ponies, and had several led horses laden with baggage. They were rather a fine looking lot, and seemed to feel a good deal of pride in the attention they attracted. One old fellow, with his rifle laid handily across the front of his saddle, led the crowd. He was in full Indian costume, with the addition of a Kossuth hat, into the band of which was thrust a turkey feather. The rear was brought up by a gallant young brave, whose richly mounted rifle lay across the front of his saddle, his leggings profusely ornamented, his long black hair parted [illegible] imitation of the whites, and left uncovered [illegible] this fact might the better show, and two [illegible] streaks of vermillion on each cheek.

[illegible] OR DRESS.—Women are more like [illegible] think. In their dress and ad- [illegible] their natures, as the flowers [illegible] rs. Some women are [illegible] violets; they never [illegible] ed in a morn- [illegible] lves unless [illegible] like the [illegible] pro- [illegible] difficulty was there. If after making the at- [illegible] to settle the question, we should be com- [illegible] join a Southern confederacy, we would [illegible] the approval of the civilized world.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION.

In obedience to the call contained in the following notice, to wit:

"Conservative Meeting

All citizens desirous of averting a revolutionary dissolution of the Union, and who are anxious to adopt some plan for the accomplishment of that object, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Theatre this evening, at 7½ o'clock, when the resolutions offered by Mr. Crittenden, in the U. S. Senate, will be read"—the citizens of Wilmington assembled at the Theatre, at half past 7 o'clock P. M., when, on motion of Thos. H. Wright, Esq., General James Owen was called to the Chair.

Gen. Owen begged leave to decline the honor, on account of serious indisposition, and nominated Alfred Martin, Esq., who was unanimously called to the Chair, and, on motion, Mr. James S. Green was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having declared the meeting duly organized and ready for business, F. D. Poisson, who was loudly called for, addressed the meeting, and in a few appropriate and patriotic remarks, which were heartily responded to, submitted the following series of resolutions, viz:

MR. CRITTENDEN'S RESOLUTIONS.

In Senate, Jan. 3d, Mr. Crittenden introduced the following preamble and resolutions as a basis of settlement:

Whereas, The Union is in danger, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for Congress to concur by the requisite majority, so as to enable it to take such measures to recommend to the States such amendments to the Constitution as are necessary to avoid danger.

Whereas, In so great an emergency, the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard. Therefore,

Resolved, That provisions be made by law, without delay, for taking the sense of the people, and submitting to them the following resolution:

Whereas, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States, as to the right of the common territory of the United States, and it is eminently desirous and proper that the discussions be settled by constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace.

Resolved, That by the Senate and House of Representatives the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States.

First—In all the territories now or hereafter acquired north of latitude 36° 30′, slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the territory south of that latitude slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of Territorial Government during its continuance. All the territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe.

Second—Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the States permitting slavery

Third—Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, while it exists in Virginia and Maryland, or either; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, bringing slaves there, and holding them as such.

Fourth—Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable river, or sea.

Fifth—Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner, who shall apply, the full value for a fugitive slave, in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest. In all such cases, the owner shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue was made; and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth—No further amendment or amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

Jas. G. Burr, Esq., being next called for, said that although his habits, position and occupation were opposed to public speaking, yet every man should speak out plainly, at such times, and, therefore, he would offer a few remarks.—A few months ago, said he, processions moved along our streets, bearing transparencies, upon which were inscribed "The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws."—That was his position now, because he saw no reason for changing. The majority of the people of the United States, he believed, were still wise and virtuous, and devoted to the Union, and he believed that others would still be called to the proper path, by the spirit of such men as Washington. If, however, our rights could not be given us, he was for rallying to the standard of North Carolina, as one of her sons, and as he believed all of her sons *should* do, and would do.

Mr. Burr's remarks were well received.

Geo. Davis, Esq., being next called for, arose, and after paying a compliment to Mr. Burr and the "Battery of brilliant eyes" furnished on this occasion by the ladies exclusively, said that his position upon the great questions agitating the country at this time was precisely the same as that he took occasion to state at a previous meeting held in the City Hall, a few weeks since, declaring his devotion to the Union—a Union of fairness, justice and equality.

Whatever, said he, the dangers are now, the time had come when a *final* settlement of all disturbing questions must be demanded and made, and to that end he favored a convention of the State, and the Southern States. Three weeks ago he believed a Conference of Southern States, might have saved the Union, now he feared South Carolina, by her precipitate action had prevented it and driven us almost into Revolution, and Divine Providence alone, can now save us. He plead prudence, moderation and wisdom.

The greatest Government on the face of the earth was about to be overthrown by the children of the very men, who made it without their even thinking or hoping, or believing that a better one was to be erected in its stead. He loved the Union too well to be willing to pull down the pillars without caution. Mr. D. then made an historical allusion to show that deliberation was sometimes called cowardice. Said he: Our fathers fought the battle of Moore's Creek—a battle which, though little known, was nevertheless one of the most important during the Revolution—that at a council of War, held the night before the engagement by the enemy, Major McLeod, an experienced Scotch officer, advised caution and deliberation, and he was called a coward, yet after the battle he was found almost in the American camp, pierced by sixteen balls, while his comrades could hardly be found.

Secession he believed to be Revolution, and when the Government does trample upon our rights he favored Revolution.

"The true position of North Carolina now, is under that flag." Mr. D. said that our forefathers required twelve years to complete preparations for their Revolution, and asked if, we are to be rushed into one in thirty days? In proof of this he referred to the stamp act, destruction of Tea, the continental Congress—battle of Alamance and the Declaration of Independence. If there is any thing in civil war to admire, look at the French Revolution. He said peaceable secession was bad enough, and was not ashamed to say that he was afraid to look secession in the face. He said that those who put the wheel in motion could never stop it and that history furnished but one instauce to the contrary, viz: that our fathers put the wheel of the Revolution in motion and they alone were able to stop it.

Mr. Davis, then, in describing the horrors of the French Revolution, held his audience, for some time, in almost breathless suspense. His eulogy upon LaFayette, as the Apostle of Liberty in France—the head of the French Revolution—the child of Liberty, as it were, reared at the feet of Washington, &c., was thrilling in the extreme with eloquence such as Mr. Davis is gifted with. Let the American people who have been reared with a reverence for law but see how easily a Government could be overthrown and a reign of bloodshed would exist equal to that of France.

North Carolina's destiny is with the South. If the difficulties could not be settled, her position was in a *Southern* confederacy, and not a *Central*. He believed that John Bell, and Edward Everett, or Millard Fillmore, and William A. Graham, or D. S, Dickinson, and A. H. Stevens, could settle the question in five minutes. Unfortunately, politicians had it in hand, and [illegible] difficulty was there. If after making the at- [illegible] to settle the question, we should be com- [illegible] join a Southern confederacy, we would [illegible] the approval of the civilized world.

It would be useless to attempt to give a full report of this great speech, suffice it to say it was one of Mr. Davis' greatest efforts, and its effect upon his audience is ample proof of this.

The following Resolutions were then offered to the meeting, by Mr. Davis, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the Resolutions as read, generally known as the "Crittenden Resolutions," as a basis for the settlement of the present deplorable disturbances of our country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress; and our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of this State, requesting, and urging on them, to use all honor able means for the settlement of the question now dividing the people of this Union, upon that, or some similar basis.

Dr. J. H. Dickson being next called out, said that he felt some embarrassment in following the eloquent speech of the very eloquent gentleman who had preceded him, but that events such as were now crowding upon us, make it the duty of every citizen to make an effort (no matter how retiring his disposition) to avert the danger.—Such reasons compelled him to appear before us.

The Dr. then briefly reviewed the events of the past few weeks, and those which were daily happening, and after paying a glowing tribute to the Stars and Stripes, and after referring to the fact that three stars had already shot madly through their spheres, and settled into orbits of their own, proceeded to object to secession for two reasons.

First, Because separate secession, or secession by small numbers, is disunion of the South.

Second, Because it is not a remedy for the evils of which the Southern States complain, and is simply the political suicide of such States as adopt it.

If the resolutions were not satisfactory, he was for co-operation with the Southern States.—Providence, he believed, would favor us. If the Southern States in a Convention should make the proper manifests, the Northern States would hear us. If not, the fifteen Southern States would be justified in snapping the bond which binds us to the North.

The Doctor then eloquently closed with an eulogy upon North Carolina, stating that "come weal or come woe, his destiny was with Carolina—with the *North* prefixed."

O. G. Parsley, Esq., then proposed that all who favored giving three cheers for the Star Spangled Banner, should rise on their feet and do so, when the very large mass almost unanimously gave vent to the patriotic outbursts for what has ever been the proud protector, as well as emblem, of our position as American freemen. Three cheers were then proposed for the "Old North State," and heartily responded to.

Never has any meeting given such universal satisfaction to our citizens, since our present difficulties. A. MARTIN, Chairman.

JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y.

GLEAMS OF LIGHT.—While in the Southern States the political sky continues to gather blackness, and each day grows more threatening, gleams of light are seen in the North. Whenever opportunity offers for an expression of public sentiment, whether by means of public assemblages or at the ballot-box, there is, with few exceptions, an encouraging change in favor of justice to the South, and against unconstitutional or unfriendly legislation. The annual messages of most of the Northern Governors breathe a better spirit than has been usual in the same quarters, for some years past. The following are specimens:—

By Governor Morgan, of New York.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, decided that all State laws, even through subordinate to the Federal enactments, and favorable to the extradition of fugitives, were inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void; and so this statute of our State, which granted a trial by jury, became ineffective. It has been universally held to be obsolete by all our commentators and all our public authorities, although now improperly classed among what are technically called "personal liberty laws," and made occasion for exciting jealousies and discontents. I therefore recommend its repeal.

In this connection, and while disavowing any disposition to interfere with what exclusively pertains to the individual States, and in a spirit of fraternal kindness, I would respectfully invite all those States which have upon their statute books any laws of this character, conflicting with the federal constitution, to repeal them at the earliest opportunity; not upon condition that a more equitable fugitive slave law be passed, nor upon any other conditions, but relying for the proper modification of this enactment upon the justice and wisdom of the federal authorities. Let the free States fulfill all the obligations of the federal constitution and laws; then, with propriety, they may exact like obedience from all the other States.

By Gov. Washburn, of Maine.

As a general thing, I believe they [the Personal Liberty laws of the free States] were intended, in perfect good faith, to accomplish two legitimate purposes; first, to prevent the kidnapping, or illegal removal of free persons from the States; and, secondly, to bring their action into entire harmony with the line of constitutional power and obligation as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg *vs.* the State of Pennsylvania. So far as this has been the case, and where the legislation of the State has not in fact transcended these limits, there can be no just cause of exception to what has been done. But if, passing this boundary, laws have been enacted which are in violation of the Constitution of the United States, or any constitutional law of Congress, although they may be more waste paper and void, and would be so declared by our Courts, they ought not to remain on the Statute books.

By Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania.

The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and its stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven and the civilized world without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of government that has ever been divised by the wisdom of man.

By Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts.

"I cannot but regard the maintenance of the statute, whether Constitutional or not, which is so unnecessary to the public service, and so detrimental to the public peace, as an unexcusable public wrong. I hope, by common consent, it may be removed from the statute book, and such guarantee as constitutional freedom demands be sought in new legislation."

Gov. Dennison, of Ohio,

suggests the repeal of the obnoxious features of the Fugitive Slave law, and the repeal of any Personal Liberty bills subversive of the fugitive law would thus be secured; at the same time the Southern States should repeal their laws in contravention of the Constitutional right of citizens of free States, who cannot be satisfied with less, and who will insist upon their constitutional rights in every State and Territory of this Confederacy. These they cheerfully accord to citizens of Southern States.

By Gov. Wood, of Illinois.

Let us be just to ourselves, and each other, allowing neither threats to drive us from what we deem to be our duty, nor pride of opinion prevent us from correcting wherein we may have erred. He recommends that if Illinois has passed any laws tending to obstruct the operation of Federal authority, or conflicting with the constitutional rights of others, that they at once be repealed.

These, we say, are gleams of light. They indicate a returning sense of justice and reason; but we fear they come too late to save the country from fearful civil commotion. Several of the Southern States have proceeded towards disruption with such precipitancy, that (there is reason to fear) no show of loyalty on the part of the North—no remonstrances—no expostulation—no display of conservative strength—will suffice to arrest the movement. In this they are unwise and unpatriotic. If they can get their rights *in* the Union, it is madness to pursue the course marked out for them by extremists, and thus needlessly sacrifice the fairest political fabric which has ever existed.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Every day and every hour that the Northern States, Senators Representatives, and people, delay in or hold back from, coming to an amicable and fair adjustment of difficulties, by doing *justice* to the South, and giving guarantees for future peace, increases the Secession feeling in the South, and renders more certain the entire dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of two or more confederacies.—*Alex. Gazette.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Reported Expressly for the Herald.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 12th.

The Secretaries of State, and War, visited Fort Sumter yesterday, and staid two hours. The object, and the result of their visit is a secret.—Other news unimportant.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 12th.

The ordinance of secession has passed amid the wildest excitement.

Mississippi.

JACKSON, Jan 12.

The secession ordinance has been signed.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.

Forts Jackson, and St. Phillips, have been seized by New Orleans troops.

The arsenal at Baton Rouge has also been seized. No resistance.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.

The Government troops took possession of the Sub-Treasury, Post Office, and Custom House, by order of Gen. Scott.

Florida.

TALLAHASSE, Jan. 12th.

The ordinance of secession has passed by a vote of 67 to 7.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12th.

Cotton firm, with sales to-day of 2500 bales; Middling Uplands 12⅞ a 13⅛c. Flour firm and partially better. Wheat firm. Corn firm; mixed 70 a 71 cts. Naval Stores firm.

Arrival of the American.

HALIFAX, Jan 12.

The steamship America, from Liverpool with dates to the 29th ult., has arrived.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—

Cotton firm, with average sales by Richardson, Spence & Co. The holidays produced quietness. Flour firm, with an advancing tendency. Tea firm, all qualities slightly advanced. Corn quiet, at 6d advance.

Messrs. Wakefield & Narsh report Flour advanced 6d. Wheat advanced 1 a 2d, and say holders demand an advance on Corn, which is not acceded to.

Consols, 92¾ for money, and 92½ for account.

Ammunition sent from Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Jan. 12.

A steamer took a supply of powder from the magazine before daylight yesterday morning—destination unknown.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.

The *statu quo* resolution from the House was received and referred to the Senate.

In the House, the Convention bill was amended.

Star of the West at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

The Star of the West, with troops, arrived last night.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12th.

Gen. Scott and Senator Toombs, had an alteration at the table Thursday. Both declared their responsibility for words uttered.

In the Senate, Hunter made a long speech on the retrocession to the seceding States of Forts, Arsenals and Dock Yards.

House proceedings unimportant.

Secretary Thomas, of the Treasury has resigned.

Dix of New York, has been appointed and confirmed as his successor.

Official Publication.

At an adjourned meeting of the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, January 10th, 1861, Present, his Honor, the Mayor,

JOHN DAWSON,
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT,
S. R. BUNTING,
A. MARTIN,
O. G. PARSLEY,
T. C. MILLER,
S. D. WALLACE,

S. D. Wallace, Esq, one of the Commissioners elect, appeared, and was duly qualified as Commissioner, by taking the oath as prescribed by law, which was administered by William A. Wright, Esq, an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of New Hanover.

S. D. Wallace, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary, pro tem, of this meeting.

Ordered That all persons elected or appointed to any office or appointment by the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, shall hold their several offices or appointments during the pleasure of the Commissioners, aforesaid.

Ordered, That hereafter, the Clerk and Treasurer be required to be in his office on each and every business day, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 1 o'clock, P. M., and at such other hours as the business of his office may require, or the Mayor may direct.

H. A. Bagg was elected Clerk and Treasurer, for the present year, and required to enter into Bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) with satisfactory security.

John Gafford, Esq., was elected Chief of Police, for the present year.

James N. Mitchell, Chief Engineer of Fire Department.

Rob't B. Wood, Assistant " " "

Messrs. George Myers, B. W. Beery, C. D. Ellis, W. T. J. Vann, E. Kidder, and Robert B. Wood, were appointed Fire Wardens.

E. Kidder, C. D. Ellis, Robert B. Wood, and W. B. Beery, or any two of them, were authorized and empowered to direct the pulling down and demolishing or blowing up any house or building which they may judge necessary to prevent the spread of fire.

William Holden and Joseph Smith were appointed Wood Inspectors.

The Town Printing was awarded to A. M. Waddell, for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the year ending December 31st, 1861, which is to include all town printing.

L. C. Turner was appointed Town Surveyor.

The following persons were appointed Town Guard, viz:

Alexander Jordan, Captain,
Martin Nelan, and } Horse Guard,
C. D. Watson, }

John A. Mott, Thomas Simpson, Thomas Dean, Isaac Pickett, James Garrason, A. Harker, William Benton, Edward Murrin, S. D. Corbett, Josiah H. Jones, William Gaines, William Dowling, P. Kerrigan, J O Donahue, Robert Finley, D. B. Hatsell, George Duvolve.

D. Martin was appointed Lamp Lighter, with a salary of three hundred dollars ($300) per annum.

Wards the same as last year, and same appointments.

Mrs. Bishop was appointed Bell-Ringer, at fifty dollars ($50) per annum.

ORDERED, That it be the duty of the Police Officer to notify any person about to erect any buildings, walls or fences, within the limits of the town, not to encroach on any street or alley, and to inform them that the law requires that the Town Surveyor designate the lines of their respective lots before they erect any such house, wall or fence.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet again on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

jan 12-1t S. D. WALLACE, Sec'y, *pro tem.*

LET US PAY EACH OTHER.

☞ EVERY account made previous to JANUARY 1st, 1861, with us, is made out, and past due.

We are sending out bills, and our patrons will greatly oblige us by

PAYING ON PRESENTATION.

O. S. BALDWIN,

Proprietor of the CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE, 38 Market street.

jan 9-2wtl 1tw

WANTED TO HIRE,

A GIRL, 15 or 16 years old, for the balance of the year, to do housework. Apply to

jan 12 HART & BAILEY.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Dates.

LIVERPOOL,.....Dec. 22
HAVRE,.....Dec. 19
HAVANA,.....Dec. 31

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON DAILY HERALD OFFICE, January 12th, 1860.

TURPENTINE.—Further sales yesterday of 571 bbls., and this morning of 130, at $2,05 for Yellow Dip, $1,64 for Virgin, and $1,05 for Hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales after yesterday's report, of 50 bbls straight, at 34c., and 35 N. Y. bbls., at 35½c. This morning 100 bbls. straight, and 100 N. Y. bbls. changed hands at same prices.

TAR.—130 bbls. changed hands at $1,55 per bbl.

COTTON.—Sales after yesterday's report of 200 bales, at 11¾ to 12¼c. This morning 160 do changed hands at 11½ to 12¼, for middling to good middling.

BACON.—1,000 lbs. N. C. hog round changed hands at 12¼ cts. per lb.

SALT.—We note the arrival of 2,000 bushels Alina, which is not yet sold. The cargo left on market a few days since, was closed out as follows: 1,200 bush. at 15½ cts.; 500 do. at 20 cts., and 400 at 25 cts. per bushel.

Foreign Imports.

PORT AU PRINCE—Per brig Truxillo—2000 bush alum salt.

Coastwise Exports—Jan. 12.

BOSTON—Per brig Webster Kelley—334 bbls spts turpt, 400 do rosin, 50 do tar, 60 bales cotton, 600 bush peanuts, 40,000 ft lumber.

NEW YORK—Per schr W A Ellis—238 bbls crude turpt, 277 bales cotton, 210 bbls spts turpt, 200 do rosin.

PH[illegible]—Per schr [illegible] 1000 do rosin, 53 do spts turpt, 430 bales cotton.

Foreign Exports—Jan. 12.

HAVANA—Per brig Wabash—150,000 ft lumber.

NEWBERN, Jan 11—Cotton—[illegible] are active yesterday and we note the sale of [illegible] at 11c; also 40 bales at 11½c. ℔ lb., being the advance. Market firmer.

Turpentine—A small lot of scrape sold at $1 45 ℔ bbl in connection with a lot of Tar.

Spirits—Is quoted at 30@32c. ℔ gal. without sales.

Tar—Sales of a small lot at $1 27½ Tale bbls; also another lot by inspection at $1 50 ℔ barrel. No other wholesale transactions.

CHARLESTON, Jan 11.—Cotton—There was a good enquiry for this article, which extended itself over the whole of the previous week, and, under the influence of rather an active demand, coupled with a very light stock, prices gradually stiffened, and, when we closed our inquiries, the advantage, as we have before stated, was decidedly in favor of the seller. The demand was renewed at the opening of the current week, but the want of a supply has been a great drawback to operations. Prices during this period have gradually improved, but the largest advance has been within the past two days, which is to be attributed to the want of stock. The advance has been fully ½c during the period under review. The receipts since our lest foot up 3668 bales, and the sales in the same time reach 2953 bales, only 323 bales of which have been sold within the past two days. The transactions comprise, viz: 29 bales, at 6; 14 at 7; 36 at 7⅛; 18 at 8; 7 at 8¼; 74 at 8½; 84 at 8¾; 52 at 9; 72 at 9¼; 121 at 9½; 59 at 9¾; 131 at 10; 88 at 10⅛; 8 at 10¼; 232 at 10½; 64 at 10¾; 475 at 10⅞; 376 at 11; 271 at 11¼; 40 at 11⅜; 286 at 11½; 15 at 11⅝, and 165 bales at 11¾c. We quote Low Middling, nominal; Middling to Strict Middling, 11¼@11½, and Good Middling to Middling Fair, 11¾@12c. We have again to report a very fair demand for the qualities classed under the head of Logg Cotton. The demand has been freely met, and the advantage was rather in favor of the buyer—the extremes, however, of the last week have been sustained.

Rice.—The Rice market has been rather quiet this week, and the receipts, which comprise 2920 tierces, have only in part been sold. Prices have fluctuated according to the daily demand, but no positive decline decline can be said to have been established on the prices current when we made up our previous report. The transactions have ranged from $2⅝ to $3¾; but the bulk of the sales were made within the range of 2¾@$3 ℔ hundre.

Rough Rice.—The receipts since our last reach some 53,000 bushels, which have been sent to mill.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C. Jan. 12

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Truxillo, Mulligan, fm Port au Prince, to master.

Schr Emblem, Pigott, fm Santee, to master.

Stmr Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, fm Fayetteville, to A E Hall.

Stmr Kate McLaurin, Evans, fm Fayetteville, to Clark & Turlington.

Stmr Sun, Rush, fm Fayetteville, to Clark & Turlington.

ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Brig Rolerson, Crowell, fm Boston, to T C & B G Worth.

CLEARED TO-DAY.

Brig Webster Kelly, Heagan, for Boston, by Hathaway & co.

Brig Wabash, Bigley, for Havana, by Hathaway & co.

Schr W A Ellis, Nichols, for NYork, by A D Cazaux.

Schr Ben, Hickman, for NYork, by E Murray & co.

Stmr Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A E Hall.

Stmr Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Clark & Turlington.

List of Vessels in Port, Jan. 12, 1860.

BARKS.

Jno Benson, Gardner, ldg Porto Rico, C H Dudley.
Emblem, Hamilton, dis,.....Adams, Bro & co.

BRIGS.

Rolerson, Crowell, dis, T C & B G Worth.
Truxillo, Mulligan, dis,.....Master.
Webster Kelly, Heagan, rdy Bost, Hathaway & co.
Wabash, Bigley, rdy Cuba, " "
E F Newton, Williams, wtg,...G C & W J Munro.
Almore, ——, ldg W. Indies,...Kidder & Martin.
Isadora, Head, repg,.....Anderson & Savage.
Chimborazo, Small, ldg Cuba, Adams, Bro & co.
Henry, Bates, dis,..... " "
Marcia, Harriman, ldg W Indies,.....W M Harriss.
Lone Star, (Br) Cutter, dis, J & D McRae & co.

SCHOONERS.

Empire, Reed,.....Kidder & Martin.
Hattie Annie, Orcutt, ldg WI, J & D McRae & co
Geo E Prescott, Pendleton, ldg Boston,.....Master
E C Felter, Sellia, ldg Spain....Adams, Bro & co.
W A Ellis, Nichols, rdy NYork,.....A D Cazaux.
F Satterly, Cooper, ldg " ..... " "
D C Hulse, Conklin, ldg " ..... " "
A Burgess, Fritzinger, wtg, Stokley & Oldham.
T A Ward, Hoff, ldg Medit., Harriss & Howell.
G R Dixon, Wilson, repg,..... " "
Arcade, Banks, wtg,.....J A Willard.
Ben, Hickman, rdy NYork,.....E Murray & co.
Myrover, Hughes, ldg NYork, T C & B G Worth.
Louisiana, Mitchell, ldg Balt, " "
Jos Marsh, wtg,.....Hathaway & co.

Special Notices.

CEMETERY COMPANY MEETING.

☞ THE Annual Meeting of the Lot-holders in Wilmington Cemetery, will be held at my office, on Monday night next, January 14th, at 7½ o'clock.

A. A. BROWN,
jan 11-3t Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

☞ PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, will please call and settle to the 1st of January, 1861.

B. F. ARRINGTON.
Wilmington, January 9th, 1861. jan 9-3t
Journal copy 3 times.

NOTICE.

☞ ALL persons are hereby cautioned against interfering, in any manner, with the hull, materials, or cargo, of the British ship EMMA, wrecked near Federal Point.

jan 11-tf J. & D. McRAE & CO., Ag'ts.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—The popularity acquired by this truly invaluable medicine is as extended as it is richly merited. If the tens of thousands of scrofulous ulcers which have been cicatrized and permanently healed by this extraordinary antiseptic, had each a tongue, a chorus of testimony would attest its efficacy, not only in scrofula, and all external manifestations of disease, but in dyspepsea, bilious complaints, general debility, and the various internal disorders in which it afford speedy and lasting relief. jan 11-6t

GILHAM'S MANUAL.

BY Major William Gilham, Virginia Military Institute.

CONTENTS.

Article 1st.—Army Organization—Organization of Infantry—Organization of Cavalry—Organization of Field Artillery.—The Staff.
Ayticle 2d—Arms and Ammunition;
Article 3d—School of the Soldier;
Article 4th—School of the Company;
Article 5th—Target Practice;
Article 6th—School of the Battalion;
Article 7th—School of the Trooper;
Article 8th—School of the Troop;
Article 9th—School of the Squadron;
Article 10th—Evolutions of the Regiment;
Article 11th—Light Artillery Tactics;
Article 12th—Honors paid by Troops, to the President, Governor, Generals, &c.;
Article 13th—Duties of Captains, Companies—Duties in Camps, Garrisons, &c.
Article 14th—The Staff;
Article 15th—Battles;
Article 16th—Courts Martial;
Article 17th—Music, Reville, Tattoo, &c;
Appendix—The Articles of War.

The whole in one handsome volume of 743 pp. Price $2,50. Book forwarded on receipt of price. 50 copies received this morning, per Express, at WHITAKER'S New Book Store, Market st., bet. Jas. Dawson's and Wilkinson's.

jan 8

"THE FIRST AND THE LAST."

THIS SAYING was exemplified in the course of North Carolina, as regarded her action in the days of the Revolution. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, signed by Ephraim Howard, and others, was the first public assertion of the right of a State or colony to be free—to secede; and North Carolina was the last to ratify the articles of confederation between, and forming these United States! Thus, quick and prompt to resist and repel aggression, she was slow to delegate away any of the powers vested in her. The Inimitable CASSIDEY has also just received 10,000 Sweet Oranges, which he is offering at the unprecedentedly low prices of $1.25 a $1.50 per hundred, at the Rendezvous. jan 8

CONSIGNEES of 10 hhds. Bacon and 20 bbls. Pork, marked diamond H., per schr Louisiana, from Baltimore, will please make themselves known at the office of the undersigned, to-day

jan 8 T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

HEALTHFUL EXERCISE, is necessary to a long and happy life. Let the girls buy Trundling Hoops—the boys small axes, of CASSIDEY, and take plenty of exercise these cool mornings.

dec 1

LEAVEN--LEAVEN--LEAVEN.

LEAVEN, LEAVEN, LEAVEN, LEAVEN. Try it—Try it—Try it—Try it, at

WORTH & DANIEL'S.

jan 8

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who are indebted for Groceries, Provisions, &c., either by note or account, to the late firm of Wilson & Williams, and whose accounts are long since due, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or such accounts will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

JAMES WILSON.
jan 1 No. 5 Market street.

BOOKS FOR ALL.

THE North Carolina Form Book—Cantwell's Justice, or Swan's Revised Freedley's Legal Adviser, at Kelley