The Daily Herald,

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

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☞ THE DAILY HERALD can be obtained, at 1 o'clock each day, at WHITAKER'S BOOK STORE, and also at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE, Market street. THE WEEKLY HERALD may be had at the same places every Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

☞ We have received the North Carolina *Journal of Education* for march. We think it is improving.

☞ THE BAILEY TROUPE will play "Our American Cousin" to-night, and to-morrow afternoon they give an entertainment for ladies and children. Admission for children 10 cents. Doors open at 2 o'clock. See advertisement.

☞ It is said that $20,000 have been subscribed in Richmond, to start a new Union paper, with Robert Ridgway, Esq., as editor and that $10,000 more (the amount necessary to start it properly) will soon be subscribed. Mr. Ridgway has heretofore been the able editor of the Richmond *Whig*, but it is said that his connection with that paper has ceased and that it is hereafter to be a secession paper.

Read It.

We publish the following article from the Savannah *Republican*, for the benefit of those who still cling to the Northern States, in the hope that the old Union will be reconstructed. It seems to us that such a hope is the extreme of delusion and folly—the wildest dream that could possibly take possession of an enthusiast's brain. To suppose that a people, who, after years spent in a fruitless struggle to preserve their constitutional rights and their equality in the Union, have, at length, solemnly renounced that Union and declared themselves an independent nation, would deliberately surrender their independence and again submit their necks to the yoke which they had cast off—to suppose this we say, would be to brand the Southern people with worse than cowardice and infamy. They have not been acting a farce in the face of the civilized world. They have been forming a government that will be known, and honored throughout the earth. The work has been no holiday pageant. It has been a great drama, not yet characterized by blood and the smoke of battle, but revealing, as the scenery moves, the guns all mounted and manned, and the matches all burning. It shows a new-born nation anxious for peace, though ready for war. They desire no change, they look not back longingly, their eyes are steadily fixed on the goal which lies in the path they have marked out for themselves. They will never, never retrace their footsteps.

The editor of the *Republican*, James R. Sneed, Esq., is a North Carolinian. He was opposed to secession at first and ably battled for the preservation of the Union, even up to the date of the secession of Georgia, we believe. His paper was always distinguished for its high-toned conservatism, its ability and its fairness. Read what it says about reconstruction, and then abandon all hopes built upon the disaffection of the people of Georgia and the South to the government of the Confederate States.

We noticed in three Northern papers, which came in yesterday's mail, articles going to show that there was growing up a party at the South in opposition to the government of the Southern Confederacy, and favoring a reconstruction of the United States. There was no proof adduced to confirm the opinions enunciated; only vague assertions that such were the facts, but fear of the consequences kept the feeling from spreading. As the *Republican*, up to the last moment, opposed secession, against the advice of its best friends, we feel that what we say now upon this subject should be entitled to a certain degree of consideration. In common with thousands of our fellow-citizens, we looked upon a dissolution of the States with sorrow; the constitution we had been taught to revere as the guardian of each sovereign State and individual, and our reputation abroad and happiness at home, went to make us love our whole country with that devotion which marks the patriot, and it was long before we could believe it was our duty to abandon all these, and trust our destiny in an unknown and untried dominion. But dreaded as was the alternative, the means which were driving us to its consummation were still more repugnant. It was feelings similar to these which actuated those who sympathised in our opinions, and who now with us feel that the step was a wise one, and in consequence should be endured under all circumstances. In fact, the most violent opponents we now know, to reconstruction, are those who opposed secession the longest and strongest. They are the men who are always last to move, but when once their convictions are changed, they are the most determined and successful supporters of a cause.

Our bitterest enemies have to acknowledge their disappointment, while we at home, with a constantly increasing confidence in ourselves, and a determination that having "put our hand to the plough, we will not look back," are quietly waiting for the Lincoln administration to declare its policy. We prefer peace at every hazard except that of going back into the Union. This step would sacrifice every principle that we hold dear and gain us the scorn of those to whom we would so ignominiously submit, and not obtain peace at last. Why, only look at the matter for an instant from a Southern point of view? How could we consistently with honor go back now? We would be pointed at with contempt everywhere as a people who having achieved independence, had pasely surrendered it to escape from its burdens, and enjoy ease at the price of national dignity and national honor. See what a position Carolina has occupied since her unsuccessful attempt at nullification, and imagine the crowings and chucklings the North would make over our return to its government. Everything urges us to go forward, and nothing to go back. Our people are united, but a single sentiment prevails, and that is to live and die with the Southern Confederacy.

Georgia has won an eminence over her sister States by the conservatism of her policy. No transient outbreak ever disturbed her equanimity, but with "solemn step and slow," her decisions have always been taken; and when the vast majority of her voters declared for secession, the remainder fell into the ranks, and all now march shoulder to shoulder to a common, and, we believe, a glorious destiny.

We write this in the hope that the North may dismiss the belief in our disaffection and look at the matter with unprejudiced eyes. If it will not believe our assertions now, it may be impressed with their truth when an exterminating army has left its conqueror over wasted cities and barren fields, or a conflict at arms secures to us the privileges it now refuses us.

We are sure we speak the truth when we say that should a vote be taken on secession in Georgia to-day, it would be more popular than ever.

A distinguished gentleman from New York has been travelling through Georgia for two months for the purpose of informing himself upon the subject. He is a Union man, and being engaged in a commercial pursuit, was naturally thrown with those who would be apt to entertain opinions similar to his own. The result of his observations, as stated to us, was that he had found but four men in the State who were Union men, and only two of them for the Union as it was at the time of dissolution.—Among those at the North who are vainly hoping for a change of sentiment, to lay these facts to heart! We ask for nothing but peace at home. We ask to be let alone, and when we knock for admission back into the Union then it will be time enough to write about a change of feeling here. There was a sentiment abroad that a revolution conducted by such sanguine men as ours would be characterized by excesses of violation in the formation of our Government. Mark the result. When were statesmen more calm in their deliberations, or more wise in their conclusions? What has become of all the iniquities it was prophesied we would commit if secession were successful?

☞ We learn, by a private dispatch, that intense excitement prevails in Charleston in regard to the firing into the schooner an account of which we publish elsewhere. It is said that the troops are determined to attack Fort Sumter unless Anderson surrenders immediately. They expect base treachery on the part of the administration, and recent events fully justify such apprehensions.

☞ The steamship *North Carolina*, of the line between this place and New York, and which at first bore the New York brand of ownership on her stern, now hails, we are glad to see, from "Wilmington, N. C." This is as it should be, considering the proportion of stock owned here.

[From the London Saturday Review.]

NECESSITY FOR ACTION ON THE PART OF ENGLAND.—It is absolutely necessary that the English Government should speedily decide on the policy it intends to follow with reference to the Southern Confederation of American States. Owing to the contradictory legislation which the two parts of the dissevered Union have adopted on the subject of import duties, the English exporter finds himself in the greatest perplexity, and the Government is exclusively able to remove his difficulty. The Southern States, which ultimately pay for British commodities in their cotton, are ready to admit them at a low and reasonable duty; but in the North, a tariff has, in all probability, already been legalized which all but closes against them the Northern and Western markets. So far as this, the question for the English Ministers seem to be the simple one, whether in spite of grave objections, they will accept this liberal commercial policy as a reason for recognizing the Southern Union.—But the circumstances of the case are not yet completely stated. The Southern Confederacy has announced that it intends to treat the whole United States as a foreign community, and that goods coming into the South from the North and Northwest will be considered by it as equally dutiable with shipments received through New Orleans. This consideration adds greatly to the distress of the English mercantile interest. Even supposing it could bear up against the heavy fiscal burdens imposed by the new Northern tariff, it is quite impossible that it can pay the double duty levied partly at the New York Custom-house, and partly on all cargoes conveyed to the seceding States by the route of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Nay, it would appear as if goods shipped to New Orleans would, under present circumstances, pay duty first to the floating Custom house established by the Government of the old States at the mouth of the Mississippi, and next to the officers of the Southern Confederacy the moment the cargo is landed on the wharf. No doubt, such a state of things as this, injurious as it is, ought to be patiently borne by the English importer, if it be not unreasonably prolonged. It seems, however, as if the Washington Government intended that it should endure indefinitely. Up to the present moment, no mode of coercion has been mentioned by the persons most in Mr. Lincoln's favor, except the retentions of Federal property in Southern defences, and the compulsory levy of duties at Federal ports. This policy may obviously last for one year, two years, or a dozen; and it is a grave question whether foreign Powers are under any obligation to submit to it. If no point of time can be named at which it will come to an end, it is not easy to see why England or France could not demand that the United States should either put down the rebellion by effectual measures, or else allow foreigners to deal with the new Confederacy as an independent State. The difficulties growing out of conflicting claims of jurisdiction form always one of the most familiar knots which Publicists are called upon to unite; but a new case arises when two Governments, without coming to blows or using any hostile measure against one another, actually exercise jurisdiction at one and the same point of territory. The old States cannot reasonably expect that they will be allowed to establish what will be, in effect, a blockade of the Southern ports without applying that active, coercive and unremitting force of which international law rigorously requires the employment from a blockading Power.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT.—Some years ago, Booth was playing the elder Brutus, at the "Mud Theatre," in Baltimore, and the wife of Andrew Jackson Allen, the American costumer, was the Lucretia of the night. Brutus has to speak a long oration over the body of the martyred matron, but as the weather was bitterly cold, Mrs. Allen induced the manager to place a supernumerary boy upon the bier. As it was not necessary that any portion of the body should be seen, excepting the profile of the face, the deception was not discovered by Booth. The tragedian had proceeded a few lines in his speech, when a slight shiver was observed to agitate the dead body. Booth ascribed this to the cold draught of air to which the self immolated Lucretia was exposed, and went on; the boy writhed; Booth muttered between his teeth, "Lie still, madam, recollect you're dead." Another violent contortion of the corpse. The orator became excited, and exclaimed loud enough to be heard in the pit, "Confound it, madam, if you don't stop that infernal wriggling, I'll leave the stage!" He proceeded, however, until he came to the lines—

"Behold that frozen corpse;
See where the lost Lucretia sleeps in death."

Here the bier shook as though its burthen had been galvanized, and the body sprang from the trestle in its winding sheet, and rushing to the footlights, exclaimed—"Hang me if I am going to lay on that ere bench to be drowaded!" It is impossible to conceive the ludicrous figure the boy presented. He was enveloped in several white sheets, the ends of which trailed behind him, and his face was perfectly black. The audience was convulsed with laughter, which never ceased till the curtain fell.

It was afterwards discovered that Sam Drake, a comedian of facetious memory, had obtained from the paint room a pot of liquid lampblack, and planted himself in the "flies" immediately over the representative of the defunct old matron. At intervals he poured small quantities of the sable fluid directly in the face of the unhappy youth, but at length the whole contents of the vessel descending in a shower, it was too much for flesh and blood to bear, and produced the ludicrous catastrophe.

MILLERISM CROPPING OUT IN CANADA.—Through many parts of Canada, the excitement in reference to the second coming of Jesus Christ, is being again revived, and new prophets of the Miller school are springing up, who seem to have discovered that the Saviour's second appearance on earth will positively take place in 1868.—Quite a remarkable lecture upon the subject has recently been delivered by the Rev. Mr. Baxter, the Episcopal clergyman from Owandaga, C. W.

The reverend gentleman brought up quite a series of data to defend his theory, and mentioned no less than thirteen different chronological periods whose termini, according to the revelation, would be brought to an end in 1868. Mr. B. also advanced the idea that Christ would come in 1868, and remain in his judgment seat between heaven and earth, while the one hundred and forty four thousand were sealed, when he would again descend and the seventh seal of the revelation would be opened, and the Millennium begin. He said we were at the last period of time allotted to the sixth seal, and described Louis Napoleon as the anti-Christ, referred to in the Revelations, as setting up himself in dominion over the whole earth.

One of the Paris journals has the following: "A mischievous boy, to plague one of the blind men who beg on the Pont des Arts, made a hole in a sou, and attached it to a piece of string.—He then dropped the coin into the mendicant's little cup, but when the latter, hearing it fall, proceeded to feel for it, the boy jerked it out. This trick he repeated five or six times, to the great indignation of the blind man, and then, in a voice of affected compassion said, 'I have seen with pain the trick which has been played on you, by a mischievous boy, and you would do well to chastise him. I now see him coming along the bridge, and if you hear anything dropped into your basin, it will be dropped by him. 'Thank you,' replied the beggar, 'I shall be prepared for him,' and he grasped his walking-stick. Presently a respectable gentleman dropped a son into the cup. Up jumped the mendicant, and crying, 'Ah! I have caught you at last!' proceeded to belabor the donor without mercy. The gentleman, greatly astonished, cried for help, and was rescued by the passers by. As to the boy, he contrived to escape.

INTERESTING HUNTING EXCURSION—*Delicious Ducks in Summer.*—Aaron was a tall, strapping fellow, near seventeen. You never saw a more susceptible youth. Being good looking the girls were all easily smitten with him. They used to flock to the country on Friday evenings. Talk of a colt! There is no such romp as a town girl turned loose in the country. She races, she jumps, she climbs the trees, shaking the wild berries down upon the timorous beaux beneath her. Oh, she is the most beautiful, winning, delightful creature in the world.

Mose was much younger than his cousin. He knew Aaron was taking on about that haughty lass, May Stelton. And Mary was in love with Aaron. May and Troup, and Sue and Polly, all came out on Friday evening, with Mose's sister Angeline. Mose got off early Saturday to let Aaron know; Aaron was for running over to his aunt's.

"No," says Mose, "bring the gun, the woods are full of squirrels. We might kill a dozen in walking the two miles."

The road led along the creek bank. Aaron was in a brown study, thinking of May. Mose was looking up in the tree tops and among the bushes, anxious for a pop at something. It was the shadiest and quietest of places. So far and no game.

"Let's leave the road a bit and go to the head of the creek," said Mose, "it's so out of the way nobody ever disturbs it."

"We'll see something there!"

And they did. Let it be dated July 24.

"See!" hissed Mose through his teeth.

"What is it?" asked Aaron aroused a little.

Mose put his hand to his ear.

"Ducks—the biggest kind!"

"This time of year?"

"I see 'em."

"Give me the gun"

"No—couldn't think of it."

Klick, klack.

"Well, blaze away—they'll fly if you go any nearer."

"The bushes are in the way," said Mose, bringing the piece down with his shoulder.

"Shoot, anyhow;" said Aaron, running up. "*It's the girls in a swimmin.*"

They sat down like snow-flakes. They were as white as the petticoats strewn on the pebbly beach. Their teeth chattered. A long silence. At last Aaron looked slowly around at Mose with the meanest sort of a countenance. Mose's face, as he returned the glance, was a regular sheep-looking one.

"Can they find it out?"

"I reckon not, if we're sly."

"Let's climb up the tree, it leans right over them."

They crept along like snakes. They reached the tree. Mose being the lightest, gave the gun to Aaron, and climbed far out on a branch over the creek, and got into a squirrel's nest. Aaron wasn't so high.

It was a pretty sight, of course. You've read about nymphs, syrens, &c? They couldn't compare. Hair loose, floating on the water, arms, &c., glistening in the water. Polly as white as snow. Sue was plump as a partridge in pea-time, and sat on the waves like a bird in its nest. Troup was slender and graceful.

Aaron promised not to look at Angeline, if Mose wouldn't wink at May. Impossible. Angeline sported gracefully like a native of the element, and May was a black-eyed houri, *coleur de rose*, from top to toe. They splashed and paddled and chatted like mad.

Soon the tree began to shake. Aaron had a terrible back ague, and Mose began to burn at the ears.

There was a louder noise than usual among the unconscious bathing beauties. Aaron stretched his already elongated neck, at the same time hitching the gun forward. Unfortunately, the trigger caught in a vine, and it went off with a deafening report. It was the climax of the adventure. Mose tumbled from excitement into the creek, plump right in between Sue and Polly.

The girls they dove badly, strangled and ran up the bank, their white backs gazed at by the eyes of the fish hawk that had pounced among them. They are robed in a twinkling, but not one with her right dress on. Aaron dashed into the woods. There was a terrible scream as he ran into their midst. All spilt in different directions, and came dropping in one after another at Mose's mother's.

The boys took a long turn into the woods, and did not get back before night. They said they had been *deer* hunting and hadn't seen the creek.

The girls *appeared* to believe them.—*N. O. Delta.*

KEEP THE BALL MOVING.

Mass Meeting

Of the Southern Rights Party of the 2d Congressional District, at Newbern, on Thursday and Friday, April 25th and 26th, 1861.—A number of distinguished Speakers Invited.

The Southern Rights Party of the County of Craven feeling that the present condition of our national affairs demands that the friends of the South in North Carolina should take counsel of each other, have determined to hold a

MASS MEETING IN NEWBERN,

on the 25th and 26th of April, preparatory to the Great Mass Meeting of the Party in the State at Charlotte, on the 20th of May, and cordially and earnestly invite and urge the friends of the South in every county in the District to assemble with them on that occasion.

Distinguished speakers from this and other States will be present and address the meeting, a committee of correspondence having been already appointed to secure their attendance.

We would suggest to our friends in each county in the District to hold county meetings at as early a day as possible, for the purpose of arranging their delegations for the Mass Meeting in Newbern, as we hope to see a large representation from every county.

Though this is intended to be a Mass Meeting of the Southern Rights Party of the 2d Congressional District, the friends of the movement and Southern Rights men throughout the State are cordially invited to meet with us.

Papers throughout the State, friendly to this movement, will please extend the notice.

Newbern Progress.

LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about, give her education with the actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance, but the past world is dead, and we have little comparatively to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world, to know what it is, and improve its condition. Let her have an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, political, and religious improvements of our time. Let the gilded annuals and poems on the centre table be kept a part of the time covered with journals.—Let the family—men, women and children—read the newspapers.

"SMILING."—"Nothing on earth can smile but man!" says Beecher. And the Hartford *Times* replies: "H. Ward, you're right. Nothin'—nothin' on earth can smile but man. Flowers have cups, but they can't crook the elbow. They can't smile. That's what's the matter. Birds, also, can't come in, neither, too. They have beaks, but no beakers. What do they know about.

'The bubbles that swim on the beaker's brim?'

What do they care about juleps? Not a straw. Their only idea of a cocktail is a bunch of feathers. No, a smile is 'the prerogative of man,'—of man with a sixpence in his breeches—or, at least, three cents."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.—A detachment of U. S. troops left Governor's Island on Tuesday, for one of the local stations.

Orders have been somewhat unexpectedly received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, directing the immediate outfit of the U. S. steam frigate Powhatan, whose crew were detached on Monday. Accordingly a number of caulkers and other workmen were put on board yesterday, and no time will be lost in having the ship once more ready for commission. Her boilers will be overhauled. Orders to fit out the Perry were received, as we stated on Tuesday, but they came by mistake, and have been countermanded.—*Jour. Com.*

TALLOW AND SPERM.—The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writes:

"General Beauregard has stopped Major Anderson from receiving oil and *tallow* candles, but as many sperm candles as he pleased. Do you know the reason? Because oil and tallow will make his cannon work easy, and sperm will not, and oil and tallow will do the labor of four men."

VESSEL FIRED INTO.—Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, while the wind was blowing heavy from the Northeast, a schooner crossed the bar and was beating up the Channel abreast of the beach of Morris' Island, when she having attracted the attention of some of the sentinels, one of the batteries fired several blank cartridges at her for the purpose of bringing her to, which the Captain of the vessel paid no attention to, but kept on his course, when a shotted gun was discharged, the ball from which it is supposed struck her in the bulwarks, when she put about and proceeded down near the bar and anchored.

During the firing it is said that the schooner displayed the "United States ensign," but as her character and not her nationality was in question, she should, immediately have come to and held intercourse with the commander on the Island, instead of acting in a manner that produced the impression that she intended to force a passage. Soon after the firing took place, a boat from Fort Sumter visited Morris' Island, sent by Major Anderson to make enquiry into the cause of the vessel's having been shot at, and also to request permission for his boat to proceed to the schooner, and it is reported that the boat did go to the suspicious vessel, but of this we have no certain information.

About six o'clock last evening the steamer Genl. Clinch, with Lieut. T. B. Huger, was sent from the City to look after the schooner and investigate her character, but after proceeding some distance down the channel they were unable to discover anything of her, and suppose that she had gone to sea.

As the wind was blowing very strong from the Northeast she will no doubt take a Southerly course.—*Charleston Courier.*

CARL SCHURZ AND OUR NEW RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—Carl Schurz, Mr. Lincoln's Minister to Spain, the most loyal and inflexible Catholic Power on the face of the earth, will be very apt to prove a troublesome appointment. Schurz, if we are not mistaken, is not only a rabid black republican of the ultra anti-slavery type, but a ranting red republican of the Jacobin school, who repudiates the Christian religion in every form as an imposture, and who believes in the Goddess of Reason.

The Court of Madrid is the last place in the world to which such a man should be detailed as a representative of the government and people of the United States. But, considering the movements of Spain for the seizure and annexation to her dominions of both ends of the island of Hayti, what influence can such an obnoxious character as Schurz be expected to exercise at Madrid, in behalf of the United States, one way or the other? His red republican antecedents cannot fail to make his appointment offensive to Queen Isabella and her Cabinet; and with them his black republican principles will hardly be less obnoxious. But Schurz had the German legion of the West at his back, and this is the price which "Honest Old Abe" has had to pay for his whistle.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Exciting News from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—The following important advices from Texas have been received.

Col. Ford, of the Texan army, has received reliable information from Matamoras to the effect that General Ampudia, with 3,000 Mexicans is marching upon Brownsville, and was then only sixty miles off.

Gen. Ampudia had announced his progress by dispatching expresses to distribute placards and handbills announcing that "Texas rightfully belonged to Mexico. She has declared that she will no longer support the federal government, and now is the time to retake her."

Reinforcements in large numbers were rapidly coming to him. Col. Ford had ordered all the heavy guns, ordnance, and stores at Brazos Island to be immediately removed to the scene of the anticipated difficulties.

The United States steamer Mohawk arrived off Pass Cavalle, on the 29th ult. The steamer Coatzacoalcos had sailed from Brazos with 600 United States troops. The steamers Empire City and Star of the West were lying at the Pass.

Balt. Sun.

Reports from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—The election for District Judge yesterday resulted in favor of the South American opposition party by a large majority.

Howell Cobb was serenaded last night by the Louisiana Guard at the St. Charles Hotel, and a large concourse of people attended.

The Supreme Council of the thirty third degree of Masonry, now holding its annual session here, is distinguished in attendance, including Howell Cobb, Albert Pike, G. M. Hillyer, A. G. Mackey, J. B. Campbell. A Sorrow Lodge is to be held in memory of A. Lumsden, late of the Picayune.

The new revenue regulations, establishing revenue stations and depots on railroads entering the Southern Confederacy, and subjecting baggage to examination, are expected to create annoyance.

Major Anderson's Supplies Cut Off.

CHARLESTON, April 2.—Well-founded reports are current that Major Anderson's supplies will be cut off to-morrow.

New mortar batteries were erected to-day under Major Ripley's direction on Mount Pleasant. All the batteries in the harbor are ready for active work.

Troops from the Confederate States are directing their course to Pensacola in large numbers.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The steamer Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 25th ult, bringing $1,000,000 in treasure.

The advices from Central America are unimportant. President Guardiolo has been appointed Captain General of Honduras, with full powers to settle the difficulties between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities.

There was a doubtful rumor in Nicaragua that a party of filibusters from New Orleans had arrived on the Rio Grande.

Costa Rica was quiet.

Coffee had advanced.

Advices from New Granada indicate that an engagement would soon commence between the constitutional forces and the revolutionists, on the banks of the Magdalena. The former numbered 7000, and the latter 3000.

Advices from Peru state that President Moreno, of Ecuador, has been intriguing for the annexation of his country to France. Letters written by him, advocating that measure, have been printed in the Lima newspapers.

Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—The receipts of cotton continue to fall off daily, and the total decrease, as compared with last year, now foots up 810,000 bales. In view of this large falling off, many are reducing their estimates for the crop to 3,600,000 a 3,650,000 bales.

The exports hence for the week embraced 18,000 bales to Great Britain and 12,000 to France. From Mobile, the exports to England during the week were 7,000. Exchange on London is selling at 8 per cent. prem. for clear bills; at Mobile the rate is 7½. Freights both here and at Mobile are quoted at ⅜d. The money market is very easy, and trade generally is as good as could be expected.—*Balt. Sun.*

OUR FEDERAL TREASURY ON SHORT ALLOWANCE.—From the statement of the Treasurer of the United States, it appears that on the 25th ultimo there was a balance remaining in the Treasury to his credit of $2,764,691 04. The receipts for the week ending on the 25th amounted to $598,796 42, and the payments for the same time reached $852,717 27. The weekly receipts mentioned indicate some thirty millions a year and Mr. Chase's expenditures, all told, will be at least seventy five millions, and may reach a hundred. This is a good show for a prosperous country. Is anybody hurt?—*New York Herald.*

FURTHER ENTRIES OF AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—It will be remembered that the principal race won by an American horse in England last year was for the Stamford Plate, at the Newmarket July Meeting, which Satellite took. Mr. Ten Broeck is going to try for it again this year, and has entered Maggiore, Optimist and Olive Branch.

A STRANGELY DEFORMED CHILD.—A child was recently born in Hempfield, Pa., having but one eye, and that situated in the centre of the forehead. There was no nose, nor any appearance of nasal bones. The mouth was well formed and where it should be. The ears were imperfectly formed, and situated on the cheek bones. The rest of the body was well formed.

Gossip is one of the meanest as well as one of the most degraded crimes that society tolerates.

Telegraphic News.

For the Daily Herald.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 5.

In the Convention, three resolutions of the majority report as amended were adopted. An effort to substitute a resolution for immediate secession, instead of the 6th resolution of the report, was defeated by 89 to 45. It is not strictly a test vote, but it caused great joy to the Unionists.

The Legislature has adjourned *sine die.*

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

A reliable dispatch from a private source at Charleston, says that it is believed that an order has been issued to cut off Major Anderson's supplies immediately.

Lieut. Talbot, (from Fort Sumter,) has started with dispatches for Washington.

From Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., April 5th.

There are reports of a disturbance among the workmen at Fort Monroe. They planted a Palmetto flag outside the walls and dared the soldiers to interfere.

Increased Rates of Insurance on Cotton Ships.

The English Insurance Companies at Lloyd's have increased the rates of Insurance on Cotton ships from 30 to 60 shillings, including the risk of capture.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, April 3.

The first Confederate Treasury notes were issued to-day; the first bond was issued yesterday and sold for 20 per cent premium.

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 5.

The Democrats have elected two Congressmen.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 5th.

Cotton firm sales of 5000 bales; upland middling 12½. Flour heavy; wheat better; white 1c higher. Corn steady mixed 62½ a 68 cents New Southern yellow 58 cents naval, stores quiet.

MR. EDITOR:—For once, we have seen a "Gift Enterprise" where one can't lose—and never fails to get more than is bargained for. We know that over five hundred of our citizens visited BALDWIN'S store during two days of last week, and purchased the "Gift Envelope," each containing more real value than the price would buy elsewhere in North Carolina. A part of two days only was required to close the lot, and at the earnest solicitation of a large number of those who were disappointed in not getting one, Mr. Baldwin ordered 1000 more, which he received per North Carolina, yesterday. We advise those who have and those who have not, to purchase immediately. You can't lose. The price is only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. W. L. FOSTER & CO., of New York, have appointed Mr. Baldwin sole agent for Wilmington and Fayetteville. april 5

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C., April 5.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr H W Godfrey, Weeks, fm NYork, to T C & B G Worth.

Schr F A Hawkins, Percival, fm Boston, to J H Flanner.

Schr Susan Ann Howard, Farrow, fm Hyde, to J H Flanner, 1900 bushels corn.

Schr Ocean Wave, Veassey, fm Bucksport, Me, to master, 281 bales hay.

Schr Chas. P. Stickney, Garwood, fm Boston, to Adams, Bro & co.

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

CLEARED TO-DAY.

Bark Lucy Ann, Lee, for Guadaloupe, by W W Peirce.

Schr Wm Wallace, Scull, for Boston, by T C & B G Worth.

Schr Presto, Morse, for NYork, by T C & B G Worth.

Stmr Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, by T C & B G Worth

MEMORANDA.

Brig T A Ward, Hoff, fm this port, arrived at Trieste, 11th ult.

Brig G M Smith, Mills, and schr West Wind, Burnett, for this port, cleared at NYork 2d.

Schr Howard, Powers, fm this port, was at Holmes' Hole, 1st.

BAILEY'S VARIETIES,

UNDER A

Large Pavillion Tent,!

NEAR THE CITY HALL.

ON THIS (FRIDAY) evening, Tom Taylor's great comedy of

Our American Cousin,

And a new variety of

Songs,

Fancy Dances,

Negro Melodies, &c., &c.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performances commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents.

Children and Servants, 25 cents.

On to-morrow evening a grand entertainment will be given for ladies and children, on which occasion the admittance for children will only be 10 cents. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

april 5-1t

CHECKS.

IN SHEETS, upon all the Banks of the city, april 5 KELLEY'S Book Store.

BLANKS OF MANY KINDS.

BLANK Freight List,
Blank Bill Heads,
Blank Bills of Lading,
Ledger Paper, ruled to suit, at
april 5 KELLEY'S Book Store.

ARTIST MATERIALS.

A FULL SUPPLY always on hand, at the lowest prices, at
april 5 KELLEY'S Book Store.

STATIONERY.

THE LARGEST supply on hand in the city.—Wholesale buyers will do well to call and save 5 per cent. discount, at
april 5 KELLEY'S Book Store.

JAMES PIRSSON,

PIANO FORTES, &c., Front and Orange sts., WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Pianos tuned, repaired and taken in exchange. april 5-1y

WHOLE RICE.

20 CASKS Extra Charleston Rice, in store and for sale low by
april 4 M. MACINNIS.

SUGARS.

REFINED Yellow C. N. O. P. R. and Muscovado Sugars, in bbls and hhds.
For sale low by
april 5 M. MACINNIS.

COFFEE.

RIO, Laguyra, Java, Maricaibo and Mocha Coffee, for sale low by
april 5 M. MACINNIS.

CHOICE MOLASSES.

368 HHDS., 42 tierces and 4 bbls. choice, new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new, bright packages, now landing from brig C. H. Kenneday, direct from Cardenas. For sale by
april 5 HATHAWAY & CO.

EXTRA NO. 1

FAMILY FLOUR.—A supply of Extra nice Family Flour just received at the Rendezvous. This Flour is something very nice indeed, and all should send to
april 3 CASSIDEY'S.

NEW AND HANDSOME

SPRING STYLES.

CAPS, CAPS, CAPS,

For Gents, Youths, Boys and Children.

ELEGANT PATTERNS.

LIGHT and dark Cassimere Caps,
Silk Velvet Caps,
Blue, Black and Brown Caps,
Entirely new designs now ready, at 34 Market st.
MYERS & MOORE.
Terms Cash. april 5

COMMERCIAL

Latest Dates.

LIVERPOOL,.....March 23
HAVRE,.....March 20
HAVANA,.....March 25

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON DAILY HERALD OFFICE, April 5, 1861.

TURPENTINE.—Further sales yesterday of 600 bbls at 2,00 for Yellow Dip, 1,60 for Virgin and 1,00 per bbl for Hard per 280 lbs. This morning 100 bbls sold at same prices.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales yesterday of 100 N. Y. bbls, at 34½c, and 300 bbls straight at 33½c per gal. This morning 100 New York bbls changed hands at 34½c per gal.

TAR.—200 bbls changed hands yesterday, and 100 this morning at 1,40 per bbl.

COTTON.—We note the sale yesterday of 50 bales on private terms, supposed to be 12⅜ cts per lb for middling, ⅛ ct advance. Cotton is wanted, and sales are checked for the want of stock.

CORN.—We note the arrival of 1 cargo from Hyde, of 1900 bushels, which is on the market unsold.

MOBILE, April 3.—Cotton The sales to-day were 1600 bales at 12½@12¾c. The market is in favor of holders.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Cotton The market is firmer; sales to-day of 5750 bales, at 12¾@13c. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool quoted at ⅝d. Sterling Exchange quoted at 7¼@8 ⅌ cent premium. Exchange on New York at ⅜@⅝ ⅌ cent. premium.

Receipts per W. & W. R. R., April 4.

22 bbls flour, 22 sacks do, 12 boxes tobacco, 5 bales cotton, 78 bbls spirits, 121 do do tar, 63 do turpentine, 109 shells, and sundries—To L B Huggins, A Davis, Kahnweiler & Bro, Hathaway & co, E Murray & co, McIntyre & Brown, Worths, W B Edmunson, W A Williams, J T Alderman, DeRosset, Brown & co, J T Petteway & co, J H Flanner, J M Monk, R C Johnson, B Southerland, H S Hersell, J O Bowden, J M Henderson, O Kelley, J R Robinson, J B Southerland, D J Southerland, Mrs. Julia Love.

Receipts per W. & M. R. R., April 4.

106 bales cotton, 49 bbls spirits, 617 do rosin, 1 piece castings, 22 bales hides—To DeRosset, Brown & co, J H Chadbourn & co, E A Keith, J Henderson, T C & B G Worth, E Murray & co, W H McRary & co, Anderson & Savage, W W Peirce, J W Thompson, Hart & Bailey, M McInnis, Petteway & co, McKoy & co, J R Blossom & co, Smith & McLaurin, Gwyer, Peacock & co.

Coastwise Exports, April 5.

BOSTON—Per schr Wm Wallace—1100 bbls rosin, 315 bales cotton, 129 bush peanuts.

BOSTON—Per schr Presto—1032 bbls rosin, 200 do tar, 88 do soap stone, 294 do spts turpt, 91 bales cotton, 105 bushels peanuts.

Foreign Exports, April 5.

GUADALOUPE—Per bark Lucy Ann—152,000 ft lumber.

New Advertisements

FOR NEW YORK.

The steamship NORTH CAROLINA, Powell, master, will leave as above, on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Passage to Smithville, One Dollar.
For further particulars, apply to
april 5 E. A. KEITH.

RICH and elegant assortment of Gentlemens' WALKING CANES.
Gutta Percha, Ebony, Malacca, Whalebone, Hickory, &c., with gold, Silver, pearl and ivory mountings, at very low prices, at 34 Market st.
MYERS & MOORE.
Terms Cash. april 5

WANTED,

FOR a limited time, by a person well acquainted in the country, a situation as salesman, and to attend out-door business in a Commission and Grocery House. Required salary moderate. Can loan employer a sum of money, if desirable. Address C. D., through Post Office, two days.
april 5-2t

HORSE ARTILLERY TROOP,

ATTENTION!

HEREAFTER, there will be but one regular drill of your Troop weekly, which will take place on Monday night, at 8 o'clock.
By order of the Captain,
april 4-3t R. H. GRANT, O. S.

STEAM BOAT FOR SALE,

ON ACCOMMODATING terms, a stern-wheel Steam Boat, 108 feet long—64 tons. Engine, 80 horse-power—good speed, and about 5 years old.
april 4-1m Apply to ELLIS & MITCHELL.

NORTH CAROLINA Hams and Lard of the best quality, in store, and for sale very low,
april 4 by CASSIDEY.

INIMITABLE BUTTER—the best Butter—the only Butter in town, direct from the dairy.
april 4 For sale at CASSIDEY'S.

KEROSENE LAMPS and Oil—Kerosene Oil and Lamps—Kerosene Oil—Kerosene Lamps Oil—Lamps—Rendezvous—CASSIDEY—Rendezvous—26 and 28—CASSIDEY—S. Front street.
april 4 CASSIDEY.

BACON Sides and Shoulders.—30 casks superior Western Sides and Shoulders, for sale by
april 4 M. MACINNIS.

TO CONSIGNEES.

Schr LAMARTINE has arrived from Philadelphia, and is discharging at our wharf.
Consignees will attend to their goods.
april 4 T C & B G WORTH.

FOR