

THE COMMERCIAL
WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN KERR,
OF CASWELL.

THE NOMINATION.

We confess we are somewhat excited at the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, and out of respect to our readers, refrain from comment under present impulses. We may be permitted to say, however, that *The Commercial* will not advocate the election of this nominee, while under the direction of the present Editor and Proprietor, who will most certainly not vote for him.

CABBAGE.

We are indebted to the politeness of Dr. Tanno, for two heads of fine early Cabbage—very fine in appearance and of excellent flavor. The Commercial Editor also acknowledges the like favor.

A CONTROVERSY.

A communication on our remarks of Saturday, relative to Romish audacity, appears in to-day's paper. Had we an opportunity of seeing the author, we might have suggested some corrections and emendations—but as we had not, our only course was to hand the article to the Compositor, with directions to "follow copy"—we might, otherwise, be charged with altering the matter so as to pervert the meaning of our intelligent correspondent.

Perhaps we may be allowed to suggest to the writer, that one who yields so powerful a pen, ought to be careful lest he demolish his antagonist at a single dash, and be dead before he knows it. He will be pleased to recollect that it has been the custom of his Church that Heretics should defend themselves dying. He has no warrant in the precedents of the Fathers, for such an "off with his head" process as the one he has adopted. The author should write a Book, and beat, if possible he may, the celebrated volume of Timothy Dexter, now himself no more—entitled "A Fiasco for the Knowing ones"—for it is to gentlemen of understanding and manners he will, of course, address himself—those of his own class.

REVOLUTIONARY HINT—KOSSUTH.

The following interesting matter appears in a German paper, printed in New York.

From the New York Staats Zeitung, June 14. About ten o'clock on Saturday morning, about twelve German citizens visited Kossuth. They were presented to the Governor by Col. Izzi, when Mr. Jackson made a short address, referring to the sacrifices of their cause, and their valor in upholding the same. Kossuth replied as follows:—German Citizens—You are strong enough to effect the election of that candidate for the Presidency who gives the most attention to the European cause. I find that quite natural, because between both parties there is no difference as regards the internal policy, and because only by the insanity of the German citizens of the country, the election will be such that by and by the administration will turn their attention to other countries, and give every nation their scope. No true German friends, falls with the first stroke; it is therefore necessary that, inasmuch as you are citizens, and can command your votes, you support the candidate who will pursue the external policy in our sense, and endeavor to effect that all nations become free and independent, such as is the case in happy America.

Now the next thing in course is for Kossuth to start off for Europe, and get "material aid" for the purpose of revolutionizing the United States. Even electioneering campaigns cannot be carried on without cost—and perhaps it may be found necessary in the impetuous wisdom of the great Magyar, to get up some companies of Horse and Foot, as a sort of corps of observation at our elections, for whose more of those two dollar numbers and Cincinnati saddles may be required. Great man that Kossuth—all the friends of liberty, equality and progression say that.

But there will be some difficulty about his adherents' holding the balance of power at this present, as neither of the great parties in this country go for "intervention." He must have a third party, or rather stick closely to that party into whose hands he fell from the moment he began to operate in this country, viz. the Abolitionists. The New York Herald says they "controlled and directed all his movements, and they formed his 'bloody revolutionary Astor House Committee.' The 'black spirits, white spirits and gray,' of the party, waited on him, both individually and as committees, and were received with a cordiality that indicated the idea that was uppermost in his mind. He gave a certificate of character and a recommendation to a companion in arms, or, at least, a companion in flight, to assist him in establishing in this city, an anti-slavery German paper, whose prospectus avowed the most decided abolition intervention doctrines. The renowned Kinkel, too, co-operated with him in disseminating the same principles among the German population in the West. It is true that in order that the begging expedition of this big beggar man (bigger than Daniel O'Connell himself) might not be injured in the South, he pretended that he did not meddle with the abolition cause. But wherever he could avow that friendship, with a due regard to the "material aid" part of his mission, he gladly did so; and now he comes out again in his true colors in the North, and is trying to get more money upon these principles. He has been enjoying the sympathy, even of ladies, in the cause, and is borrowing a plank for his platform from the Woman's Rights Conventions. It is the first time in this country that women have been put forward in politics, or have been induced to leave the quiet domestic circle to engage in speculations of European revolutions, and war, and bloodshed, and butchery."

WHEAT CROPS.

We learn that the Wheat Crops, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, promises to be very abundant in N. York, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri and Indiana. The prospects for most kinds of fruits are fair.

RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

Accounts of ratification meetings are pouring in upon us from all quarters. The Barbarners, the Old Hunters, the old Fogies and the young Rogies and all the varied and parti-colored tribes of the ancient and honorable democracy, are raising one united shout in ratification of the nomination of Pierce and King—just as though this is the first time the people were ever fooled, or required to adopt a humbug—or as though this were the last demonstration of the sort the world might expect from politicians! Pray, gentlemen, be not so uproariously joyful—reserve a little of your gas for coming occasions—for if you make such a flourish now, what will you do if the candidates should be elected? It is not in human nature to hold combustible material enough to let off such a volume of steam continuously, and have any thing left for glorification celebrations. Reserve your strength, and let your motto in regard to the Whigs be that renowned dictum:

"Blow 'em all sky high—
But do it with cool-o-m-y."

RAIL ROAD MAIL SERVICE.

The Charleston Mercury of Saturday last, pays the following just tribute of praise in relation to the manner of performing mail service on our road and boats.

"We embrace with pleasure this opportunity of testifying to the fidelity with which the mail service is performed by the Charleston, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and Steamboat Company.—We are informed upon good authority, that during the past twelve months, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company has only failed in a single instance of delivering the mail in the latter place within schedule time. We question whether a parallel instance of such regularity can be shown by any road of equal length in the United States."

KOSSUTH AND THE COMMITTEE.

There has been a dispute between Kossuth and the Hungarian Revolutionary Committee, relative to the "material aid" which has been gathering into a pile for some time past. It amounts to \$90,000, which is now in the possession of the great Magyar, and he insists upon having the sole control of it. The Committee object to this, but without effect—he has bagged the game and means to keep it.

WHIG CONVENTION.

We give as much of the proceedings of this body as our limits will permit.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, June 18, 1852. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hammer, of Baltimore.

The substitute of Mr. Ewing or the second Resolution of Mr. Duncan was adopted. The Committee on Credentials made their Report and after some unimportant business the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock.

Friday, June 18, 6 o'clock, P. M. The Convention having been called to order, Mr. Ashmun arose and said—I have been instructed, sir, by the committee of one from each State, who were charged with the duty of reporting to this Convention a series of resolutions, to present a report, which I hold in my hand. And I beg leave to say that, after much deliberation, conducted with the kindest and most conciliatory feelings, the report has been adopted with very great, although not entire unanimity. [Applause.] And sir, by leave of the chair, I will, owing to the hasty manner in which the resolutions have been drawn up, take a position in front of the chair, and read the resolutions which I have been instructed to present.

Mr. Ashmun then took a position near the president's chair, and then read the resolutions, as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, proclaim the following as political sentiments and determination, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his country, as announced in his Farewell Address of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self government, and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted on principles of strictest economy, and revenue, sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in laying such duties sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and portions of the country.

6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and regulate harbors, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from navigable rivers, wherever such improvements are necessary for the common defence and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; said improvements being, in every instance national and general in their character.

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike, with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest consideration of national, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, the act known as the fugitive slave law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discontinue all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

The resolutions as they were read were severally received with demonstrations of applause, especially those relating to the compromise measures.

Mr. Choate addressed the Convention—made a Speech which was much applauded. Among other remarks, he proceeded, in an eloquent strain, to urge that henceforward this issue of slavery be drawn from the political creeds and contentions of both the great parties of the country, which would have the effect of allying the spirit of strife and securing the peace which we now so richly enjoy. Among the reasons adduced why the compromise measures should be sustained was one that no man of honor might go out and advocate the support of the nominee on the ground that, by his election, agitation would cease, while another should advocate his election on the ground that agitation would be increased. Would not every man having a heart in his bosom regard with contempt a whig going into one region, and from the Northern side of his mouth saying, "no platform, agitation forever," and then going into another and blowing out of the Southern side, "no platform, but a better in every man's breeches pocket. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. Anderson, of Ohio also addressed the Convention. He was for the passage of the omnibus and all its passengers. He regarded this platform as a trap to catch a man who was always known to have been in favor of the compromise. [Applause.] That great soldier, statesman and patriot he hoped, would not be thus entrapped. He hoped if it were presented to him, he would reject it. If he (Anderson) was in his place, and the ten commandments were presented to him as a test, he would not, under the circumstances, and knowing the object and design of the test, accept them, because he denied the authority of the body to present it. During his remarks, Mr. A. was repeatedly applauded.

Mr. Botts spoke in favor of the Platform. He said he had listened to the gentleman from Massachusetts with pleasure and delight so long as he spoke of the patriotism and nationality; but with what pain had he listened to him when speaking of no pledges, but letters in breeches pockets.

Mr. Botts said there were no letters from Gen. Scott, except one which was in his coat pocket.—Being called upon to read it, he did so. It was dated Tuesday Night, and the following is a copy:

"My Dear Sir: I have decided to write nothing to the Convention. Please say as much to 'my friends' Gov. Jones, Mr. Botts, Mr. Lee, etc. etc. In haste, yours truly,
WINFIELD SCOTT.
"To Hon. S. ARCHER."

The Platform Resolutions were adopted, 227 to 66, as follows:

Yeas—Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 5; Massachusetts, 13; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 4; New York, 12; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 21; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Louisiana, 6; Ohio, 8; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 12; Indiana, 7; Illinois, 7; Missouri, 9; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 3; Texas, 4; Iowa, 4; Wisconsin, 4; California, 4; 227.

Nays—Maine, 4; Connecticut, 1; New York, 22; Pennsylvania, 6; Ohio, 16; Indiana, 6; Illinois, 5; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 1—66.
Declined to vote—Compromiser, 3.

Six balloting were then had, with the following results:

Ballots Fillmore, Scott, Webster
First, 133 182 29
Second, 131 188 29
Third, 131 188 29
Fourth, 130 184 29
Fifth, 133 180 30
Sixth, 134 184 29

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday June 19. The details of the 4th day have not come to hand, nor can they be very interesting now, as the case is decided by the nomination of Scott. We learn that there were 40 balloting up to Saturday night, with unusual variation from the six balloting above reported—the last being for Scott 184, Fillmore 127, Webster 81.

IMPOSTOR.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal, at Kingston, E. I., warns the public against a colored man who has taken up the fugitive slave business, and has been driving it with considerable success in that quarter. He says he is lately from Baltimore where he left a wife and children; that he had letters from Isaac Hooper to Charles Perry, of Westerly, and Dr. Tobey, of Providence. But neither of the gentlemen named has the honor of his acquaintance, or at least knows any good of him.

(FOR THE COMMERCIAL.)
WILMINGTON 21st June 1852

Sir
In Saturdays of the 19th inst. you published an editorial headed, Romish audacity. A few Weeks or Months if you will a Romish Monk, that was, you and some of your contemporaries or Mr. Editors, published and editorial of a column and a half in defence of the ex Monk, and the (freedom of Speech) Dose not, O. H. Brownson L L D a Roman Catholic priest forset, his Right because he dears, to speak against protestants or dose Monk Leahy deserve to be defended by all civil and military power even to death, of those who would oppose him, because he Riviles Catholic to a degree which the greatest bigot would delight in but dear not, Would not, allow his Wife syster or dauter, to listen to so vile a dastard and shader.

"The Catholic Doctors have always charged protestidism as exhibiting an excess of liberty." Now in the name of Wader why not the protestant Minster defend themselves as you said to Catholic priest to Refute the slander Leahy, "This a step fortrual for the cause of freedom" If, then dose not not an Abler pen a better man than the studep fellow who wrote the editrea in standep paper Of last Week tak up the subject, there is little to far (Commer) from the eloquence of editorial department of the taking for samper Romish Audacity "The Romish Church would subvert this Government when ever th had th power." is the opinion of a dunce, The English cry the church in dapper The Editor of the Wilmington commercial a paper which has a circulation of a feve hundreds (if that) calls, upon the political press to vindicate our instatups and make known to the whole World, and the ("Rest of Mankind," the Government is in danger. What ignoranc, what impudence a countrys editor in the sand hill of Wilmington to call on Twenty six Million of people and tell them to Government is in danger. "There will be the usual mexter of CUNNY "falsehood and hypocrisy—Such is not the Catholic Lectures oh no." Catholics is not afraid to make known there principles he have been standep for 1852 years—and unless a man is a Natural fool, he can see there Workings from the year one up to this 21st of June 1852. I hope When you Write write an Editoral again it will be better done and not let the Historcan and the school Boy know your want of sepece.

A-M-O-T-R-C-C
SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The most interesting case tried this week before our County Court, has been an action brought by O. G. Parsley, plaintiff, against the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, defendant, to recover damages for an alleged injury to the plaintiff's property, by the running of the track of the Railroad through certain land belonging to him, lying on Eagle Island, opposite town, being those on which the Cape Fear Steam Saw Mill is situated.

The case came up on an appeal taken from the award of commissioners selected for the purpose of ascertaining and assessing the damages. The amount allowed by the commissioners was \$2500—the amount claimed by the plaintiff \$13,000.—The jury was out from about 2 till 6 o'clock on Friday afternoon, when it returned with a verdict for damages to the amount of \$5,500.

The case was ably managed by Wm. A. Wright, Joshua G. Wright, and Robert Strange, Jr., Esqs, for the plaintiff; and H. L. Holmes, George Davis, and M. London, Esqrs., for the defendant. A provision in the charter of the Company makes this award final.—Journal of Sat.

From the New Haven Herald.
FROM ST. CROIX.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated.

Sr. Croix, 28th May, 1852.
We have unfortunately been suffering under a most protracted spell of drought since last November, which has only been broken by some refreshing showers within a few days past; the Island has not consequently made one third of what is usually considered an average crop. This, with the consequences of emancipation, viz. increased expenses, with much decreased labor, has thrown the poor planters into a state of great embarrassment, while great depreciation of property of course must exist; neither does the Government appear disposed to give any compensation for the spoliation committed in the unjust violation of the rights of property, guaranteed by the laws of the country, by the act of emancipating the slaves, but as the subject is now before the Diet in Copenhagen, we shall soon hear our fate in regard to this matter.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Wadesboro, June 19.
It is our painful duty to chronicle a serious accident, attended with loss of life, which happened near this place, on the 11th inst. In returning home from Carolina Female College, in company with her uncle and another young lady, Miss Martha J. Godbold, of Marion District, S. C., came upon her death in the following manner: While going down a hill the horses in the carriage became frightened and ran away, and in attempting to stop them the foot-board gave way and the gentleman was thrown out between the horses. Miss Godbold is supposed to have gotten up to jump out, but at that time the carriage ran over a pole or log in the road, which threw her out. Her skull was fractured by the fall, and she never spoke afterwards. The accident happened about 11 o'clock, A. M., and the deceased expired about 6 P. M. The other persons were not seriously injured.—Argus.

BANK OF WADESBOROUGH.

We learn that on Tuesday last the balance of the capital stock of the Bank of Wadesboro' was taken, after which several shares were disposed of at a premium of from 15 to 16 1/2 per cent.

RATHER SEVERE.

A Western paper says: "Three years ago, a man, in Mississippi, cheated us out of twenty dollars, and now his son has cheated us out of about the same sum. The young man's propensity to cheat is probably the only thing he ever came honestly by."

GREAT SPEED ON THE N. YORK R. ROAD.

The Lake Erie steamboat train from New York, to Buffalo reached Utica on Monday at 1.06 P. M., making the run of about 250 miles in seven hours and five minutes. This, it is said, is the quickest time ever made in this country on so long a route, being at the rate of 35 miles per hour, including the crossing of the river at Albany and stops.

JUDGE DOUGLASS AND GENERAL PIERCE.

We see it stated in the papers that Judge Douglass proposes to address the people in twenty-eight of the States in advocacy of Gen. Pierce's claims to the Presidency. We hope he will. He will thereby be killing two birds with one stone—himself and General Pierce.—Wash. Republic.

Abbott Lawrence, Minister to England, it is stated in the Newburyport Herald, has signified to the President a desire to return to this country, and next October has been determined upon as the period when his resignation will take effect.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.

The Marion Star of Tuesday last, says: "We have received information from Mr. Solomons, an Engineer on this Road, that the cars will begin to take in passengers at Lynchburg to-day. This point is two miles west of Lynchburg, on a public road, twenty-two miles from Darlington C. H., and forty-two from Marion C. H."

LAKE MICHIGAN.

The Racine advocate of the 9th states "the Lake seems to be getting higher and higher, and if it goes on much longer, will run over and find an outlet in the Mississippi, that's all."

COAL NEAR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Lake Superior Journal says that the greatest excitement prevails in the vicinity of Lake Superior, on account of the recent discovery of an extensive coal bed in that neighborhood. The discovery of coal in that region so near the metals, is hailed as important.

The Roman Catholics of Pittsburg are said to be progressing rapidly with their immense Cathedral, which is, beyond doubt, the largest church edifice in the United States, being of sufficient dimensions to comfortably accommodate over ten thousand worshippers.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree announces that Spanish and foreign ships may touch at the Canary Islands, in transit or stress of weather, during the months of June, July and August of the present year, except for six days from anchorage or lading dues. Another decree places Sicilian vessels on an equal footing with Spanish in Spanish ports.

MUNIFICENT GIFT.

We understand that Geo. Peabody, Esq., the eminent London banker, has given to the town of Danvers, which is his native place, the munificent sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the establishment of a lyceum and library and the erection of the necessary buildings. The letter containing the announcement of this donation was read at the dinner table on the occasion of the centennial celebration yesterday.—Havens Journal.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT FITCHBURG.

A person in the employ of the Fitchburg Rail Road, at the depot in that place was fatally injured yesterday morning while attempting to unshackle the cars. His foot was caught near a frog between two rails, while the train was in motion. The car passed over and crushed his foot and leg. His limb was amputated at the thigh joint, but the unfortunate man expired in the midst of the operation. His name was Henry, was Timothy Kingman, and his age was about 40. He leaves a wife and family.—Boston Atlas, Thursday.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDENMAN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce DOUGLASS L. LAMONT as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS H. WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County.

Another great cure of Dyspepsia.

Astonishing success of the Oxygenated Bitters. New Haven, November 28, 1851. Messrs. Reed, Bates and Austin, Gentlemen—I feel that no sense of pride, or delicacy, should deter me from expressing publicly my gratitude for the astonishing power and efficacy of your Oxygenated Bitters in restoring me to health, after suffering more than six years from Dyspepsia, and Liver complaint, during which time, I had the best medical advice, with no benefit except temporary relief.

Some three years ago, my case became more protracted, from an attack of diarrhoea, which confined me to my bed for eight weeks, causing great prostration of the whole system. I obtained a little relief, but the diarrhoea continued, and the constant pain and suffering I endured, can hardly be described; the most delicate food distressed me, causing severe headache, flatulency, and acidity of the stomach; my spirits, too, at times, were so depressed, that I felt as if nothing could ever make me cheerful again; even the singing of birds, and music, of which I was always so fond, tended only to fill my soul with sadness, and render my spirits more gloomy and depressed.

About two months ago, I was so much reduced, that I could eat scarcely any food whatever, and was obliged to take my bed, in despair of ever getting any better, and feeling that my disease was beyond the power of medicine. At this time, I read some of the certificates of remarkable cures, by the Oxygenated Bitters, and obtained a bottle of the medicine. However surprising, it is nevertheless true, that I was almost immediately relieved of every symptom of my various complaints, and gained so rapidly, that I was a wonder to all who knew me, after using four or five bottles of the medicine.

I am now in better health than I have enjoyed for many years, and attribute my restoration, by the grace of God, to your invaluable medicine. I shall recommend to all who suffer from any similar complaint, to try this wonderful remedy.

Respectfully yours,
MARY E. HANQUER.

No. 28 Fair Street.
REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 28 Merchants' Row, Boston, General Agents.

C. DuPre, Agent for Wilmington. \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

J. S. BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 22. 42-12-me.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPROVED TANT TO DYSPEPTICS.—Dr. J. S. HOOGLTON'S PEPSIN, the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from BENNETT, or the Fourth Stomach of the OX, after directions from Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HAUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing after NATURE'S OWN METHOD, by NATURE'S OWN AGENT, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlet sent, containing Scientific evidence of its value in all cases, by agents gratis. See notice in advertising column.



RY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH FOR THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

FIRST DISPATCH.
Left Baltimore, June 21, 7:00 P. M.
Received in Wilmington, June 21, 10:00 P. M.
SCOTT, nominated on 63rd ballot.
Scott 150, Fillmore 112, Webster 21.
SECOND DISPATCH.
Left Baltimore, June 21, 9:00 P. M.
Arrived at Wilmington, June 21, 10:16 P. M.
GARRAM nominated for Vice President, on second ballot.

MARINE NEWS.

HIGH WATER AT THE BAR—63 1/2
PORT OF WILMINGTON, JUNE 22.

ARRIVED.

17 Barque Prospect, Snow, from New Orleans, via Charleston, S. C., to Adams, Bro. & Co.
19 U. S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.
30 U. S. M. Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.
Steamer Southmore, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Casanx.
Brig Clampon, Dickey, from Mananza, to Adams, Bro. & Co. The Clampon, was bound for Portland, Me., with a cargo of Molasses, but sprung a leak, and put into this port for repairs.
21 U. S. M. Steamer Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 48 passengers.
Schr. Volant, Watts, from Jacksonville, to Miles Costin, with Rosin and Spirits turpentine.
Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to A. Martin, with Naval Stores and Pea Nuts.

DEPARTED.

19 U. S. M. Steamer Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 60 passengers.
Exports of Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, cleared in last, by Geo. Harris, 21,368 feet 8 5/8 Lumber, 7 bales Cotton, 8 bales Sheeting, 70 Do. Yarn, 880 bbls Rosin, 307 bbls Spirits Turpentine.
20 U. S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 25 passengers.
20 U. S. M. Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston, with 34 passengers.
Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Casanx.

DISASTER.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Hope, at this port from Wilmington, N. C. 9th inst. off Cape Henry, while in the act of jibbing the foresail, carried away the foremast, by the deck.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BACON, per lb.	Porto Rico,
Hams, N. C. 13 1/2 a	Cuba, 19 a 21
Shoulders, do. 12 1/2 a	Meal, 80 a
Hog round, 13 a	NAVAL STORES
Hams western, 15 a	Yellow dip, 2 7/8 a 2 5/8
Sides, do. 11 1/2 a 11 1/4	Virgin dip, 3 1/2 a 3
Shoulders, do. 10 a 10 1/4	Hard, 1 1/2 a 1 3/8
Butter, per lb. 25 a 30	Tar, 1 80 a
BEEF, per bb.	Pitch, 1 25 a 1 3/8
Northern mess, 20 00	Rosin by tale,
do prime, 20 00	No. 1, 2 75 a
Beef Cattle, 100 a	No. 2, 2 50 a
lbs., 6 00 a 5 50	No. 3, 2 25 a 1 05
COFFEE, per lb.	Spirits Turp.
St. Domingo, none.	per gall, 33 a
Rio, 10 1/2 a	NAUTS, per keg, 100 lbs.
Laguayra, 10 a 11 1/2	Cut, 3 25 a 3 50
Cuba, none.	Wheat, 8 00 a 10 00
15 a	Wheat, per bushel,
Cotton, per lb. 8 1/4 a 8 1/8	SPERM, 1 00 a 1 10
Corn, per bush 60 a 63	Lined, 7 1/2 a 8 00
Candles, N. C. 12 a	Neat's foot, 1 50 a
do Northern, 12	