

the religious discharge of... We much fear that... the religion of Robespierre... the predominant religion in 1848—
 an expediency, a State measure—without
 strength, we fear, to chain the impetuous
 passions and direct a well balanced reason,
 to feel with controlling force; the true patri-
 ot's motto: "God and my country."
 "Christianity is a very good thing," said
 M. Guizot, "the State would not get along
 well without it."
 "Christianity is the handmaid of philoso-
 phy" says M. Cousin, "and philosophy as-
 signs her to her proper position." The Phi-
 losophers, who preceded the revolution, that
 brought the head of Louis XIV to the
 block, and spread terror thro' France, could
 tear down and spear out of countenance,
 the boldest advocates of Christianity and
 sweep with a reckless and daring hand
 the last foundation that was left upon
 which to plant a faith. But they did not
 pretend to substitute anything in its stead.
 But M. Cousin's rationalism is Atheism re-
 duced to a system, baptised with the name
 of religion—fugulent, corrupt and loath-
 some as the mask which Voltaire tore from
 the face of the Priests of his day.

We have been led to these reflections,
 from the recent unfavorable demonstrations
 in Paris, in which 60,000 men, assembled
 at the Place de la Bastille and proceeded to
 the national assembly, with the intention
 of overthrowing the government. For three
 hours about 800 Clubbists were in the Hall,
 shouting, rioting, and insulting the Deput-
 ies. But the members stood firm as a
 rock, lashed by the fury of the tempest—
 About 60 of the rioters have been arrested,
 and among them Barbes & Abbott. When-
 ever executions commence, there is no tel-
 ling when and where they will stop. It
 is not to be expected that the Royal exiles
 will be disinterested spectators of passing
 events, or that they will fail to fan the flame
 of disorder and discontent, until bruised
 and sickened France shall seek repose in
 the lap of Royalty.

But we do most earnestly hope France
 may prove equal to the crisis, and that the
 wisdom, justice and moderation of her
 Statesmen may establish a stable govern-
 ment on the basis of Republican insti-
 tutions.

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
 SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
 OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
 OF NEW YORK.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY,
 OF WAKE.

FOURTH OF JULY.
 Next Tuesday, being the anniversary of
 our glorious INDEPENDENCE, no paper will be
 issued from this office on that day, in order
 that the operatives in the office may have an
 opportunity of participating in the festivities of
 the day.

ELECTORAL APPOINTMENTS.

We have been requested to state that Mr.
 DAVIS, the Whig Electoral Candidate, and
 Mr. ANNE, the Democratic Candidate will
 address the people at the following times and
 places:

Sandy Run, New Hanover,	Wednesday,	12th July.
Stump Sound, Onslow,	Thursday	13th "
Jacksonville, "	Friday,	14th "
Upper Richlands, "	Saturday,	15th "
Clinton, Sampson,	Wednesday,	19th "
Elizabethtown, Bladen,	Friday,	21st "
Lumberton, Robeson,	Saturday,	22d, "
Rockingham, Richmond,	Monday,	24th, "
Whiteville, Columbus,	Wednesday,	26th, "
Northwest, Brunswick,	Thursday,	27th, "

MEETING AT DARLINGTON.

We have been handed a sketch of a very
 sensible Speech, delivered at the late meet-
 ing of the Stockholders of the Wilmington
 & Manchester Rail Road, by Mr. J. L. BART-
 LETT, and will take great pleasure in pub-
 lishing it our next paper.

AN INTERESTING SUBJECT.

We do not know when we have been offered
 an article for publication, that pleased us
 better than the Communication signed A, ad-
 dressed to Gov. GRAHAM. The author has
 hit upon the right plan, and enforces his
 views by irresistible appeals to the judgment
 of the reader. We hope our friends in the up-
 per part of the State will entertain the propo-
 sition with favor, and that our excellent
 Chief Magistrate will give it the seal of his
 approbation.

MICHIGAN SENATOR.

Ex-Governor METCALFE, has been appointed
 by the Governor of Kentucky, a Senator
 in Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned
 by the resignation of Mr. CRITTENDEN.

POLITICAL UNFAIRNESS.

The *Journal* of yesterday says: "If a
 high Protective Tariff Bill, a United States
 Bank Bill, a River and Harbor Bill were to
 pass Congress, Gen. TAYLOR would never ask
 himself the question whether they were con-
 stitutional or not."
 This statement is unfair. The *Journal* has
 not the least ground for this assertion. Gen.
 TAYLOR, though opposed to the too liberal
 use of the veto power, declares it proper in
 cases of unconstitutional, or manifest haste in
 legislation. He is willing to abide by the
 will of the people, as expressed through their
 representatives in Congress, but he makes
 the above exceptions. We see how the mat-
 ter is. The *Journal* and its conductors ex-
 pect that TAYLOR will take the present ad-
 ministration for his example, with whom the
 constitution is a dead letter. But he will
 take no lessons from thence—he will be guided
 by the teachings of Washington and Jeffer-
 son.

It is so long since the party in power has
 practised the democratic doctrine, that they
 seem amazed at its exhibition. They have
 gone so far into the system of dictation by
 party clubs, the command of leaders, and the
 desire for the spoils of office, that they abso-
 lutely do not know the thing they profess
 when they see it.

MIR. MANLY.

We learn from the *Raleigh Register* of the
 28th ult. that Mr. MANLY is "wielding with
 a tremendous effect his powerful arguments
 against the unnecessary and unconstitutional war
 with Mexico brought on by Loco Foco
 usurpation and recklessness."

It appears that Mr. REID has got up a new
 issue in the defence of the Mexican War, and
 though the people were taken by surprise at
 this new item in the issues of the democracy,
 they were not prepared for the raking which
 Mr. MANLY gave his opponent on this ground.
 A correspondent of the *Register* states that a
 Democrat remarked, after a debate between
 the parties at Lexington, "I reckon Mr. Reid
 is a fine smart man, but this War is an up-
 hill business with him. They say Cass is in
 favor of it, and me and my neighbors are
 opposed to it; if I live till November, I intend
 to vote for TAYLOR."

This, we learn, is a very prevailing senti-
 ment in the western part of the State—in-
 deed, we may say it is the opinion at all points
 of the compass. There need be no fear in
 North Carolina about old ZACH and CHAR-
 LES, if the whigs will fail to do. It would
 we trust they will not fail to do. It would
 not be fair to let the honest democrats bear
 the burden of their election.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

A late number of the *Raleigh Register*
 contains some very interesting facts, relative
 to the appointment of officers of Volunteers.
 A Resolution of the Convention which nomi-
 nated REID for Governor, condemned the
 Legislature and Governor, in respect to the
 appointment of Field Officers of our Regi-
 ment of Volunteers for the Mexican War.

The history of the Commonwealth teaches us,
 that in all cases of State Troops required
 for Federal service, whether detached Militia
 or Volunteers, the officers above the grade
 of Captain (and in some instances in that
 grade) were designated by the Governor, as
 Commander-in-Chief of the Militia. The
 only difference in this respect, between the
 two kinds of troops, being that in cases
 of detached Militia, on draft, from the nature
 of the requisition, the selection was to be
 made from the Officers then holding commis-
 sions in the Militia, (allowing, however, an
 unlimited discretion among them in every
 part of the State) but in calls for Volunteers,
 the Governor is at liberty, to receive whom-
 soever he deemed best qualified, in any grade,
 from a private to the highest officer called
 for.

The General Assembly, upon considera-
 tion, altered this regulation, and provided
 that in future requisitions for Volunteers,
 the men should elect the Field Officers; but
 the alteration could not be made to take ef-
 fect in the present Regiment, without a ruin-
 ous delay, and therefore the old mode of ap-
 pointment was directed in it.

Thus far, Gov. GRAHAM proceeded in ac-
 cordance with the direction of the General
 Assembly. But the rebuke from the Conven-
 tion was because he appointed two whigs and
 one democrat, out of the three Field Officers,
 from a State which gives from five to ten
 thousand whig majority. The charges are
 that the Governor is a "bitter partizan" 1st,
 because he did not select Field Officers from
 the ranks of the Volunteers; 2d, because he
 appointed Officers who had voted for a Pre-
 amble, declaring that the country was involv-
 ed in war "by the action of the Executive
 and subsequent sanction of Congress." The
 first is rather a novel objection, since we have
 seen, that in all former appointments, the
 Governor was allowed to make selections of
 officers from the whole State. And if the
 responsibility of choosing them is thrown on
 him, we see no propriety in any restriction
 upon his choice.

The obnoxious vote was in accordance
 with the opinions of many distinguished demo-
 crats, among whom may be mentioned
 Messrs. CALHOUN and BENTON. One of the
 Whig Officers, Col. FAGO, was recommended
 by a large number of democratic members
 of the Assembly, in conjunction with many

Whigs; and since the report of the Presi-
 dent's Court of Inquiry on Col. FAGO, we
 presume the democracy will be silent in re-
 gard to that gentleman.

The gross injustice of the Convention is
 manifested in this: that while the Governor
 is condemned as a "bitter partizan" for nomi-
 nating two out of three of his own party,
 POLK is considered the pink of perfection,
 who nominated all democrats in the same
 Regiment, so far as his power extended.—
 Thus he has appointed the following Officers
 for the North Carolina Volunteers:

- [and pay of Maj.]
- 1. G. H. Wilder, Asst. Paymaster, with rank
- 2. E. L. Whitaker, " Commissary do. Capt.
- 3. W. F. Dancy, " Quartermaster Capt.
- 4. G. D. Cobbs, " Surgeon.
- 5. Jas. A. MacRae, " Surgeon.
- No. 2 having died and 3 declined, the Presi-
 dent appointed:
- 6. Wm. P. Graves, Assistant Commissary.
- 7. Solomon Peader, Quartermaster.

There was no volunteer among the first
 five of these, except No. 2, who had never
 been attached to any Company. But the
 Democratic Convention does not condemn the
 President for not selecting the appointees
 from the Volunteers; on the contrary, it ap-
 proves every act of his administration, while
 it denounces our Governor for not appointing
 Officers of Volunteers, from the ranks of the
 Volunteers. Neither has it any fault to find,
 but most cordially approves that the Presi-
 dent has made all seven of these appoint-
 ments from the Democratic party, while it
 avows at the Governor for promoting two gen-
 eral men of his own party, to one Democrat,
 in three appointments. Which if either is to
 be characterised as a partisan, the unpreju-
 diced public will determine.

Again: Congress having deprived the
 States of the appointment of all General Offi-
 cers, as already mentioned, and conferred
 them on the President, he has, since the com-
 mencement of this war, appointed the follow-
 ing Major Generals, to wit:

- 1. Zachary Taylor, 5. Wm. Cummings,
- 2. Wm. O. Butler, 6. Gideon J. Pillow,
- 3. Robert Patterson, 7. John A. Quitman,
- 4. Thomas H. Benton,

One Whig in seven. And he so pre-emi-
 nent in the display of every quality as a
 great Commander, that he extorted the pro-
 motion, in spite of the aversion to his politics.

The President has also appointed in the
 same period the following Brigadiers:

- D. E. Twiggs, James Shields,
- S. Kearney, Caleb Cushing,
- T. Marshall, Sterling Price,
- F. Pierce, G. J. Pillow, } afterwards
- Jos. Lane, J. A. Quitman, } promoted.
- E. D. Hopping, Geo. Cadwallader,
- T. L. Hamer,

Gen. Cadwallader, the only Whig in 13
 and he not an active politician. We have
 not at hand the information necessary, to ex-
 amine the appointments of Colonels and in-
 ferior Officers, but have no doubt the same
 party discrimination was observed. Officers
 of the services of gallant Whigs, with high
 Military qualifications, were not wanting.—
 Such as the lamented Barrow, a graduate of
 the Military Academy backed by the unani-
 mous recommendation of the Senate of the
 U. S. Pierce M. Butler, Ex-Governor of S.
 Carolina, a regular Officer of experience, who
 afterwards commanded the S. C. Regiment
 in Mexico, and others; but their pretension
 were passed by, for men, some of whom ha-
 "never set a squadron in the field," but ha-
 given the required test of party adhesion.

Thus in this National War, which the
 Whigs are called on to sustain, and in which
 the Whigs are called on to sustain, and in
 which they have borne more than their fair
 share of glorious service their only hope of
 office and distinction is under the State au-
 thority. Proscription has been carried into
 the army, as it has been heretofore practised
 in regard to all civil employments. And yet
 a Locofo Convention complains that a
 Whig Governor of a Whig State, appointed
 two Whig Officers to one Democrat in our
 Regiment of Volunteers.

We have thus presented to our readers a
 many of the facts bearing upon this case of
 political audacity, as manifested by Mr.
 REID's Convention, as our limits will admit
 Every honest democrat will feel ashamed of
 the charge of the political leaders, and mor-
 tified at the conduct of that "bitter partizan,"
 JAMES K. POLK.

FRIENDLY ADMONITIONS.

The Whigs continue to receive the friend-
 ly reproofs of the *Union*, at Washington, and
 the *Standard* at Raleigh, and other demo-
 cratic prints. We are told that the Whigs
 have been very ungrateful to Mr. CLAY—
 and that they have been betrayed in the
 nomination of TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

All this is very kind, and Mr. CLAY has
 shown his appreciation of democratic sympa-
 thy, by coming out "hand and heart" in fa-
 vor of the Whig nominations. They had bet-
 ter keep their complorations for somebody
 that cares for them.

As to being betrayed; perhaps we have,
 in a democratic sense. Two or three men
 were not permitted to dictate to the Conven-
 tion at Philadelphia—and these abolitionists
 —and thus the whigs were betrayed into the
 unpardonable sin of obeying the Voice of the
 People.

But the Democrats have not been betray-
 ed—not they. They knew very well what
 they were about when they nominated a Fed-

eralist for the Presidency, and a man who is
 inimical to the rights of the South, inasmuch
 as he objects to the compromise of the Con-
 stitution in regard to new territory.

NEW YORK.

It is the opinion of experienced politicians,
 that the division of the democratic party in
 New York, into Barnburners and Hunkers,
 will give the 36 electoral votes of that State
 to TAYLOR and FILLMORE, by a plurality of at
 least 100,000 votes. This is as well as could
 be expected.

VAN BUREN ACCEPTED.

A Telegraphic Despatch to the *Baltimore*
Sun, from New York, announces that Mr.
 VAN BUREN has accepted the nomination of
 the Barnburners for the Presidency. We
 look upon this acceptance with some sur-
 prise, because it places him in the equivocal
 position of having, in 1840, sustained the
 rights of the south, thro' policy to get office,
 while he was at heart an abolitionist. He is
 well qualified to weigh the chances before
 him; but the most sagacious politicians some-
 times permit their ambition or resentment to
 mislead their judgment. We look upon this
 as the last remains of little VAN. "Requiescat
 in pace."

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 23, '48.

Gov. WM. A. GRAHAM:

DEAR SIR—I take the liberty of address-
 ing you, on a subject of deep
 interest to North Carolina. The wants of
 the citizens of the western portion of our State
 are such, that they will and must have an out-
 let for their surplus Produce—and their wants
 are certainly entitled to a respectful consid-
 eration. I see by the proceedings of a Con-
 vention of some of our western counties held
 at Salisbury, that it is in contemplation to
 construct a Rail Road from Charlotte to Dan-
 ville. The usual argument to stimulate such
 projects, "the great northern and southern
 travel," is brought into the account of profits,
 to induce the people to engage in the enter-
 prise. Whether this great travel, as it is
 called, is of as much value as is attached to
 it, I shall not at present discuss. One thing
 may be safely asserted—that Richmond on
 the one side and Columbia and Charleston
 on the other, favor this scheme; it is their in-
 terest to do so—the trade of western North
 Carolina would be of great value to them.—
 If we who reside in the eastern portion of the
 State, were alone to be affected by the loss
 of the advantages to be derived from an in-
 terchange of commodities with the west, I for
 one, would be silent—for the reason that the
 citizens of the west are entitled to such an
 outlet, as will enable them to dispose of the
 surplus products of their farms; and if the
 State is so blind to the true interests of her
 citizens as not to aid in constructing such fa-
 cilities by Rail Roads or turnpikes, as their
 wants demand, I can see no reasons why the
 people should be debarred the privilege of
 bettering their own condition as best they
 may; it is their right—it is their duty. But
 Sir, I am induced to call attention to the fact,
 that the work proposed by the Salisbury Con-
 vention, if carried out, must as a thing of
 course, injuriously affect works in which the
 State has already invested largely. I humbly
 conceive that the wisest policy would be,
 to consult the "greatest good of the greatest
 number." If the State would follow the ex-
 ample of Georgia and construct a great cen-
 tral trunk Rail Road from east to west, to
 which branches could be constructed by the
 various interests in the State, it would no
 doubt be the true course to pursue—such a
 policy would benefit the east and the west; the
 interchange of commodities would enrich
 each portion of the State, and would raise up
 within our own borders one or more com-
 mercial emporiums, which would give weight
 and character to the State among her sisters
 of the Union. But as I fear, that our legisla-
 ture at present, would lack the nerve to un-
 dertake such a work, the question arises,
 what is the next best thing that can be done?
 Shall we permit the improvements by Rail
 Road, already made, to be destroyed, and
 thus sink for the State nearly a million and
 a half of Dollars? Or shall we give the best
 direction, under the circumstances of the case,
 to the improvement contemplated, provided
 the same or better communications for trade
 can be offered to our western people? I am
 satisfied that a Rail Road through the cen-
 tre of our State would be paying stock—but
 as it would be difficult to prove this proposi-
 tion, sufficiently clear to induce capitalists to
 invest in such a work, we must bend to cir-
 cumstances.

I would therefore call your attention to the
 fact that the distance from Charlotte to Dan-
 ville and Raleigh, are about the same. A
 Rail Road from Charlotte to Raleigh and
 thence to Goldsboro', or some suitable point
 on the Wilmington Road, would answer the
 ends of the people of Mecklenburg, Rowan,
 Cabarrus, Montgomery, Randolph, Chatham,
 Wake and Johnston, quite as well as a Road
 to Danville, and all but the two first named coun-
 ties a great deal better. A Road from Char-
 lotte to Raleigh and Goldsboro', would throw
 so much business on the Raleigh and Gaston
 Rail Road as to save it—and no doubt help
 the Wilmington Road. It would also offer
 the additional advantage to the citizens of the
 west, of a choice of markets. With a Road
 from Charlotte to Danville and thence to
 Richmond, they would have access to Rich-

mond and Charleston only—while with the
 improvement which I propose, they would
 enjoy the advantages of the above named
 markets with those of Petersburg and Wil-
 mington.

I hope Sir, that before we commit another
 mistake in the location of Rail Roads in our
 State, we may be induced to reflect seriously,
 and weigh the various bearings of the subject
 with care.
 North Carolina has not done her duty to
 her own citizens. Instead of expending her
 money for their good, by offering them facili-
 ties for markets, she has been misled by the
 prospect of becoming enriched by building
 routes of travel to accommodate strangers.—
 It is time that we should begin to look more
 to our own affairs, if we expect to become a
 great and prosperous people.

Suppose our western friends succeed in get-
 ting up the proposed Road, what will be the
 consequence? Wilmington will certainly
 push the Wilmington & Manchester Road—
 Raleigh and Fayetteville possibly the Rail-
 eigh & Camden scheme; each will contend
 for the only business which is looked upon as
 profitable—the travel between the Atlantic
 cities of the North and South. What will be
 the result? These rival interests must inevi-
 tably destroy each other, and North Caroli-
 na be put back another century in her Inter-
 nal Improvements. No, let us look to the
 true interests of the State—lay aside sectional
 preferences and begin some work that will
 be a credit to us, and also add to our pros-
 perity as a State. Excuse the liberty I have
 taken in addressing these crude sugges-
 tions to you. I should not have done so if I
 had seen any one else disposed to notice the
 subject. Should these suggestions receive
 favor, I may be induced to refer to the sub-
 ject again. With the hope that some one
 more capable may illustrate the true interests
 of our State, I will conclude for the present,
 Your obedient servant,
 A.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

On Sabbath morning next, at 10 o'clock,
 a sermon will be preached in the Presbyter-
 ian Church, to young men, on their duties
 and obligations as American citizens.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

By Electric Telegraph for the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

LONDON, Saturday, June 10th, 10 o'clock, P. M.

Advices from Paris up to last evening have
 been received since the departure of the
 mail. Prince Louis Napoleon and M. Ram-
 pon Lecheri are elected for the department of
 Yonne, and the former was also, at the last
 accounts, at the head of the poll for the De-
 partment of Sarthe.
 The streets were crowded last night. The
 people appear displeased with the success of
 Thiers. A large band proceeded to his
 house, threatening violence, but the Nation-
 al Guard were posted before it, and after
 looting considerably, the mob dispersed.
 The Patrie says that the rumor which was
 current yesterday, of the arrest of a great
 personage, was to-day the subject of conver-
 sation in the Hall of Conference of the As-
 sembly. At first, Ministers asserted an air
 of mystery on the subject; but being pressed,
 replied that nobody had been arrested. Louis
 Napoleon is said to be in Paris.

The proceedings in the Assembly to-day
 were of no interest.
 Accounts from Bologne state that Mar-
 shall Radezky had left Bologne with near-
 ly all the troops under his orders. A decisive
 battle was expected. The Sardinian army
 is 40,000 strong, and has 80 pieces of canon.
 SPAIN.—Reports were current in Madrid
 on the 4th, that the Chartists intended to
 attempt a renewal of civil war in Spain.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate, on the 27th ult, the presiding
 officer presented an invitation from the Com-
 mittee of Arrangements for the Senate to at-
 tend the laying of the corner stone of the
 Washington Monument, on the 4th of July.
 The Senate proceeded to the consideration
 of the Oregon Territorial Bill, and discussed
 an amendment excluding servitude or invol-
 untary service, except for crime, in New Mex-
 ico and California. This amendment was de-
 feated, 16 to 27.

The bill was then read a third time and
 passed, and the Senate proceeded to Execu-
 tive business.
 In the House, on the 27th, the discussion
 of the general appropriation bill, in committee
 of the whole, was the most important busi-
 ness transacted.
 In Senate, on the 28th ult, the bill incor-
 porating the Navy of Texas into that of the
 United States, was taken up and made the
 order for the succeeding day.

The Fortification bill was taken up and
 soon laid aside to make way for the Oregon
 bill, which was discussed till adjournment.
 In the House, on the 28th, Mr. Stewart,
 of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling
 on the President for information as to the amount
 of extra allowance received by Gen. CASS,
 while acting as Governor of the territory of
 Michigan.

Amendments were proposed for inquiring
 into the cost of the blood hounds which were
 used in the Florida war, whilst Gen. TAYLOR
 was in command there.
 Objections being made to the reception of
 the resolutions, they were laid aside. Mr.
 Stewart said he should propose them at ano-
 ther time.

Ten thousand copies of the reports on the
 acts of the Secretary of the treasury's Re-
 port, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rockwell proposed that the committee
 who had the subject in charge, be authorized
 to make a thorough examination of the treas-
 ury accounts, loans, notes, &c, and send
 persons and papers. The Resolution was
 passed.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By telegraphic despatch, received at the
 office of the State Gazette, at Montgomery,
 Ala., and published in the Charleston Cour-
 ier of Thursday, we learn that the steamer
 Palmetto arrived at New Orleans on the 23d,
 from Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence that a
 conspiracy had been formed to overthrow the
 Mexican Government, headed by Paredes
 and Jararuta. Five members of Congress
 favorable to peace, had been assassinated.

EXPLOSION AT THE NAVY YARD.

Another tremendous explosion took place
 at the Navy Yard this morning. Whilst the
 workmen in the pyrotechnic department
 were busily engaged in preparing several
 large pieces of fireworks for the approaching
 4th of July, the materials ignited, with a
 heavy explosion, entirely destroying the
 building. Three men were in the room at
 the time, and made a most miraculous escape,
 without personal injury.

WORKS CANNOT EXIST IN THE SYSTEM, IF A LIBERAL

use be made of the Clicheur Sugar-coated Vegetable
 Purgative Pills. They not only destroy the worms
 but thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels of
 the mucus or slimy substance which supports them.
 Their operation is so gentle, that they may be admin-
 istered to children; the most tender age without
 producing those injurious effects upon the general
 health, which have always constituted the most
 serious objection to Vermifuges. Their operation
 is generally so violent in its operation, that the system
 seldom recovers from the shock until the patient has
 arrived at years of maturity or, actually outgrown
 it. We know several at this moment whose constitu-
 tional vigor has been so completely paralyzed by the
 injudicious administration of metallic Vermifuges
 while young, that they are almost totally unfitted
 for the transaction of ordinary business. The Clicheur
 Sugar-coated Vegetable Pills, on the contrary, have
 never been known to leave any injurious effects be-
 hind them. They rather serve to invigorate the
 system, and render it proof against the most veter-
 erate ailments.

LIPPITT & WILKINGS, Front-street, between

Market and Dock streets, are the Agents for Clicheur's
 Pills for Wilmington.

Reprieves under the gallows are generally hailed
 with satisfaction, and the same may be said of
 WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
 which beyond all doubt has relieved many from al-
 most equally sure deaths by lung complaints. Mrs.
 Fowle, the general agent, who deals in the article
 largely, sends us the following note, which has
 just received in the way of his business.—Chronicle.

Inanbush, Vermont, May 5, 1847.
 Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: I am nearly cured
 of the Balsam of Wild Cherry. You may forward if
 you please, two or three dozens more. The medicine
 gives better satisfaction here in pulmonary complaints
 than any other that I have kept. I have tried it with
 perfect satisfaction upon myself—having been trou-
 bled with a severe cough for more than a year, and
 having profuse night sweats for the last month. I
 had tried various popular remedies without inter-
 benefit—at length I tried Wistar's Balsam of Wild
 Cherry, and before I had finished the first bottle I
 found great relief. Two bottles have wrought a cure.
 Yours respectfully,
 HUBBARD HASTINGS.
 None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the
 wrapper.
 For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW,