sted. The following from North as :-A. S. Merryman, T. W. Murrell, D.

sion and wrangling were had over a of admitting Editors and Reporters; but stien decided that all might come cat If they chose. None would be invited and

Merryman of North Carolina, introduced refavoring the erection of a Southern Agri-Manufacturing, Commercial and Educationslen; to have branches in all the Southern and branches to be incorporated by the State islatures, employ lecturers, etc. Rather a loosely eacted offsir, we fear.

Mr. Churchwell of Tennosses, introduced a reso ation providing for a committee of five from each ins of Steamers on Mr. A. Dudley Mann's plan.— Mr. Churchwell made a speech in favour of his reso-

Hon. W. W. Boyce of South Carolina, introduced a resolution favouring free trade and direct taxation. Referred to committee on business.

Mr. Mowry from Arizonia, as the Gadsden purchase is called by some, offered resolutions in favour of a territorial government for Arzonia, a Southern Pacific Railroad, the establishment of a Fort on the Pacifir, atc., etc. Much of this appears to us to be totally ontside of the jurisdiction of a Commercial Conven-

Mr. Pryor of the Riehmond " Scuth," introduced the following resolution.

Resolved. That it be reccommended to the Legislatures of all the slaveholding States, to exempt from liability for debt, one or more slaves in the hands of each slaveholder, after the passage of such act.

This strikes us as being a matter requiring much onsideration. The policy of the slaveholding States is evidently to promote the diffusion of slave property among the people generally, rather than its conon in the hands of a few. It requires no argument to show that the institution is much more hened by twenty slaves owned by ten persens, than by ore hundred owned by one person; but the great difficulty is the liability of all such special exemptions to abuse. A might make a debt to B. risotly good, and then change his property into me or two negroes, as the case might be, and the r have no redress. It would be hard to frame a law so as to goard against fraud, without, at the same time, imposing undue fetters upon the change or transfer of property.

solutions in favour of making naval stations at Mobile, Alabams, Port Royal, South Carolina, and Beaufort, North Carolina, were adopted. Also in favour of the repeal of the laws allowing bountles to the fishermen on the Northeastern shores.

On the third day, the foret con cession was mainly occupied with a discussion having reference to the revival of the African Slave-trade. The sense of the sidently opposed to the revival, even in the event the dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern confederacy. The same sense was evilently in favour of the abrogation of the treaty of 1849, by which the United States binds herself to on of 80 guns on the Coast of Africa for len of that trade.

fon of free trade and direct t axation was before the Convention at the close of the third day.

Mr. Stanley's Position.

It is even so, and we are sorry to say it. Hon, Edward Stanley, formerly of North Carolina, is the Black Republican Candidate for Governor of Californis. He has accepted that pomination in a speech carefully worded and deliberately prepared, in which he takes the most ultra anti-slavery grounds-in which he sulogises Wm. H. Seward & Co,-in which he artfully attacks the institutions of the South-in high he speaks of the Nathan Dean ordinance of 1787 as a great and glorious measure of freemain which, in defiance of the decision of the reme Court he asserts the Constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. Further in support of his gresent position in California, he refers to his vote on the bill for the admission of that State, his last canvass for Congress in North Carolina.

Ill be remembered that the Democratic presses North Carolina endeavored to show the tende ory of Mr. Stanley's course then, and were denounced as oderers of Mr. Stanley. The thing now shows

But he goes farther, and says that his party will at until slavery is driven from the country. We would gladly have doubted this defection of fr. Stanley. We would gladly now contradict it,

but are forced to the painful conclusion that it is

we ferbear further remarks for the present.

and The news from Utah appears to be important, or, at any rate, stirring. The Mormons are not only ng war against peaceful and unoff ending citizens the de not belong to their church, but are quarrelling and fighting among themselves. A number of sons had arrived at Sacramento, California, direct rom Salt Lake, from which they had to fly. They my that one half the population would leave, and will do so, if the government sends a sufficient force

adred wagons had left Salt Lake bound for he States, all of which belonged to apostates. The sealing of young girls to the old elders had created ion. The women did not like it, and, starally enough, the younger men also thought it file to them. Evidently, if things be as Mormondom must break up.

Mrs. Comingham is again in her old room in as an the New York City Prison is called. of her children, whom her infamy has to attract attention. The training and ha mother, could not have exercised so upon their characters, still remain. The grown daugh-

moraing a small buttle full of the syrup, polited to us by Dr. Renjamin F. Cobb, at Duplin costs The syrup is near about the color of honey, as as sogar house molastes, and, judging by its looks, would sertainly granulate into sugar. We trust that Dr. Cobb will not forget to furnish us with the result. of his experience on more extended trial. The following is the note accompanying the bottle of syrup

lowing is the note accompanying the bottle of syrup:

Doring Courty, Aug. 17th, 1857.

Messus. Editions:—The bottle contains a specimen of syrup, manufactured by myself, on Saturday last, from the Sorgho Saccharum, or Chinese Sugar Millet. All who have examined it promounce it pretty good, and, as for our part, (using an aditor's privilege,) we think it will do very well for old Duplin.—So far as I am aware, Duplin county is the first in the production of syrup of any county in the State. By the way, old Duplin is a right neset slace.

I shall not pretend to give you the particulars of the experiment now, as I did not note them particularly myself. I merely crushed a few stalks, to try my mill, but, when I try it more fully, you shall have more of it. Suffice it for the present to say, that from about a good arm-full, (a turn for a man,) I got about a quart of such syrup as you see.

Yours truly, BENJ. F. COBB.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The steamer Metropolis, running between this city and Fall River, Mass. came in collision, last night, with a propellor, and the latter instantly sunk. The propellor had 25 passengers on board, of whom 13 were lost.

From Managa. Sr. Louis, Aug. 14.—Rumor says that Generals Lane and Robinson and Messrs. Phillips, Conway, Blood and others, have been indicted by the grand jury of Lecompton.

Further Depredations by the Chryenne Indians, Sr. Louis, Aug. 15 .- Advices from Forte Kearney states that a party of nineteen drovers, in charge of upwards of 4,800 cattle, destined to the Utah expe dition, were attacked when twenty seven miles above the Fort, on the 1st inst., by 250 Cheyenne Indians. All the cattle and twenty mules ran off. One of the drovers was killed and another severely wound-ed. None of the Indians were slain. Colonel Sumner had started in pursuit of the Indians.

Halifax, Aug. 15 —The Merchants' Powder Magazine, containing the whole stock of the city, exploded last night, with a terrific concussion, demolishing the Magazine badly, shattering the new barracks, and breaking all the windows in the North part of the city. One man was killed and 15 were injured .-The loss is \$100,000. The excitement was intense. People who were thrown from their beds, rushed be-wildered into the street, supposing it was the shock of an earthquake.

htearnguan Boundary Line. Washington, Aug. 15.—Government despatches from Aspinwall state that in the boundary line agreed upon between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the Forts of San Carlos and Castillo Viego, are to be given back to Nicaragua. A straight line is to be run from Castillo to Salinas Bay on the Pacific, separating the States. Costa Rica is to have the North bank of the San Juan, from Castillo to the

The August Elections.

We give below the names of the gentlemen elected to Congress at the elections held last week. There is at present some uncertainty in regard to the result in the second district, Tennessee; but, with this exception, the list may be regarded as accurate:

The names of the oppo	eition members are in its
letters.	
NORTH CAROLINA.	TENNESSEE.
Dist.	Dist.
l. Henry M. Shaw.	1. Albert G. Watkins.
2. Thomas Ruffia.	2. W W. Wallace,
S. Warren Winslow.	S. Samuel A. Smith.
4. L. O'B. Branch. 5. John A. Gilmer. 6. Alfred M. Sonles, Jr.	4. John H. Savage.
5. John A. Gilmer.	B. Charles Ready.
6. Alfred M. Donies, Jr.	6. George W. Jones,
7. Burton Craige. 8. Thus. L. Clingman.	H F F Zellenffer
KENTUCKY.	7. J. V. Wright. 8. F. K. Zolhenfer. 9. J. C. D. Atkins.
Hanry C. Burnatt	10. W. T. Avery.
1. Henry C. Burnett. 2. Samuel O. Peyton.	ALABAMA.
3. Warren L. Underwood.	1. James A. Stallworth.
3. Warren L. Underwood. 4. Albert G. Talbot.	2. Elias S. Shorter.
5. Joshua H. Jewett.	S. James F, Dowdell.
6. Joseph M. Elliott.	4. George S. Houston.
7. Humphrey Marshall.	5. Sydenham Moore.
8. James B. Clay.	6. W. R. W. Cobb. 7. J. L. M. Curry.
9. John C. Mason.	
10 J. W. Stevenson.	MISSOURI,
TEXAS.	S. Joseph B. Clark, to
1. Guy M. Bryan.	vacancy.

John H. Regan. The above shows a democratic gain of eleven memers, as compared with the delegations from these

bers, as compared with the delegations from these States in the last Congress.

The result of the gubernatorial election in Missouri is still in doubt, although the St. Louis Republican is of opinion that Major Rollins is elected. At the last accounts returns from ninety counties had been received, which foot up thus:

Eighteen more counties are to be heard from which gave Ruchanan a majority of 2,061 over Fillmore.—
At the last gubernatorial election the vote of the
State was thus divided: wing......41,07 With these figures I efore him, the editor of the St.

With these figures tefore him, the editor of the St.
Louis Republican remarks:

"The candidate of the democratic party was put upon the course in opposition to a well-ascertained majority of over 21,000 in the State, as shown in the election for governor last August. It was supposed that no state of things could arise which would bring about a fusion between the Benton men and the know-nothings, two parties up to that time virulently hostile to each other; and for this reason, no doubt, less exertion was made then otherwise would have been the case; and to this cause, more than anything rise, is to be attributed the defeat of the democratic nomines. The figures show that it is a close vote nominee. The figures show that it is a close vol

nominee. The figures show that it is a close vote between the contending candidates, and that half the exertion that was made on the other side would have secured the triumph of Col. Stewart."

The democrate have secured a decided majority in both branches of the legislature of Tennessee. The Nashville Union of Wednesday says:

"Our majority in the legislature connot be less than nine in the house and five in the senate. There

are three close senatorial districts to hear from yet, and our majority in the senate will be increased by as many of those three districts as we carry. These senatorial districts are the 1st, (Washington, &c.,) the 20th, (Henderson, Benton, &c.,) and the 24th,

In regard to the congressional delegation the Un-ion says: "We are sorry to find the election of Wal-lace in the second district doubtful. Our accounts from Knoxville lead us to belive the chances to be in favor of the election of Maynard. This if so, will make our congressional delegation stand 7 to 3."

Rowpyian aus man -- In she local column of the Baltimore Sun of Monday, the following (italics) are the headings of so many articles: - "Another Murderous Afray-One mon Stabled

end another shot." " Another " (One man shot -and another ar-

"And still enother !!" (A man is beaten badly, "Still Another 27 ?" (An unoffeeding German is not at by two men. Ball passed through arm. No

Fork and Eric Hallmad Company, my attention we particularly called to the great acrors and above which have gradually crept into railroad manage ment, arising principally from the eager efforts med by each road to divert traffe from competing lines to its own. The result is so fatal to the true interests of the stockholders of all railroads, that I have tho't it my duty to attract the attention of all parties in interest, to this important subject. Unless a prompt and thorough reform can be introduced, it is probable that searly the entire amount invested in railroads, estimated at about \$700,000,000, will ultimately prove valueless.

The points to which it

The points to which I would call particular atten

Ist. The resort to agents to sell tickets and to o 24. The reduction of the rates of farce and freigh and the alteration of the classification of merchandis

3d. The issue of Free Passes. 4th. Contracts binding companies to sell tickets

and to send freight exclusively by one line.

5th. The speed at which the trains are run.

The expenses of employing agents to sell tickets and to solicit freights are enormous, without permanently increasing the traffic of any road, for in general the public in this country are too intelligent, too well acquainted with the different lines of communication, and their advantages and disadvantages, to be influenced to any extent by the solicitations of agents; besides which, as soon as one company resorts to these wesns of diverting traffic from other competing lines, the latter resort to the same meat, to retain it, so that the only results obtained are, a very great addition to the expenses of the different roads, a gradual reduction in the rates of fares and freights, and the diversion of the time and attention of the efficers and employees of the road from the true interests of the company. This system of employing agents has slee led to criticisms and remarks the merits of the different lines, which have grad ually been in roduced into the handbills of the different companies, creating an ill feeling between them. which prevents a harmony of action on subjects o common interest, to the great injury of the stockhold ers. It has also become customary for one company to pay the employees of other companies for their in-fluence in directing the traffic of their respective roads. a most injurious expenditure for all concerned, for have no doubt that there are many persons in the employ of sailroad companies who receive pay for their influence from more than one competing line.— If this be the case, it will surely be seen how useless the expenditure is to both competing lines who sub-

The natural effect of all this is to gradually weaken the moral principles of the employees of railroads for if they see their companies resort, through their agents, to trickery subte fuge and bribery to secure the traffic, they are soon led to believe that deception is not dishonorable, if successful, and they and by practicing it themselves whenever their own interests are antagonistic to those of the company, and unfortunately to short minded persons who forget or disregard the consequences of a wrong action, this antagonism of interest exist in all the relations between a company and its agents, for the latter in general seek to obtain the greatest possible remuneration by every means in their power, in exchange for the least possible service. The interest of stockhold-ers will thus be generally sacrificed to those of the employees, if the very highest standard of morality and justice be not set them by the companies in their dealings with each other and with the public.

Contracts by railroad companies to sell tickets or to forward freight only by one of two or more competing lines, appear to me so evidently unjust, so contrary to the true interest of all railroads and of the public, and so opposed to the principles of common law regulating common carriers, that I cannot see how they can have been entered into, or how invariably lead to the employment of agents by the roads injured by such contracts, to counteract their effects. All such contracts should at once be abrogated by common consent of all parties in interest, and the public be allowed to choose by what roads they will travel or ship their goods or produce.

The issue of Free Passes over the different roads

cannot be defended on any ground whatever. They are as gross an act of injustice towards those members of the community who do not obtain them, as towards the stockholders of the different companies who have contributed the capital employed in the construction of the roads, which have proved so useful and so profitable to the community at large, but so ruinous to the unfortunate stockholders. At the commencement, Free Passes were, undoubtedly, is-sued only to men who had rendered services of some kind or another, to the companies issuing them; but as no rule can guide their issue, the introduction of the system in swor of those who had some claim on the companies, gradually led to its being availed of by every one who had any means or pretext of ap-proaching an offices of a company and sufficient as-surance to make the request of him. That there can surance to make the request of him. That there can be no guide to an officer of a company, in this issue of Free Passes, is very evident. If it be expedient to give Free Passes to the principal proprietor of a leading hotel, shall it not be given to his junior partners, and to the proprietors of all other hotels? If a merchant sends traffic, producing \$5,000 income to the Company, and is, therefore, judged to be entitled to a Free Pass, upon what ground will it be refused to a merchant whose traffic is \$4,500 per annum, and so on, ad infinitum, until it reaches the man whose traffic produces but \$50 per annum, and even the clerks of parties who influence traffic, so as to ensure the influence of the latter over their employers? The result is, generally, that a large number of persons succeed in obtaining Free Passes, over ALL ROADS, without the elightest return, in any way, to the roads who issue them, whilst the unfortunate stockholder, who receives no dividends, is, generally, made to pay for his ticket when traveling on his own

Another class of claimants for Free Passes, are the employees and officers of railroad Companies. It is common to have a president or former employee of a railroad Company, travel all over the United States, with a circular letter stating his claim to a Free Pass. Why should the officers or employees of a railroad be entitled to a Free Pass over any other road, or even over their own road when not traveling on the business of their Company, any more than any other person! The fact that they are emthan any other person? The fact that they are employed by a railroad Company, who generally remunerates them liberally for their services, ought to make them equally liberal towards the railroads, instead of its being a reason to claim a service from them without compensation. What would be thought of a cierk in a merchants employ, who should claim, besides his salary, the right to take or use the property of his employers and their fellow merchants, without remuneration?

perty of his employers and their fellow merchants, without remuneration?

But it is said, by railroad managers, that if Free Passes are refused to editors, proprietors of hotels, officers and employees of other railroads, merchants, clerks, &c., &c., they will exert all their influence to divert the traffic to other lines that will grant them. Would respectable men thus act in opposition to their own actions? Do editors send their papers and insert advertisements without remuneration? Do hotel proprietors allow a large portion of the community to live at their hotels without cost? Do merchants part with their commodities in which they deal, to their friends and acquaintances, without remuneration? Do officers and employees of railroads and marchant's elerks, ever labor without salaries? This opinion of railroad managers is, in fact, a vile libel on the respectable members of the above classes; but, ware it true, what influence could they exert when the motive for their action would be so apparent?

A reduction in the rates of transportation and of large, being always followed by similar reductions on the part of compains lines, results in activing but loss to til, leaving the besiness divided previsely as it was passeless to the railroads and divided previsely as it was passeless to the railroads divided previsely as it was passeless to the railroads divided previsely as it was passeless to the railroads divided previsely as

aguero of the speed; that is to say, that trains at twenty miles and trains run at thirty five miles hour affect the west and tear of the road-bed and machinery as 400 is to 1225. Can there he any doubt as to what the true interests of the stockholders of all railroads require, particularly as the public do not ask for the high rates of speed at which the trains are run ?

On reflection it must be admitted that the true in-terests of all parties should lead railroad managere to compete for all traffic by the promptitude and safety with which their trains are run; by the civili-ty of their employees toward the traveler; by the cleanliness and comfort of the refreshment saloons where the trains stop, and by the promptness and good order in which the treight is delivered. Attention to all these points would produce a system and an order in the administration of railroads which would contribute to the interests of the stockholder would contribute to the interests of the stockholder and shipper, as well as to the comfort of the traveler. Let the time now devoted by the officers of all Companies in making war on competing lines and in at tending to applications for Free Passes be devoted to the true interests of the traveller, shipper and stockholder, and they will all be equally benefitted, whilst the self respect of the employees of the railroads will raise them far above their present position in the community.

Another subject of great importance to the intersats of the stockholders is that publicity be given at all times and in all cases to everything affecting the interests of a company. No important action, en-tailing large outlays of capital should be taken by its officers until the project in contemplation be publiely known, so as to permit it to be criticised by the stockholders. This will in general prevent the errors of judgment of honest officers and the evil intentions of dishonest ones. It will also prevent the sudden loss of credit so frequently the consequence of incurring debts without its object being known by the stockholders and the public.

The stockholders will be greatly benefitted by in-

sisting on detailed and annual reports of the adminis tration of the affairs and of the position of every company, as the preparing of such reports forces the officers of a company to analyze the results of the working of the road, and often makes them acquainted with important facis or results which otherwise might escape their observation.

I trust that by calling the attention of railroad managers to these important subjects they will, one and all, heartily co operate with the New York and Erie Railroad Company in its present efforts to make the reforms so much needed; but should long estabfished habits and prejudices make them refuse or hesitate to do so, I call on the stockholders of all railroad companies, if they believe these reforms will arrest the present alarming depreciation of their property and sid in ultimately re-establishing its value, to place the management of all railroads in the hands of men who will have more regard to the true interests of the stockholders.

CHARLES MORAN. President of the New York and Eric Railroad.

83 WILMINGTON & WELDON AND NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD RECEIPTS on hand. For sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE. August 18th

We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this day's paper of the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood & Co., of St. Louis .it will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say, that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hezitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has so far been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it like magic restore the colors of youth and they can continue to be kept in force. They will health. The distinguished property of this, we might truly who uses it, the same head of hair that they were in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the rules of the first and greatest of all tollet makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit .- Covington (Ia.) People's Friend.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES'& CO. and by Druggists generally. Aug. 11 .- 287-2wood-50-2t.

Appetite and Strength Restored.

William Young, of South Pittsburgh, saye:

"After having suffered severely for several days with a
most distressing attack of Diarrocha, I puchased a bottle
of Boxmava's Hottland Britzes. It gradually checked the
disease, and restored my bowels to pefect order. Refore I
had finished the bottle, I found my appetite and strength returning. I believe it worthy of the character you give it, and
shall recommend it as such. See advertisement in another column.

August 18-2933:51-1w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the fund for the purchasing of a Bell, and erecting a steeple on Front Street M. E. Church, will please hand the amount of their subscription to Mr. Edward F. Casen, who will wait on you, as we wish to go forward with the work soon as posible. Other donations solicited. THE COMMITTEE. 253-tf.

Consignees per Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road. Aug. 18th, 1857.—25t barrels Turpentine, 92 do. Rosin, 115 do. Fleur, 68 do. Spirita, 2,166 bushels Wheat.—W. H. McBary & Co., E. McPherson & Co., T. C. & B. G. Worth, Stokeley & Oldham, Murray & Peacock, Keliey & Bro., W. H. Turlington, DeRosset & Brown, Anderson & Savage, J. R. Blossom, J. C. Smith & Co., N. F. Bordeaux, J. O. Bowden, T. W. Player, Petieway & Pritchett.

MARRIED.

In Onslow County, on the 11th inst., by John P. Cox, Esqr. Mr. BENJAMIN GURGANUS, to Miss ELEANOI GURGA NOUS, all of Onslow.

In this town, on the 15th inst., GILBERT J., son of N. B. and Agnes F. Vincent, aged 11 months.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C. Aug. 16th, 1857. Persons whose names appear of this List will please say advertised.

D. DICKSON, P. M.		
Adkins, J E	Gogerty, T	Myers, Myer McLain, D O'Neal, Ann
Anderson, J R Armstrong, D Atkins, A B	Green, Fanny Hall, Jas C Hays, N & Co	McLain, D
Armstrong, D	Hall, Jas C	O'Neal, Ann
Atkins, A B	Hays, N & Co	Orrell, Miss W A
Barry, M	Hays, John	Perkinson, W W
Barry, M Barry, Juo 2	Harker, J B	Pinder, J W
Baker, J	Hattrick, JR 2	Pivit, W J
Bates, A	Haddell, M F	Polsos, T
Blanshard, Mrs E	Henry, Charles	Port & Co
Blalock, J	Hewlett, A J	Potter, James
Boon, R C	Helland, CE	Putney, W H 2
Bohnstedt, J A E	Henricks, G	Pardy, C B
Bryan, W J	Hibbard, E B	Reil, Cora O
Bown Emma	Homan, D	
Bryan, Emma Brinkley, G W	Hooper, Dearborn&	Register, E
Benehlon M.A	[Go	Richards, Mrs C
Broughton, M A Brown, Mearcest Co Carraway, H J 4	Howard A	Ryan, E
Company H TA	Gatabline Assa F	Sallor & Sauk
Carraway, T D	Hotobkim, Anna E Hult, J H	Scull, A S
Chesinutes C	Charles of the M.	Simpson, H A 2 Singleton, Mim M Shippen, J B Spencer, Dr Springe, Joseph Sweet, R E Smith, J W Smith Mary E Thanks T W
Carrington, G Charbout, P	Hyam'th, W N	Singhan, mus m
Clinton, Frank	Josehert, Pompeo Johnson, Mrs S	Carpbea, 2 D
Clark, J P	Jones, John	Spenier, Lr
Carson, A	Longs Catherina	chands noseby
Corwin, W.A	Justice, B H Kennedy, R	Carpe I II
Cook, A B	France D	Could Many
Drowell, N 3r	Finhall C	Themis T W
Craffy, M	Tana W B	A MATERIAL AT THE
Crook J W	Kimball, G Lane, W B Lallis, J C Labords, Sarah 2 Lasuning, H	Tuny, R
Catta, A H	Laborda Sarah 9	Turner, R
Darlin, W E	Tarmine Et	Urp, Emma
Davis, Alex	Lewis, Mim F	Vogei, John
Please A	Legal Amenda	Wantes M
Desier, J W	Man T. El	Warner, M. J.
Earp, Jonathan	Locas, Amanda Mann, L. H. Martin, Capt Mayer, A. E. T. Mayer, Thos. Jr.	Vall, T W Warden, M J Wassell, J H Works, A 2
French Ronbert	Training to go and the	Weeks A 2
Everett, Amunita	Mary There is	Wheeler, C
	Mariana Israel	White, Larr

THE JOURNAL OFFICE

MRS. H. S. SACKUS, PRINCIPAL

sitution will be opened for the reception of pupils uday, October Ist. 1857, in the building formatic ne Washington Hotel, opposite the Bank of Capa As competent Teachers will be procured for each to partment, every facility will be given to acquire a thereach and sytematic education. Terms for board and tailion in the English branches per scholastic year of nine mouths, \$200 00. Thition without board in the tenior department, \$50 00 per year; Jusior, \$10 00. For the Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, extra charges will be made.

Circulars containing full particulars, with references, may be obtained of Rev. Lv. Drane, Wilmington N. C. also at the same place of the Principal, after Sept. 15th.

Aug. 17th, 1857.

THE DWELLING HOUSE on the corper of Seventh and Dock Streets, occupied by Mr. W. C. Fergus. The lot is large, bouse in good repair, and has all necessary outbuildings, together with a well of good water on the premises. Apply to WM. HYDE. Aug 12th, 1807.

A LI, PERSONS who do not pay their Freight Bills their goods before they leave the whart.

Aug. 17th.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR BOARDING and lodging the U. S. Recruita, sta-tioned at Wilmington, N. U., will be received until the 20th inst., at 12 M. Good and wholesome board and lodging will be required, and the price per day stated in the hid.

Bonds with good security must be given by the party

ontracting. Proposals will be addressed to JOHN EDWARDS Is. Lt. 3d. Art'y., Recruiting Or

SUNDRIES.

LATHS, excellent quality; 200 barrels Nova Scotta Herring; 50 bags Phosphate of Lime; 300 Prime Spirits Barrels; 5 half barrels Pickled Shad for fami-[00.000]

ly use; 200 bags Chilian Guane; 10 barrels Snuff. For sale by ADAMS, BROTHER & CO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the neme and style of ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, and have taken the Store formerly occupied by A. B. McCaleb, No. 32 North Water Street, where they will keep a constant supply of everything that is kept in a general Rotall and Grocery Store; which they will sell at a small advance for cash, and hope by prompt attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

1. T. ALDERMAN, F. M. BIZZELL.

June 23d, 1867

SHAD, IO BBLS. OCEAN SHAD, willard & CURTIS.

OF HARTFORD.

Incorporated in 1819. Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL - - - 01,000:000. INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE,
ON TERMS ADAPTED TO THE HAZARD,
AND CONSISTENT WITH THE LAWS
OF COMPENSATION.
DEROSSET & BROWN,
Agents for Wilmington, N. C., and vicinity.
August 8th, 1857.

EMPTY SPIRIT BARRELS.

250 PRIME quality second hand Emply Spirit Bar-rels just received per Schr. Adie, and for sale by Aug. 10. ADAMS, BRO. & CO. DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

S. MOORE, hopes to resume the duties of her School on the 1st of October, at the residence of the Rev. A. OVERSEER WANTED.

A MAN OF SORER, INDUSTRIOUS HABITS, who can read and write, will find employment at Hilton. by applying to JAMES F. McREE. Aug. 12, 1857.-288-tf.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! 4O BARRELS new Flour, Super and Family. Just received, for sale by. T. C. & B. G. WORTH.
August 10th 226-1w

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cahinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock for cash, at manufacturers lowest cash prices, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers. The following are among the articles to be found in his store, visit Parlor Setts, complete in Mashogany and Walnut; Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofus and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from \$15 to \$50; Mahogany and Walnut, Upholistered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageros and Corner Stands;
Cante, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrers;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to \$25 each;
Cane Seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, celts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from \$4 to \$50;
Wardrahes, Washatands, Marbie ton, &c;

A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts to Bureaus, a great variety, from \$4 to \$50; Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c; Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads; Towel and light Stands; Extension and other dining Tables; Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapeys, &c; Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Sta

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days with interest added. JNO. D. LOVE, No. 10 Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. August 19th, 1837

ONE HUNDRED barrels now landing from Schra, Adels and Ben. For sale by Aug. 10th. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

RECEIVED THIS DAY AND FOR SALE AT Pierce's Book store, Life and Correspondence of James Iredell, by Griffith J. McRee.
Subscirbers to the above work will please call at Pierce's Book Store and get their copies.

Aug. 12th, 1857.

FOR 7 panels Iron Railing, Posts, &c., marked C. B. Has-F sell, Williamston, N. C., received per Schr. Kate Field, from New York, 10th Aug. Stored at owner's risk and ag-pense.

J. H. FLANNER. Abgust 13

FROM the first of October next, the Brick Dwellin and Store, at present occupied by R. J. Howard, as ner of Orange and Third streets. Apply to Dr. WM. E. PHERMAN, or to SAMUEL N. CANNON. Wilmington, August 15th, 1897

TO LET.