

ORGAN OF THE TOWN AUTHORITIES

OUTSIDE FORM.

On our fourth page to No. 1 of "Scraps of History" - No. 2 in another column, inside. Also on the first page the Foreign News, &c.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

Miss Clara Keam and Mr. Camoens will give their second, and probably, last Concert to-night. We believe our community does not often have an opportunity of enjoying Music so capable and perfect in execution, as that exhibited by these operators.

KNOW NOTHING OR AMERICAN MEETING.

A meeting of this party was held at the Court House on Tuesday night for the purpose of forming a political Club. The meeting was called to order by calling, temporarily, Dr. F. J. Hill to the Chair, and J. B. Russell and C. C. Morse as Secretaries.

The Know Nothing or American Convention.

In looking over the proceedings of this Convention, which our readers know assembled in Greensboro' on the 10th inst., we were struck with the extraordinary language of the 13th Resolution, as follows:—or rather with an extraordinary omission.

Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "American" (by designation and conservatism in principle) from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a trucking subservience to the strong, and an insolent and cowardly radio towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right to suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers, through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

It is not strange, that in enumerating the acts and setting forth the character of the Administration, not one word is said of the message of the President, wherein he set in order the rights of the several States, and without the least reserve, and with a clearness and positiveness that no President had ever done before him, asserted the constitutional rights of the South? Are the authors of the above "ready" to sell their birth right for a mess of pottage? If they could succeed in the election of a favorite, and discard all the interests and hopes of their honored homes, for the sake of office, the "spoils" and for party triumph?

The stereotyped political vituperation of what is written, is about equivalent to Sassafras Tea—which some think a remedy for spring ailments, but intelligent physicians nearly all agree that it possesses no element of sufficient efficacy to do good or evil.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.

From the severe and unwarranted attacks of the Boston Atlas, upon Mr. Buchanan, it evidently appears that the Editor of that paper "smells a rat," as the saying is. He takes upon himself to advise the Democrats of the North in this matter. Exceedingly kind ain't he? Among the terms and epithets applied to Mr. Buchanan, by our old acquaintance the Atlas, are "remorselessly killed," "meanest of lickspittles," and he avers that "the free intelligent North now understands this Mr. Buchanan, and he will hardly trouble us in the Presidential Election."

Having put Mr. Buchanan into the political grave, with dishonor, the Editor goes on to say:— "In this contest we want at least men of sincerity. Let us have candidates who fully represent the opinions of Democrats. It is to us to us to advise the Democratic party; but it is to be the party of slavery extension, if it means to sell itself, body, soul and spirit to the South, let it take a Southern man like Orr, or a northern individual like Douglass. These are earnest friends, what have we to do with toad-eating trimmers? What have we to do with Buchanan? Mr. Van Buren used to be famous for his crooked, or devious, dubious answers; but they were all straight, plain and to the purpose, compared with Mr. Buchanan's."

It is not very kind of the Atlas to tell the Democrats who is the best man to sustain their rights? To be sure it is—but we hope there is not a man, North or South, who is so stupid as to believe that the Editor would recommend one who would sustain the Institution of Slavery and be likely to succeed, and thus defeat the designs of himself and party.

"If you wish to kill us," quoth Mr. Atlas, "we will just tell you the very man who can do it."—Yes—very likely you will—it is so much like him—man nature, is it not? This article of the Atlas should stand upon record "forever and a day," on account of its political wisdom—so say about it, too.

FIRE.

Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers about 1 o'clock this morning by the cry of fire.—It seems that the fire was first discovered to proceed from the kitchen attached to a dwelling on Fourth street, occupied by Mrs. Barclay as a private boarding-house, and belonging to J. E. Dunst, Esq. From thence it communicated to a stable on the adjoining lot, all of which were entirely consumed. Mrs. B. lost about two-thirds of her furniture, and some of her borders every article of clothing. The brick kitchen in the rear, belonging to John A. Taylor, Esq., caught, and was materially damaged, the greater portion of the wood-work inside being burnt out. We regret to learn that there was no insurance on the dwelling or the furniture. A horse and dray, belonging to a colored man, was in the stable, together with several bales of rice straw, all of which were burnt up. There appears to be no doubt that the fire was the work of some incendiary or incendiaries.—Journal of yesterday.

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

We learn that a negro called at the house of Dr. Cullar last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and stated that the Doctor had to leave town to see a patient in the country, and wished to have his clock and umbrella sent to him at his office, which request was not, fortunately, complied with. A similar message was delivered to Dr. Robinson's family a few nights since, and we learn the accident succeeded in procuring the Doctor's clock, which has not since been heard of. Families should be on their guard.—Journal of Tuesday.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Boston, April 11.—Samuel Sherman, aged 22 years, from East Stockbridge, Mass., fell from a train of cars on the Hudson and Boston Railroad, at this place to-day, the hinder portion of the train passing over one of his legs. The surgeons amputated the limb, but he soon died.

GREEN PEAS.

The Charleston Standard of Saturday last, says: Green peas are already selling in our market. The moderate price of three dollars a peck or twelve dollars a bushel is demanded, and doubtless obtained.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

[No. 2.]

Fort Erie. We have for a long time been desirous of correcting historical mistakes which occur in all the reports we have seen relative to the explosion of the Bastion of Fort Erie, during the battle of the morning of the 16th of August, 1814. We had thought of confining our remarks to the correction of these mistakes only; but several of our friends are desirous that we should present some of the details of that brilliant affair, passing under our knowledge, having been a participant therein. We feel it our duty to comply with the wishes of our friends.

While consulting our memory for a description of the Fort, so that our explanations might be perspicuous, concerning the movements of those engaged in the battle, we found ourselves at a loss. While the scenery of the place was vivid to our mind, we felt we were unable to make it so to others. At this juncture, we obtained from a friend a volume which contains a letter from an officer who was present to a friend in New York in this our introductory on the subject of Fort Erie.

"Fort Erie, properly so called, was originally designed for a mere trading post: it was situated about a hundred yards from the lake shore, and laid out with the smallest dimensions that would admit of being regularly fortified. Its form was quadrangular, nearly square, with four bastions; only two of them however, forming the southeast or water front, had been wrought upon to any extent, at the time the garrison capitulated to General Brown. These were secured on the land side by a line of pickets extending from gorge to gorge, and to render them more defensible, their configurations were prolonged on the line of defence so as to leave a certain of no more than forty feet, and these continuations raised and completed into two large block-houses. The gateway of the fort was in the intermediate curtain, covered by a sort of ravelin of earth.

"After the capture of this work, while General Brown was operating down the strait, Lieutenant McDonough, who had been left in command, was zealously engaged in improving its means of defence: so that the army, on its return to the place after the battle of the Falls, found the bastions above named considerably raised; their ditches deepened; the line of pickets by which their gorges had been secured partly removed; and a breastwork of earth commenced for the more effectual accomplishment of that object.

"It was on the twenty-seventh of July that General Ripley, at that time the commanding general, took up this position; his right flank being supported by the fort, and his left resting on a hillock seven hundred yards distant, upon which a battery (Towson's) was immediately commenced for its protection. On the thirty-first, however, while this battery was yet unfinished, and the fort itself in a very inefficient state of defence, General Drummond appeared before us with an army of four thousand five hundred men, and though we had not half that number to make resistance, he cautiously opened trenches opposite to our right flank, and commenced the formalities of a regular siege. Inspired by this compliance to their courage and discipline in the field, (for indeed we could construct it in no other light,) and determined not to be outdone in any mode of warfare, our men seized their spades, instead of their muskets, and prepared with alacrity for the expected assault. Large working-parties were accordingly distributed along our front and flanks to throw up the necessary breastworks and traverses; others were disposed on the two unwrought bastions of the fort; and Towson's battery, upon which two days' work had already been expended, was so far completed in three more, that three guns were placed upon it upwards of twenty feet above the level of the circumjacent country; two more were added to these soon afterwards—other batteries were also commenced in the various exposed parts of our line, and completed by the exertions of particular corps. Such, for example, were Biddle's and Fontain's in front, between the fort and Towson's; the former of three guns, and the latter of two; such also was the Douglass battery of two guns on our right flank, between the fort and the water. On the second of August, while we were yet in the midst of these labors, the first gun of the siege was fired by us; and on the same day the canonade was partially commenced on the part of the enemy. They did not open a regular battery upon us, however, till about the seventh, when they opened a battery of three guns, and the latter of two; such also was the Douglass battery of two guns on our right flank, between the fort and the water. On the second of August, while we were yet in the midst of these labors, the first gun of the siege was fired by us; and on the same day the canonade was partially commenced on the part of the enemy. They did not open a regular battery upon us, however, till about the seventh, when they opened a battery of three guns, and the latter of two; such also was the Douglass battery of two guns on our right flank, between the fort and the water.

Having thus presented a description of the ground, we will proceed in future numbers, to take up the narrative in our own way, and do justice, so far as we can, to all parties engaged—collectively and individually.

From the N. York Herald of Sunday last.

A SLAVE CAPTAIN PARDONED AT BOSTON.

It will be seen by the following document, which we have received from a special correspondent at Boston, that the President has pardoned Charles Kehrman, the captain of a slave brig, who was captured on the coast of Africa in 1854, and brought to Boston by Lieutenant Downs:—

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, to all whom these presents shall come: greeting.

Whereas it appears that, at the May term, 1854, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, Charles Kehrman was convicted of the offence of having been engaged in the African slave trade, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the jail at Boston for the period of three years, and to pay a fine of \$1,000; and whereas it has been made satisfactory to appear to me that the prisoner is fit subject for the exercise of the Executive clemency.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons, and thereto me moved, have granted, and do hereby grant, unto him, said Charles Kehrman, a full and unconditional pardon.

In testif thereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 7th day of April, 1856.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America.

By the President, W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

THE PRESENCE OF CAPTAIN KEHRMAN IN SOUTH STREET, JUST ABOUT THIS TIME, WOULD BE APT TO CAUSE SOME SMILING AMONG THE NEGRO GENERATION.

LARGE LETTER OF FIGS.

The Clinton (N. C.) Independent says that a row on Mr. Wm. Falson's plantation brought, a few days since, 19 live figs.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

THREE DAYS LATER.

TREATY OF PEACE CERTAINLY TO BE SIGNED.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The Concord steamship Cambria, arrived this morning, after a passage of nearly fifteen days, and with three days later intelligence than that received by the Washington. Her mails contain but little news of interest.

The accomplishment of peace had not been concluded, although it was announced that all the difficulties were over, and the treaty would certainly be signed within a few days.

The Cambria reached Halifax about 6 A. M. to-day. She sailed at 10 o'clock for Boston.

The America arrived out on the 26th, and the Baltic on the 28th.

The Peace Conference again met on the 28th.—The deliberations are said to have been important. It was confidently believed that a treaty of peace would be signed on the 29th.

Napoleon expected a final settlement would have taken place sooner, and had ordered guns to be fired from the Invalides to announce the conclusion of peace; and at the same time a Te Deum was to be celebrated for the birth of the Prince of Algiers, but Prussia's claims to the same footing as other powers, which was earnestly resisted by Clarendon, had caused the delay: Clarendon prevailed.

It was arranged that the Allies should sign one protocol and that a second protocol should be drawn up to be signed by the Allies and Prussia jointly.

The London Times dislikes the demonstration in favor of peace, and intimates that the people of England will be discontented with it.

The terms of the Armistice had not been formally proclaimed, but telegraphic despatches had been sent, not to renew hostilities without express orders.

TERRIFIC TORNADO AT PHILADELPHIA.

Great Destruction of Property—Two Churches and an Iron Foundry Blown Down—One Hundred and Fifty Houses Unroofed, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1856.

About 10 o'clock last evening our city was visited by a most violent gale of wind, unroofing an immense number of buildings, demolishing fences, &c. In the north east section of the city, comprising the former district of Kensington, the damage was most serious.

The large Presbyterian church on Franklin road, above Franklin street, has been partially destroyed. The entire roof was stripped off, and carried to a great distance. The main damage to the interior was, however, caused by the falling of the gable wall, the bricks from which, falling inside, crushed the pulpit and the floor of the audience room, down into the session room, occupying the basement. The damage to the building cannot be less than \$4,000.

The congregation held religious services yesterday in the Kensington Hall. The principal portion of the roof and rafters fell into the yard on the south side. One large piece of roof struck the roof and front of an old brick house on the opposite side of the street, cutting a narrow gash in the roof, caused by striking it edgewise. The brick wall between two of the front windows was demolished. Another large fragment of the roof was carried about one hundred feet from the church, and completely demolished a frame building, two stories high, attached to the dwelling of James May and fronting on Shockamaxon street.

In the lower story there were three grown persons and six children, all of whom escaped without serious damage, though the lives of three of the children were saved by the ceiling resting upon a table and some chairs. The children were afterwards taken out from beneath them.

The brick church at Queen and Marlborough streets has its roof torn off. Damage about \$3,000.

The Webster public school house was also unroofed. Damage \$2,000.

The Kensington depot of the Trenton Railroad had about one-fourth of the roof torn off.

The most complete scene of destruction is that presented at the Franklin Iron Works of Messrs. Sutton & Co. on the wharf. The boiler shop, a frame structure, 150 feet long by 50 wide, has been levelled to the ground. During Saturday not less than a hundred men were employed beneath it. The building cost about \$5,000, exclusive of the machinery, which is supposed to be not much damaged.

Not less than fifty dwellings in this section were unroofed, but throughout the disaster—wide spread as it has been—the cases of personal injury inflicted have been very few, indeed.

There were unroofed besides about 150 houses in different sections of the city, but there was no loss of life, so far as we have heard from.

The Western telegraph wires are all down, and it will require two or three days to get them again in working order.

ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

The Philadelphia train had a smash up on Friday morning (near Bristol, N. J.) about 9 o'clock. The engineer and fireman were badly hurt; no others seriously injured. It was caused by a horse falling into the cowcatcher on the outside, and throwing the train off the track. The escape of 100 of the passengers from injury was remarkable. The accident happened to the owl train. The train was five minutes behind time at Bristol, and between that place and Trenton the engineer ran his train very fast to make up. Midway between the two places the accident occurred.

A Keg of specie was recently emptied on the line of a Prussian railroad, and filled with sand. A microscopic examination of the sand showed the particular station it came from. The field of detective inquiry, thus narrowed, was immediately occupied by the agents of the police, and the stolen treasury, in a short time, traced to one of the employees of the road.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

The St. Louis Evening American, in its issue of 4th inst., remarks: "Under the working of our Sunday laws, our city has become orderly, peaceful and quiet during the Sabbath day. No rowdying and rioting round grog-shops and tipping houses occur on that day.

THROUGH TICKETS.

We understand, says the Columbia South Carolina, that the President of the Charlotte Railroad has made arrangements to supply a through ticket to Goldboro, on the Weldon road, for \$10.

FACTORY DESTROYED.

The cotton factory at Milton, N. C., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. The factory was insured for \$30,000. The rains will be sold at auction.

TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Dominican Senate, it is said, is about to ratify a treaty of commerce and extradition with the United States, identical with that of General Cameau, notwithstanding the opposition of the representatives of France, Spain and England.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

At a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, at office, April 14th, 1856.

Present, his Honor the Mayor, J. O. G. PARSELY, J. G. RICE DAVIS, DEVI A. HART, ISAAC NORTHROP.

Ordered, That the proposals made by the Mayor or T. Loring Esq., to rescind the contract for the Town printing, and accepted by him, merits the approval of this Board, and that the Mayor be authorized to enter into a new contract for the same for the balance of the year.

Whereas in consequence of the depressed condition of the money market, it has been found impracticable to effect a sale of the six per cent. stock heretofore offered.

Be it ordained, that the certificates of stock heretofore directed to be issued by the ordinance of this Board of the 25th December, 1855, shall be issued at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, instead of six per cent. as in the said ordinance is expressed; and the said certificates shall have seven per cent. coupons attached accordingly.

The communication from a committee of the Wilmington Library Association relative to the accommodation of apartments in the Town Hall was referred to the Mayor and Building Committee.

Ordered, That the Mayor, L. A. Hart and Isaac Northrop be appointed a committee to contract for the erection of an Engine House for the Fire-Engine Company, and also a Shed for the accommodation of the Hook and Ladder Company.

The application from the Seafarers' Friend Society for a remission of town taxes, was laid over to the next meeting.

The committee appointed on the subject of opening a passage across the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, on Second and Third streets, relative to the same is highly important, and ought to call the attention of the Board to it as early as possible; but to do the work substantially and satisfactorily, it would require a greater expenditure than the committee deem prudent in the present condition of the town, and the committee are therefore asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter. Whereupon it was ordered that the report be received and the committee be discharged.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the purchase of a public burial ground, asked further time to report.

The Mayor and L. Northrop were appointed a committee to take into consideration the filling up of the Dock at the foot of Walnut street.

Ordered, That a reward of \$25 be offered for evidence to convict the person or persons who were guilty of the robbery of the Howland Engine during last week within the limits of the town, and to call the attention of the Board to it as early as possible; but to do the work substantially and satisfactorily, it would require a greater expenditure than the committee deem prudent in the present condition of the town, and the committee are therefore asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter. Whereupon it was ordered that the report be received and the committee be discharged.

The Mayor, to whom was referred the procurement of Arms for Mr. Radcliff's Company of Cadets, reported that he had taken such steps as resulted in the procurement of sixty-five "Cadet Rifles," according to the order of Mr. James D. Radcliff's Military School. The arms have been turned over to Mr. Radcliff, his bond secured by Messrs. W. E. Anderson and J. J. McCann, as sureties, and the balance of the purchase money relative to the matter is now filed with the Town Clerk. R. MORRIS, Town Clerk.

A SHEPHERD'S DOG.

A shepherd once, to prove the quickness of his dog, which was lying before the fire in the house where he was talking, said to me, in the middle of a sentence concerning something else, "I think Sir, the cow is in the potatoes." Though he purposely laid no stress on these words, and said them in a quiet, unconcerned tone of voice, the dog, who appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up, and leaping through the window, scumbled up to the roof of the house, from which he could see the potato field. He then, not seeing the cow there, ran and looked into the barn where she was, and finding that all was quiet, came back to the house. After a short time the shepherd said the same words again, and the dog repeated his lookout; but on the false alarm being a third time given, the dog got up, and wagging his tail, looked his master in the face with so comical an expression of interrogation, that he could not help laughing aloud at him on which, with a slight growl, he laid himself down in his warm corner with an offended air, as if determined not to be made a fool of again.—Ex.

AN OLD PRINTER.

We have in our office an old printer 76 years of age, who commenced his apprenticeship of seven years in the King's Printing Office, London, in 1784—64 years ago. He was a soldier under Sir John Moore, at Corunna, in Spain, in 1808, when he received a ball in the right arm. He was present at the burial of Sir John Moore, and remembers the minute particulars of the scene. He was also with the Duke of Wellington through his whole campaign and lost an ancle by a grape shot in the battle of Waterloo. This old soldier after all his hard service, is still one of the swiftest and best compositors we have ever known, and though lame from his wounds is still able at "early morn and davy eve" while younger men are wasting the golden hours in sensual pleasure or snoring, them away in bed, to ramble over the fields and through the woods in search of wild flowers, with which he forms tempting bouquets for the belles of the village, or gratify the wishes of some favorite little girl. It speaks well for the heart of the soldier that all the chill ren lovin.

Blackstone (Eng.) Chronicle.

The undersigned respectfully announces himself to his fellow citizens of the County of New Hanover, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to a majority vote of the electors to be held at Long Creek on the 29th day of May next. JOHN L. HOLMES, April 15, 1856. 13-1f.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself to his fellow-citizens of the County of New Hanover as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, and trusts that his efforts to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of the office will secure to him a continuation of their suffrages. E. D. HALL, March 13, 1856. 154-2f.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.

PRO MO PUBLICO.

"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

It is a Russian remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, and is recommended by physicians. It is a strong and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scurvy, Sore Nipples, (recommended by Nurses), White Swell, Stings, Pains, Bites, Scalds, Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Fish Wounds. It is a most valuable remedy and has cured many thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials from a recipe brought from Russia—by chemicals growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others. Boddley's Russian Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 25 CENTS a Box. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of the Proprietors.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

8 State Street, Boston.

For Sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S Book Store, Feb. 25. 144-6m-c.

NORTH CAROLINA READER.

S. W. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C. has published an editor for the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA READERS, comprising NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,

BY REV. F. M. HUBBARD,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3.

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in PROSE and VERSE.

Many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

Historical and Chronological Tables, AND A Variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics by

C. H. WILEY.

Number 2 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851.—Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which, as a whole, comprises the best series of Readers in the United States, and is complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1, deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the series of Common School Readers while making efforts to do the work completely. These are:— 1. THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF A FEELING OF SELF-DEPENDENCE and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State, and its institutions. It was not thought important however, to have more than one number of the Readers, correct, sufficient, and well adapted to the needs of the system.

2. TO REMEDY THE EVIL EVERYWHERE COMPLAINED OF IN COMMON SCHOOLS; A PERPETUAL CHANGE IN TEXT BOOKS; an expensive habit, and one which injures the schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3. TO REMEDY THE popular system of Readers being too long and being made an often needless aid to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of few numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient for the needs of the system, and will be used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4. TO PRESENT TO THE HANDS OF CHILDREN LEARNING TO READ COMPOSITIONS SUFFICIENTLY FAMILIAR BUT NOT OF THE CHARACTER CALLED CHILDISH COMPOSITIONS, containing in less than any other for all ages, correct, sufficient, and well adapted to the needs of the system, and will be used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

The price of No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 27 1/2 cts. and No. 3, 27 cts. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers. Wilmington, N. C., March 4. 150-1f.

No medicine ever offered to the public, has met with so much success, that has attended the sale of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER. The remarkable benefit has attracted the attention of counterfeits who have in many places managed to palm off their worthless imitations. This fact has caused the proprietors to send out only under the name of the Pain Killer in new dress, each bottle having two fine steel engraved labels, one the proprietors name, or obligation. This will prevent its imitation hereafter.

From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

A PERFUMED SARATY.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," a perfume which not only renders it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the Balm on your finger, and rub it on the teeth at night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove duns, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it soft and beautiful. Wash the face with soap and water, and rub the Balm on the face night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, most facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. For sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S Book Store. Feb. 19. 144-6m-c.

Holloway's Pills a most famous Remedy for the Cure of Nervousness and General Debility.—Jasper M. Gann, of Fulton Street Brooklyn New York, writes without doubt a most interesting and nervous and general debility, the least thing provoked his irritability, put him in a passion, and laid him up; this was caused by the bad state of the fluids, and though he tried many remedies for the complaint, he was not benefited. He at length had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which quickly performed their part, by removing the impurities from the system, cleared his head, and left him able and vigorous to resume his work. Five weeks perseverance, restored him to the blessing of health.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the afternoon of the 13th inst., by the Rev. S. M. Frost, Mr. Wm. L. Jacobs and Mrs. HENRIETTA R. POPE, all of this place.

DIED.

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