MY WYENING, JUNE 4, 1616.

rence in political affairs has led a malic party, because we have felt got to promote them." al, in the injury, if not defeat, of the party.

deliy we have neglected for the sake of peace, and in the exercise of an option belonging to us where we only were concerned. But now certain matters have arisen—certait circumstances have occurred which give to afairs a different tone and character—which remove them from the mere bounds of personal interest or personal fieling, and place them in such a position as we cannot fail to notice without a dereliction of duty, not simply to curselves, but to the Democratic party, to whose interests, as public journalists, we have devoted the best labors of years, doing battle for its principles when they were in a minority supposed to be hopeless in this State, and abatting not one jot or title of our zeal or energy in that dark bour, when Know Nothingism threatened to overshadow us; or, still later, when our Democratic Congressional delegation faltered and voted for distribution disguised under the specious but filmsey disguise of "deposit."

The interests of the party—the harmony of the party personal considerations could be, for we have never have any merely personal considerations could be, for we have never have any merely personal considerations could be, for we have never be any merely personal considerations could be, for we have never be any merely personal considerations could be, for we have never be any merely personal interests to subserve by our political office-accelers and protein ments as having their inception with wire publics, and presented each one of these of their own free well alone, could decide that question of the College, made a few touching remarks and presented each ence the way appression and delivered them their diplomas, reported the time of the college, made a few touching remarks and question as well as with the utmost bitterness, accused us of lacking in merely personal and the desiration of the College and with a beautiful copy of the Bible. Rev. S. M. Protect was a coverence by the about to their presents of attachment from his pupils, the young ladies of the College gave the bact exercise of an option belonging to us where we only of their own free well alone, could decide that question.

cal course. We think that harmony can hardly be purchased at too high a price, unless that price involve the abnegation of principle or the sacrifice of personal honor and independence-if it does, then indeed it is not worth the price paid for it, even if it were not deceptive, which in the nature of things it must be.

Let us come down from the past to the present, from peculative reasonings to existing facts. Let us remember that, as is pretty nearly always the case, there were, when Congress last broke up, numbers of good Democrats in this district, who were anxious to have a District Convention: that as time rolled on and all the surround ing districts prepared to hold Conventions, this desire creased; that, perhaps originally springing from a derence to some other than the former incumbent, it grew under the stimulus of opposition and denunciation, and that at last it came to be shared in by many whose only object was to defend and uphold the right of the Democratic people to be heard.

We dislike to quote from our own columns, but may find it necessary to do so in order to present a fair view of our own position and that of a large number of Democrats who think with us, that conventions may be dispensed with when there is already such a unanimity and concentration as amounts to a nomination, but not othnd further, that when any respectable number of Democrats call for a convention, that very fact indicates the existence of such a state of things as renders h. In the Weekly Journal, of April 1st, we re-

In regard to our own district, our position is a delicate, hough not at all a doubtful one. Perhaps we can best extain it by a reference to the past. When our fellow-citizen of New Hanover County, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, represented he district for Congress, we felt satisfied that he was the est choice of this County, we thought it unnecessary, persent ungrecious, for his own County to take any lead in allow for a Convention, at the same time that we stood sair to respond to and acquiesce in any action that the recommiss of the district might think proper to recommissed adopt—to be represented in any Convention that unit is called.

en the incumbent is a citizen of another county. o feel that courtesy requires us to pursue a similar course we neither recommend nor object to a Convention, but hall act in concert with the district in any course which e deemed proper and expedient. We think this is the on of the Democratic party of this county.

That such was and is the position of New Hanover County, and that her course is perfectly consistent with that which she pursued in 1853, when Mr. Ashe, one of her own citizens was the nominee will, we think, be rendered apparent by a comparison of the resolutions adopted by the New Hanover County meeting of 1853 and 1859. We quote those having reference to the Conven-

WHEREAS, At a meeting lately held in the County of Du-lin, a series of resolutions were adopted, calling for a Con-ention of the Democratic party of the Third Congressional istrict to meet at Clinton, on the first Thursday of June, to minate a candidate for Congress, Resolved, That should it be the will of the District, ex-

ed in County meetings, that said Convention should be New Hanover County will most cheerfully acquiesce, till be represented in that Convention.

tesoived. That we believe in the right of the Democratic ple of the district to hold Conventions at any time that holding of such Conventions may be deemed promotive he harmony or interests of the party.

Lesoived, That should it be deemed proper to hold a party of the party of the party.

streed. That should it be deemed proper to hold a tratic Convention for the purpose of nominating a canto represent this district in the next Congress of the States. New Hanover county will be represented in unvention; and the chairman of this meeting is here-horized to appoint at his leisure, two delegates from aptain's district in the county, and three from each as district in the town of Wilmington, to represent the county is such Convention, to be held at such Hanover county in such Convention, to be held at such and place as may be designated by a majority of the less of the district.

In presenting these last resolutions, the present writer felt that the first resolution could require no argument to commend it to a Democratic meeting, and that the second followed as its logical sequence. Both were in dence with the course adopted by New Hanover when Mr. Ashe was the incumbent; and we were not a little surprised to find some few gentlemen voting against 1853, for we were secretary of that meeting and recollect it very well.

However, we contended, in support of the resolutions dopted in 1859, that where our fellow-Democrats in parts of the district asked for a convention, it was nes and proper that we should be represented in as we might, the feeling was not confined to the three

While this moderate and consistent course was purd by m, let us turn back to the point from which we

let, we took occasion to present our views con the subject of conventions in certain nice indeed at all, imply heatility to any particular person or persons. Conventions are meetings of friends, not of nice—they are held to prevent or adjust differences

will are divisions can come only to the bene. We, also, in the same paper remarked that the refusal of these who seek their owe advantages, real or sup- to accode to such a call would be to assert the idea of irresponsibility in the representative, and of his position of This feeling has operated during the last few months being an appointment for life. We further expressed our the expression of our opinious upon some belief that if there he any considerable amount of feel of is a very and to moderate that expression upon others. - ing in this district in favor of a Convention, it had its To felt that we, at least, had no new name to make : origin in considerations somewhat akin to those we have said that we were too well known to the Demo-expressed in the preceding paragraph. We had been crais of the district to permit of any misconstruction frequently asked about a Convention, and received some of our motives on their part, and we were willing to be silent communications on the subject, but could not say whethjustice to ourselves might have given us the right, if er there was a sufficiently strong desire for the holding is did not actually demand of us to speak out emphatically. of a Convention to render the holding of one necessary This right we have been content to waive—this possible and proper. That remained to be seen. In our opinion borduty we have neglected for the sake of peace, and in the the people, left to their own judgment and the exercise

ments as having their inception with wire-pullers, polia purely personal nature, was naturally calculated to hurt the feelings of high-minded gentlemen and good Democrats,-men who had stood by the party when others faltered; who had voted for its nominees, National, State and District, when some in high places voted in full head. We saw fields that were ripe, and some wheat that had been cut and shocked. temperate rejoinder in explanation was treated with still more marked contempt, that wound, to just and proper susceptibility, was rendered doubly aggravating.

Following upon this upon these characterizations of all friends of a convention as a measure expedient under existing circumstances, as wire-pullers, political office seekers, etc., we find the following among the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at Fayetteville, on the 19th ult.:

4th. Resolved, That we hereby nominate the Hon. Warren Winslow, as our candidate for Congress in this district. Jas. G. Cook, Esq., then offered the following which was

5th. Resolved, That we approve of the course that the Carolinian has pursued thus far in regard to the canvass, and that it meets our entire approbation.

We ask if it is not natural these gentlemen in Columbus and Bladen should feel themselves aggrieved—their respectful requests treated with disrespect—themselves stigmatised? and yet their card, dated Wilmington, calm and dignified-most unexceptionable in its tone.

We had trusted that nothing had yet occurred to create any continued difficulty. We trust so yet; and althe holding of a convention not only expedient but ne-though we cannot but think that the gentlemen from courts. In the Weekly Journal, of April 1st, we reserved rights; although we cannot but see the marked difference in tone between New Hanover in 1853 and Cumberland in 1859, we still hope that con-ciliatory councils may prevail, and those at least, who are conscious of right, may be prepared to accede to any and every fair means of preserving harmony. We must confess however, that we were painfully surprised to find the following in the editorial correspondence of the Fayetteville Carolinian, addressed to that paper from Wilmington, under date of May 30, 1859 :

The Convention of Columbus and Bladen counties held here the other day, was of course a fixile, and like good Democrats (?) they got miffed because they could not do what they had tried to do. You have no doubt seen the what they had tried to do. You have no doubt seen the card containing their sentiments. The Brunswick county delegation was here, but refused to go in with the other two, from the fact that the other counties were not represented. The delegates from New Hanover were not even selected, consequently, the result was the assembling of Columbus and Bladen alone. As to the result of this matter I do not know. It could not prove very disastrous, from the fact that Bladeu herself is divided respecting Mr. Winslow, and I presume that the people of Columbus will support him with the exception of the delegates—and say, eight or ten more.

eight or ten more. Our hands were weakened, instead of strengthened and the unfortunate feeling already excited, was necessarily embittered, not simply by the expression of an individual, but because that expression, since the meeting of the 19th at Fayetteville, must be taken as speaking the feeling of Cumberland County, the home of the incumbent. We were still more pained, because personally, we desired as we now desire, to maintain not simply relations of personal friendship, but of political co-operation with the editor of the Carolinian. We cannot but regret exceedingly that an introllsive feeling should have led the writer of the above quoted paragraph to say what must aggravate existing feelings, feelings which if the wound they create is covered over and not cured, must break out with more dan-

gerous symptoms hereafter. It is to be regretted that the repressive policy was adopted by the friends of Mr. Winslow. If he is really the strongest man before a Convention, as is said, then he could have nothing to fear-if not, every one will see the natural conclusion. When any difficulty even appeared to arise it would have been better to have asked for a Convention, to have insisted upon it, rather than to have denounced it.

There is still time, and it is still our duty to arrive at some friendly understanding, but to do so, we must the last, who went very strongly for the resolutions of meet each other as friends, not stigmatise each other as enemies. The day of hard words must be over, and the feelings of good Democrats must be respected.

We had the pleasure of a call this morning from Mr. John Mitchell, Jr., son of the distinguished Editor at the Southern Citizen. The abilities of Mr. Mitchell, his chivalrous and impulsive character, his dem, if beld. We also contended that this votion to the interests of the South, as displayed in his paper, gives the Citizen a claim to support even would be promotive of harmony, because the from those who do not wholly concur with all the opinact was apparent that the refusal to hold one would al-ions therein avowed. Mr. Mitchell, Jr., acts as Agent for the Citizen, and would be pleased to make up a list as and moved in the matter, and, talk here. We trust that he will be successful. He leaves to-morrow morning for the South.

> COUNTER ADVERTISING.—The Jamestown Journal, of Chatauque Co., N. Y., contains the following adver-

tisement:

Notice.—Whereas, my father, Newton Salisbury, forbid me his bed and board, for the reason I visited assisted at my sister's house during her husband's a ness and death; therefore, I forbid him harboring other boy in my stead.

WARNER A SALISBURY

Genny, April 16, 1859.

sea. The following young ladies read original essays and received the honors of graduation:—Miss Sue M. Hines, of Missouri, Salutatory; Miss Frances E. Albritton, Goldsboco; Miss Sallie A. Beasley, New Hanover; Miss D. Coor, Goldsboro; Miss Lingie A. Koonce, Richlands; Miss P. P. Grigg, Petersburg, Va., Valedictory.

Bev. B. F. Long, in behalf of the Trustees, made a few year appropriate reparts and presented analysis of the control of t

The wheat, corp, and oat crops in Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Davidson and Forsyth are looking well and

We learn that the crop of tobacco in the Caswell and Rockingham country has been considerably increased— in Caswell, it is thought, at least one-third on last year's crop. The late fine season was highly beneficial to the crops of all kinds, and was especially opportune for the tobacco planters, who were enabled to set out their plants with the best prospect of a good stand.

Raleigh Standard. The Road over Mount Cents.

As this road will soon become famous as the route of

the French army into Italy, the following description given by a correspondent of the New York Times, who recently passed over it, will be read with interest:

The road over Mount Cenis is macadamized through-

out its whole extent, and is wide and in perfect order, consisting of easy grades. On the top of the mountain there was much snow, but most of it was removed from the road-a work of great labor, as the cuts in some places were ten feet deep, and the snow so compact that its sides were perpendicular. The diligence was several in a body at last. Already there is division and dissenhours in passing through this region of snow, and it sion between the Austrian and Hungarian commanders, day and Tuesday of this week it rained hard on the west side of the mountain, and it was feared that the passage of troops was impeded by fresh snows. The journey over the pass is no pleasant affair, even to one who co-cupied the protected seats of a comfortable diligence— such was my fortunate position—what must it be to soldiers on foot, wet with severe rains, and incumbered with knapsacks and arms.

grades of the Mount Cenis road, and the protection furnished by granite posts on its exterior, within seven or eight feet of each other—firmly planted in the earth, and about four feet high—indicate that a principal object in thus forming it, was the easy and safe hauling of cannon and baggage over the line. I walked for miles over the road, in the ascent from the Sardinian side, and carefully observed its construction. The engineering difficulties were immense, but they have been overcome with such skill, that the ascent is uniform and easy in every part. Occasionally a level place is left to afford relief to orses from wearisomeness of a steady pull. I noticed that the marks of the drill used in blasting were nearly obliterated, the effect of long continued exposure to severe storms, and the character of the rock, which is a soft limestone. It may be, if the history of the road shall ever be lost, that future antiquarians may contend from the obliteration of all signs of blasting, that at least no great difficulties, were encountered in its construction, even if they do not insist that it was formed on a natural bed. One is struck with wonder that such a great work, over high mountains, should have been formed and finished on a line exceeding fifty miles, so completely that it exceeds in excellence any road I know of in the United States, whether public or private, and long or short. It is kept in high order, and is descend-

ed on a brisk trot, with entire safety. It seemed most appropriate, as this great read was the work of the elder Napoleon, that the representative of his name should distinguish himself by using it for the march of a great army aimed at the same power which Napoleon successfully encountered soon after crossing the Swiss Alps.

THE USE OF LOSSES.—When Dogberry was enumer ating his good qualities to the follower of Don John, for which he thought he should be 'suspected,' the penultimate round in his ladder of self-laudation was, and a fellow that hath had losses." There of a truth did Shakspeare speak in the

Constable of Messina. More than to be wise, or an officer; more than to be good looking and know the law and be rich, was it to ' be a fellow that hath had losses; it was next to possessing 'two gowns, and everything handsome about him.'

The 'better days' that every beggar testifies he has seen, are never found in the Almanac; they cost Time just nothing at all. But like losses, they are the best kind of property imaginable. Nobody covets them; nobody steals them; indeed your neighbor rather rejoices than otherwise, since if you did not have them, possibly he might that the apportionment is settled .-Losses are not taxed; it costs you nothing to keep them so you make more out of your losses than you could out of your gains; for you get sympathy instead of hatred, and your losses take care of themselves. But the chief use of losses is to afford target practice for ill-humor. and thus save your friends from transfixion. When

and thus save your friends from transfixion. When anything goes wrong, rail away at your losses, and if the rail should go over into a wail, it will be all the better, for the 'w' will double your losses, upon the principle that everything looms up in a mist.

People who have no losses to bless themselves with, should keep a cat, to be kicked, whenever they feel an inclination to that sort of exercise, and many a man has saved a friend, by keeping something that he can abuse when he feels like Nero or the Devil.—Chicago Journal.

WESTERN RAILROAD .- The Bridge over Little River was tested on Thursday afternoon last, to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is a handsome and substantial piece of work—Mr. J. H. Gallaher builder. The whole cost of the bridge is about \$10,000. This work completed, the track laying on the other side of the river will go on rapidly.—Fayetteville Observer, 30th inst.

Vessel Found Abandoned at Sen.

t, May 80.—The schooner Sarah L. Hills, th yellow pine lumber, was found abandoned d towed into Holmes' Hole, by the hrig Albert com Wilmington the Boston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 2d, 1859-A. M. The steamer America, from Liverpool with dates to the 21st ult., arrived at this port last night, bound for Boston. Her news for the associated press was expressed to Sackeville, in consequence of the refusal of the Nova Scotia Company to telegraph it in turn.

The news from the scat of war is unchanged. There

The Austrians had removed their head quarters to Carlasco, and had also withdrawn their forces from Vercelli, and the place is now occupied by the Allies. An action is looked for every moment.

The Austrian ports have been blockaded by the French squadron, which had taken many merchantmen, The news from India states that Tantia Topee, had been tried and hung.

The Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 21st, 1859. Cotton-Sales for the week 3.800 bales, at a decline of 1/4 a 1/2d., for the finer qualities and a still further decline for inferior.

Breadstuffs-All qualities have slightly declined. Provisions are steady.

Consols for money closed at 913/a a 91 1-2. The money market is easier.

New York Markets.

New York, June 2d, 1859. Yesterday's cotton market closed quiet, with sales of Flour advanced 5 a 10 cents per bbl. Southern \$7

Wheat closed with an advancing tendency; Western

white \$1 90. Corn buoyant : white 92 a 93c.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 49 a 50c. per gallon. Rosin steady.

Later from Mexico...Miramon Refuses to Acknwiedge the American Minister. NEW ORLEANS, May 30 .- We have received the folowing important news from Mexico:

Mr. McLane, U. S. Minister, had instructed Consul Black to demand of Miramon an explanation for the assassination by his forces of American citizens at Tacbaya. Miramon replied that his government no longer recognized Black as American consul, and as Mr. Mc-Lane had recognized the Juarez government, he, Miramon, will have no communication with him. The letter of Consul Black was consequently returned to him. The American archieves in this city of Mexico are

left in charge of the Legation of Ecnador. Kossuth in Sardinia .- A letter from Turin says Kossuth, of whom nobody has heard in England for some time, or even here, is secretly at work in Sardinia, where he is incognito, and holding communication by means of emissaries, with the Hungarian portion of the armyone-third of the whole, and the very troops which formerly defeated the Austrains under his authority, and which have been removed to Italy, in order to keep them as far as possible from their native land. Here

and that is another reason which accounts for the tardy movements of the Austrian troops. NEW YORK, May 31 .- Gen. Walker and Col. Natz mer arrived here on Saturday, by the Northern Light. Col. Titus was badly beaten last night at the St. Nich-

olas, by Col. Anderson, Gen. Wheat, and other fillibus-

A FATAL DRINK .- Sylvanus Powers, of Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y., took a drink of whiskey at a "raising" last week and died almost immediately afterward. The physicians gave their opinion that his death was caused by the large quantity of strichnine contained in the

THE SELLING QUALITIES OF BURHAVE'S HOLLAND RITTERS.

QUEBEC, CANADA, June 20, 1854. We have no doubt it will sell well here. Send us 1 gross JOHN MUSSON & CO.

MONTBEAL, CANADA, July 1, 1854. Send us 2 gross Borhave's Holland Bitters. We want medicine of this kind in our market. JOHN BIRKS & CO., Medical Hall,

SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, There is quite a ready sale here for your Borriave's Hol-and Bitters. WM. H. WOLPF, per H. B. PEARSON. HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., Dec. 25, 1856. Send me 3 dozen more Bærhave's Holland Bitters. I will

emit on receipt of same. J. R. PATTON LEWISTOWN, PA., Dec. 24, 1856. Send me 6 dozen Borhave's Holland Bitters per R. R. CHARLES RITZ. Will remit, less discount.

Wellsburg, Va., Nov. 1, 1856. Send me another box, 3 dozen, Burhave's Holland Bit ers. It is taking the lead here of all other Bitters.

YORK, PA., Feb. 4, 1857. Please send us, per express, 6 dozen Borhave's Bitters. We are entirely out. C. A. MORRIS & CO. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29, 1857. We have a great many calls for your Berhave's Holland

Bitters, and would like to have the agency.

WM. SPRINGER & BRO. See advertisement. [May 31, 1859.-227&40-1w.

FURNITURE: FURNITURE:: AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found

in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington,

N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash. and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Side boards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety: Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW. March 2d, 1859 150&27-ly

ATTENTION IS AGAIN called to the fact, that " Pre WALKER MEARES. scriptions" are CASH.

May 25th. Druggist, 45 Market Street.

WM. H LIPPITT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST& CHEMIST. N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts., Wilmington, N. C. Always on hand a full and fresh assortment of DRUGS PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES

Prescriptions accurately compounded. Medicine can be obtained at any hour of the night. The night bell is at the second deor (an Front st.) from the corner.

AS On and after this day, all prescriptions will be CASH.

Nov. 1st, 1888.—49

A. MACLEAN Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, IRON, NAILS,

PULMONIC WAPERS of Blood, Pains in the PULMONIC WAPERS RYANS BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFES

Relieve the above Complaints in fea Mi-REYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFER SEYAN'S PULMONIC WAFF

iapted for Vocalints and Public Spr BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAPERS Not only relieve, but effect rankl and lustin BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAPEIS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every or No Family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAPERS in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFIELS

in his pecket.

No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAPERS

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Bechester, N. Y.
lie by all druggist in Wilmington.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., May 6, 1839. - 205436-cowly. Wholesale Ages

AMBROTYPES

TAKEN IN THE BEST MANNER BY E. T. BARRY AT MOZART HALL, formerly Whitehurst's Gallery. Jan. 23d.(1858

WE are anthorized and requested to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland county, as a candidate for re-election to represent this, the third district of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the action of a Democratic District Convention, should the party of the district deem it proper to call one.

March 9th, 1859

TEA\_TEA\_TEA. CONSTANTLY ON HAND A DELICIOUS ARTICLE of "GREEN TEA." For sale by

WALKER MEARES, Druggist,

45 Market Street.

In Clinton, at the residence of Alfred Johnson, Esq., PETER CROW, of Fayetteville, to Mrs. JULIA A. ROBIN-SON, of Durham, Conn.

In this town, on the 1st inst., CHARLES HAIGH, only child of Wm. H. and Alice Lipplit, aged one year and seven

Months.

Aye, smooth his dimpled hands upon the snowy vest—
close the waxen lids and shut out the light of those laughing
eyes, and tread softly, gently, for the babs is asleep! He
heard his Father's voice calling in the night from his distant
home, and, like little Samuel, he sprang from his mother's

arms to obey his Maker.

Then hush! not a tear! not a mourn! Your babe is now sporting in the sunlight of his Father's Mansion!

"It is used with the child."

Com.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to

attend the funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from the residence of Wm. H. Lippitt, on Second Street, thence to Oak-Receipts per W. & W. Rail Road.

June 1st.—208 bushels Corn, 57 bbls. Spirits Turpeutine, 113 do. Rosin, 61 do. Turpentine, 1 bbd. Bacon 106 pieces do., and sundries. To J. G. Baumaa, DeRosset, Brown & Co., T. C. & B. G. Worth, W. D. Smith, E. W. Hall, And erthem as far as possible from their native land. Here they have been fraternising with the Italians, through the instrumentality of Kossuth, and probably will revolt Alderman, J. O. Bowden, B. Southerland and E. Hansley.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

North Carolina BACON.—Just in store, 2,000 lbs.
North Carolina BACON.—hog round, a prime article.—
For sale by
June 2d, 1859.

T. C. CRAFT.

BOOKS: BOOKS: By Express to-day at KELLEY'S Rowlett's Interest Table. Lippincott's Gazettere of the World.

Amelia's Poems. Poems of Elizabeth B. Browning. Kay's History of Christianity in India AT KELLEY'S. Freedley's Legal Adviser, or Money
A saved; Freedley's Practical treaties on Business, or
How to Get, Save, Spend, Give, Lend, and Bequeath Mouey; Burke on the sublime and beautiful.

June 2.

ey; Burke on the sublime and beautiful.

FOR THE SOUND AND SMITHVILLE. Modern Cookery, by Mrs. Eliza Acton; Widdifield's New Cook Book. or Practical Receipts for the Housewife; Virginia Housewife, or Mithodical Cook, by Mrs. Randolph; Miss Lealie's Complete Cookery in its various branches; The Reason Why, or A Reason for Everything; Inquire Within, or 1001 Facts for All; Magiciants Own Book, full of sport and fun; The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements; The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mirror of Portune, to be had at June 2.

KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

SHIPPING. &C.

FOR NEW YORK .- REGULAR LINE. - The Schr JOHN, Captain Burron, will have dispatch as above. For freight or passage, apply to E. MURRAY & CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF THE

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS JAMES. TOWN, Capt. PARRISH, and ROANORE, Capt. Skinner, will carry passengers to and from New York at REDUCED RATES. The Jamestown, Grom New York at REDUCED RATES. The Jamestown, Capt. Parrish, leaves Richmond every Tuesday afternoon at 4 o clock, City Point same evening, and Norfolk on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, noon, for New York, arriving there early next day and in time to connect with the lines going East and North. The Roanoke, Capt. Skinner, leaves Richmond every Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, City Point next morning at 9 o'clock, and Norfolk same evening, arriving next evening in New York.

evening in New York.

RETURNING—The Jamestown leaves New York from Pier 13, on North River, every Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. The Roanoke leaves New York, from Pier No. 13, on North River, every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock for Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond.

Passage (State Room included) between Norfolk and New York.

York. \$6 00
Steerage Passage. 4 00
Passengers by this route will bear in mind that the dangers of Cape Hatteras are avoided, and from the commencement of the line to the present time, embracing a period of over six years, there has never occurred an interruption to their weekly trips from a sea voyage. If, however, passengers from the South should be intimidated by threatening aspects of the weather, by paying an additional sum of \$1 50 they can be ticketed through to New York by the Bay Line.

Fare from Charleston to New York by these Steamers, \$23 50
""Wilmington" 15 50
"Augusta, Ga. "" 16 50
The new and elegant Steamer YORKTOWN will soon be put upon the line at the same rates as above, forming a tri-York,.....\$6 00

put upon the line at the same rates as above, forming a tri-weekly line. J. M. SMITH & BROTHER, Agents, May 25th, 1859.

"WILMINGTON STEAM TUG COMPANY." ORDERS FOR TOWAGE WILL

receive prompt attention.
J. H. PLANNEH, Pres't.,
No. 25 North Water Wilmington, N. C., May 5th, 1859. FOR FAYETTEVILLE.

THE STEAMER BLACK RIVER, Captain Dicksry, with a full complement of Lighters, is runsing regularly between this place and Fayetteville, and will receive and deliver promptly goods for any landing on the river. In the absence of the Boat on her trips, goods will be received and stored free of expense.

No responsibility for goods shipped, after they have been delived at the Landings.

D. A. LAMONT, Agent at Wilmington.
D. & W. McLAURIM, Agenta at Fayettevil
Wilmington, N. C., June 12th, 1858
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID. A NOTE FOR \$1,000, given by Pierce & Dudley to T. F. Robeson, dated March 11th, 1858, and having a credit for \$500 endorsed on it May 13th, 1858. All persons are forewarded against purchasing or trading for the above

MILES COSTIN. at the office of T. C. & B. G. Worth.

May 13,—217.

March 1, 1859,-149-17.