The Daily Berald.

A. M. WADDELL, - - Editor and Proprietor.

TOWN PRINTER.

WILMINGTON. Thursday Evening, March 7, 1861.

The Election.

Patience is a virtue which ought to characterize the people of North Carolina in an eminent degree, for they are called upon to exercise it so often that, unless they are very poor scholars. they must be imbued with its very spirit. Some people rall it by a different name, but, after all, it may be that the slowness with which news is circulated among the people has a great deal to do with the formation of their character. We heard there was a man in town the other day from a neighboring County who, when something was said about secession, remarked that he supposed that idea had been abandoned long ago: that nobody would carry out that threat, to be sure; and, when asked "what he thought about South Carolina for instance," he said he didn't know anything particu lar about that State-that he hadn't been to town in three months, and hadn't heard anything from there! He was utterly lost in amazement when he learned that not only South Carolina had seceded, but that a new government had been formed at the South. We do not mention this as a specimen by any means. We think it is rather an unusual case; but in a State where the people vote upon a question according to its shape three weeks before the election, it is hardly to be supposed that they will do themselves justice during a revolutionary period, when the scene shifts daily, and sometimes hourly.

The result of the election in this State is not yet known, and cannot be correctly estimated until the wote is counted. But we may safely say that a considerable majority of Union men are elected, and we think if a Convention is called, (as we have said several times heretofore, these Union men will be compelled to vote for secession as a matter of necessity. Lincoln's inaugural address has changed the circumstances under which they were elected. We do not believe that may man who was in favor of the Union under any and all circumstances has been elected. We do not think that there is one man elected who would be willing for North Carolina to remain heutral in case coercion is attempted views, that no State upon its own mere motion by Lincoln; He has declared that to be this can lawfully get out of the Union." Yet Mr. policy, and therefore, if a Convention assembles, we expect to see the "Union" men cordially co-operating with the secessionists for resistance to such tyranny, and for the honor and independente of North Carolina,

We have received the Historical Magazine and Motes and Queries for March, which contains as t sual a great variety of curious and valuable historical information. Among other documents relating to the American Revolution, the following letter of Gen. Green, is worthy of attention because of its peculiar appositeness to the present chronic state of indifference to the present Revolution, which seems to exist among some of the descendants of those to whom Gen. Davidson appealed

CAMP BEATTY'S FORD, January 31st 1781 Sin: The enemy are laying on the opposite determined to penetrate the country. Genl. Davidson in orms he has called again and again for the people to turn out and defend their country. The innstention to his call and the backwardness of the people is unaccountable. Providence has blessed the American arms with signal success in the defeat of Tarlton and the surprise of George Town by Col. Lee with his Legion. If after these advantages you neglect to take the field and suffer the enemy to over run the country you will deserve the miseries ever insepara-

Let me conjure you my countrymen to fly to arms and repair to Head Quarters without loss of time and bring with you ten days provisions. You have everything that is dear and valuable at stake, if you will not face the approaching danger your country is inevitably lost. On the contrary if you repair to arms and confine yourselves to the duties of the field Lord Cornwallis must be certainly ruined. The Continental army is marching with all possible despatchofrom Peedee tothis place. But without your aid their arrival will be of no consequence

> Your Humble Servant NAT GREEN

THE TROOP SHIP FOR INDIA. - A London letter thus describes a "novel troop-ship," intended for India, which has just been constructed in England and made an experimental trip in the river Thanies

"At the first glance it seemed as if a crystal palace a rift on an iceberg were making its way hugh the fog. High up in air glimmered a cass of blue, yellow, and red framing, by two huge semicircles in which, with a have dark like the liquid which Father Thames pour's down to the ocean. Four gigantic funns reared their heads from above this mass of varied coloring. Presenting a card of invitation, we stepped on board this extraordinary structure, and our guide and friend informed us that the vessel on which we stood was one of the new troop ships ordered by the Indian Government for navigating the rivers of the Eastern empire. The ship is upwards of 3,900 tons measurement, is 377 feet long, and 46 ft. broad, and is propelled by paddle-wheels and by a pair of engines of 255 horse power. The hull is only three feet above the water, but the 'deck-houses' rise two stories high from bow to stern, and are supplied with warm or cold air, as may be dedation to no less than 800 officers and men. The great extent, by the opinions of the member that this thip is to be dispatched to the river Indus, to sail on the placid waters above Hyderabad. It will not, in ordinary ship-fashion, sail across Alle ocea. to its destination, but will be packed up in boxes and conveyed as fuggage

A Tasy QUESTION FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Our recen advices from Montgemery contain the intelligence that Hon. A. B. Roman, of Louisiana; Hor. Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia, and Hon. John Forsyth, of Alabama, have been ap- dred. pointed by the Southern Congress Commissioners to proceed to Washington and settle, if posgovernments in relation to the distribution of

This is a grand opportunity for a display that much vaunted Jacksonian grit, which, it republican organs, the country has been led to expect from the new administration. The principle has been broadly laid down by the republican party and its representative head that the South, Jeing in a state of revolution, is necessarily in a state of rebellion. This being the case, there three Commissioners, first, must have the courage to go to Washington and run the risk of the reception which may there await them, If not, they are unworthy of the people and in v represent. Second, if President Lincoln cast is out his policy and has pluck in proportion to his inches, he must have every one of these gentlemen arrested on the spot for treason. indicted, tried and hung on Capitol Hill. Let him fail to do this, and he stultifies hieself and party. They will be in Washington in a few Natch and pray !- N. Y. Herald.

The Sti Louis Democrat, the organ of the Blairs, divors the enabling act" to take in New Mexico as a State. Its reasoning is, that no slavery can go there, and that the Mexicans there are really against slavery.

The Press on Lincoln's Inaugural. [From the Baltimore Sun, 5th'inst.]

THE INAUGURAL .- Mr. Lincoln yesterday addressed a large concourse of the people, from the east front of the capitol, at Washington, previous to the administration of the oath which installed him into the office of President of the United States. This address has been looked to with intense anxiety from all parts of the country, as likely to foreshadow the policy of the government in his hands who has been, unhappily, chosen to represent a sectional party of the Northern States. And now that the address is before the people, we have only the realization of all that we had anticipated. As a thing for the occasion, it is neither better nor worse than we expected, for from such a source the country has nothing to expect, good, bad or indifferent. What may come at any time from a party of one idea, and no national principles, it is impossible

The inaugural, as a whole, breathes the spirit of mischief. It has only a conditional conservatism-that is, the lack of ability or some inexpediency to do what it would. It assumes despotic authority, and intimates the design to exercise that authority to any extent of war and bloodshed, qualified only by the withholding of the requisite means to the end by the American people. And this declaration is no sooner made than the quailing protest is advanced that it shall not be construed as a menace. The fact is as oldly stated as such a man as Lincoln dared to do it, that if the North will sustain him he will

coerce and subjugate the South. The argumentation of the address is puerile. Indeed, it has no quality entitled to the dignity of an argument. It is a shaky specimen of special pleading, by way of justifying the unrighteous character and deeds of that fanaticism which. lifted into power, may be guilty, as it is capable, of any atrocities. A single fact set forth in the document, as the basis of a remark on the perpetuity of the Union, is untrue. It is asserted that the "Union is much older than the Constitution:" whereas the Union had no existence until the constitution was ratified by New Hampshire on the 21st June, 1788, being the ninth State which approved it, and so gave vitality to the Union and the Constitution at the same moment. The Union which had previously existed was at an end; and Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island, which subsequently ratified the Constitution, were perfectly free to remain independent sovereignties, had they chosen to do so, to this day. No Union, therefore, existed which included these States when the Constitution was ratified; and Rhode Island remained out of the Union until the 29th May, 1790, nearly two years after the Union and Constitution were formed and established.

Mr. Lincoln is particularly emphatic on the Union, and constantly asserts its perpetuity, and seems to contend for its indestructibility under any circumstances; but while asserting the power of the majority, (a power which he does not represent,) he brings forward nothing but opinions on which to base the action he proposes. And with a complacency characteristic enough, he exclaims: "It follows, from these Lincoln never points to a single line in the constitution or laws which verifies the lawlessness of the act. It only follows from his views-and this is the whole law of black republicanism .-It consists of opinion and views, in violation first of the rights of citizenship, and then of the rights

The language of the inaugural clearly foreshadows the coercive policy of Mr. Lincoln's republicanism. Whether it is for his own vindication with the ultra republicans, or indicates decidedthe future action of the administration we shall speedily learn. The fact is recorded that Mr. Lincoln designs to use the power of the government to "hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts." This language applies directly and unmistakably to the seceded States, and enunciates war with the Confederate States of America as plainly as language can do it. There is no misunderstanding this, and the issue is at hand. Perhaps it is better so -not the war but the culmination of the issuewhich might, and should have been in peace .side of the river and from every appearance seem It will be observed that while asserting power

and purpose which could not possibly be exerted and fulfilled but in war, the speaker most disingenuously affects a conciliatory and bloodless The true construction of this peculiarity of style is very simple. It proposes to the States and people put under the ban of black repurblicanism, and exposed to the "irrepressible conflict," submission-unconditional submission to the enemy in power, with the alternative of war and subjugation. Conceal it as we may, this is the tone and tenor of the inaugural .-Whether it is designed to be so understood, without qualification, it is impossible to say. Our readers are as capable of judging what the language of such a man or such a party means, as

The remarks of Mr. Lincoln on the action, character and decisions of the Supreme Court are as thoroughly subversive of the settled policy of this government as the practice of the party is court on constitutional questions are held to be of little value. An opinion is merely of weight announce :" in a particular case; and the decisions of the court are liable to be reversed. In all this we have the intimation that no settled policy is to be derived henceforth from the decisions of the Supreme Court.

The inaugural closes with a series of vague and unmeaning professions of concern for the welfare of the country; a comparison of results and consequences between union and disunion: a suggestion in favor of a convention of the States to amend the constitution; (a proposition safe enough under such circumstances as preclude the possibility of any amendment acceptable and assuring to the South.)

Unhappily, we can find in the message only hat prevailing disunionism which is the animating spirit of black republicanism-that disunionism which insists upon the humiliation and submission of the South to the most degrading affiliation with, and service of a party who has inaugurated against her institutions an "irrepressible conflict." There is no Union spirit in the address; it is sectional and mischievous, and studiously withholds any sign of recognition of that equality of the States upon which union can alone be maintained. If it means what it says, it is the knell and requiem of the Union, and the death of hope.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION .- A Washington letter writer says It is stated in Presidential circles that Mr sired, by a series of fans driven by steam. These | Lincoln will inaugurate a new system in regard deck houses; which are covered with awnings on to cabinet consultations. Heretofore it has been light iron frmework, give comfortable accommo- the custom of the President to be governed, to a ship draws only two feet water, so as to be able the cabinet, as shown by their votes; but Mr. to pass with perfect safety over the shoals com- Lincoln has plainly intimated that under his mon to givers. She is provided with two pairs administration no votes will be taken in the cabinct, and that he will, after having consulted with it, take the responsibility of carrying out standing her great length, the big vessel is brolt his line of policy irrespective of their opinions. round very quickly in a small circle. We learn The cabinet, he says, must be a unit, and, if possible, he will descend to the details of every. Sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from department to carry out his measures. He takes the office of publication and not exceeding 12 Jackson for his model, and we may expect lively times before the cabinet are warm in their seats if he carries out his crude ideas.

The jam at the hotels continues. Will rd today dined fifteen hundred; National, one thousand : Brown's, five hundred ; Kirkwood's, three hundred: Clay's, three hundred: Clarendon, three hundred; Washington House, three hun-

Senator Seward has taken for four years the Washington Club House, directly opposite the sible, the difficulties which exist between the two White House, on Lafayette Square, for his private residence. It has been closed since the Sickles tragedy, but will now be refltted for the immediate occupancy of the new Secretary of

The inundation of Northern politicians continues unabated. No less than twenty-seven Governors and ex-Governors, and ex-Senators and ex-Congressmen without number, are now here. The hotels and lodging houses are crowded to suffocation, and a general bundling up has be-

come necessary. The amount of toadyism exhibited at Willard's to the Presidential family and suite is fairly sickening. Mr. Lincoln himself continues unaffected by the disgusting servility and sycophancy showered upon him. But some of those that came with him are swelling with conceit at a three ounces. fearful rate.

DEATH OF MRS. F. A. Tradewell,-We regret to state that this lady, whose calamity we notice a few days since, expired yesterday from the effects. She leaves a large circle of ardent friends and devoted relations. The accident, with its sad termination, is among the most lamented that has ever occurred in our city .-South Carolinian.

To Amend the "4th Section" of an Act, entitled "An Act for the better regulation of Pilotage on the Cape Fear River and Bars"—ratified the 7th day of February, 1859.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the mathematical for the Atherese and the state of the st enacted by the authority of the same, That the 4th Section of an Act entitled an Act for the better regulation of Pilotage on the Cape Fear River and Bars"-ratified the 7th day of February, 1859, be amended by striking out all the words in said section after the words, "in the following manner, viz'": and insert the words, "for every vessel over either of the bars or inlets of the Cape Fear River, drawing six feet water and under seven feet, eight dollars; for every vessel drawing seven feet water, and under eight feet, nine dollars and fifty cents; for every vessel drawing eight feet water and under nine feet, ten dollars and fifty cents; for every vessel drawing nine feet water and under ten feet, twelve dollars; for every vessel drawing ten feet water and under eleven feet, thirteen dollars and fifty cents : for every vessel drawing eleven feet water and under twelve feet, sixteen dollars and fifty cents; for every vessel drawing twelve feet water and under thirteen feet, twenty dollars; for every vessel drawing thirteen feet water and under fourteen feet, twenty-five dollars; for every vessel drawing fourteen feet water and under fifteen feet, thirty dollars; for every vessel drawing sixteen feet and over, forty dollars. For every vessel from Smithville to Wilmington, or vice versa, drawing six feet water and under seven feet, nine dollars; for every vessel drawing seven feet water and under eight feet, ten dollars and fifty cents; for every vessel drawing eight feet water and under nine feet, eleven dollars and fifty cents; for every vessel drawing nine feet water and under ten feet, thirteen dollars; for every vessel drawing ten feet water and under eleven feet, fourteen dollars and fifty cents; for every vessel drawing eleven feet water and under twelve feet, seventeen dollars and fifty cents; for every vessel drawing twelve feet water and under thirteen feet, twenty-one dollars; for every vessel drawing thirteen feet water and under fourteen feet, twenty-six dollars; for every vessel drawing fourteen feet water and under fifteen feet, thirty-one dollars; for every vessel drawing fifteen feet water and under sixteen feet, thirtysix dollars; for every vessel drawing sixteen feet water and over seventeen feet, forty-one dollars. For every vessel from Five Fathom Hole to Wilmington, and vice versa, drawing six feet and under seven feet, seven dollars; for every vessel drawing seven feet water and under eight feet, eight dollars; for every vessel drawing eight feet water, and under nine feet, nine dollars : for every vessel drawing nine feet water and under ten feet, ten dollars; for every vessel drawing ten feet water and under eleven feet, eleven dollars and seventy-five cents: for every ressel drawing eleven feet of water and under twelve feet, fourteen dollars; for every vessel drawing twelve feet water and under thirteen feet, fifteen dollars and fifty cents; for every vessel drawing thirteen feet water and under fourteen feet, nineteen dollars and seventy-five cents; for every vessel drawing fourteen feet water and under fifteen feet, twenty-three doldrawing fifteen feet water and under sixteen | ply was: feet, twenty-six dollars; for every vessel drawing sixteen feet water and over, twenty-nine dollars. And the pilotage from Smithville to Brunswick, or from Brunswick to Wilmington, or vice versa, shall be one half the pilotage from Smithvilie to Wilmington, and the pilotage from Smithville to Five Fathom Hole, from Five Fathom Hole to Brunswick, from Brunswick to Campbell's Island, and from Campbell's Island to Wilmington, or vice versa, one fourth of the pilotage from Smithville to Wilmington, Prorided that vessels of sixty tons burthen owned by citizens of this State, shall not be required to

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all Acts or risions of this Act, be and the same are hereby

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this Act be in force from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 23d day of February, A. D., 1861. WM. T. DORCH, S. H. C.

HENRY T. CLARK, S. S. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Office of Secretary-of-State. I, Rufus H. Page, Secretary-of-State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certi-

fy that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office. Given under my hand this 5th day of March,

RUFUS H. PAGE. Secretary-of-State.

From the Montgomery Advertiser. Rates of Postage in the Confederate States of America.

For the convenience of our readers and the public generally, we have prepared the following simplified statement of the rates of postage under the act of the Congress of the Confederate. States of America adopted on the 21st February, 1861. It must be borne in mind that the act is hostile to its perpetuity. The decisions of the to go into effect "from and after such period as the Postmaster General may, by proclamation,

RATES OF POSTAGE. Between places within the Confederate States of America.

Single letters not exceeding a half-ounce in

For any distance under 500 miles, 5 cents; For any distance over 500 miles, 10 cents; An additional single rate for each additional Drop letters 2 cents each;

In the foregoing cases the postage to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes. Advertised letters 2 cents each ON PACKAGES.

Containing other than printed or written mater-money packages are included in this class: To be rated by weight as letters are rated and to be charged double the rates of postage on letters, to wit

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half-ounce or less: For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half-ounce or less In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamp-

ON NEWSPAPERS Sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding 3 ounces in weight:

Within the State where published. Weekly paper 64 cents per quarter; Semi-weekly paper, 13 cents per quarter Tri-weekly paper, 194 cents per quarter; Daily paper, 39 cents per quarter; In all cases, the postage to be paid quarterly

advance, at the offices of the subscribers. Without the State where published Weekly paper, 18 cents per quarter; Semi-weekly paper, 26 cents per quarter ; Tri-weekly paper, 39 cents per quarter ; Daily paper, 78 cents per quarter: In all cases, the postage to be paid quarterly advance at the offices of the subscribers.

ON PERIODICALS ounces in weight; Within the State where published. Monthly, 3 cents per quarter or 1 cent for each

number. for each number. An additional cent each number for every additional ounce, or less beyond the first 11 ounces. Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce. In all cases, the postage to be paid quarterly

advance at the offices of subscribers. Without the State Published. Not exceeding 11 ounces in weight: Monthly 6 cts per quarter or 2 cts for each

number. Semi-Monthly 12 cts per quarter, or 2 cts for each unmber. Two cts additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 11 onnces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 ets an ounce. In all cases, the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the offices of the subscribers. ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, each circular not sealed, handbill and engraving, not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, 2 cts for any distance; 2 cts additional for each additional ounce or less beyond the first In all cases, the postage to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE. The following persons only are entitled to the franking privilege, and in all cases strictly confined to "OFFICIAL BUSINESS" Post Master General.

His Chief Clerk. Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. Deputy Post Masters.

Of all the charms dear woman wears, Of all the charms dear woman wears,
Of all her manly traps and snares,
For real effect there's naught compares
With a truly pretty bonnet;
For when or wherever you chance to meet
One that is perfectly modest and neat,
You may depend 'tis a proof complete
That the head has more in than on it.

No matter whether she's pretty or not, How much or how little money she's got, Whether she lives in a mansion or cot, 'Tis a fact, depend upon it;
The woman to make a man happy thro' life,
To make a model mother and wife,
Is one who, scorning this milliner strife, Wears a plain and tasteful bonnet.

Now, a bonnet of genuine beauty and grace, Worn on the head in its proper place, Shadowing faintly the wearer's face, " Is the thing for a song or a sonnet; But one of these gay and gaudy things, Made up of rainbows and butterfly wings, A mixture of flowers, ribbons and strings, Is dreadful, depend upon it.

A vulgar mass of "fuss and feather." A little of everything thrown together, As if by a touch of windy weather, A wretched conglomeration-A sort of a cup to catch the hair, Leaving the head to "go it bare," A striking example of "Nothing to wear, Is this bonnet abomination.

It makes a woman look brazen and bold, Assists her in catching nothing but cold, It is bad on the young, absurd on the old And deforms what it ought to deck; For, look at her face, no bonnet is there, See, at the side it hangs by a hair-View it behind, and you will declare That the creature has broken her neck! No matter where you may chance to be,

No matter how many women you see, A promiscuous crowd or a certain she, You may fully depend upon it, That a gem of the very rarest kind, A thing most difficult to find, A pet for which we long have pined, Is a perfect "love of a bonnet."

Bits of Literary Gossip.

TALLEYRAND'S BREVITZ-ANECDOTE OF KEAN. The London Spectator has a genial review of Rev. James Pycroft's "Ways and Words of Men of Letters," a new English book, which is styled a sort of literary plum pudding, compounded by an expert caterer," the ingredients being of excellent quality, well mixed and toothsome .-Mr. Pycroft laments that so many good things have been hidden from the public since the pubication of D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," and proceeds to correct the omission .-The following is an extract from his pages : The poet Rogers used to tell a story of the revity of Talleyrand's correspondence; for once lady wrote to him in high-flown terms of grief, informing him of the death of her husband, and

the only answer was : " Helas, Madame!" "Votre affectionne, etc.,

TALLEYRAND." "In less than a year the same lady wrote that lars and twenty-five cents; for every vessel | she had married again, to which the laconic re-

> " Oh, oh, Madame! Votre affectionne, etc.,

" TALLEYRAND. Equally laconic, and more kindly, were the letters that passed between Garrick's widow and Edmund Kean, after the old lady had seen the band was matchless: "My dear sir: You can't | icty, and presented them with whatever of abilplay Abel Drugger. Yours very faithfully, C. Garrick." "My dear Madam: I know it. Yours very faithfully, Edmund Kean." Speaking of errors of the press, Mr. Pycroft relates a conversation he had with a printer :

clauses of Acts, coming in conflict with the pro- eyesight of our hard-worked and half-blinded reader of proofs; for I am ashamed to say that we utterly ruined one poet through a ridiculous Indeed, and what was the unhappy line?"

"Why, sir, the poet intended him to say. " See the pale martyr in a sheet of fire; instead of which he made him say. " See the pale martyr with his shirt on fire. Of course, the reviewers made the most of a

field of literature."

Mr. Pycroft notices as one of the most singucal, the passage quoted by Dr. Johnson in his dictionary as an authority, under the verb "to sit,"-"Asses are ye that sit in judgment (Judges v. 10.)" The verse is: "Speak, ye that ride on white asses, ye that sit in judgment, and walk by the way.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY. - There are persons visited at certain periods of their lives by such a series of misfortune that it is hard for them not to believe in spells, or what the Italians call jet-

About three weeks ago, Mr. Joseph B. Aucoin, respectable citizen of Plattenville, missed one of his children, six years old. He immediately went for it all about his premises, and finally discovered it drowned in the well of his house.

Six or seven days after this sad accident, another child of the same family fell into a large earthenware cistern full of rain water, and would passing by, had not seen it in time to take him

The very next afternoon, some one having had coin keeps his corn, and where he had, on the his, found with horror a third child of this unfortunate gentlemen, stretched on the floor, in a he was picking an ear of corn, thrown down, bitten to death, and torn to pieces. The dog was killed on the spot, and poor Mr. Aucoin is entirely disconsolate. - New Orleans Picayune,

AN EDITORIAL FAMILY .- Mr. Willis writes to the Home Journal "My father, whom I had the happiness of seeing in Boston, (with health and faculties unimpaired, at the age of eighty-two,) showed me a set of professional triplets in our family records, the mention of which will not be uninteresting to you. His father, Nathaniel Willis, was the publisher and editor of three papers in his life time-the Independent Chronicle, published in Boston, the Potomac Guardian, published in Martinsburg, Virginia, and the Scioto Gazette, published in Ohio. He himself, (Nathaniel Willis, my father,) started the three papers so well known—the Eastern Argus, published in Portland, the Boston Recorder and Youth's Companion, both published in Boston. The three with which my own name has been connected will already have occurred to you-

cle, the professional tripod, for each of us has, at least, the requisite number of legs !" BRIGADIER-GENERAL BRAUREGARD .- An official order from the War Department of South Carolina introduces and installs in command Brigadier-General Beauregard, of Louisiana, who has been appointed and assigned to this station by the "Confederate" authorities. General Beauregard is favorably known to many Carolinians who served with him in Mexico, where he earn-Semi-monthly, 6 cents per quarter or 1 cent | ed his laurels. He was a cadet of 1834, and began service in the Engineers in 1838. His brevet as Captain was acquired by gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and in less than a month he earned the brevet of Major at Chepul-

the Mirror, the Corsair and the Home Journal,

If our name does not amount to a Delphic Ora-

This accomplished and distinguished officer was also a class-mate at West Point of Major Trapier. He has not only acquired fame as general officer, but a high reputation as an engineer, and during his service in the United States Army has gained the confidence of the whole country. General Beauregard is in the 44th year of his age .- Charleston Courier.

SERENADE TO MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS .- The wife of the Southern President, Mrs. Jefferson Davis. arrived in this city a few days ago, on her way to join her husband at Montgomery. She is still here, having concluded to stop a few days at the residence of her father, Major Howell, on Apollo street. On Saturday, notwithstanding the rain, the Louisiana Guards' Battalion, under Major Todd, turned out and visited the lady, and complimented her with a military serenade. Mrs. Davis appeared, and returned, in a few appropriate words, her thanks for the honor paid to her husband in this manner; and when she concluded, she presented to the soldiers a beautiful bouquet, with ribbon streamers of red, white, blue and yellow-the colors of the flag of Louisiana. Mrs. Davis is a most amiable and accomplished lady, and will soon be the centre of a circle of brilliancy and fashion at Montgomery, such as the South only can produce.—New Orleans Crescent, Feb. 25.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

For the Daily Herald. From Texas.

IMMENSE MAJORITY FOR SECESSION! NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1861 .- The people of Texas have ratified the act of secession by from 40,000 to 45,000 majority. It is reported that Governor Houston has resigned.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Mch. 7. Hon, Mr. Reagan, of Texas, has been appoint. ed Postmaster-General of the Confederate States.

From Arkansas. LOUISVILLE, March 7. Advices from Arkansas state that the Conven-

tion have elected Union officers by six majority. From Richmond. RICHMOND March 7th.

The business before the Convention is unim-

portant. No report by the Committee on Fede-

ral Relations

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 7th. Crittenden's nomination as a Judge of the Supreme Court has not yet been presented for confirmation. The delay is said to be caused by fears of his rejection, by the combined votes of abolitionists and secessionists.

The Commissioners from the Confederate States have arrived. They will wait on Lincoln on Tuesday. Chase accepts the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 7th. Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales. Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn steady mixed 56 a 671c. new southern white 77c. Spirits turpentine steady at 36% a 374. Rosin steady. Ricesteady.

Another Speech From Mr. Lincoln. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Several hodies of citizens here from different States paid their respects to President Lincoln to-day. Prominent among them were those from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The latter, as the former had done, assembled in the East room, and, when Lincoln made his appearance, the Hon. Chas, Train briefly addressed him, saying that Massachusetts had read his inaugural and would stand by it; and from none would it expecting a letter of condolence in return; but meet with a more cordial support than from the

Old Bay State. Mr. Lincoln replied, saying, in substance, kind feeling, confidence and support of the Old 000 bales; at all the ports, 634,500 bales. Bay State. In so far as you, Mr. Chairman, have expressed, in behalf of those whom you represent, your sanction of what I have enunciated, in my Inaugural address, this is very grateful to my feelings, The subject was one of great delicacy in presenting my views at the opening of an administrrtion under the peculiar circumstances attending my entrance upon the official duties connected with the Governlatter's performance of a part in which her hus- ment. I studied all the points with great anxity and sense of justice I could bring to bear .-If it meets the approbation of our good friends in Massachusetts, I shall be exceedingly gratifled, while I hope it will meet the approbation of friends everywhere. I am thankful for the "Really," said the printer, "gentlemen expression of those who have voted with us, should not place such unlimited confidence in the and, like every other man of you, I like them

certainly as I do others. [Laughter.] As President, in the administration of the government I hope to be man enough not to know one citizen of the United States from another, (cries of "good,") nor one section from another. I shall be gratified to have the good friends of Massachusetts, and others who have thus far supported me in these national views, still to support me in carrying them out.

Mr. Lincoln excused bimself from further reblunder so entertaining to their readers, and the marks on account of pressing business, and repoor gentleman was never heard of more in the | tired | without further ceremony than a farewell

Gen. Scott and Secretary Holt were also visitlar errors, whether it be clerical or typographi- ed. To the greeting of the Pennsylvania visit-General Scott made a brief, patriotic and of every description. friendly response. Mr. Holt expressed himself honored by the vi-

sit, and regretted that the brief time he had occupied the War Department had not enabled him to do more for the country in this time of

Blockade of the Southern Ports .-- Important Notification of the English and French Governments. Washington, March 4, 1861. I learn that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has officially notified the American government

that Great Britain will not recognise a blockade of the Southern ports, unless it is thorough and effectual, and that the mere announcement of a blockade, in accordance with the Treaty of Paris, will not be recognized.

In order to make the blockade of the Southern have also perished, if a person who happily was ports thus complete, the American government must have vessels enough to blockade every port, otherwise the British government will feel themselves compelled, in accordance with their enoccasion to go to an outbuilding where Mr. Au- gagements with other Powers, to disregard the restriction and carry on their commerce with morning of that day, chained a very fine slut of | the Southern ports as if no such blockade had been announced. It is understood that it is also the intention of

pool of blood. The poor boy, only ten years M. Mercier, the French Minister, to give the old, had beeen attacked by the mad beast while same notification to the government in regard to France, and that all the European Powers, in consequence of the peculiar relations they have with the commerce of the world, will likewise take advantage of the Treaty of Paris and act in accordance with the policy adopted by the French and English governments.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N.C. March 7 ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Bark Flying Cloud, Clement, fm NYork, G Parsley & co, hay to T C & B G Worth. Schr W H Howard, Brown, fm Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin and master, naval stores and pea Schr John A Burgess, Fritzinger, fm Charleston, to Stokley & Oldham, 81 sacks rice. Schr Caroline Virginia, Douglass, fm Hyde, to J R Blossom & co, 2,900 bushels corn.

CLEARED YESTERDAY. Schr Aid, Stetson, for Boston, by T C & B G

Schr Alba, Powell, for NY, by E Murray & co. Str John Dawson, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by J T Petteway & co. Stmr Douglas, Banks, for Fayetteville, by J' Petteway & co. Stmr Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, VTC&BG Worth.

Coastwise Exports, Feb. 25 & 26. New York-Per steamer North Carolina-421 cales cotton, 591 bbls spts turdt, 503 de rosin, 500 do tar, 66 bales sheeting, 26 do varn. 805 bushels peanuts, 24 pckgs mdze. Do-Per schr Aid-529 bbls rosin, 253 bales cotton. 5 tons old iron, 40 bdls hides, 503 bushels pea nuts. 48,000 ft lumber.

Do-per schooner Alba-607 bbls spirits turpertine, 840 bbls rosin, 575 bales cotton, 1000 pushels pea nuts, 12 packages of merchandize, 12 bbls of dried fruit, 10 hhds fur, 10,000 lumber.

15,000 BUSHELS CORN. STOKLEY & OLDHAM. 500 BUSHELS NEW OATS. STOKLEY & OLDHAM. 200 BARRELS FLOUR. STOKLEY & OLDHAM. 200 BALES HAY. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM. ORN MEAL STOKLEY & OLDHAM TABLE HOMINY. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

HORSE HOMINY. STOKLEY & OLDHAM. WHEAT BRAN. STOKLEY & OLDHAM. CANDLES, BOXES Adamantine Candles,

In store, and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE. mar 6 50 BBLS. N. Y. City Mess Pork—a heavy article. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

10 half-boxes "

DIED, In Marianna, Fla., on the 8th ult., Mr Win-

LIAM B. DUSENBURY, of Lexington, N. C., aged 27 years and 1 month. The deceased was a na-tive of North Carolina, and graduated at Chapel Hill, in the year 1853. Mr. D. had been a pop ular Conductor on the North Carolina Railroad and was highly esteemed in this community. Hillsboro' Plaindealer

COMMERCIAL

Latest Dates. LIVERPOOL,..

> WILMINGTON MARKET. WILMINGTON DAILY HERALD OFFICE,

March 5, 1861. TURPENTINE .- Further sales yesterday of 60 bbls and this morning of 160 do at \$1 80 for

Yellow dip, \$1 44 for Virgin and 95 cts per bbl for Hard, per 280 lbs. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Sales yesterday of 34 bbls straight at 331 cts per gallon, and 100 N. Y.

bbls at 344 cts per gallon. Rosin,-Sales yesterday of 151 bbls No. 1, at \$1 per bbl.

TAR .- Sales this morning of 160 bbls at \$1 65 Corron.-No sales reported-market quiet.

NEWLERN, March 6 .- Turpentine-We note an advance on former quotations by yesterday's sales of 10a15c. per bbl. Sales of 900 barrels at \$2 50 for Dip and \$1 55 for Scrape. Market firm. Spirits-Sales of 15 casks at 33c. per gal. Tar-A lot of about 500 barrels on market, but

no sales reported. Cotton-Sales of a small lot of good quality at 0.65. This shows a slight decline Inferior would command but little over 10c See Prices Current for other articles.

GHARLESTON, March 2.—Cotton.—The market was very dull to-day. The transactions were limited to 579 bales, at the following particulars: 29 bales at 834; 53 at 934; 17 at 10; 45 at 1034; 45 at 10%; 212 at 11; 85 at 11%; 51 at 11%; 17 at 11% and 25 bales at 12c. Prices are unchanged.

CHARLOTTE, March 5. - Cotton-The sales to-day amounted to only 4 bales, commanding the price Wheat .- 40 bushels Wheat were sold to-day, for which we quote for White \$1.55; Red \$1.45 per

COLUMBIA, March 6 .- The sales of cotton for the past two days have been quiet light, amounting to only 64 bales. Extremes 7a10 c.

MOBILE, March 5 .- Cotton-The sales to-day were 1000 bales, at 101/2 a103/4c. The sales in three days foot up 3700 bales, and the receipts 6000 bales. NEW ORLEANS, March 5 .- Cotton-The market is firm; sales to-day of 8500 bales. Middlings are quoted at 103/all1/4c. The sales in three days foot up 19,000 bales against 3500 in the same period last feel thankful for this renewed assurance of the vear. The decrease in the receipts foot up 214,-

> Receipts per W. & W. R. R., March 6. 6 bbls spirits turpentine, 516 do resin-To J R Blossom & co.

New Advertisements. FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, Schr INO, Emerson, man of the control of the contro Schr INO, Emerson, master, of 140,-

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 MARKET STREET.

YERS & MOORE are now receiving their NEW STOCK of GOODS of all the new GENT'S. YOUTH'S AND BOY'S DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS AND CAPS,

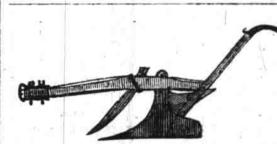
retail buyers on the most favorable terms. Our assortment will be unusually large, and will embrace everything new in our line. A very handsome assortment of FRENCH SOFT HATS, (Our own Importation,)

may be found among our stock. STRAW GOODS STRAW GOODS. MYERS & MOORE,

MYERS & MOORE.

34 Market street.

34 Market street.



10¼, 11, 11¼, 12, 14, 16, 18, 50, 55, 60, 76 80—Eagle A, B, C, D, E and F Hand and Garden Ploughs, Canal Barrows, Pitch Forks, Grindstones, Turpentine and other axes, Shovels, Spades, Field, Rice and Grubbing Hoes, Castings, &c., &c., all stamped with the name of the best makers, and for sale at low prices, at Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Estab-

lishment, No. 5 Market street. N. C. STATE ARMS BUTTONS, TEW DIE-very low figures, at BALDWIN'S: BALDWIN is selecting Military Accourrements

The 24 per cent. Tariff is not the law of North We shall sell goods at reduced prices, at BALDWINS CLOTHING MANUFACTORY, O. S. BALDWIN, Proprietor. The most skillful New York Cutter em-BALDWIN. All kinds of Coats, Pants and Vests made order, at short notice-latest style, prices low as Northern cities. Will you patronize home? BALDWIN'S.

TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS. THE STOCK of Books, Stationery and Artist Materials, at No. 36 Market street, under the Herald Office, is from this date offered at cost prices. Call and get bargains.

WHITAKER'S New Book Store.

WHITAKER'S New Book Store.

VIOLINS. FEW HANDSOME and good Instruments just received. Violin Bows, Strings, Screws,

BUDGET OF FUN, for March 15th Received and for sale at WHITAKER'S New Book Store. A LL THE YEAR ROUND. Edited by Charles Dickens. March No. received. For sale at WHITAKER'S New Book Store. TT ALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH, for March. Received, and for sale at

OLDON LANCET, for March. Mar 7 WHITAKER'S New Book Store. TORTH CAROLINA STANDARD-W. W.

Holden, Editor and Proprietor. Published

in Raleigh. Received tri-weekly. Subscriptions

received, and single copies for sale at mar 7 WHITAKER'S New Book Store. TURPENTINE STILLS FOR SALE. TWO 15 Barrel Stills and Fixtures—one entirely new, with Hart's Patent Gate-the other

mar 7 DEROSSET, BROWN & CO. N. C. LARD. 20 KEGS, for sale by ELLIS & MITCHELL.

FOR HIRE, FOR the balance of the year, a lively

NEGRO BOY. Apply to ELLIS & MITCHELL. AUCTION SALE. SUGAR! SUGARS!

CARGO SALE. HHDS. PRIME TO CHOICE Porto Rico (A.) Muscovado and New Orleans Sugar. 100 barrels Refined Sugar, in new and bright ackages.

D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer. packages.

On Saturday next, 9th inst., at 10% o'clock, A.
M., we will sell, on wharf south side Market Dock,
now landing, 125 hhds. prime and choice Porto
Rico, Muscovado and New Orleans Sugar, and
100 barrels Refined Sugar.
Samples at our office for inspection.
Terms—60 days, 90 days, and four months, ac cording to quantity.

Wilmington, N. C., March 2, 1861

Conalic D. CURE CHEROLO CHE NervousHeadache Headache

of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be at

They seldom fail in removing the Names are Headache to which females are so subject They act gently upon the bowels, removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females and all persons of sedentary habits, they are val nable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giv. ing tone and vigor to the digestive organs and retoring the natural elasticity and strength of the The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of lone nvestigation and carefully conducted experiments

having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headsche, whether origi nating in the nervous system or from a deranger state of the stomach. They are entirely vegetable in their composition and may be taken at all times with perfect safete without making any change of diet, and the all

sence of any disagreeable taste renders it can t

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

administer them to children:

The genuine have five signatures of lienry spalding on each Box. Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in M. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid,

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING. 48 Cedar Street, New York THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS

SPALDINGTS CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER 1 TOR HEADACHE.

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITH. As these Testimonials were unsolveded by Mr. ding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientify discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 7, 1sc. Sin: I have tried your Cephalic Palls, and like them so well, that I want you to send use dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to wheel

gave a few out of the first box I got from has Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant. JAMES KENNEDA HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1801.

SIR: I wish you to send me one more has

January 18, 1867.

your Cephalic Pills-1 have received a great deal of benefit from them. Yours respectfull MARY ANN STOIKBOUS SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON Co., Pa.

MR. SPALDING.

H. C. SPALDING,

which they are prepared to offer to wholesale and Sta: You will please send me two boxes of you Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately: Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS P. S .- I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

> BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1541 HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq: Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another beof your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the last Pills I have ever tried. Direct A. STOVER, P. M.

> Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., U H. C. SPALDING, Esq: I wish for some circular and large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to store Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days, wacured of an attack in one hour by your Pills

which I sent her. Respectfully yours. RETNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN Co., Onto, January 9, 1861 HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y DEAR SIE: Inclosed find twenty-five cents, T or which send box of "Cephalic Pills. | Send box address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler. Reynoldsburg Franklin Co., Ohio. almost instanter. Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER Your Pills work like a charm-cure Headach

MR. SPALDING. Sin: Not long since I sent to you for a log of Cephalic Pills for the cure of Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to cend for more. Please send by return mail. A. R. WHEELER. Direct to Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va. Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz. : Cure of headache in all [From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va. They have been tested in more than a thousand

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the head ache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills, may have them in case of an attack. [From the Advertiser, Providence, It. 1.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable

effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint, which has ever been discovered. ridges, Rosin, Aprons, &c., on hand and for sale at From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, ill. We heartily endorse 'Mr. Spalding, and his anrivalled Cephalic Pills.

> From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va. We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them. From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are

sure that your testimony can be added to the al ready numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce. (From the St. Louis Democrat. The immense demand for the article (Cephalo

Pills) is rapidly increasing. A single bottle of SPALDIN'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY! "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." JEZ As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some chesp and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys. Crockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready. up to the sticking point. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N. B.-A Brush accompanies each Bottle Price, 25 cents. Address HENRY C. SPALDINGO

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York. CAUTION. As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all

persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling HATHAWAY & CO. nov lo-dawly.