

THE DAILY HERALD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1859.

The Medical Board.

A correspondent of the Daily Journal yesterday, who signs himself L. challenges us and a correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer—who wrote an article upon the Medical Board of this State lately created, and signed himself A—to a discussion of the merits and demerits of said board.

We begin by saying—and we say it honestly—that we have no disposition to enter into a lengthy controversy with any of the friends or members of said board. As we remarked in our first short article upon the subject, we have never seen the Law which created this board, nor do we profess to know much about it; we only know that it does not give general satisfaction, especially to young men who have yet to get their licenses to entitle them—not to practice, as heretofore, but to an examination before a self constituted faculty, who passed their examination, perhaps, at the same hands that the young graduate did his. This is no bold or bare faced assertion. When we say that medical students in general, are opposed to this board, we know what we say; for we have conversed with many of them in this place, and elsewhere, and they are almost unanimous in their denunciation of it.

Can I. tell us why it is that these young men who intend to make the practice of medicine their business, should be opposed to this law, which the friends of it say was created for their protection? We are acquainted with young men whom we know are capable of passing an examination before any faculty in or out of North Carolina; then why should they be opposed to this board? Don't I. see that there is something wrong somewhere.—As regards all who are now, and were at the time of the passage of this bill, practicing physicians, there are no objections made of course not. The trouble and annoyance and expense attending this second examination falls with treble force upon the young applicant that it does upon those who sit in judgment upon him, and he, in almost every instance, is the least prepared to bear the trouble, and especially expense. The board that he has to go before to be examined as to his qualifications, will be composed of men who have been long in the profession—men who have consequently made money, and who can afford to pay something for the gratification of sitting in judgment on a fellow creature. The tax is not much on either their patience or pocket, but on the young man it is different. He has made no money yet. As is nearly always the case, he has spent all he had, qualifying himself for his profession; then how unjust to force him to incur a heavy expense, to be examined by you and pay \$20 for the privilege too, (for we believe it requires \$20 to obtain a certificate or right to practice in this State,) when his finances are in such a dilapidated state.—This looks to us to be unjust. We do not how it may appear to others.

Did the new law put a stop to quackery, then there would be some redeeming traits about it, but we are unable to see how it will affect that class of the "profession," at all. Every quack who is now operating in the State, can continue to operate till he gets tired and stops, moves away or dies. If we understand this bill in this particular, a right, it only affects quackery in this wise. Every individual who intends practicing in this State, must pass an examination before the Medical Board, and if he does not, then he is not considered a member of the profession, and according to the measures of the bill, he cannot collect his dues by Law. If men will pay him, why well and good; if they choose not to pay him, he cannot force them into it.

Now does any one suppose that every individual that a quack prescribes for will refuse to pay him? and does any one suppose that a quack would be employed were he known to be such? then the man who employs the quack—thinking him a regular physician—is just as apt to pay him as he would a regular one. If he does not know him to be a quack, how does he know that he cannot collect his dues by law.

We did not intend to go into this matter so deeply to-day, but while we are upon it, we would ask L.—simply for information—a question relative to Homoeopathy. That question is this:

How does this board propose to act, as regards graduates from Homoeopathic Colleges, who may desire to locate and practice in this State? As the Medical fraternity, of the Aliphathic School of North Carolina, and of the whole United States also, do not recognize Homoeopathy as a genuine—classing it as quackery—we should like to be informed how those gentlemen who will compose this board of Medical examiners, will act towards graduates of this school should they apply for the privilege of being allowed to pursue the occupation which a faculty of as equal learning, perhaps as that which will compose the Medical board of this State, has already declared them fitted for. If he believes in Homoeopathy do not acknowledge Homoeopathy a quackery—believing it to be quackery—then according to our ideas of the duty of the board, they should refuse each and every application of a disciple of that school, and debar him by the power which they hold in their own hands—the privilege of coming into the State. But again should the board refuse to pass a disciple of the new school, must all believers in the practice—and there are a great number in the State—be debarred the choice of a medical adviser, just because a board of Medical Examiners don't or won't believe in Homoeopathy? Is not this prescription of the worst kind? But suppose again that this board of examiners say they will examine and pass a Homoeopathist if he is entitled to a certificate. How are they qualified for the task? They have never studied the practice—do not admit it a genuine—in fact call it quackery; then how can they pretend to pass a graduate of a school which in the first place they know nothing about, and in the second are continually crying down as humbug. We can see no way in which it will be possible for another Homoeopathic physician to come into the State, unless the law is repealed.

We do not advocate the Homoeopathist's side so warmly because of any affinities we may have that way,—far from it. Whenever we have had occasion for the advice and aid of a physician it has always been an Alopahthic that was sent for. We are satisfied with that practice, but this does not prevent us from according to another that justice which all unprejudiced minds must, in time accord it. We believe Homoeopathy to be entitled to the respect and confidence of the afflicted world, and we can see no reason for refusing to be cured just because you can

not understand how the cure is effected. If a small dose of physic will answer all necessary purposes, then we think common sense to say, nothing of humanity would suggest the giving of small doses.

We know we shall make more enemies than friends by the course we have seen proper to pursue in this matter, but we cannot help that. We shall do what we consider our duty though the stars fall. We think the Medical Board Bill one calculated to do some harm and very little good, and we have told the public so. If I. can convince us to the contrary, then we shall thank him for the information and act accordingly.

We have many friends among the medical fraternity of the state—some very dear ones too—which we would be sorry to displease. They must recollect our remarks are not for them. It is the law of which we complain.

Rebuilt.

Chisolm Rice Mill, which, it will be recollected, was burnt in Charleston last January, has been rebuilt and is now ready, or nearly so, for the reception of Rice for cleaning.

The mill is divided into sixty-five bins, each bin capable of holding two thousand bushels of rice, the whole capacity of the building therefore is 130,000 bushels. Each consignment of rice can be kept separate, without any trouble or chance of being mixed with other parcels. The building is said to be a very handsome one, 82 feet long, 55 wide and four stories high, with a cupola on top. The engine which furnishes power for the cleaning apparatus is said to be the largest stationary one in America. It is estimated at 230 horse power and weighs from 15 to 20 tons.

Every rice planter will be pleased to hear of the completion of this mill. Chisolm is a familiar name to most, if not all of the Cape Fear Planters.

Attempt to Escape.

On yesterday morning Mr. M. Robbins missed one of his negroes named John from his ship yard across the river, and from certain suspicious circumstances he suspected that John was on board the Schr Geo. Harriss, which vessel had left early in the morning for New York. Upon making his fears known Mr. J. H. Flanner—there being no other mode of conveyance handy—fitted up his yacht "Hiawatha," and taking Mr. Robbins, J. M. Stevenson, Esq., and some two or three others on board started in pursuit of the schooner, and overhauled her some ten miles down the river, where she had gotten ashore.

Upon boarding the schooner, and informing the Captain that a negro was missing and supposed to be on board, he assisted in the search. On going into the "booby hatch" and looking around Mr. Stevenson found a jacket and a bottle of water. With this evidence he was satisfied that the bird was caged, and calling for lights, the Captain got a couple of lamps and getting in with Mr. Stevenson they soon found John stowed away amid the rosin barrels under the cabin floor. After taking him from his place of concealment and questioning him, John said he had been enticed off by two negro sailors named Bill and Tom, who had promised to hide him and carry him on to New York, and that he went on board and was hid by them shortly after 9 o'clock the night previous. The party then arrested these two sailors and brought them back to town, and committed them to jail. A steamer has been despatched after the schooner to bring her back to town, when an examination will be held.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that yesterday morning Mr. Duncan King, living on Wayman creek, in the lower part of Bladen county, started from his residence to the Depot, in a buggy, accompanied by his son James, and when about two miles from his house the horse got frightened and ran away. Mr. King was thrown from the buggy and struck a stump, from the effect of which he died last night about 9 o'clock. His son was not hurt. Mr. King was 61 years, 4 months and 21 days old, and was universally esteemed by his neighbors.

A man calling himself G. H. Knapp was arrested recently in Hartford, Ct., for passing counterfeit money. On his person was found counterfeit bills to the amount of \$410. Among them were 105 on the Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.

For the Wilmington Herald.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug 16th, 1859.

GENTS:—Seeing a communication in the Journal of to-day, respecting the article taken from the Observer and printed in the Herald some time ago in which "L." (no doubt one of the M. D.'s to be benefited by the Medical Board Bill) says that "A." the Observer's correspondent, has made only "naked assertions," for I am sure no matter how plain "A.'s" naked assertions were "L." has offered no argument to refute them. Show your hands gentlemen, and we have already lead off and now it is your "play," and tell us why you are opposed to the law of protection to the health and lives of the community. When this Bill passed both houses of the Legislature the Medical Society of N. C. numbered about 150 members. This presumptuous body met in convention at Newbern May 1858 and drew up a petition which they sent to the Legislature praying to grant them power to exclude any one whether they have a Diploma or not, from practicing in the State unless they stand an approved examination before a faculty of their number to be appointed by the Society. What right have they to compel the young graduates to apply to them for certificates granting them the privilege of collecting a bill by Law? Do they for a moment imagine their medical knowledge superior to the men that gave them license to practice? It is presumptuous and I had almost said proscription.

And then examine the Bill a little further and you will see where they again protect themselves. They require \$20 for the certificate if a candidate is successful. Suppose a young man has not the means to defray his expenses to Raleigh or Morganton is it just that he should be classed among the empirics because he is unfortunately poor? We are not opposed to the protection of the health and lives of the community. But you wish to exclude the young graduates from protecting them by imposing this tax.

A non-professional press was selected for the reason that a communication of this nature would not exclude them from the professional because it does not tend to benefit it in the manner that the 150 would have it.

Not So.—The Salisbury Watchman says it is reported that a negro man of Mr Wm. Tiddy, of this place, confessed, on his death bed, to having murdered a white man and his wife near Salisbury two years ago. The Watchman inquires if such a confession was ever made. We are authorized to say that no negro of Mr Tiddy's made any confession of the kind. He has lost two negro men since the murder at Salisbury, but both met violent deaths, (one stabbed and the other run over by the cars,) and had no opportunity to make a death-bed confession.

Charlotte Democrat.

A COUNTERFEITER.—On Friday last Deputy Marshal Sawyer, of Buncombe, delivered to Mr. Jones, U. S. Marshal, the body of Jackson Stewart, formerly of Yancey County, who was lately held to bail in South-Carolina on a charge of counterfeiting.—It appears that Stewart forfeited his bail, escaped to this State, and was arrested. The Marshal sent him before Judge Biggs, at Williamston, who has no doubt ordered him to jail in South-Carolina to answer the charge.—Raleigh Standard.

OUR RAILROADS.

The Wilmington and Weldon Line.

Mass Errors.—During the hot weather which we have been afflicted for some time past every one was disposed to do as little as possible.—The great aim of all being to keep cool. Hot weather manufactures "loaders," and from the man of business to the school boy we have heard but one cry—"hard times and so dull." The complaint of the former has led us to think of Wilmington as it was in days gone by, and to reflect upon the cause of this complaint. The result of our reflections and the thoughts which they have suggested, we give you as they occur.

"Hard times and so dull."—There certainly must be some ground for this complaint. What can it be?—We have been led in our reflections to cast a glance to some of the channels of trade, and see what information they afford us on this subject.

Wilmington is dependent in no small degree upon her railroads for her prospects, and it is to the Wilmington and Weldon and the Wilmington and Manchester Roads, together with the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, that we have turned our attention. Nor is Wilmington dependent upon the lines themselves but upon their Western connections. The Wilmington, and Weldon and the Wilmington and Manchester roads form the main line of travel and trade at present. We certainly can expect but little trade or travel east of these lines, and hence the importance of their Western branches and the trade to be derived from them. It was with an eye to this trade and a desire to keep it within the limits of the State, that the late Gov. Dudley as early as 1829 directed public attention, and proposed a road to flank the State of South Carolina. This early view of the proper line for the benefit of Wilmington, is now being carried out by the construction of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, the importance of which we shall hereafter notice.

What then has the Wilmington and Weldon and the Wilmington and Manchester lines done for us, and what are they at present doing? In answering this question we shall go to their reports for statistics of freight and travel. We deem it useless to write of the importance of these lines, as regards their mail facilities, the number of persons they employ whose pay is spent in our midst, thereby increasing the prosperity of the town, though when subjected to a thorough investigation, they are matters of more importance than they would appear to be at a cursory glance. We will cite but one instance here to demonstrate this: On the Wilmington and Weldon Road there are sixty officers and agents who receive \$40,000 per annum, the most of which changes hands in the course of the year.—That these Roads have been productive of much good to the community at large and to their projectors no one will deny. How then is the freight and travel of these lines and does it appear from their reports that they are on the increase.

We shall first notice the W. & W. R. R. From their report we find that in Passenger traffic, in the year 1854 this road carried 28,447 through, and 71,620 way passengers. In 1858, the former amounted to 28,704 and the latter 59,312, showing an increase of 57 passengers in the through travel, and a decrease in the way of 12,308. This large decrease in the way travel, needs some explanation, for which we are left to conjecture. Certain it is that in the space of four years this result has been met with the financial which may and doubtless did, in a great degree bring it about.

In the report of 1858 no cause is assigned, an allusion only being made to the through travel. The causes which led to this result are doubtless known to those more conversant with the line and its workings. What proportion of this travel was lost to our hotels and the business transactions which their presence would have stimulated, we are unable to tell. But we fear the country along the line of this road has not been worked in 1858 as in 1854, and if worked is going out. In fact we are led to the latter conclusion upon an investigation of the articles offered for transportation during the years of 1854 and 1858. From this report we find an increase in bacon, cotton, flour, wheat and crude turpentine, and a decrease in corn, rosin, spirits turpentine and tar. These articles show a strange change in their direction of transportation, and afford a subject worthy the attention of our merchants. Thus we find there was received at Wilmington in 1854, 493,763 lbs bacon, and at Weldon for the same year 6,050 lbs. In 1858 we find Wilmington receives but 141,810 lbs, while Weldon has 508,537 lbs. From these figures we see in four years Wilmington has lost 351,953 lbs, and Weldon gained 502,487 lbs. Continuing our investigation we find a decrease in corn at Wilmington of 4,028 bushels and a gain at Weldon of 102 bushels. Cotton increases at both ends of the line, at the former 6,149 bales and at the latter 4,825. Rosin declines 20,249 bbls. Spirits turpentine 2,662, tar 5,748 bbls, bacon, corn, wheat, and flour have taken the place of naval stores. Does this not warn our merchants that the naval store trade is on the decline, and that the cotton field is taking the place of the pine forest. But why this change of direction in bacon and corn? This certainly is no fault of the road. No one will tell us that Weldon was its final destination. We fear our merchants have let their Virginia friends get the advantage of them. In fact the reports of this company show a steady increase of trade in these articles which has been taken from Wilmington to Virginia markets. Nor is this the only question to be looked to. We find from these facts that Virginia merchants have fostered and turned the growing trade of the line, while our own have still cherished their favorite turpentine, though its decline warns them that ere long they must look to something else. Every one knows it is no easy matter to direct an established trade from its old channel and it needs no suggestion from us.

Our merchants must look to the West—they have relied too much upon Naval Stores, and the statistics presented warn them that their attention must be directed to some other article of trade. We are pleased to see that they have not forgotten the Flour and Wheat; yet there are many articles too numerous to mention, such as Hides Fruit etc., which might be sold in this market were the trade cultivated, which articles now go to Virginia, via the Raleigh & Gaston Road. This then leads us to look for an eastern mode of transportation by our line, and we readily find what should be a great feeder in the North Carolina Railroad. But do we get any material aid from this line? We think not and will give our reasons for so thinking. Charleston on one end of this central route, conveys the produce of the Western end by her Columbia, & S. C. R. R. to her own market, while the engine of the Raleigh & Gaston or Raleigh and Weldon branch, stands ready at Raleigh, to take the other part either to Portsmouth or Petersburg. This leaves Wilmington the small strip of land from Raleigh to Goldsboro, at which point she fights with Newbern for the largest share. That she does not get it, is a reasonable conclusion. Kind feelings, in a commercial point of view, have never existed between Wilmington and Newbern—within our recollection the same may be said of Raleigh. No one can doubt for one moment, into which scale she will throw her weight. Has then the construction of the Central road done anything for Wilmington? We think not. Yet there is another power which lies beyond the province of either road and that power is the mercantile community of Wilmington. They can turn this trade by a more intimate acquaintance with the eastern merchant.—All will find that in the course of time his acquaintance will be as eagerly sought for, and influence solicited, as the Turpentine farmers were in years gone by. We shall in our next look at the W. & M. R. R. and then draw some conclusions as to the benefits of both lines, when they are so intimately connected.

FANCY ARTICLES, PRESUMERIE, &c.

Just received a large supply of Lubin's and Pipers Perfumery, Soaps and Pomades. Also, Wm. Allen's, Phalons' Bachelors', Barry's, Mrs. Allen's, Lyon's and Fetridgo's Preparations for the Hair. For sale by WALKER MEARES, Druggist.

AMERICAN RAILROAD IRON.—The assertion that American railroad iron is cheaper than that derived from England, in consequence of its superior durability, has often been made, but there have been doubts on the subject in some minds, the majority of men thinking that low priced articles are necessarily cheaper than those of a higher original cost.—A proof has recently been afforded of the truth of the declaration with respect to the railroad iron of Pennsylvania, by an experiment that has been made on the Central Railroad of Georgia. In 1856 the track was supplied with iron, one side being furnished with American and the other with English rails.—They were both identical in size and appearance, and care was taken to procure from the English manufacturer the best kind of iron. After an experience of two years, the General Superintendent has made a report on the subject, and it is in favor of the American iron. This is good news, and the important fact should be known to all those persons who are concerned in railroads.—Balt. American.

Official Vote of Third Congressional District.

Winslow.	Medfrie.	Seatt.	
Cumberland and Harnett.	462	186	18
Bladen.	282	96	96
Brunswick.	175	32	00
New Hanover.	789	90	00
Duplin.	780	67	00
Sullivan.	598	104	9
Richeson.	555	215	00
Robinson.	92	78	00
Total.	4774	1284	43

Winslow's majority . . . 3490
Carolinian.

ARRIVALS AT THE "CITY HOTEL."

O. HOLMES, Proprietor.

Aug 16th—W. D. Rowe, S. C.; J. L. Perry, Greenville NC; J. S. Beeton, Stauntonburg, N. C.; I. Levy, Augusta Geo; Mrs A. A. Brooksbanks, Fay; P. Prioleau, Smithville; B. G. Rankin, town; A. Smith, Whiteville; Miss A. A. Fisher, Miss Mary Y. Fisher, Miss G. Y. Parker, H. U. Parker, Waccamaw; G. Ghrist, Marion, S. C.; E. W. Charles, S. C.; J. J. Evans, W. M. R. R.; L. W. Hodges, Warsaw; G. I. W. McCall, S. C.; T. W. Murray, N. Y.; J. W. Lawrence, South Quay, Va.; J. J. Wortham and lady, S. C.; J. W. Haller, Americus, Geo.; H. L. Brady and lady, Beaufort; L. T. Hicks, Faison; W. P. Ward Jones co., J. W. Carr, Weldon; U. S. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. C. BACON.

12,000 LBS. N. C. BACON—hog round, rec'd from GATES COUNTY on consignment, for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.
Aug 17.

SUNDRIES.

25 BBL'S CITY MESS PORK, 5 Hbls Western Sides, 20 Bbls Super Flour, 150 Kegs Nails—assorted sizes, 50 Boxes Soap—Pine, No. 1 German, Grind Stones, Gunny Bagging and Rope, Axe Helves, Matches, Bal Boxes, Measures, Seives, Shot, Powder, Lead Starch, Candy, Candles, Crackers, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, of various qualities, Ink, Table and Sack Salt, Cider Vinegar, Buckets, Brooms, &c, for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.
Aug 17.

KEROSENE OILS.

HAVING completed the enlargement of our works, we are now prepared to answer promptly all orders for the superior Illuminating and Lubricating Oils of our manufacture.
BOSTON KEROSENE OIL CO.
SAMUEL DOWNER, Proprietor.
Office, No. 75 Water Street, near Liberty Square; Works, First St., South Boston.
Aug 17-2mc.

EMBROIDERIES LACES AND WHITE DRESS GOODS.

MUSLIN COLLARS, Lace Sets, Muslin Sets, Cambric Sets, Real Laces, Imitation Laces, Linen Edgings, Grind Stones, Gunny Bagging and Rope, Axe Helves, Matches, Bal Boxes, Measures, Seives, Shot, Powder, Lead Starch, Candy, Candles, Crackers, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, of various qualities, Ink, Table and Sack Salt, Cider Vinegar, Buckets, Brooms, &c, for sale by KAHNWEILER & BRO'S.
Aug 17.

NEW FLOUR.

55 BBL'S FLOUR, from NEW WHEAT, for sale by D'AROSSET, BROWN & CO.
Aug 17-3t.

SPIRIT BARRELS.

100 NEW SPIRIT BBL'S, very superior quality, Wandol's brand. For sale by D'AROSSET, BROWN & CO.
Aug 17-3t.

AUCTION.

BY S. M. WEST, Aucr.

ON ARRIVAL of Sch'r J. H. Flanner, will be sold for acct of whom it may concern:
200 Boxes Claret Wine, warranted to be a superior quality.
10 Cases Sparkling Martine Wine,
20 do Fine Havana Cigars,
100 Boxes Sardines,
40 Bales Gunny Bags,
15 Casks Edinburgh Ale,
20 Bags Coffee,
10 Bbls Sugar,
25 Do Brooms,
19 Hbls Bacon.
On arrival of Sch'r, notice will be given what day sale will take place.
Aug 17.
Raleigh Standard, Fayetteville Observer, and Carolinian copy it and send bill to this office for collection.

OATS.

1000 BUSHES PRIME Baltimore Oats, just received, by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Aug 17.

THE "TRICHOSALON"

THE ONLY perfect Hair Brush. Exceeding all others and combining those desiderata which render it the most perfect of its kind. It performs all the mechanical construction accomplished by the operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously, thus leaving the Hair beautifully Soft and glossy, unobtainable by other means.
Sold at 38 Market st.
Aug 17.

GOOD BEEF AND LAMB.

I WOULD INFORM the citizens of Wilmington that if they want a quarter of the fattest and nicest Lamb they have seen for a long time to call at my Stall in the market, where I always keep the choice Beef and Lamb.
A. J. JOHNSON.
Aug 16-3t.

SEWING MACHINES.

JUST RECEIVED per Sch'r Emily, 15 more of those superior SEWING MACHINES. Those persons who have been waiting for their case now be supplied.
E. T. BARRY & CO.,
Mozart Hall.
Aug 16.

HALF HOSE.

WITH MERINO FEET, an article suitable for the season received this morning, at BALDWIN'S.
Aug 16.

LE-COULTRÉ HAZARDS,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BLADED, at BALDWIN'S.
Aug 16.

NEW MOURNING GOODS.

LUPIN'S Black Challee, Super Bombazine; Light take French Bombazine; Black French Tamise; Super Black Alpaca; Lapi's Super Tamartine; do Super Harzine and Crapé Harzine; do White and Black Hervege; Mourning Haresge and French Lawas; Super Mourning Organdies; Crapé Veils; Mourning Lace Veils; English and French Crapes, &c.; Craple Collars and Sets; Mourning Lace Sets; Mourning Muslin Collars and Sets.
KAHNWEILER & BRO'S,
2nd door from Exchange Corner.
Aug. 16.

NEW BUTTER AND CHEESE.

RECEIVED this day by
L. N. BARLOW.
Aug 15.

STONE JARS.

OF ALL SIZES at
L. N. BARLOW'S.
Aug 15.

CORN AFLOAT.

1400 BUSH. Prime Straw colored Corn now landing from Sch'r Surraus, for sale by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Aug 15.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF D. W. BROWELL, consisting of Feather Beds, Mattresses, Carpets, Bedding, Bedsteads, Lounges, Chairs and Kitchen Furniture. Can be bought in lots to suit shippers. Apply on the premises, Front at, next north of T. C. Miller's.
Aug 15-2aw7r.

FRESH TRAYS.

GREEN AND BLACK. Just received at
L. N. BARLOW'S.
Aug 15.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONCENTRATED LYE.

For making Soap at 20 cts. per cwt. It will make Gallons of Soft Soap. For sale by WALKER MEARES, Druggist, May 6.

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.

BACHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable. Fitting to a chame—no turning up behind—no shrinking of the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made. July 15-17.

SEE advertisement of DR. SANFORD'S LIVE INVIORATOR in another column.
August 31-17.

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The Original and best in the World.
All others are mere imitation, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR DYED instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 50,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous DYE.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes removed; the Hair invigorated for Life by this splendid Dye.

Made, sold or applied (in private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 235 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Drug Gists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each Box of
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
235 Broadway New York.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

The improved *Rosemary*, as now made by J. Russell Spalding, combines every thing (in our opinion) required for giving richness, beauty, and clean and free hair. It is a safe and clean, free from all injurious oils and ointments, and can do no possible harm. The perfume is delicate and agreeable. We advise all to use who desire a clean, healthy scalp, and beautiful head of hair.

"For forcing the growth of the hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it to bald places, the *Rosemary* has probably been used with as much success as any known article."

J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont Street, (opposite Museum,) Boston, Mass., proprietor.

Sold by Hayland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, S. C. Barnes & Park, New York, W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C. May 26-6md.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST & CHEMIST,
N. E. Corner 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 at the second door (on Front street) from the corner.

ON and after this day, all prescriptions will be taken, Oct 30.

A NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICINE prepared from PERUVIAN BARK by A. Delonore. Call and see Circulars, &c. For sale by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED.

A lot of DeGraft's Electric Oil; Merchant's Gearing Oil; Mustang Liniment, and various other Patent Medicines. For sale by WALKER MEARES, Druggist.
May 6.

WINE OF QUININE.

A NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICINE prepared from PERUVIAN BARK by A. Delonore. Call and see Circulars, &c. For sale by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE (two stories) lot corner of Church and Second streets. House has six rooms, and new and repaired and plastered. Also a small House and Lot adjoining.

A comfortable House and Lot on sixth street, south of John Griffith's, at present occupied by Mr. Middle.

The above property, if not sold by first of October next, will be for rent. For terms, &c., apply to
KIDDER & MARTIN,
July 28, 1859, 2m.

A LIGHT HAT AND A COOL HEAD.

TO ENSURE both, purchase a handsome hat, at our reduced prices.
MYERS & MOORE,
July 13.

LACON,
OR MANY THINGS in few words, addressed to those who think, by the Rev. C. C. Colton, A. M. at June 24.
KELLEY'S.

MEMOIRS OF VIDOQU.

THE PRINCIPAL Agent of the French Police. Written by himself, and translated from the original French expressly for this edition, with illustrative Engravings, from original designs by Cruikshank and Leitch. It is published complete in one large duodecimo volume of near Six Hundred Pages, done up in two volumes, paper cover, price One Dollar; or handsomely bound in one volume, cloth, price \$1.25. For sale by
MERRILL & PIERCE'S Bookstore,
Aug 4.

EASTERN HAY.

125 BALES JUST RECEIVED, for sale by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Aug 4.

COAL-COAL.

THE SCH'R D. FAUST will arrive in a few days with 200 Tons best Red Ash Egg Coal, having our yard ready full, we are offering extra inducements to consumers provided we can deliver it from vessel in order to save expense of running another yard. Call before the Faust arrives and save a few dollars thereby.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Aug 4.

GLUE.

50 BBL'S GLUE, different qualities, in store. For sale by J. R. BLOSSOM,
4 South Water st.
Aug 5.

HOOP IRON.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for sale by J. R. BLOSSOM,
4 South Water st.
Aug 5.

HUNGES.

OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand and for sale by J. R. BLOSSOM,
4 South Water st.
Aug 5.

WANTED.

TO PURCHASE Beeswax and Old Copper, fair prices paid by
JAS. T. PETERWAY,
July 8.

NORTH RIVER HAY.

100 BALES, for sale cheap from wharf by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Aug 15.

LABORERS WANTED.

TO Labor on the Cape Fear and Deep River Works, for whom One Dollar per Day, or Twenty-six Dollars per Month and Boarded.

Will be regularly paid in cash, monthly.
Apply to the undersigned, or his Assistant, Capt John Lilly, on the steamer Hamilton, near Crossroads, ELLWOOD MORRIS, Chief Engineer.
Aug 22, '59.

CORN AFLOAT.

Bushels Superior White Corn landing, for sale by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Aug 17.

UMBRELLAS.

ARE going at very low figures at the Emporium, our assortment is as complete as could be desired. When an Umbrella is wanted call at
MYERS & MOORE,
24 Market Street.
Aug 12.

ROSSER'S PATENT LAP-WELDED IRON BOILER TUBES.

Every article necessary to DRILL THE TUBE-PATENT and to SET THE TUBES in the best manner possible. Tubes for ARTESIAN WELLS, &c., screwed together, flush on both sides, or with Couplings either outside or inside.
THOMAS ROSSER & SON,
25 Platt Street, New-York.
Aug 16-3mdc.