

The Daily Herald.

A. M. WOODLIF, Editor and Proprietor.

TOWN PRINTER.

Rates of Advertising.

Table with columns for 'ONE SQUARE' and 'ONE LINE', listing rates for various durations from 1 day to 1 year.

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WILMINGTON, Saturday Evening, February 23, 1861.

Immediate Secession Candidates.

Hon. W. S. Ashe, Robert H. Cowan, Esq.

FOR THE CONVENTION.

Remember to vote for a Convention as well as for delegates.

One box will be opened for the deposit of tickets for "Convention," and "No Convention," and another for tickets for delegates.

We hoist the names of Messrs. Ashe and Cowan today, as immediate secession candidates for this County.

We do not cloak matters under proxy names. We do not call them "Southern Rights" candidates or the like.

We are most happy to see that it has not been made a party question on either side.

We hope the only parties known in this contest will be the immediate secession party and the Union party.

We do not think the Southern States intend to return to the Union, and we think the true interests of North Carolina are with them.

If they remain out we do not think North Carolina ought to stay in for any compromise.

We call upon all men who have been waiting for "justice" at the hands of their Black Republican enemies to rise up from the posture of compromise, and to demand for equality and rights have been alike spurned.

They are threatened with war, and subjugation. Will they continue to lie under these circumstances? Forbid it spirit of liberty and manhood!

We received the following dispatch from Senator Dingman yesterday afternoon.

His opportunity of forming a correct opinion as to the probability of any possible settlement ought to be very good.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1861.

To the Editor of the Herald:—Neither Crittenden nor his equivalent will be adopted.

North Carolina must decide either to help Lincoln, to secede, or to join the Southern Confederacy.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Constable Election.

At the election for Constables in the Upper and Lower Divisions of the town of Wilmington, held on yesterday, the following was the vote:

UPPER DIVISION.

John Uley, 234

J. M. Williams, 225

W. F. Fetterly, 148

LOWER DIVISION.

B. H. Williams, 205

H. H. Williams, 162

W. F. Fetterly, 75

Messrs. Uley and Williams in the Upper, and Biddle and Hawkins in the Lower Division, were elected.

There was quite a large military display here yesterday, in honor of the ever-to-be-remembered day.

The upper and lower divisions of Wilmington Militia were out under command of Col. Geo. Cantwell, and both in regard to numbers and drill, exhibited great improvement on their previous performances.

The Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt. DeRosset, were out morning and afternoon, and gave evidence of stricter discipline than usual.

Our acknowledgments are due to this fine company for a salute to the Herald Office.

The German Volunteers, Capt. Cornishen, whose full ranks and business-like manner while on duty, gave evidence both of Company pride and a proper military spirit, were also out and attracted much attention.

But, we believe, the largest Company on the street, was the Cape Fear Riflemen, Capt. Anderson, who showed sixty nine guns.

This Company have not yet obtained their uniform, but will soon be "all right" in that respect, as more than \$1000 of the money for that purpose is deposited in Bank.

It will, if you mistake not, prove a "star" Company, and will, we think, do very efficient service.

Mr. Vance and the Inauguration Ball.

We find the following note from the Hon. Z. B. Vance in the National Intelligencer of yesterday:

Hosts of Representatives, Feb. 22, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—I see that I am announced in your paper this morning as one of the managers on the part of the House, of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration Ball, on the 4th proximo.

My name was placed there without my knowledge or consent, and I have as yet been unable to ascertain by whose authority it was done.

Whilst under ordinary circumstances, I should feel flattered by the supposition that I was willing to extend any and all social courtesies to a political opponent, I have never declined any part in extending an invitation even to the first Magistrate of the Nation, when he comes with threats of war and subjugation against my section upon his lips.

Very respectfully, Z. B. VANCE.

The Emperor's Speech.

The French Chambers were opened on the 4th instant, the Emperor Napoleon commencing his speech by explaining the measures of reform which had been accorded to the Chambers, and then adverted to the industrial and commercial affairs of the country, and to the economic results of the treaty of commerce, England, and projected treaties with other countries.

He said that, notwithstanding the great reduction in duties, the budget presents a balance without any addition to the imposts or to the public credit. On foreign affairs he spoke as follows:

"As regards the exterior I have endeavored to prove, in my relations with foreign powers, that France sincerely desires peace, and that, without the necessity of a legitimate influence, she does not pretend to interfere in any place where her interests are not concerned; and, finally, that if she sympathizes with all that is great and noble she does not hesitate to condemn every thing that is unworthy, and to defend the right of nations.

Events, difficult to foresee, have combined in Italy to complicate a state of things already embarrassed. My Government, agreeing with the French Government, considers that the best means of obviating the greatest dangers, is to continue the course of the principle of non-intervention, which leaves each country master of its destiny, localizes questions, and prevents them from degenerating into European conflicts.

I certainly am not ignorant that this system of non-intervention, of appearing to authorize many grievous excesses. Extreme views would prefer an other course—some that France should participate in a common cause in every revolution; others that France should place herself at the head of general reaction. I will not allow myself to be diverted from my path by those opposite inducements.

It is sufficient for the great interests of the country that her rights be maintained in the quarters in which they are contested, to defend its honor wherever it may be attacked, and to afford her support where it is solicited by a just cause. It is thus that we have been able to maintain the recognition of the cessation of Savoy and Nice to the Italian provinces are now irrevocably united to France.

It is thus that to avenge our honor in the East our flag, united with that of Great Britain, has victoriously over the walls of Peking, and that the cross, emblem of civilization, again surmounts in the capital of China the temples of our religion, which have been closed for more than a century. It is thus that the French Republic, from her troops have gone to Syria, in virtue of a European convention, in order to protect the Christian against a blind fanaticism. At Rome I have considered it necessary to increase the garrison when the security of the States of the Church, and the peace of the East, were menaced by the arms of a fanaticism. I have sent my fleet to Gaeta at the moment when it seemed that it must be the last refuge of the King of Naples. After having allowed it to remain there for four months I withdrew it, and I have since then been able to maintain the peace of the East, and to protect the Christian against a blind fanaticism.

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Telegraphic News.

For the Daily Herald.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 23.

Lincoln arrived quietly and unobserved, at daylight this morning.

Some say he came in this way from fears of personal violence; others, that his presence was urged by ultra-Republicans, to defeat the liberal and enlightened decision of the Peace Congress.

SENATE—Yesterday unimportant.

The Peace Congress came to no result yesterday. There will probably be no decision until Monday.

Lincoln's presence will probably retard, if not defeat the ultimate adoption of any compromise. Yesterday was generally observed in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Richmond.

Here there was a grand military display of federal troops and volunteers, 1500 in number. Salutes were fired, flags flying, &c. &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. HALIFAX, Feb. 23.

The steamship America has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 9th inst.

Lord Palmerston stated in the British Parliament, that orders had been sent to Canada, not to give up the fugitive Anderson, at Toronto.

FROM SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, Feb. 23.

Gov. Brown yesterday seized the ship Martha J. Ward, the bark *Admiral*, and the brig *Harriet*, all belonging to citizens of New York.

They will be retained until the arms which were seized by the New York police, are delivered up by the authorities of that State.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.

Cotton.—There is but little inquiry and prices are weak. Breadstuffs quiet and prices steady.

Flour cleared steady, prices unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn quiet and steady. Richardson & Spence's circular say corn is 10 to 15 lower.

Provisions steady. Rosin dull, all qualities slightly declined. Spts. Turp. firm. Rice dull. Carolina 21 a 24s. Consols 91 3/4.

NEW YORK MARKETS. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

Cotton firm, sales of 4500 bales. Upland Middling 11 1/2. Flour firm. Wheat firm. Corn firm. Naval Stores steady.

THE WAR FEELING IN LOUISIANA. BATON ROUGE, Feb. 19.—Since Mr. Lincoln's late speech, forbidding a coercion policy, war is deemed inevitable. No apprehensions are felt of the conflict in the South.

On the first demonstration by the Lincoln government, the provisional government will send immediately a large army to the North. The South will never wait to be invaded.

One hundred thousand dollars were asked for to-day in the Legislature to put the forts on the Mississippi in complete defense.

An appropriation bill, amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars, passed the House.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS. NORFOLK, Feb. 21.—The U. S. steamer *Germania* is soon to be taken from the dry dock, supposed to be fitted out immediately for Pensacola.

The cutter *Dobbin* arrived to-day from Baltimore, to take the place of the *Duane*, which is to be repaired.

REJECTION BY THE SENATE OF MR. BLACK'S NOMINATION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate in Executive session to-day refused to confirm Mr. Black's nomination as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.