We trust that our position will be understood, and be construed as amounting to taking sides.

Among other things said, which we did not report and lodeed heard but imperiently, was an illusion by Mr.

Whalow to name part speakles, we believe with reference to the little sparring between the Journal and the Fayetisville Carolinian. This was not, in our opinion a matter affecting the carvass. We have also to thank Mr. W. for his way kind reference to ourselves. These matters being in some measure personal to ourselves we took the liberty of omitting reference to them. Let it be recollected that our report had to be done at once—closed up as the paper went to press and that then it detailed its going until after its usual bour. All that Among other things said, which we did not report and ald pretend to give were simply the points of a

ne thirty-eight days had been concluded between the as and the French and Sardinians, is the first Anstrians and the French and Sardinians, is the first hing that has occurred to stop the onward progress of the party, and the retrograde movement of the other.—
lines the commencement of hostilities there has not been the state of his bealth. While remaining at Halifax he oce in which the result has varied from the has gradually grown worse, and died July 13. id, the Austrians have been driven across upper Italy. been made between the lines of the Mincio and the Adige. In the famous square, defended by Mantua, tion for energy and sagacity. In 1832 he was elected to Congress from the Essex District, and in 1834, de-

on both sides, the vast numbers of wounded, the mutual exhaustion, the threats of plague and postilence from the Asartal smells polluting the burning air of an Italian summer sky, under which thousands of bodies of men ond horses lie festering and unburied, the want of acsmodations for the wounded, all these things render an armistice highly desirable for both parties. Like him at sea, they haul off for a while to repair damages. It may be, also, that France pauses for a moment befire going so far as to carry the war into German Federal territory, and that the danger of a general war, consequent upon that step, may have also made the other powers more earnest in their offers of mediation, and more urgent in demanding their acceptance. The Monifeur, of Paris, and the Times, of London, do not agree, the first thinking the chances of peace small, the other regarding them as good.

Bank of North Carolina.

The Stockholders in this institution met in the Senate mber, Raleigh, on the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, M Gov. Swain was called to the Chair. The list of Stockholders was called over, the report of the Commissioners read and other preliminary steps taken to a permanent eation of the Bank, when the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock next morning.

The Trustees of the University of North Caroins were to meet in Raleigh on the 20th inst. to fill cies in the faculty.

We have from Mr. Kelley Godey's Lady's Book for August, which fully maintains the enviable reputation which the Book has earned during long years.

John Turner, a free negro, was found dead, on the track of the W. & W. R. R. near Weldon, on the sorning of the 20th inst. Supposed to have been run wer by the up train on the previous night.

liree negroes on trial at Marsball, Mo., on the 19th more and rape, were forcibly taken from the nob, who burned one and hung the other two.

vivania boirts the Buchanan flag and adhat a that can be nominated by the Charlesdifferences which exist in

the papers received from California, per overland, at St. Louis, Mo., centain some items of interest. Italians residing at San Francisco have raised 60 to aid the cause of Italian liberty.

Le people of Carson Valley had called a convention ansider what measures should be taken for public

the State, parching vegetation. ng animals and literally roasting the from France river continued to be dis

AILING AND STRAMING .- The steamer Gen built by Mr. Webb of New York for the overnment, made the passage from New York surg. France, in 11 days and 10 hours. She ag the passage, 307 miles in one day's steam-164 miles in the same time, under canvass alone

of 1 puts the needle through 'em to sew grooms have just reached Paris for a new polits and flies all to bits." "Why, grandian't buttons, they's my peppermints, and matters involving supply, commissariate on a spiling them. bem ion't buttons, they's my pepp now you've been a spiling th

and arbitary power; between consistence and honesty, and feulal pride and robbery. Englishmen will needs means over the good blood which was poured out on the field of Ticonderoga, and lavished upon the slopes of Bunker Hill. The plain, because men, who fought for King George and died for his service, did their duty as far as possible, and as their great their duty as far as possible, and as their that might tend have triumphed and lived—triumphed over the very genius of their country, the spirit of its greatness, the beast of its history, the hope of its future. "There never was a moment in the course of that lamentable strike when the heart of England did not

"There never was a moment in the course of that lamentable strife when the heart of England dis not heart on have done so. How the last tunnsitueness at the news of the colonists' triumph. It was no traitorous or felon sympathy. Painful as were the circumstances under which it was elicited, every patriot saw that in the far-off fields of America the fate of England herself was in the balance. The cause of that fratricidal contest, which the pride of a monarch provoked, was identical with that of freedom itself, and though some of the Americans of the present itself, and though some of the Americans of the present generation may have fogotten it, their fathers knew that they drew much of the inspiration by which they achieved a final triumph from the knowledge of the fact achieved a final triumph from the knowledge of the fact that their course was sympatized in by all the tried friends of popular rights, and was in strict accordance with the principles which had even then given to Englishments, we shall be pleased to stand corrected by the sada of either gentleman, and will take pleasure in reday, any more than there is in the recollection of Naseby that their course was sympatized in by all the tried friends of popular rights, and was in strict accordance with the principles which had even then given to Englishmen the claim to be called free. There is nothing of degradation to an Englishman in reflecting upon the victories which Washington won over the Tories of his day, any more than there is in the recollection of Naseby that their course was sympatized in by all the tried friends of popular rights, and was in strict accordance with the principles which had even then given to Englishmen the claim to be called free. There is nothing of degradation to an Englishman in reflecting upon the wictories which had even then given to Englishmen the claim to be called free. There is nothing of degradation to an Englishmen in reflecting upon the wictories which washington won over the Tories of his day, any more than there is in the recollection of Naseby or Edgehill; but it is a source of infinite pride to him to reflect that those bold ideas which have grown with that it will not be expected that we should take aides in the growth of the English people and strengthened with this contest any farther than a faithful report of facts their strength, were still as dear to the American colonists as to their British ancestors, and that they could nerve arms on the Atlantic mainland in their defence, even as they had nerved the sturdy islanders for so

ned its going until after its usual hour. All that British settlers as by American citizens. The spectaele of the rapid advancement of America in arts and mion which occupied some three hours. To obrope, and given to the human race a decided and glorious clevation. England is proud of her lusty young scion; and Canadians may, with perfect propriety, join in the acclamations with which Americans greet the glorious Fourth of July."

Death of Hon, Rufus Choste.

shield routine of allied advance and Austrian remainder. From river to river, from stronghold to strong-graduated at Dartmouth (N. H.) College in 1819, at which institution he was afterwards a tutor. Subsc-Their strategic lines have been forced or turned—their most important fortified cities have no sooner been liventened than they have been abandoned. At last a line and commenced practice in 1824 at Danvers. setts, and in 1828, was a member of the State Senate He was prominent as a debater and had a high reputacome to bay, after having fought and lost the terrible clining a re-election, removed to Boston and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. Here he soon obtained a great reputation, and enjoyed an extensive he result of mediation, in which the three great neutral from the Senate in 1841, Mr. Choate was elected to fill the vacancy. But he soon resigned the seat and again gave himself up ardently and laboriously to the profession of which he was so proud, and of which he was so distinguished an ornament. At the time of his death Mr. Choate was a regent of the Smithsonian Institute. He held no other public office .- N. Y. Courier.

The Recent Explosion.

From the Washington (D. C.) Intelligencer. A shocking accident took place yesterday morning at the Navy Yard in this city. It was the bursting of a heavy ship's gun, which was undergoing trial on the battery-platform for the purpose of fixing her range, &c., under the general direction of Capt. John A. Dahlgren. The gun was made at the West Point Foundry, New York, in 1850, and was passed as good, carrying all the usual marks of soundness. Previous to yesterday it had been fired only twenty-four times, and followed on the practice-battery one of the 11-inch Dahlgrens. It was first fired soon after 10 o'clock, with the usual servicecharge of sixteen pounds of powder and a 64 pound shot, and made a recoil several feet beyond the usual amount; when being again fired it burst with terrible effect, instantly killing two of the sixteen men in attendance and wounding eight or ten of the others, five of them so seriously that other deaths may be expected.— The first was thrown upon the roof of the adjoining battery, from which he fell dead; the other was cast forty-two feet, and so injured that the bead is scarcely attached to the body. In bursting the breach of the gun, weighing more than two tons, blew to the right about twenty-four feet. Two large pieces, one weighing per-haps half a ton, and another three or four fundred pounds, were thrown to the left about sixty yards, striking and burrowing the ground, and ricochetting to a distance of two or three rods. The muzzle-piece continues on the platform, and weighs perhaps a ton and a half.

It is stated that every firing of each gun is recorded, and every precaution taken to make it certain that the powder and ball are sent entirely home. The bodies of he two unfortunate deceased were laid in the large shiphouse, and will be buried to-day.

IT BEATS THE DUTCH .- Well it does, the paper which has been forwarded to us through an unknown channel. Its title is "Berlingake politiske og (og means andsame as agus in Gaelie) Advertisements-Tidende," and it is printed at Copenhagen; but they spell it "Kjobenhavn," and then, as if they were uncertain whether there ought to be any "o" in it, or not, they draw a mark across that letter. Now this is absurd; there was an old fellow who, after the seat of government of Tennessee had been located successively for many years at Kingston and Knoxville, was willing to have it removed to Murfreesborough, because he couldn't see how the h—li they were going to spell that with a " K." It appears to us equally imposs ble to spell Copenhagen without an "o;" Kjbenhavn! Look at it! That can't be right, and so, and also, because we have in our fonts no o's with marks across them, we shall spell it Kjobenhavn. We do not learn that there was much doing at Koj benhavn on the Mandag moegen den twenty Juni. topseilsekonner, built klipper lagon, is advertised for sale, and the Haandværkerforeningens. Industric-Lot-teri was to draw on den 4de Juli. We see, from the report of the Kornmarked, that they still spell "wheat" as they used to at Kjabenhavn, viz: "Hveda." A telegraf depeche from Hamburg states the Osterrigernes loss at Magenta to be two hundred and eighty-one officerer og nine thousand four hundred and thirty-two

The Berlinshe Tidende is accompanied by a supplement, or Tillog, as they very appropriately call it, meaning "something attached," like a convict with a ball and chain made last "til his leg," but we have no time to make any extracts from its interesting contents.

Mobile (Ala, Mercury.

seat of war says that since the a two horses every ony constant of the morning; and some of teached Paris for a new supply

nearly half a million of bales the early estimates of season; and, judging from previous procedents, it might been expected that so operators an addition to expected supply would have brought about a complete collapse in the market. But so remarkable has been the buoyancy of trade all over the world, that it is new obvious that if peace had been preserved, this immense supply would have proved hardly adequate to provide for the consumption and keep moderate reserves of stock at the close of the season.

In fact, every increase in the estimates of supply was more than counterbalanced by the increasing magnitude of the consumption; and there can be little doubt now, that if tranquility had reigned on the continent, the scale of prices for the remainder of the year would have been very materially higher than the present currency, and much unensiness would have prevailed in Manches

ter regarding the prospects of fature supply.

But when the conflict between supply and demand seemed about to declare in favor of the latter, the outreak of war on the Continent brought a powerful ally to the aid of the former. The equilibrium accord again in danger of being lost, for at one time the feeling of distrust was so strong that a panic was about setting Showing an increase of 100,000 bales over last in, and many expected that the market would not touch but this increase, it will be observed, consists excl

basis of price, 7d per pound for middling, which for the last twelvementh has formed, so to speak, its centre of gravity. The equipoise has thus again been restored, and the wonderful elasticity of trade has served to count to the 24th June, average 42,300 bales per week; and

rangement caused by a continental war.

For these considerations it must be obvious that the question of price has not been determined this year by the views that were once commonly entertained; and perons trade which has now endured about a twelve sions to which they naturally pointed have not been serionaly tabilied.

In view of this fact, we will not attempt to examine with scrupulous nicity every offshoot from the wide question of supply and demand, but shall content ourselves with taking a broader and more general survey than we have thought needful to do on former occasions. We propose, therefore, to confine our remarks almost exclusively to the Liverpool market, and only deal with the consumption as supplied from this port. We take as at least 43,000 bales per week; and if they were con-our basis the General Brokers' Circular of the 24th tinning to use the respective classes of cotton in their June, 1859.

The first point to be determined is the probable supply of American cotton to the end of the year. By the last accounts from the States—14th June—the stock in the ports amounted, according to Wright, to 332,000 We are inclined to think that this will be all available for distribution, leaving as stock in the ports on the 1st September whatever is received till the end of the season, say 100,000 bales. The question arises, what share of this amount will be directed to England? If she was to receive in the same ratio as she has already usual amount of rubbish, and consequently the share of the residue of the crop exported to England will probader of the year will be divided as follows: the cotton distributed after this date, on the average of the last five years, which would secure to her 200,000 bales out of the total yet to be shipped from the American ports, making the export to England out of this crop two millions of bales.

Any estimate of the probable import of new cotton bef ... the end of the year, is, of course, entirely conjectural, and we only venture to give one, in order to complete our statement. Judging from its present appearance, the growing crop does not seem likely to mature very early, but we need not on that account suppose that its delivery will be less rapid than last year. The facilities for sending it to the ports are fast increasing, while the present scale of prices afford a strong inducement to market it early. Now, last year, there arrived in Liverpool 250,000 bales of new cotton before the 1st January, against an average of 150,000 bales for the previous years; but this heavy import was due, in a great measure, to the prevalence of unusually favorable winds; and as the chances are against the recurrence of such an event, we will not estimate the import this year at more than 200,000 bales. We may observe here, that we assume throughout this statement the continuance of the present basis of price; for if the value of the staple were to experience a serious decline, the delivery of the crop might be greatly retarded. whereas an important advance on present rates would

doubtless attract supplies more rapidly. We have now reached the point where we can estinate the probable supply of American cotton to the end of the year :

Stock in Liverpool on the 24th June.

Afloat, embracing shipments to the 14th June or arrived, but not included in above.

Yet to be shipped to England out of this crop. Stock in Liverpool on the 24th June. Estimated import of new cotton. 

The next point that requires to be considered is the probable supply of East India cotten till the end of the year; and here, unfortunately, we are left very much to conjecture, for the shipments from that quarter are so capricious and so little regulated by any intelligible principle as to defy accurate calculation.

So far, however, as our information extends, the pros pects seem all in favor of very liberal supplies; while the consumption of this class of cotton has been so reduced by prolonged scarcity and high prices as to ren-der that supply practically more abundant than its ac-tual extent implies. The last advices from Bombay are to the 23d May, and the shipments to Liverpool to that date, afloat on the 24th June, amounted to 141,000 bales. All the accounts concur in representing cotton as coming in very freely, and likely to be exported in large quantities for some time to come. Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co., write as follows: "Arrivals of cotton have lately been on an extensive scale, and it is evident that the crops are large, so that the exports to Europe are likely to be heavy, unless checked by advices of adverse markets."

It is, no doubt, true that the monsoon, which sets in about the beginning of June, must soon check the influx of cotton into Bombay; but the stock there is probably very considerable, and, with what additions it may receive, quite sufficient to keep up a large scale of exports for some time to come. Now, allowing three months and a-half as the average passage to Liverpool, there should arrive here all that is shipped from the 23d May to the 15th September-a period of about four months To guide us in estimating the amount, let us note the gross export to Europe during the corresponding period of the last four years:

.173,000 1857. 228,000 99,000 4)638,000 159,500

sects of supply the export this With the present per ch the maximum quantity of 1857 brace the shipments from cour object is to compute which receives on an av-

moderate, though perhaps in excess of the very light import last year; while, in the latter, supplies are expected to be very small, and the import will probably be materially short of last year.

We cannot go far wrong in assuming the import of long stapled cotton to equal that of the same period last year, vin: 115,000 bales, which, added to our present the result of the same period.

ent stock, gives a total supply of 150,000 bake to the 31st of December.

The aggregate supply of cotton available for Liver-pool till the 31st December will then compare with last

year, as follows: Estimated supply 1859. Actual sop. 1858. East India cotton. Brazil, Egyptian, &c. do. 150,000

Total supply 1859...... 1,695,000 Showing an increase of 100,000 bales over last year; firm ground till six pence per pound was reached for of Surat cotton, the supply of American cotton being middling.

A fresh display of strength in Manchester checked, lows that—unless the outgoings from the port for the however, the downward tendency, and the market has again taken up a firm position at substantially the old 100,000 bales—the stock of the 31st December, 1859,

terbalance not only an enormous crop, but also the de- as spinners undoubtedly held a light stock on the 1st of January, and are still supposed to have a very moderate one, we cannot be far wrong in assuming the actual consumption supplied from Liverpool to date as 42,000 my exact formula of supply and demand. In both bales, per week. This amount, we conceive, will gradusee elements there has been a very wide deviation from ally increase as the season advances. The highly prothe occurrence of a European war has still further dismonth, and which still seems to rest upon a durable turbed the groundwork of early calculations,-yet the foundation, has afforded a strong inducement to extend original basis of price has not materially altered; and the consuming power; and it is well known that fresh though the premises have all proved wrong, the conclu-sions to which they naturally pointed have not been se-tions are making for a great development of the consumption which will take effect at no very distant date. It must also be remembered that the present style of the production is usually high, and that if lower counts of yarn—which have been long depressed through the stag-nation of the German demand—come into active request,

the consumption of cotton would be materially increased.

Under these circumstances we think that the trade will take from Liverpool for the remainder of the year present proportion, the stock of American cotton would certainly be reduced very low before the expiration of the year. On the other hand, if the consumption of Surats continued on its present trifling scale—2800 bales per week to date—the stock of that description would accumulate enormously, and probably exceed the quantity of American. It is obvious, therefore, that Surats must come into larger consumption to readjust the equilibrium between the two classes. This process may be brought about partly by the improved style of the new crop of cotton stimulating a larger demand; but we suspect some done of this crop, viz., 53 per cent., she would still get inducement must also be offered in the shape of relative-liveness; but we find that the proportion shipped by lower prices than exist at present. By these means we believe that the consumption of Surats, which, perriably larger than what she receives of the aggregate, haps, does not exceed at present 3000 bales per week, inducement must also be offered in the shape of relative because she affords the principal market for the inferior class of cotton which arrives towards the end of the season. It is hardly necessary to observe that the exist-

of export. In the early port of this season a very large amount of American cotton was purchased, chiefly for Russia, and the shipments in consequence have been very heavy up to this date, so that the amount of that class exported is at present 20,000 bales in excess of mington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than last year, when the total attained the large amount of 158,000 bales. It would not be safe, however, to take the actual shipments thus far as a criterion of the probable export for the year. The outbreak of war on the Continent gave a great blow to this branch of trade; and if the political relations of Germany continue so unsettled as they are at present, the export to that quarter will not prove large. In Russia, however, there has been a great expansion of trade, and her requirements this year are expected to be much above the average but as she has already obtained a large supply directly from the States and via England, her wants for the boards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chaira, in great remainder of the senson will probably be moderate. The variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, small amount of cotton bought in this market for export, ince the commencement of the war, also lends countenance to this view; and were it not for the anomalous position of the Havre market, we should anticipate a ighter export henceforward than occurred last season. But at that port the panic in the beginning of the year nduced such caution that it has failed to secure an adequate supply of cotton, and must draw largely from England later on in the season, to avoid a positive exhaustion of stock. Its position may be described in a single sentence. The stock in Havre, on the 24th June, was estimated at 60,000 bales less than last year, with very little more to receive from the States, while the consumption is proceeding on a very large scale—being 10,000 bales per week for the first five months this year, against an average of 9,000 bales per week last But, before the new cotton began to arrive, the stock at Havre last year was reduced to less than three weeks' consumption; it is obvious, therefore, that large supplies must be drawn from Liverpool to provide for the French consumption till the next crop becomes available. On these grounds we are disposed to think that the export of American cotton for the remainder of the season will keep up to that of last year-say at the rate of 4000 bales per week-bringing the total up

In Surat cotton the export thus far is also 18,000 bales ahead of last year. If through the influence of heavy supplies the price of this description rules cheap for the remainder of the season, the export may proba-bly keep up to 3,000 bales per week, or rather larger than the average of last year. On this supposition the export of Surat cotton from Liverpool for the year will amount to 144,000 bales, against 114,000 bales last year. In long-stapled cotton we will allow the same export for the remainder of the season that has taken place already, viz: 10,000 bales; and we are now able to es-

Export. 10,000 Probable stock of Brazil, Egyptian &c.

Stock of all sorts in Liverpool, 31st Dec., 1859.... 385,000 If this view proves correct, it appears that we shall conclude the year, with an aggregate stock, substantial ly the same as last year, but very differently divided, the proportion of American cotton being relatively very small, and nearly 100,000 bales less than at the end of 1858. This scarcity will also be felt the more from the unusual amount of rubbish comprised in the existing stock, much of which will doubtless survive to the end of the year, and prolong an existence most distanteful to

It would seem, therefore, from the present aspect of the cotton trade, that the position of the market is good all crage about three-touries of the European supply, we think it fair to assume that the export to Liverpool during the above period will not exceed 169,000 bales.—

t effect trade for more prices in a way that it is impossible to co There appears, then to be three cour

state cue, which is the view of the question we have here adopted, the market rests on a sound basis, and present prices seem to be justified; but if peace were restored before the cod of the year, such an impulse would be given to the trade that consumption would again outsirip supply, unless the crops next year proved cormous; but, thirdly, an ulterior extension of the war, which is far from improbable, might block up the natural avenues of trade, and completely change the character of the market; so that, on the whole, the motives for caution still remain in full force, and the present scale of prices, though warranted in a commercial view, is too high to be clastic, and leaves small score for profitable trade.

MEBCATOR. Liverpool, June 30, 1859.

They speak of a man in Maine who is strong enough to lift a barrel of pork with his teeth. this is not re able.—We know a man—an aged one two—who has ted several barrels of pork with his teeth.

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED PENALE PILLS.

Prepared from a propocription of Sir J. Clarks, M. D.

Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. invaluable medicince is unfalling in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and re moves all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on th monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Pollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION. These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are mer to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Patigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart. Hysteries and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a pow-

erful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, o anything hurtful to the constitution.

Fall directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y. N. B .- \$1 00 and 6 postage slamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills,

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

return mail. For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents,

211 & 37-eow ly May 12, 1859.

WM. H LIPPITT. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST& CHEMIST N. M. Cor. Front and Market Sts., Wilmington, N. C.

obtained at any hour of the night. The night bell is at the second door (on Front st.) from the corner.

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

Nov. 1st, 1868.—48

FURNITURE: FURNITURE: AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the in-spection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for each

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, Sola and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Brenkfast and Dining Tables, Side-Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows,

Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bed-steads, Toy Bureaus, &c.

March 2d, 1859

150&27-1y steads, Toy Bureaus, &c. March 2d, 1859 A. MACLEAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer i HARD WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, IRON, NAILS, SPIKES, &c., &c., WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 1, 1859 .- 149-1y. Holloway's Cintment.—The bane of Scrofula, the king's Evil of our ancestors, has no foe like this detergent and eradicating salve. Its healing qualities are unequalled in the cure of salt rheum, sore legs, sore breasts, and the scald head, and ring-worm, the enemies of the nursery. It renews the coating of the skin, and leaves no trace behind of former disfigurement. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per pot.

We are requested to announce the name of M. J. McDUFFIE, Eaq., of Cumberland county, as a candidate for a seat in the next House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, from the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina. July 8th, 1859.

WE are authorized 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

ATTENTION IS AGAIN called to the fact, that "Pre-criptions" are CASH. WALKER MEARES, May 26th. Druggist, 45 Market Street. TEA\_TEA\_TEA. CONSTANTLY ON HAND A DELICIOUS ARTICLE of "GREEN TEA." For sale by

WALKER MEARES, Drug 45 Market Str AMBROTYPES TAKEN IN THE BEST MANNER BY E. T. BARRY AT MOZART HALL, formerly Whitehurst's Gallery.

Jan. 23d, 1858 WILMINGTON DISTRICT. July 23, 24, North East, Long Cres

idate for Ott the 3d Congres-