The Commercial.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855.

OUTSIDE FORM.

On our outside form will be found the Inaugural of Gov. Bragg; additional Foreign News; and other interesting matter.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

We have received the above named excellent periodical for January. Published at Richmond, Virg., by Macfarlane, Ferguson & Co., at $3 a year. John R. Thompson, Editor.

OFFICE SEEKERS.

The mayor of Boston made a speech on the organization of the government of the city on Monday last. He says of applicants for office, "numberless persons solicit responsible situations to take charge of the city's property and interests who never took care of their own."

If the mayor complains of this matter, he has never entered into its philosophy. Their own property people dispose of and squander as caprice or whim or habits of idleness prompt—but when they come to take charge of public treasure and interests, *patriotism* rises up and takes the reigns of political government and personal rectitude. The mayor ought to think of this before he makes another speech.

GOV. CLARK.

MYRON H. CLARK, who was elected Governor of New York by a plurality of 200 or 300 votes over SEYMOUR, in an aggregate of nearly half a million, one-third of which he received, delivered his message to the Legislature, at Albany, on the 2d inst. He proposes to restore the Missouri Compromise, as a means of promoting the peace of the country, and also to protect the rights of New York against the further increase of slave representation in either branch of Congress. These things may be well enough to talk about "down east," but the Governor will have to learn that the thing cant be done. It is popular, however, to talk nonsense, and Gov. CLARK has as good a right to talk it as any one else.

DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

We join with the *Journal* of yesterday in regret that debates on the subject of the American Organization, or Know Nothings, is beginning to consume the time of Congress. A more useless and foolish thing cannot well be thought of. We hope those who sustain the *American* cause will keep silent, and let those who oppose it be quieted for want of attention.

This is a *political trick*. Get into debate about this matter, and the whole affair will run into the filthy channels which have marked the course of the two defunct parties. No man can do a worse service in the cause than to debate, in its defence, on the floor of Congress.

PROGNOSTICATOR.

The *Journal* prognosticates certain events to follow the recent elections in the Northern States. He says:

It has been boasted that the new organization has carried the Northern States, and can show its power in the next House. Perhaps it has, and perhaps it can; at any rate, the Free Sollers have certainly carried the most of the Northern States—a strange coincident—and we suppose the anti-Nebraska men will make a dead onslaught on the Nebraska and Fugitive Slave Law, as well as upon the Naturalization Laws.

The *Journal* is under the impression that the American Organization will show its power in Congress by adopting freesoil and anti-slavery measures, if able to do so. The *Journal* may rest easy on that account. There will no anti-constitutional measure be proposed by the Know Nothings, or rather the American Organization, as such, either in Congress or out of it. It is the intention of the patriots who compose this array to keep together in order to preserve the Union and defend the equal rights of all the States. They know, both north and south, that any invasion of the constitutional rights of the South or the North, will blow the whole concern "sky high"—almost as high as the Democracy and the Whiggery are—the fragments of which are falling around us.

A GREAT CHARACTER.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, made a speech against "Know-Nothings," in the House of Representatives, on the 3d inst. A Washington writer in the *Baltimore Sun* thinks that this speech will have "great effect in arresting the progress of the new party in the South."

Shockingly so! He must be a great character, to draw such inferences around him from the admiring correspondent and others. We think we see the gentleman in an effort of rivalry. While he is engaged in arresting the progress of the American party by his *speeches*, Mrs. PARTINGTON is engaged in reducing the bulk of the Atlantic with her quart pot. The impression made by the parties will be about equal; so they may divide the honors they may reap in the contest very equally.

After all, it is comfortable for public characters to be distinguished in some way, though sometimes the incidents attending distinction are not so very much so. Such was the case with the renowned Knight, Don Quixotte, when he charged the wind mill, which gave the horse and the rider a very demonstrative whirl about.

We like to see vim and valor, and all that sort of thing, in men appointed to uphold the pillars of the nation, or who volunteer for that service. We presume Mr. KEITT is in the latter category, and he is so much the more meritorious.

We will look for the results and report to our readers, if we should happen to think of him and his effort again. In the mean time, we hope his oratory, in regard to the victim, will not be like the "whirlwind rushing o'er the sand," or that he will, in his next *speech*, scatter the "Know-Nothings," and make them whirl about like the "dust of the summer's threshing floor." No he won't; he will remember the sympathetic appeal of the poet:

"My love, my dove, my jewel,
"How can you be so cruel?"

He will not, indeed, be so very severe. The potent legislator will do no more than exclaim and gesticulate after the fashion of the man in the play, who said to the ghost:

"I'll run thee through the *body*—tho' thou *hast none*."

THE TEXAS INDIANS.

Major Neighbors, Texas Indian agent, reports all the Indian tribes on the upper Brazos as holding out friendly overtures, that they were ready to be moved on the reservation made at the last session of our Legislature, that two of the tribes had already made a settlement on the land, and the balance now waiting to be located as soon as the government issued orders to that effect. He found the condition of these tribes rather appalling, as they were almost deprived of the means of subsistence, resulting from the scarcity of game.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—We have received Texas advices stating that Hon. Sam Houston has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to take effect at the end of the present session.

The yellow fever was prevailing at Lavaces.

Quarterly Report of Colportage in Virginia and North and South Carolina.

The following statements are collected from 59 reports of Colporteurs, 30 of whom labored in Virginia and North, and 3 in South Carolina:

In Virginia, 6,458 families were visited; 2,500 conversed or prayed with; 247 neglected evangelical preaching; 44 were Roman Catholic; 384 had no religious book but the Bible, and 187 were found destitute of the Bible. Grants, $594 50; sales, $1,414 41.

3,766 families were visited, in North Carolina and 1,792 conversed or prayed with; 438 of them neglected evangelical preaching; 44 were Roman Catholic; 384 had no religious book but the Bible, and 160 were found destitute of the Bible; 211 public meetings were held by the Colporteurs. Grants, $262 85; sales, $1,043 83.

South Carolina was but recently added to this agency. From the reports, it appears that 1 283 families were visited; 878 conversed or prayed with; 96 neglected evangelical worship; 5 had no religious book but the Bible, and 3 were found destitute of the Bible. Grants, $20 43; sales, $270 64.

From Our New York Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2nd, 1855.

The free and universal social communion of yesterday, the beginning of the new year, did much to soothe the stings of misfortune left by the disastrous year of 1854. This is the great holiday of New York, and is another of the agreeable legacies of the old Dutch colonists. On such a day, the city presents a singular appearance.—All over the city coteries and couples of well-dressed (barring the "shanghai" coats) gentlemen are entering and coming out of houses, whilst not one lady can be found who has the temerity to walk the streets. A stranger to the city and custom would suppose this part of the globe to be inhabited only by the ruder sex. Upon the ferry boats and in the omnibusses are seen black coats and black hats only; not a single pink bonnet or white plume; not a hem of a linen skirt; not the semblance of a well-turned ankle; not a stray ringlet or coquetish glance; not a gentle step or a low accent is anywhere seen, heard or felt to relieve the measured tread, the harsh cough and gutteral sounds which emanate from man. No! Patent leather, shining like a mirror—cloths just from the looms, and collars "all stiff and stark"—hair upon the upper lip, black, red and flaxen, are all that can be seen on New Year's day in New York, unless you enter the fairy precincts where women, and only women, preside.—There the scene is gay indeed; by-gones are bygones; all grievances are forgotten. People who have not spoken even for twelve months, around this day's fireside bury the hatchet, which, after all, perhaps, had no edge, and, shaking hands over the new-born year, wish each other a return of many happier ones.

Among the other important events incipient with the new year, was the union, on yesterday, by act of Law, of Williamsburg, Bushwick and Brooklyn. This consolidation, under one charter and one government, includes more than two hundred thousand people. (The Herald says 250,000, but, doubtless, those figures are a little too fast.) The territory included in the new city measures twenty-two square miles. Its greatest width at Fulton ferry is five miles, whilst its water line is upwards of seven miles. But notwithstanding its gigantic proportions, its quarter of a million of inhabitants, as it is said, it is comparatively isolated and without reputation abroad, except as a city of churches. It has the misfortune to lie in the shadow of New York. Its only back country is the sea, and that never was famous for corn and potatoes; so, of course, having nothing to supply with goods which can supply it with food, it exists as a satellite of New York, with this difference, however, that were New York sunk to-morrow, Brooklyn would, in a few months, become the first city in the Union. As it is, there is no rivalry whatever; our neighbor naturally, and I may say gracefully, falls into her position, as the grand dormitory of Gotham, and appears to have no other ambition than to become the giant suburb to that of which it might be a worthy competitor. It is a port of entry, yet I hardly know if there is a Custom-House office in the place; and who ever heard of a ship hailing from Brooklyn? Though containing so many inhabitants, there is not a single Theatre there, and thus far all attempts to have concerts and lectures have proved failures. Even parties, though beautiful women are abundant, do not go off with that eclat which distinguishes similar assemblies in New York. We shall see if the union which has just taken place produces any change in any of these particulars.

The Atlantic, whose arrival was looked for last week, was detained two days by some slight damage to the rudder, which, however, induced a considerable repair. She brings no news of importance concerning the war or diplomacy of Europe, only that, so far, Russia seems to be ahead—that the treaty with Austria by the Allies is, or may become, of no use to them—that the prospects of peace are rather lessened than increased. Such are the signs of the times and surmises, as they are viewed and altered here in New York; and since there are few items of news, and in all the important ones the correspondent is headed off by the telegraph, what people say and what people think and what should be inferred is all that is left to communicate.

Extraordinary distress prevails in the city, by reason of the loss of employment to thousands of dependent workmen, and great efforts are being made to relieve their distress. Eighteen months since, everybody struck for higher wages The result has been that the employer has now struck off all the wages, and hasty gains have proved absorption. It was like the woman who had a golden egg laid for her each day, but, being bent upon sudden riches, slew the hen, in the hope of finding a large mass of the precious metal, and when the deed was done found nothing, and henceforward became destitute of all.

The distress which attends the poor has been heightened by the extreme cold, which has lasted here now for some several days, which, in addition to the high price of coal, has added materially to the pangs of hunger, and caused many an aching heart. The distresses in this land, celebrated for its abundance, strike us with much more pain, as well as surprise, than the same misfortune would in Europe.

Nearly two millions of dollars of United States Stocks and securities have been redeemed by government, and this, with the arrival of treasure from California, has increased the specie in the Banks from 9½ to 12 millions, though whilst this is said, their line of discount has been increased in the same proportion. This naturally enough makes times easier for the present, but harder after a while, provided we have not yet got to the bottom.

***

PRESENCE OF MIND.

A thief entered a house in Sterling, Conn., on Saturday last, while the family were at church, and was discovered searching drawers, &c., by a little lad of the family. The rogue threatened the boy's life if he didn't tell where the money was: but the youngster shrewdly replied—"Meetin' is jest out, and Father's coming up the road; he'll tell yer—he knows better than I do." The thief, somehow or other, was not inclined to wait.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

LATE AND INTERESTING NEWS.

HALIFAX, Jan 3.—The royal mail steamer Asia, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 23d ultimo, arrived here this morning en route for Boston.

The Asia sailed for Boston at noon. She reports having passed, December 24, off Kinsale, the steamer Sarah Sands, bound east.

The steamer Baltic arrived out on the night of the 20th ult.

The steamer Glasgow left the Clyde on the 19th of December for New York, and the steamer City of Philadelphia sailed on the 20th for Philadelphia.

Gen. Harney is among the passengers by the Asia.

The following are the most important features by this arrival:

Prussia declines to join the tripple alliance of England, France and Austria, but has sent Baron Antedon as special envoy to London, to establish conditions for a treaty with England and France.

The state of affairs remained unchanged before Sevastopol. The weather had been very bad, and much sickness prevailed. The Russians continued to make frequent sorties chiefly against the French works. Reinforcements continued to arrive for both armies, but the roads were almost impassable.

The President's message was published in the English papers, but excited little attention.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The London Times' "Own correspondent," under date of Sevastopol, November 23d, gives a most gloomy picture of the allies' position. The siege was practically suspended; their batteries used up and the army exhausted, but quite able to hold its position and chastise assailants.

A desperate affair occurred between the Chasseurs de Vincennes and the Russian riflemen, which lasted seven hours, on the night of the 22d. The French penetrated behind the outer intrenchments, and established themselves for a time within the *enceinte* of the Russian works, but as there was no preparation for a general assault, withdrew.

On November 26, another conflict occurred between the same parties.

Preparations for the renewal of a general bombardment, was progressing. On the 27th all was quiet. On the 28th and 29th, desperate sorties were made by the Russians upon the French lines, which were repulsed with considerable losses on both sides.

The Russian defences have been much strengthened during the prevalence of the storms of rain.

During the night of the 29th, a sortie was made on the French by a body of Russians, 2,000 strong. The French, to the number of 700, silently mounted the parapet of their battery and received the Russians with a deadly volley; then leaping down they attacked them with the bayonet, and compelled them to retreat.

November 30.—There was a heavy fire on the French during last night. To-day the Grand Duke Michael was observed making reconnoissance at a distance of 1,000 yards, and flags of trace were exchanged respecting ransom money for prisoners.

Dec. 1.—There is more rain to-day. The state of the roads has prevented the arrival of supplies, and part of the British forces are temporarily short of allowance. The deaths by fever and cholera average 60 daily.

Dec. 2d.—The rain still continues. Deserters say that the condition of the Russians in the field is worse than that of the allies. There was much ringing of bells and rejoicing in Sevastopol during last night, supposed to be on account of the arrival of provisions.

Dec. 5.—Another sortie was made to-day against the French, and repulsed with much loss.

The Paris Moniteur says that on the 7th the besiegers' batteries were re-established, and before three days the firing would be resumed. The allies were sufficiently entrenched and provisioned to remain throughout the winter.

Dec. 18.—A Russian despatch states that nothing important had occurred. Some small sorties had been made, and were successful. In one the Russians captured some small mortars, and spiked them that were larger. The force of the allies had became feeble.

GENERAL PROSPECTS OF THE SIEGE.

The Russian defensive works on the south of Sebastopol are estimated at one hundred guns stronger than when the siege began. On the other hand the British have erected a very powerful new battery, not yet opened, on an eminence north of the valley of Inkermann, commanding every house in Sebastopol, besides being another step towards the complete investure of the place.

It was observed that the Russians were engaged in arming their ships in the harbor of Sebastopol, and probably they would attempt a surprise by sea.

Gen. Liprandi has been deprived of his command, for the fault committed at Inkermann, on the 5th.

Five thousand French troops reached Constantinople on the 8th of December, on their way to the Crimea.

The contingent of Omer Pacha's force to be sent to the Crimea is now set down at 45,000 men.—Omer was to embark in a few days.

Generals Guyon and Haslain Pacha, and ten Polish staff officers have been ordered from Asia to the Crimea.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS ON THE BALTIC.

As soon as the English fleet withdrew from the gulf of Finland, the Russian Admiral Tirneff put to sea from Sweaborg, and on the 31st of October nine ships steamed as far as Drago. On the 10th of November, Admiral Rumanizoff left Tuscalorg, with four ships of the line towed by a steam frigate, and safely reached Cronstadt.

ENGLAND.

The bill for the enlistment of 40,000 Germans, introduced in Parliament by the government, awakened a protracted and highly interesting debate. D'Israeli and party in the House of Commons opposed the measure, but would not throw any unfair obstacle in the way.

This bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on Friday night, and passed by a majority of 38.

ACCIDENTAL DESERTION.

On Thursday night a lady, who was travelling in the express train with an infant, inquired of the conductor how long he stopped at Springfield.—The reply was twenty minutes. When she reached Hartford she supposed it was Springfield, and went up into the refreshment room and ordered supper. After eating she inquired how much longer time she had to stay, when she was informed that the cars had been gone five minutes. She exclaimed, "I have lost my baby," and sank down fainting. A telegraph despatch was at once sent up and the infant returned by the next downtrain, much to the joy of the mother; who, we trust, when she again goes after refreshments will not leave her baby in the cars.—*Hartford Courant.*

A RICH BEGGAR.

An old woman was sent to the workhouse at St. Louis a short time since, for begging. She made her escape, when it was discovered that she had several houses and lots in Quincy, Illinois.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

From California and the Sandwich Islands.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The steamer Star of the West reached her dock shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon, with dates, to the 9th ultimo—same as brought by the Daniel Webster at New Orleans. She connected with the Sierra Nevada, which left San Francisco on the evening of the 9th.

She brings $625,386 in gold on freight, consigned to the following parties: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. $20,000; Messrs. Adams & Co. $184,000; Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. $60,000; Messrs. Hogs & Co. $70,000; Messrs. Newhouse Sparks, of Philadelphia, $22,000.

Among the passengers are Senator Gwyn, Hon. C. T. C. Garrison, J. Ross Browne, and Major A. J. Smith, of the U. S. army.

The British frigate Vestal, in leaving Greytown for Jamaica, got aground, but was towed off by the steamer Daniel Webster.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

Notwithstanding the continued absence of rain, which was being severely felt, the mining news is cheering.

The proposed railroad from Los Angelos to the Colorado river is favorably thought of.

The inhabitants of San Diego are also projecting a railroad to the Colorado river.

The magnetic telegraph in the course of construction between Columbia and Stockton was to be put in operation by the 1st of January.

The adaptation of the soil of the Sacramento valley to cotton growing has been demonstrated by the exhibition of samples grown therein.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 10th of November, had been received at San Francisco, but embrace nothing new. The indications were said to be favorable to an early completion of the annexation treaty.

THE ATTACK ON PETROPATLOWSKI.

Russian accounts of the attack of the allies on Petropalowski have been published in the Polynesian, and represent the affair as quite different from the account of the English commander.—Two attacks were made on the place, both of which failed; and the allied force was much superior to the Russian.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Both Houses resumed business yesterday with commendable industry.

In the Senate the bill to extend the bounty land acts to old soldiers, their widows and children, was taken up and debated until the time of adjournment. During the discussion the bill was amended by striking out the limit as to the time of service and the word "minor," so as to let all the children of a deceased soldier share the Government's bounty, if no widow were living. It was also amended so as to give land for Revolutionary services in all cases where none had been heretofore given.

The amendments adopted were deemed so important that it was decided to have them printed before a vote should be taken upon the bill.

The President of the United States sent in a Message in further explanation of his views on the subject of Internal Improvements. The chief point in the message is, that, as there is no express grant in the Constitutions, no improvements can be undertaken by the General Government except such as may be necessary as an incident of some power expressly granted. He favors the levying of tonnage duties by the State for the improvement of their harbors. The message was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and, when it is taken up for consideration, it will doubtless produce a full discussion of the subject of which it treats.

GAS EXPLOSION IN SALEM MASS.

The good citizens of Salem Mass., on Friday morning week were startled by the noise of a terrific explosion, shaking the buildings in the vicinity, and sounding like the discharge of heavy artilley. The cause of the explosion was this: In a new building now being erected for the Atlantic Bank, a mechanic removed a piece of gas-pipe which was in the way, and neglected to replace it. The gas, escaping, filled the space between the partitions and floors of the third and fourth stories, and leaked through the cracks into the atmosphere of the rooms, creating much annoyance.—On Friday morning one of the gas operators commenced a search for leak, and making a hole in he floor above a joint in the pipes, applied a lighted match to the joint. An instantaneous explosion of the gas confined between the partitions ensued, shaking the building to its foundations, and making several of the rooms a scene of devastation and ruin.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS

The Galveston News of the 19th ult. says:

"Never have we before heard of such vast crowds of persons coming to our State. All the great thoroughfares through the country are reported to be literally thronged with immigrant wagons. A gentleman just from Mississippi, overland says that at Rodney the steam ferry was employed day and night in taking emigrants across the Mississippi. He says that fully 1,000 persons crossed during the short time he was delayed there, and that the stream of persons arriving and destined for Texas was uninterrupted. Another gentleman who crossed the Trinity at Robbin's Ferry a few days ago, says he was there five days waiting for his turn to cross. These emigrants are said to be mostly planters of wealth and intelligence."

GOVERNORS ELECT.

Within the last few months new Governors have been elected in nine States. They are classed thus:

New York.—Myron H. Clark, whig.
Pennsylvania.—James Pollock, whig.
Massachusetts.—Henry G. Gardner, K. N.
Maine.—Anson P. Morrill, anti-N. dem.
Connecticut.—Hery Dutton, whig.
Michigan.—K. S. Bingham, Republican.
Iowa.—James W. Grimes, do.
Vermont.—Stephen Boyce, whig.
Rhode Island.—W. W. Hoppin, whig.

It has been heretofore (says the Richmond Whig) the boast of the democracy that they had the Governors of nearly every State in the Union.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2.—This being the day for the meeting of the State Legislature, the House organized this morning, by the election on the first ballot, of Henry B. Strong (Whig and American) as speaker. He received 76 votes to 21 scattering.

The Senate met at three o'clook this afternoon, and after three unsuccessful ballots for Speaker adjourned till to-morrow. B. D. Hamlin (dem.) received 14 votes; John Hendricks (whig) 13 and there were four scattering votes.

Charge of Usury Against a Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—A writ of quo warranto was issued to-day by the Suprme Court of this State, against the Commonwealth Bank of this city, for a violation of the act of incorporation in discounthig notes at usurious rates of interest and dealing in promissory notes. The writ is returnable on the 20th. A bill in equity was also filed praying for a special injunction restraining the bank from continuing to discount paper at usurious rates. The hearing of the motion was fixed for Saturday.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

During the year ending in 1854, the amout received by the Episcopal General Domestic Committee from the churches in the several States was $38,104 15, and for foreign missions $59,582 23, making a total of $99,086 38—which is an increase of some $25,000 over the previous year. Of the receipts in 1854, Massachusetts contributed one-twenty fourth, and in 1853, one-ninth.

MISSIONARIES.

The South Carolina Methodist Conference have a missionary committee devoted entirely to promoting the religious instruction of the slave population, which has been in existence 26 years.—They have 26 missionary stations, in which 32 missionaries are employed. The report affirms that public opinion in South Carolina is decidedly in favor of the religious instruction of slaves, that it has become far more general and systematic than formerly, and that a great degree of success has attended the labors of the missionaries.

THE UNITARIAN SECT.

From the Unitarian Register, for the year 1855, we learn that there are in the United States 531 Unitarian ministers, of whom 67 are without a settled ministry. There are 252 Unitarian congregations, of which 164 are in Massachusetts.

NEWS.

A Western editor, in answer to a complaint of a patron that he did not give news enough, told him when news was scarce to read the Bible, which he had no doubt would be news to him.

The Rev. Stephen Massack, a Hungarian by birth, and for many years a priest of the Romish church, was recently taken into the communion of the Episcopal church at St. Louis.

"MR. BAGGS, I owe you a grudge, remember that." "I shall not be frightened, then, for I never knew you to pay anything that you owed."

Holloway's Pills, a certain Cure for all Bilious Complaints and Disordered Stomachs.—Another proof of their Efficacy.—Copy of a letter from James Trent, Esq., dated Skowhegan, January 29th, 1854. To Dr. Holloway,—Sir,—I was for some years a sufferer with a bilious complaint, accompanied with indigestion and a disordered stomach. In the hope of obtaining relief, I used a variety of medicines, but fruitlessly. I was, however induced to try your Pills by a friend of mine who had derived great benefit from them, and would say that they soon restored my appetite, and effected a complete purification of the blood, I now enjoy the best of health.

122-3t. JAMES TRENT.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

AND FINAL TRIUMPH OF BURDOW'S ELIXIR VITÆ.

The people are at last finding out the inestimable value of the only infallible Medicine known—the exalted character of the certificates, and the overwhelming amount of testimony that has been published, is causing the afflicted to discard their prejudices, and while the sales are immense, the public may be assured its curative qualities will never be deteriorated. When the Medicine produces a slight pain in the stomach and bowels, it is breaking up deep seated *cold*, the parent of so many formidable diseases, and when it drives humors to the surface continue its use, for it is unable to discharge fast enough, by evacuation, those corrupt humors in the blood that disease the vital organs, and unless expelled from the system must sooner or later end in death. This Medicine purifies, regenerates, and rejuvinates the entire system.

*** For sale by all the regular dealers in Medicine.

THE ELIXIR VITÆ

Is not designed to please the palate or to amuse the afflicted, nor does it stimulate for a few hours, the system and then leave the patient in a worse condition than before, for it possesses no stimulating properties—we know that if it was a little pleasanter, the doses small, and it stimulated the stomach, the sales would be much greater, but this Medicine is designed to cure, and is designed for the use only of those who are actually diseased. Although with a little syrup it makes a cooling, refreshing and delightful drink, many persons have adopted the system of using it one or two weeks every spring and fall. It is presumed the day of abominable Patent Medicines is at an end, for THE ELIXIR VITÆ always cures any disease of a chronic, secondary, or hereditary nature, in one or two weeks, and the most formidable case in three or four weeks, and the cure is permanent. Try it. I had given over he idea of ever finding relief, until recommended by one who had been similarly afflicted and was cured by your medicine, I was induced to take your preparation; and although I had been afflicted over *twelve years* yet in the short space of *thirty days* I was entirely cured. I am now in good health, and have been ever since. The cure was through a miracle.

Yours, very respectfully, JOHN WEBB.

This is to certify that John Webb appeared before me this day and made oath to the above statement. I am well acquainted with Mr. John Webb; he is a respectable citizen of this city.

WILLIAM D. DELANY.
[118 6t.] Mayor of Norfolk, Va.

A REMEDY FOR EACH DISEASE.

AT the request of many of my patients, I have consented to put up a class of my most efficient prescriptions in the form of *Family Medicines*, each one suited to a particular disease, and not like the manufacturers of the many nostrums and panaceas of the day, promulgate to the world that any one compound will cure all diseases, and who (in the words of the great Italian physician SPALLANZANI) *"put medicines of which they know little into bodies of which they know less."*

J. S. ROSE, M. D., Phil.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT, OR COUGH SYRUP, is a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds and all Lung Diseases. Price 50 cents and $1,00.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S WHOOPING COUGH SYRUP, gives immediate relief, and frequently cures in one week. Price 50 cents.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S CROUP SYRUP never fails in curing the croup, that dangerous complaint among children. Price 25 cents.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S PAIN CURER will cure Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Pains in the face, side, back or limbs, from a Cold. It cures Sprains, Chilblains, Cramps or Pain in the Stomach or Bowels. Price 12½c, 25c and 50c.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU is one of the best remedies ever used for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. Price 50c.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S DYSPEPTIC COMPOUND, a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Indigestion, when taken in conjunction with his Alterative or Family Pills. Price of both 75c.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS, for falling of the Womb, Female Weakness, Debility and Relaxation Price 50 cts.

DR. J. S ROSE'S ANTI-BILIOUS, OR RAILROAD PILLS.—These Pills are not warranted to cure every malady or disease incident to man, but they are a grand remedy for a Bilious state of the system and common fevers. When used with Dr. Rose's Tonic Mixture, will cure the most stubborn cases of Bilious Fever, or Fever and Ague.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S NERVOUS AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL,

For Heart Disease, all Nervous Affections, Flatulence, Heart Burn, Restlessness, Numbness, Neuralgia, raising the spirits, and giving power to the whole system, it is almost miraculous in its effect 50 cents a bottle.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, for all Skin Diseases, Scrofulous Sores, and for purifying the Blood, it is superior to all others. Price 50 cents and $1,00.

All whose constitutions are impaired by disease, or weak by nature, should read Dr. J. S. Rose's *Medical Adviser*, (which contains a description of the Diseases of our climate and the mode of treatment.) It can be had without charge of C. & D. DePRE, Wilmington, N. C.; VAUGHAN & MOORE, Goldsboro'; S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, Raleigh, and of Dealers generally in every City and Town throughout the State and Union.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers as successors of JOHN DAWSON & Co., have on the 12th inst., entered into partnership for the purpose of carying on the Dry Good and Hardware business in the Town of Wilmington, under the firm of A. MACLEAN & Co.—They will conduct the business at the store occupied by the late firm, and solicit for themselves the patronage of the public.

ANDREW MACLEAN,
JAMES I. McCALLUM.

July 18.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC OF THE AGE!

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry,

THE MOST EFFECTUAL AND SPEEDY *CURE KNOWN FOR CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast, and Lungs.*

ANOTHER HOME CERTIFICATE.

GREAT CURE OF EZEKIEL THOMAS

DR. H. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—Being for a length of time afflicted with a very violent cough, with pain in the side and breast, soreness of the lungs, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c., I made trial of various remedies, which were recommended highly in the papers, but gradually grew worse. The violence of my cough was such that the blood flushed profusely from my nostrils when the paroxysme or coughing came upon me; indeed, my whole system seemed prostrated, and the hour of my departure seemed near at hand. At this time, you recommended the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which immediately began to soothe, comfort, and allay the violence of my cough, relieved the pain in my side, strengthened and healed my lungs, &c. I continued the use of it; but now, thanks to God and to the effect of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I am cured, and able to pursue my daily labor. I think it an invaluable medicine in coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, and one that should be known to all afflicted. If persons would purchase the original and genuine article as prepared by you, and not tamper with the many spurious and worthless preparations which are attempted to be palmed off on the reputation of yours, it might be the means of saving many valuable lives. I freely offer this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering as I was. EZKIEL THOMAS,

Cherry st., three doors west of Schuylkill Second street, Philadelphia.

The above invaluable medicine is prepared by Dr. Swayne himself, after many years close attention to the practice of the profession in Philadelphia which accounts for its great superiority over all other preparations. It gives tone to the Stomach, Purifying and renovating, and imparts a degree of strength that is really astonishing. Use no "CHERRY" preparation but "SWAYNE'S," warranted the *"original and only genuine."*

DR. SWAYNE'S SUGAR COATED SARSAPARILLA AND TAR PILLS.

May be taken at all times, and in fact in every disease where an aperient, alterative or purgative medicine is required, and for the disease incident to females they are unequalled.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE at his Laboratory No. 4 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

C. & D. DuPRE,
Sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 16. 102-1y c.

CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING BLOOD.

See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the City of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure.

***See advertisement. 120-1m.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson at the German Medical Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, daily increase in their well deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver.—These Bitters have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name that competitors, however wily their schemes, or seductive their promises, cannot reach. It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position. 118-6t.

THE Brazilian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Hundreds can testify to its virtues Prepared and sold only by C. & D. DePRE.

June 27. 44-tf.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, JANUARY 6.

ARRIVED.

3. Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Ellers.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Schr. Sea Bird, Fickett, from New York, to Anderson & Savage; spoke Brig Argo, of Waldoboro', Me., 18 days out from Boston, bound to Washington, D. C. The Argo had experienced heavy westerly winds, and was driven twice across the Gulf, was short of water and was supplied by Captain Fickett. Body Island Light, bearing west by north, distant 6 miles.

4. Schr. Golden Rule, Malcom, from New York, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Marine, Powell, from New York, to Geo. Harriss.

Brig Abby Watson, Watson, from Sedgewick, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

5. Br. Schr. Orbit, Hilton, from St. Thomas, to T. C. Worth.

CLEARED.

5. Dutch Galliot Mentor, Cremer, for Holland, by DeRosset & Brown; with staves and naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J. Lippitt.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

ALL persons who have not paid their TAXES for the years 1852 and 1853, are hereby informed that if the same is not settled in full by the 11th DAY OF JANUARY, I will proceed forthwith to Distrain without respect of persons.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

Jan. 6th. 1855. 122-3t.

COPARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day associated with me my brother WILLIAM A. M. VANBOKKELEN, under the style and firm of VANBOKKELEN & BROTHER, for the purpose of carrying on the business of purchasing and manufacturing Naval Stores; also Cooperage, Wharfage and Storage of produce of all kinds.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1855. 122-1m.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN. W. A. M. VANBOKKELEN.

VANBOKKELEN & BROTHER,

WIMINGTON, N. C.

Manufacturers of and dealers in Naval Stores. Storage and Wharfage for Produce furnished at fair rates under insurance, if desired.

Jan. 1. 122-tf.

OFFICE WIL. & MAN. R. ROAD CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C. Jan. 4th, 1855.

ON and after this date, the Steamer ZEPHYR will leave the wharf of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at 8:45 P. M., (provided the Northern Train arrives before that time,) landing the passengers and connecting with the Mail Train on this Road at the Station opposite Market street.

No Freight *will hereafter be forwarded or delivered until the freight is paid.*

All freight in the Company's warehouse, or detained because of the non-payment of the freight, will be entirely at the owner's risk.

L. J. FLEMING.
Gen'l. Sup't. W. & M. R. R.

Jan. 6. 122-tfm.

ALUM SALT.

2,000 BAGS, 2 bushels each, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by

Jan. 6. ADAMS, BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BACON per lb.		Porto Rico,	a
Hams, N. C.	15 a	Cuba,	21 a 22
Sides, do.	10 a 0	Meal,	1 00 a
Shoulders, do.	9 a 00	NAVAL STORES	
Hog round,	11 a 00	Turpentine, per bbl	2 50 a 0 00
Hams western,	00 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 90 a 0 00
Sides, do.	9½ a 9	Virgin dip	a 2 32
Shoulders, do.	7½ a	Hard,	1 55 a 1 60
Butter, per lb.,	18 a 25	Tar,	1 50 a 0 00
BEEF, per bbl.		Pitch,	2 12½ a
Northern mess,	$18 a	Rosin by tale,	
do prime.		No. 1	1 75 a 0 00
Beef Cattle, 100 lbs.,	5 00