

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One square, 2 months, \$4 00. 3 do. 75 1/2 do. 3 do. 5 00. 5 do. 100 1/2 do. 8 do. 8 00. 1 do. 1 month, 2 50 | do. 1 year, 12 00. Twelve lines or less make a square. If an advertisement exceeds twelve lines, the price will be in proportion. All advertisements are payable at the time of their insertion. Contracts with yearly advertisers, will be made on liberal terms.

MYERS & BARNUM, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN **HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, AND WALKING-CANES,** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. March 17, 1848. 1-y.

BROWN, DEROSSET & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 159 FRONT ST. NEW YORK. March 17 1848. 1-y.

A. MARTIN, GENERAL AGENT AND Commission Merchant, North Water, 4 Doors above Princess Street, (Murphy's Building,) WILMINGTON, N. C. Oct. 3. 81

J. & W. L. McGARY FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. March 17, 1848. 1-y.

BOWLEY, ASHBURNER & CO. General Commission Merchants, No. 5 & 6, SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA. Refer to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co. Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 11, 1847. 102-y.

ELIJAH DICKINSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 53 North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Refer to Messrs. Hall & Armstrong, New York. Messrs. Planners, Georgia. W. Davis, Wilmington, N. C. January 15. 123-ly.

GEORGE S. GILLESPIE, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF **TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES,** & will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce. March 17. 1

SANDFORD & SMITH, AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Refer to Messrs. Sandford, March 17, 1848. W. M. L. SMITH, 1-y.

J. HATHAWAY & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 2nd Door North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. J. HATHAWAY. J. L. HATHAWAY. Oct. 27, 1847. 64

SEAWELL & MEAD, GROCERS AND Commission Merchants, WILMINGTON, N. C. Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments. Raleigh, Aug. 16, 1847. 55-y.

G. W. DAVIS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. March 17, 1848. 1-y.

NOTICE. Persons wishing to close his store during the summer months, will sell his stock of Groceries and Liquors less than cost. Persons in want of any thing in my line will find it their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. J. BOLAND.

Fruit! Fruit!! This day received, by the Scher. Charles Mill. 25 Boxes Oranges and Lemons; 10 do. Raisins; 2 Bags Walnuts; 3 do. Almonds; 2 do. Filberts; 10 Drama Peas; 3 Barrel Rock Candy. For sale at J. WILKINSON'S. June 20. 41.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS!! 1000 LBS. New Feathers, just received from Fayetteville, and for sale by J. & W. L. McGARY. May 15. 27.

JOHN HALL, SHIP AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 30 GRAVER STREET, New Orleans. April 13, 1848. 110-1y.

F. J. LORD & CO. Rice Factors & Commission Agents, No. 25, 1847. 103-ly.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE NATIONAL LOAN SOCIETY, OF LONDON, AND

FIRE INSURANCE IN THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN., OR, IN THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, May be effected by application to DEROSSET, BROWN & Co. Nov. 25, 1847. 108

W. A. LANGDON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Nov. 23, 1847. 107

M'KELLAR & M'RAE, LUMBER AND TIMBER AGENTS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND GROCERS, State formerly occupied by Hall & Armstrong, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. HECTOR M'KELLAR. ALEX. M'RAE. Nov. 11, 1847. 102

THOMAS ALLIBONE & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA. Advances made on Consignments. Refer to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co. Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 11, 1847. 102-y.

HARRISS & RUSSELL, (SUCCESSORS TO CHARLES D. ELLIS,) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. GEORGE HARRISS. REFER TO E. P. HALL, Esq., O. G. PARSELY, Esq., Jno. A. TAYLOR, Esq., ARMER PATTON, Esq., ALEX. HERRON, JR., Esq., Philadelphia, MESSRS. WILLIAMS, WELMAN & Co., Charleston. H. F. BAKER, Esq., Sept. 4th, 1847. 73-ly.

E. J. LUTTERLOH & Co., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND PACKET AGENTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. E. J. LUTTERLOH. J. E. PIERCE. Oct. 28, 1847. 95-ly

L. MALLETT, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF **Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.,** Lazarus Building, North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Nov. 9, 1847. 101

BARRY, BRYANT & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. March 17, 1848. 1-ly.

JOHN C. LATTA, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Oct. 10, 1847. 87

SANDFORD & SMITH, AGENTS OF THE **HOPE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** WILMINGTON, N. C. March 17, 1848. 1-y.

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JOHN D. LOVE, DEALER IN **CABINET FURNITURE,** BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c., ROCK SPRING, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM NEFF, (Late of the firm of NEFF & WARNER,) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN **SHIP CHANDLERY, SHIP STORES AND GROCERIES,** CORNER OF DOCK & WATER STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Dec. 7th, 1847. 113-ly.

F. CLARK, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF **CABINET FURNITURE,** CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WRITING DESKS, MAT TRASSES, PILLOWERS, &c. FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET, WILMINGTON, N. C. April 11th, 1848. 11-ly.

Proceedings of the Safety Committee OF THE TOWN OF WILMINGTON. During the years 1774, 1775, and 1776. WITH the joint Proceedings of the Committees of the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Brunswick and Cumberland, for sale at the Commercial Office. Price 25 cents per copy. A large discount made for large numbers.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for the year one, up to 1848 are requested to call and pay the same. N. B. All accounts for work done at this establishment, will hereafter be presented every ninety days. HART & POLLEY. Jan. 5. 129

FORTY CENTS PER GALLON, CAMPHINE selling at forty cents per gallon by Dec. 7th. D. W. WOOD. 113-ly.

COFFEE. 176 BAGS prime St. Domingo Coffee, landing from Scher. Ontario from Jamaica. For sale by April 11th. G. W. DAVIS. 11.

A Fine Set of Teeth for 25 Cents. White Teeth. Full Breath, Healthy Gums. Yellow and unhealthy teeth, after being once or twice cleaned with JONES' AMBER TOOTH PASTE, have the appearance of the most beautiful Ivory, and at the same time it is so perfectly innocent and equally fine, that its constant daily use is highly advantageous. even to those teeth that are in good condition giving them a beautiful polish, and preventing a premature decay. Those already decayed, it prevents from becoming worse, and also fastens such as are coming loose, and by perseverance it will render the foulest teeth perfectly white, and make the breath deliciously sweet. PRICE 35 OR 37 CENTS A BOX. Sold in Wilmington, by Lippitt & Wilkins.

GLUE. A Supply of Glue, for Spirit Barrels, constantly on hand. For sale by De ROSSET BROWN & Co. March 25. 5

PROVISIONS. N. C. BACON, assorted, including fine Ham, Lard, Prime and Mess Pork; R. and White Peas; Corn; Half boxes new Rice; Flour, a variety, for sale by April 20 1848. R. W. BROWN. 15-ly.

MOLASSES. CUBA MOLASSES, best quality, bright and heavy; hhd's., tierces, and barrels New Orleans do. For sale by De ROSSET, BROWN & Co. June 13. 38

FLOUR AND MEAL. CANAL and North Carolina Flour; Meal in 2 bushel bags; For sale by De ROSSET, BROWN & Co. June 13. 39

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!! 400 BBL'S Lincolnville White Lump; 800 bbl's Thomson Line. Also, calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, Hydraulic Cement, &c., for sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD. May 2, 1848. 42

Pine Apples! A FEW MORE OF THE SAME KIND LEFT. Just received and for sale at J. WILKINSON & Co's., Fruit Store June 20. 42.

JUST LANDED 25 BOXES Oranges and Lemons; 1 Case fresh Peas; 1 Preserved Ginger; for sale at JOS. WILKERSON'S June 8. 46

Great Excitement! WISHING to close the entire Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, of N. Drey, at the earliest period, the Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he is determined to sell them off at a much lower rate than the real value. Please give him a call soon that he can convince you of the truth. J. DREY. June 8. 36

BACON—CORN—WHISKEY. WESTERN SIDES and SHOULDERS; North Carolina White Corn; Western Whiskey; For sale Cheap, in lots to suit, by De ROSSET, BROWN & Co. June 13. 38

FOREIGN NEWS, Further Extracts—By the Britannia. IRELAND.

The Repeal Association and Irish Confederation have at last fraternized. A new society to be composed of the members of both of these bodies, is to be formed. It is to assume the style and title of the Irish League. It is to be managed by a committee chosen from the members of the late societies, and to agitate the question of repeal by constitutional means alone. Doubts are entertained by many, whether such materials as the proposed league will contain can work harmoniously together for any length of time. The government has not yet made any move to reindict Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher. Sympathy for Mrs. Mitchell and her children is still expressed, and the funds collecting in their behalf are daily increasing. The Irish Confederation have issued a very strong, and to say the truth, disaffected address to the people of Ireland. The sale of Mr. Mitchell's furniture took place on the 5th inst., and attracted a handsome attendance; and many persons came from 40 to 50 miles in order to purchase some relic. The furniture sold at extremely high prices, especially the small articles, such as books, china, glass, &c. The books with Mr. Mitchell's autograph brot, in many instances, one hundred times their original cost. The pike and two swords, which cost but a few shillings each, sold at a guinea each. The conviction of Mitchell has not quelled the strong spirit of disaffection which prevails in Ireland. The excitement created by his trial, sentence and deportation has been seized upon and converted into a fresh engine of agitation. On the 21st inst. a manifesto was issued by the Council of the Irish Confederation to the Irish people signed by Win. S. O'Brien, couched in terms no less defiant of the law than the effusions of Mr. Mitchell.

The Paris papers state that the workmen and servants of the railways have turned out, to force the Rouen Company to dismiss the English, employed on the works, and also for an advance of wages. The *Monteur* contains two decrees, signed by all the members of the Provisional Government, modifying the system hitherto pursued in the national workshops. The first decree substitutes task work for the present system of daily labor; the second commands the mayors of the commune, throughout France not to deliver passports for Paris to any person, who cannot show that he possesses the means of subsistence. We find that further disturbances have occurred at Limoges, in consequence of the authorities having determined to close a club. The operatives composing it resisted, and it became necessary to march a large military force against them. A collision ensued, and some persons were killed and others wounded. The operatives then assembled and withdrew from the town. They encamped at three leagues from Limoges, near the castle belonging to M. Muret de Bord. They propose, it is said, to solicit the aid of the neighboring peasants, and to march against Limoges. The Commune de Paris states that the republican government has dared to arm the Paris round Paris, a measure which the late government feared to adopt. Ammunition is being every day publicly carried into the fort of Roanville.

The *Liberte* states that the committee on the constitution will be ready to present their report to the National Assembly by the middle of the present month. It is said further that M. M. Dupin and Dufrain have distinguished themselves in the committee by the democratic spirit of their propositions. The resignation of the law officers of the Assembly to allow M. Louis Blanc to be prosecuted, and more especially the conduct of M. Cremerieux, Minister of Justice, and other members of the Ministry, in having with the single exception of M. Basine, given their votes to screen him, has been accepted. From the Paris papers of Tuesday, it appears that the affair of Louis Blanc is likely to lead to a break up of the Ministry and of the executive committee of the government. The Assembly having elected M. Portalis one of its vice-presidents, and M. Landrin, his colleague, one of its secretaries, M. Cremerieux, the minister of justice, on whose conduct these elections might be considered a vote of censure, at once resigned his office. It is said that the minister for foreign affairs, and M. M. Lamartine and Ledru Rollin will also resign. The resignation of M. Cremerieux is officially announced in the *Monteur*. A great banquet is to take place next Sunday. It is thought that 200,000 persons will attend. The government are taking every precaution against disturbance.

THE CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE. The *Press* states that the Commission on the Constitution has decided the following important points: The political constitution of France shall be a Democratic Republic, one and indivisible. This proposition was adopted unanimously. The project of the Constitution is to be preceded by a declaration admitting, besides the rights already enjoyed by the people, those of gratuitous education, employment and assistance. Great alarm is excited by the approaching monster banquet to be held on Monday, under the walls of the fortress of Vincennes. The subscription has been raised to 10 sous a head, and the party who has organized it announces that there are already 100,000 subscribers. Latest accounts state that the banquet has been postponed. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—June 5. THE BUDGET—THE RAILWAYS. M. Durere, the Minister of Finance, brought forward a bill to fix the budget of 1848. It estimated the expenditure for the year at 1,600,000,000 francs, (£70,000,000 sterling) the receipts at 1,555,000,000 francs, (about £70,200,000). The scheme was referred to the Finance Committee. M. Bugeat presented the report of the Finance Committee, recommending the Assembly not to adopt the Government bill for taking possession of the railways. M. Leon Faucher commented upon the present financial condition of the country as most unsatisfactory. France, he said, was proceeding rapidly to a national bankruptcy, and yet the government sat quiet on their benches, and did not even condescend to say what they intended to do. This was the more necessary, from the distressed state of commerce. Confidence ought to be restored, and certainly the conduct of the government did not appear likely to restore it. He and the other members of the committee had done their duty in bringing forward this subject before the House. They had satisfied their responsibility, it was now for the government to meet theirs. (Loud cheers.) M. Garneri Page, described these as exceedingly exaggerated, and said that before the discussion on the proposition of the committee came on, the government wished to have the railway bill brought forward, as, if the proposition should pass, it would have the effect of sending down the five per cent, and thus rendering the task of the government more difficult in the railway bill. M. Jules de Lasteyrie must maintain that the government was altogether too careless of the interests of the country. He was a holder of *bons du tresor* and depositors of savings banks kept out of their money, and nothing done to relieve them. The position of the finance was dreadful. The Minister of Finance intimated that these two classes ought not to be joined together, inasmuch as the claims of the depositors were of far more importance, the holders of *bons du tresor* being, for the most part, excessively rich. (A tremendous burst of disapprobation.) He had to show the Chamber not to attach more consequence to his words than they merited. All would certainly be paid in the end, but the savings bank depositors first, as not a person who held *bons du tresor* now suffered. (Loud demand.) The government had thought most deeply on the position of the country, and had even been about in a few days to propose a measure to pay the depositors of the savings banks in part. M. Berryer inveighed in the strongest manner against the dilatory conduct of the government in the financial matters of the country. M. Garneri Pages observed that France must, undoubtedly, do honor to her engagements, and he then declared that with a little energy and a little good will from all, France would decidedly fulfil every demand against her. He called upon the Assembly to adjourn the proposition until after the railway bill had been disposed of. On a division, it was decided by a majority of 377 to 262, that the discussion upon the railway redemption project of the Government should take precedence of the other financial debates. SPAIN. The Madrid Gazette of the 31st ult., publishes a Royal decree directing that M. Sierra, Under Secretary of the Financial Department, should proceed to London on an important mission, and that M. Canga Argua, Under Secretary of the National Property, should perform the duties of Under Secretary in his absence. The Minister of the Interior had ordered the immediate suppression of clubs, reading rooms, patriotic societies, &c. throughout the kingdom. Accounts from Madrid of the 28th inst., speak of apprehended risings of Carlists in some of the provinces—particularly in Catalonia, Aragon and Navarre. It was added that two formidable chiefs, Gomez and Forcadell had succeeded in entering Catalonia. LOMBARDY, VENICE AND AUSTRIA. An extraordinary supplement of the Piedmontese Gazette contains the following Bulletin.—Gtoto, May 30.—Thirty thousand Austrians attacked our position at Gtoto, which was defended by fifteen thousand of our men. We completely defeated

FOREIGN NEWS, Further Extracts—By the Britannia. BELGIUM.

The *Risorgimento* published a supplement on the 1st inst., to announce the victory over the Austrians, on the 20th ult., at Gtoto, and the surrender of Peschiera. "This instant," it says, "at 7 o'clock A. M., the artillery of the city of Turin celebrates the surrender of Peschiera." Two Sicilian deputies arrived at Turin on the 1st instant, to propose the incorporation of their island with the kingdom of Upper Italy. The Provisional Government of Modena proclaimed, on the 29th ultimo, the union of that duchy with Piedmont. In the *Risorgimento* of the 29th inst., there are some interesting particulars of the manner in which Peschiera was surrendered. On the evening of the 29th ult., in consequence of a capitulation, the Piedmontese entered Peschiera, and distributed 1700 rations to the furnished inhabitants. The next day the Austrian garrison, 1600 in number, marched out with flying banners and all the honors of war. They were to lay down their arms at a mile distance from Peschiera, and then to be marched to Ancona to embark for Trieste. The capitulation stipulates that they shall not take up arms against the Italians as long as the war of independence lasts. Later reports from the Italian papers state that Carlo Alberto again offered battle, but in vain, to the enemy, who had taken refuge within the walls of under the guns of Mantua. The Turin journals of the 3d announce that after the battle of Gtoto, the German troops remained in observation on the right of the Mincio, near Mantua; that no attack took place, and that all the enemy's forces were concentrated at Mantua. BELGIUM.

DISTURBANCES.—BRUSSELS, June 5. There has been a strike for wages among the workmen employed on the public works. The gendarmes were called out to disperse the mob. One shot only was fired in the air, but no accident of any kind took place. Six of the ringleaders were arrested and sent to prison. ROMÉ.

The Gazette of Rome of the 26th ultimo, announces officially, that his Holiness is about to send Plenipotentiaries to negotiate a peace between Austria and Italy, and says—"The Ministry have expressed their gratitude to the Pope for having, in his letter of the 5th of May, to the Emperor of Austria, insisted upon the only acceptable condition of peace, the restoration of the natural boundaries of the peninsula to the Italians. Italy does not hate, she even esteems and loves the German nation; but the Italians will only embrace the Germans as brothers when they shall have repassed the Alps, and when they shall have sworn those oaths which are prescribed by the inherent rights of races." This important document is authenticated by the signatures of all the Ministers.

FRANCE. The Cablotin in Paris still continues to boil and bubble. The effervescence produced by the recent revolution, is difficult to manage. And though Lamartine has shown himself a master in controlling the excited spirit of his countrymen, yet recurrences greatly alarm our fears for the fate of Republican institutions in that country. We are fearful that our obligations exercise an influence too feeble to stay the rush of impetuous passions, now stimulated to the most vigorous action. For we greatly doubt whether the rationalism now propagated by M. Cousin, and generally embraced in the country, is any better than the atheism of Anacharsis Clootz, or the nobility of Voltaire. Reason, in this system, is deified, and religion made the bandmaid of philosophy—a philosophy which teaches the existence of a God, but a God without individuality, personality or consciousness. It teaches the existence of a Trinity, but a trinity of ideas, without life or power. It teaches that reason is, to the letter, the revelation which enlightens every man upon coming into the world. In a word it teaches that reason is a necessary mediator between God and Man, the Logos of Pythagoras and Plato, the word made flesh, an interpreter to God and a teacher to man, at once both God and Man. This system, if not so repulsive, as the maddened sneers of Voltaire, of Hebert and of Clootz, we greatly doubt whether it exercises a stronger moral influence, from religious considerations, than did the reckless system of these "noble architects of ruin." The God of the bible, by this prevalent philosophy, has been stripped of every attribute revealed in his word, or shadowed forth in creation. When all moral obligations have been thrown off, man is a reckless being. This truth, the guttoline, has written in characters of blood, never to be forgotten. Robespierre, standing in the midst of an infuriated mob, and bathed in the blood of the victims of the "reign of terror," was forced to declare that "atheism is aristocratic—it is the natural religion of the lazy and the rich. On the contrary, the belief in God is a popular, a universal belief, moreover a necessary one. If God did not exist," said he, "we should be obliged to invent one." Hence he shortly after moved the convention to declare the existence of a God. He adduced the necessity of the belief in a God from "reasons of State." On what better foundation, is the present religion of France based? What stronger

the enemy. The King received a wound in the ear, and the Duke of Angoulême slightly wounded. We have this morning received information of the capture of Peschiera."

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