The Commercial.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

New Hanover County Democratic Nominations.

FOR THE SENATE.
OWEN FENNELL.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
SAMUEL A. HOLMES,
ROBERT H. TATE.

☞ We are obliged to omit several articles to make room for the third day's proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention. This, added to the sickness of our Foreman and the necessary absence of another of our workmen, makes to-day's paper more incomplete than we desired.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

We invite attention to the Platform, in another part of this paper. It is all a Southern rights man, an asserter of the principles of the Constitution, can desire. If the doctrines of the Great National Democratic Party, as here avowed, are not sustained by the American people, all is lost.

RUMORS FROM KANSAS.

There are so many exciting and contradictory rumors from Kansas, that we defer their publication till we can come at something that has more the semblance of truth than anything which appears at present.

THE CLERGY AGAIN.

A meeting of the clergy of all denominations, says the Boston Herald, was held at Boston on the 29th. It was largely attended and unanimous.—The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Jas. Worcester, and Prof. Stowe of Andover was elected President, and the Rev. Mr. Dexter of this city Treasurer. Remarks of a strong anti-slavery character were made by the President, the Reverend Messrs. Copp of Chelsea, Trask of Fitchburg, Dexter of Boston, Sessions of Melrose, Wolcott of Providence, Cleaveland of Lowell, Gardner Dean of New Jersey, Stephen Thurston of Prospect, Me. Angier of Hopkinton, N. H. Ballou of Medford, Whitcome formerly of Stoneham, James Worcester, Angier of Concord, Rev. Dr. Worcester of Salem, and Mr. Branson, an agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, and recently from Kansas. The following preamble and resolutions were introduced:

Whereas, In view of the ceaseless aggression of the slave power in our land, and especially in view of the recent brutal attempts to extinguish free speech in the Congress of the United States and take the lives of freemen in Kansas. We, Ministers of the Gospel, to the end that we may bear our united and efficient testimony, before all men, do hereby calmly, prayerfully, and as in the sight of God, embody our deep religious convictions and our unalterable purposes, in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ is the onlo antidote for sin, and the only secure basis either of personal character or political institutions—adapted alike to the family, the Church and the State, and precisely fitted to work out in them all the highest and noblest ends.

Resolved, That we can entertain no hope that American Slavery will be done away, or its countless usurpations peacefully cease, except as the result of a widely increased conviction of its hatefulness in the sight of God, and its inherent and inevitable antagonism to the very spirit of Christ. And we do therefore pledge to each other our mutual cooperation, sympathy and aid in the work of developing through the pulpit, the church and the press, an enlightened public sentiment on this whole subject.

Resolved, That the murderous assault upon our honorable Senator, Charles Sumner, is not only a dastardly assault upon his person, and through him upon the right of free speech, but also a wound which we individually feel and by which our very hearts bleed; and whether he shall recover, or sink into a martyr's grave—which may God avert—we will address ourselves unto prayer and effort that this sorrowful event may become the glorious resurrection of national virtue, and the triumph of freedom.

Resolved, In view of the present crisis in our national affairs, and especially the awful perils that impend over Kansas and the land, we see a new exhibition of the essentially corrupt and corrupting spirit of Slavery, and a new necessity that we, as ministers of the Gospel and lovers of liberty, should gird ourselves afresh to oppose its aggressions and secure the final triumph of freedom.

The above were adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to Congress. Said we not well on Thursday, when we declared that the Clergy of the Free States were doing more to dissolve the Union than all other influences combined. Let the South remember that these clergymen are the "head and front" of the Black Republican party; that they are opposed to the present administration, and will be to the persons nominated at the Cincinnati Convention, and that now the array is drawn up in distinct lines, the Constitution and the South on one side and Abolition and the North on the other.

The reader cannot fail to notice the rank hypocrisy of these political parsons, in the expressions in relation to SUMNER "and whether he shall recover, or sink into a martys grave, which may God avert." They utter this vile sentence, when they know that SUMNER is in no danger; and would thus give their "religious convictions," to the aid of political trickery.

We hope every southern man will view this subject calmly and without party bias. For our own part, we conscientiously believe that the salvation of the Union depends upon the success of the National Democracy, and so believing we will not be moved or alarmed at any demonstrations around us, during the Presidential canvass. We will do our duty, without in the least doubting but what those who are now bitterly inimical to us (politically, at least) will say at last "The *Commercial* was right, after all."

SLAVEHOLDERS.

From the outcry against slaveholders by the Black republicans and their abolition allies, it is attempted to make it appear that a slaveholder is worthless, wicked and vile. How many such have been elected President by the sovereign people of the United States? Let us see: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Harrison, Polk and Taylor—eight very respectable names, if we may be permitted to say so. Those elected by the same voice were John Adams, John Q. Adams, & Franklin Pierce—very respectable names also, but not slave holders. Tyler, who came in by the death of Harrison, was a slave holde; Fillmore, who came in by the death of Taylor, was not.

We believe we are correct in the above statement; if not, we will thank any one to correct.

Now if slavery be such an accursed thing as the northern priesthood and their treasonable aiders and abettors avow—how is it that this country, having slave holders mostly for its chief Executive Officers, has been blessed of Providence above all the nations of the earth, ever heard or read of?—Does this significant fact teach nothing? And now the peril to our institutions, and the danger of the absolute ruin and desolation of this last refuge of freedom for mankind, arise solely from those who *make war upon the Slaveholders.*

SITUATION OF SUMNER—HUMBUG.

It appears that we were correct in supposing that the reports about SUMNER'S "*critical*" situation, were all intended for political effect; to get up an excitement for the Black Republican Party. The *Washington Star* of Monday evening last says: "We are satisfied that the friends of Mr. Sumner, whether intentionally or not, we will not pause to say, are circulating over the country statements in relation to his condition since the chastisement inflicted on him which are not warranted by facts. It is understood that the physician first called in to dress his wounds has said that Mr. Sumner could have gone out of his room the next day if he had chosen. The newspapers since then, in various distant cities in the North, have contained daily bulletins from Washington, drawn up so as to create the false belief that he was in a critical state by reason of his wounds and bruises. The following, telegraphed to the New York papers of Saturday, is part of the same systematic effort:

"A consultation of physicians was held at 10 o'clock this morning, in regard to the state of Mr. Sumner's health. No person whatever is yet admitted to see him. He was rather more comfortable last night."

We have informed ourselves concerning this rumored "consultation of physicians," and happen to know that it is, and was, all "bosh."

After SUMNER had made a very clear and plain statement of the transaction between himself and Mr. BROOKS, he very suddenly got into a "critical" condition, and his physicians would not allow any one to see him. He talked pretty smartly at the outset, but "humbug" demanded silence, and it was obeyed. We wonder how long the farce is to be continued, now that the imposture has become known to the whole country? We suppose till the "indignation" meetings throughout the free States are mostly well got through with.

SEND THEM ALONG.

The Special Washington Correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, who is said to be GREELY himself, he being at the last accounts, in that city, recommends very valiant measures. He says:

If the Union is to continue, the Northern men are a beaten people sooner or later, unless they meet the force by which Slavery maintains itself, by force—in a word, unless they become a fighting people on the national arena. The South already recognizes this fact, but the North does not. It must do it, it should do it at once. Every day's failure to do it is a day lost, and postpones the necessary consummation, or swells the final volume of disaster. In this view, the first requisite of every Northern Representative is fighting qualities. And no man who is not a profound disunionist should permit himself to run for Congress in the Free States, unless he feels willing and competent to discharge the brutal duties that now attach, and fairly and properly attach, to the station.

This is right. Send them along. If this be not the veritable GREELY it is the GREELY doctrine.—So Send them along.

GRAND CHAPTER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina, for several days in session in this town, elected the following officers for the ensuing year, on Wednesday last:

M. E. Peter Curtis, Newbern G. H. P.
E. E F. Watson, Graham, D. G. H. P.
E. Z M. Paschall, Oxford, G K.
E T. Page Ricaud, Wilmington, G. S.
T. W. Brown, do. G Treas.
T. B. Carr, do. G. Sec'y.
A. M. Campbell, Fayetteville, G. M.
Jas. Mebegan, Tarboro', G. P. S.
Thos. J. Utley, Raleigh G. R. A. C.
J. W. Blount, Duplin, G. M. 3d V.
H. C. Hurdle, Alamance, G. M. 1st V.
Rev. Jas. Reid, Louisburg G. Chaplain,
E. Turlington, Wilmington, G. Tyler.

On Thursday evening last, the Grand Chapter adjourned, after a harmonious and very interesting session.

ANOTHER FIRE!

KINSTON, N. C., June 5.—The inhabitants of our town were aroused from their quiet slumbers at the hour of 2½ o'clock, A. M., on Saturday morning last by the dismal tolls of the fire bell. It was soon discovered that the steam mill owned by Messrs. Cobb, Hilton & Becton, was on fire.—Having had no rain for some weeks, every thing was so dry, that the flames extended so rapidly as to render it utterly impossible to impede their progress. Three other houses on the premises, a blacksmith shop, stables and wagon house, were all consumed. The total loss has been variously estimated at from 9 to $12,000. No insurance.

Advocate.

BLACK REPUBLICAN SENATOR.

The Legislature of Connecticut has elected a *black republican* Senator, under the name of *American Republican.* The vote stood Dixon, 115. Toucey, 101; scattering 7.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

England and the Central American States. Decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs.

QUEBEC, June 3.—The steamer Indian arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult., four days later than previous advices.

The political news is unimportant.

The Indian arrived at Quebec during the night.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Earl of Clarendon, in reply to a question from Lord Elgin, said that the letter signed F. Hammond was a genuine document.

The agents of Costa Rica and some of the American States had ever since the attack of Walker, appealed to England to assist them in defending themselves; and a great variety of projects had been laid before the British government for the acceptance of a protectorate by England and the grant of material assistance. All these requests. Her Majesty's government had refused declaring that it disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua, and thought it would cast a shade upon the reputation of the United States, and knew no better plan than for the United States and the British governments to combine for the protection of their subjects.

Despatches from Vienna state that a convention has been concluded between the Porte and the Western powers.

The weather in England has been boisterous, and several vessels have been driven ashore on the coasts of England and Ireland.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey American State Council met at Newark on Thursday week. The attendance was large. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson, condeming the repeal of the Missouri compromise as an outrage, declaring that Kansas ought to be a free State, and calling upon Congress to restore quiet to the community by passing some satisfactory law in relation to slavery.

SERIOUS RIOT—FOUR MEN KILLED.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The whole American ticket has been elected, with the exception of two Councilmen. The Mayor has 2,000 majority.

There was a great deal of rioting during the election—fighting, stabbing and shooting were the order of the day.

The Clerk of the 1st district court was shot and stabbed by the "Sicillian" gang, and in the 11th precinct three "Sicillians" were killed.

Correspondence of the Commercial.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1856.

The "Music of the Union" is sadly discordant at present. Our citizens find it a difficult task to keep time to the old quicksteps of their fathers, marred as they have been by foreign interpolations and the discords introduced by demagogues That accommodating class, the professional politicians are in an especial quandary, like a regiment with bands in front and rear, each playing in different tune. Willing souls, they would gladly keep step with all, but cannot tell which to choose. Sumner and Kansas, the South, the North, and the sweets of Government patronage all bewilder them, and for a month, until the dust of the Presidential contest has cleared away, they must wait without laboring.

The honest patriotism of the country is equally confused by the clamor and discord of the various factions. After a calm and clear survey of the whole field, we may hope that the quiet conservatives of all sections will speak, and that their voice of reason will be heard by the country. That the integrity of the republic is endangered is evident, and, as in all quarrels, that neitheir side is wholly right, is equally clear.—Our people have become too fond of the habit of political racing, and, in their excitement, of trying how far they can force their boilers without bursting. The extra pressure put on, just now, by all parties, for the sake of political effect, is dangerous. The South is in a "peculiarly perplexing predicament," in view of our delicate relations with Great Britain. The British Lion may take it into his head to use the advantage of our internal dissensions, and spring upon us in all his wrath.

The large manufactories of fire arms, in this city and other portions of the country, are overwhelmed with the demand for rifles and revolvers. Is this a consequence of the pugnacious disposition so remarkably prevalent in all quarters?—The statistics of gutta percha cane sales will doubtless be equally interesting.

Our opera lovers and artists are in despair. The ten thousand organ grinders of New York have well nigh done for them, by the nausea of surfeit which they have given the public in their everlasting, day and night grinding through the streets of the gems of song—Somnambula, Norma, Trovatore &c. fill the air from the Five Points to Gramercy Park. The latest scores from Europe can scarcely be rehearsed before they are on the town, ground out free, and floating promiscuously away on the bosom of every idle zephyr that blows—The prima donas have stopped singing, the little boys hove given up whistling, and have left the field clear to the itinerant venders of the barrelled sweets.

The City interest is now regretfully directed upon the ancient Brick Church, whose lofty spire has borne the storms of nearly a century, and is now about to depart, dust to dust, with the men and mementoes of our revolutionary era. It was the first building dedicated to Presbyterian worship in this city. During the occupation of New York by the British, it was used as a military hospital. The large subterranean vaults have been opened, and the remains of the dead are being removed to the rural cemeteries, where Mammon will, possibly, not violate again the seal of the tomb. We observed a skull thrown up by the workmen, with the leaden ball which had been the messenger of death, found rattling within it. A startling lesson upon the vanity of earthly things is taught in the fact, that many of the loved and cherished, who were here buried but thirty years since, cannot now be found, so ruthlessly have death and time done their work of oblivion. And of those, whom decay has partially spared, there are but few with a remembering friend to follow them to their second burial.

DEMOCRATIC.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE PLATFORM.

Endorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

RELIGIOUS TESTS &c., DENOUNCED

CINCINNATI, June 4.—The Convention met at 10½ o'clock. Mr. Stuart, of Maryland, asked that the special order of the day be immediately taken up.

Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, from the committee on resolutions said he was ready to present the resolutions—when will the committee receive them? [Many voices "now, now."]

Mr. Hallet then proceeded to read the resolutions, prefacing that the Kansas and Nebraska platform had been adopted with perfect unanimity. The committee did not have perfect unanity, however, upon the foreign policy suggested, but recommend it heartily.

The first part of the report embraces the general principles of the last Convention, and then proceeds as follows:

Denouncing religious intolerance and proscription on account of birth; affiming the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska act as embodying the only solution of the slavery question consistent with the non-interference of Congress with slavery in the States and territories.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

CINCINNATI, June 4—Noon.—The committeee on reselutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Convention and adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore.

Resolved. That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the greate national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the constitutions maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union, ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents; and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Col. Inge, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication within our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolution on.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Resolved finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenseip in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and thereby the union of the States; and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. And, by the vigilant adherance to these principles and the compromises of the constitution, which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

First—*Resolved*, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example.

Second—*Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold the sacred principle involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Thirdly—*Resolved*, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by and interference, with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—*Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage across the oceanic Isthmus.

Fifthly—*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

Mr. Macklin, of Pennsylvania, moved the adoption of the platform and resolutions without the dotting of an *i* or the crossing of a *t*.

Mr. Conway, of Virginia, asked a division of the question.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved the previous question.

Mr. Garnet, of Virginia.—I demand a division of the question. I object to the introduction of any new doctrine.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri—The case of the New York delegates has not been settled, and I am opposed to considering the matter further until it is.

The N. Carolina delegation enquired whether the committee meant to incorporate the post road resolution as a part of the platform. ["No, no," from every part of the house.]

The previous question was sustained.

Mr. Breckenridge called for a vote by States, which was agreed to, and the vote was taken on the report of the committee on resolutions as submitted, except the last five resolutions.

The vote by States was unanimous in favor, (New York not taken,)—ayes 261 nays *none.*

On the five remaining resolutions Mr. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, demanded that they be taken up separately.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, advocated an adjournment till theee o'clock this afternoon to get leisure to consider the foreign policy resolutions.

Mr. Pettit.—I call the gentleman to order.

The Chair.—The gentleman from Kentucky is out of order.

Mr. Phelps moved an adjourment to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Chair decided that such a motion could not be received while the vote was pending.

Mr. Phelps appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, stated that a motion to adjourn was in order when a vote was not actually being taken.

The chair reversed his decision, and a motion to adjourn to four was made and negatived.

The decision that it was negatived being doubted, a vote by States was called and the convention refused to adjourn—nays 183, ayes 78.

Mr. Meade, of Va., moved a recess be taken for one hour—negatived.

The Virginia delegation asked and were permitted to leave the room to consider the remaining resolutions.

The convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

[Owing to the prevalence of a storm in the line of the western telegraph we were unable to receive anything further of the doings of the convention yesterday.—REPORTER.]

From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render 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 tooth-brush and wash the teeth 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 *tan, pimples,* and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

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 much facilitating the operation of shaving.—Price only Fifty Cents. For sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S Book Store.

Feb. 19. 144-6m-c.

☞ 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-tc.

PERRY DAEIS' PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of Cholic, Summer Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Asthma, it will cure in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad sores, burns, scalds, and sprains. For the sick headache, and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a Pain Killer.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Breast.—The wife of Mr. Arthur Burn, of New Orleans Louisiana, was, after the birth of their last child, a constant sufferer with a bad breast, there were several holes in it, and despite of the various remedies tried, her husband could not get anything to cause it to heal.—After every other remedy had failed to benefit the sufferer, she had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which, as a matter of course, quickly caused an improvement in the appearance of the affected parts, and by perseverance with these fine remedies for a few weeks, she was completely cured. This wonderful Ointment will also readily cure all diseases of the skin.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure 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, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Stiles, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by 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—of articles 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 recommend it to others. Redding's Russia 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 any wholesale druggist.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors,
8 State street, Boston.

For Sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S Book Store.

Feb. 26. 144-6m-c.

NORTH CAROLINA READER.

S. W. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C. has just published an edition of a series of 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 SUPERINTANDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,

BY Rev. F. M. HUBBARD,

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

NUMBER3.

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 3 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 is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as 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 Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. 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 of merely local interest.

2. TO REMEDY THE EVIL EVERYWHERE COMPLAINED OF IN COMMON SCHOOLS, OF 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. ECONOMY, the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4. TO PUT IN THE HANDS OF CHILDREN LEARNING TO READ, COMPOSITIONS SUFFICIENTLY FAMILIAR, BUT NOT OF THE CHARACTER CALLED CHILDISH COMPOSITIONS, containing, in lessops easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals and religious instruction."

The prices are for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cts. and No. 3 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

Wilmington, N. C., March 4. 159-tf.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, JUNE 7.

ARRIVED.

5. Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage.

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

Schr. Lenora Isabell, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte to Anderson & Savage.

6. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Vanbokkelon.

CLEARED.

5. Br. Brig Triumph, Atkerson, for Sackville N. B. by Adams Bro. & Co. with Lumber & Naval stores.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derreckson, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux, with naval stores.

Steamer Magnolia, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott

Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, for Fayetteville, by John S. Banks.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

6. Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, for New York, by J. R. Blossom, with naval stores.

Schr. Ben Maitland Hill, for Baltimore by John, A. Stanly, with naval stores.

Schr. W. A. Ellis, Nichols, for New York, by T. C. Worth, with naval stores.

Schr. Ida, Corson, for Boston, by Geo. Harriss, with naval stores &c.

Schr. Wake, McCready, for New York, by Geo. Harriss, with naval stores &c.

FISH.

A few bbls. No. 3 (large) Mackerel, and 15 Qtls. Codfish, on board Schr. Sunny South, from Boston, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

June 6th.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday last, Mr. WILLIAM B. JONES, aged 39 years. Mr. Jones served his time as an apprentice with the present Editor of *The Commercial*, part of the time in the office of *The People's Press and Wilmington Advertiser*, and the rest of it in the *Standard* Office at Raleigh. While in the Editor's family he was much esteemed and beloved and was a faithful, industrious and honest boy. That he sustained this character as a man, is well known in this community, where his death is very much regretted. We sympathise with the bereaved wife and four children, in their deep affliction.

COMMUNICATED.

The simple announcement made last week, that CAROLINE G., daughter of George R. and Sarah C. French, departed this life on the 25th of May, filled many a heart with sadness, and caused many a tear unbidden to fall.

And now we but yield to the wishes of many dear friends, as well as to the promptings of our own heart, in saying something more expressive of our high appreciation of her worth. Caroline had attained to the age of sixteen years, eight months and twenty-one days.

Her sickness was of short duration, but was very severe; she bore it all with great fortitude and resignation, feeling, as was afterwards learned, that she should not recover.

And now that the loved one is gone it is a mournful pleasure to speak of what she was, and of what, by the grace of God, she was enabled to accomplish in *so short a time* as that which was allotted to her.

Few, if any of her age, had made greater progress in all that relates to the solid and ornamental branches of education. Such was her proficiency and such her promise for the future, as to make her an ornament to any family. We have seldom heard a sweeter voice; and much and long will it be missed in our church music and in the family, and *especially* at the hour of household worship. To her that was a sweet hour; and her heart and voice were always ready to join in family prayer and praise. All who knew her loved her—but those who knew her best, loved her most. It was as a daughter, a sister that she was most lovely. "Lina" was *almost* the idol of the family. The fondest affections of their hearts had centered upon and entwined around her, and she and they seemed alike unconscious of this until sickness and death like the storm, severed their tender, but growing affections.

She was a punctual and loved Sunday School teacher, and most deeply do we feel, and most sincerely do we lament her loss. By nature she was amiable—but grace made her lovely. At an early age she gave her heart to the Savior, and though she never made a public profession of religion, yet during her life she gave many proofs of piety. And though "the Son of man came at an hour when she was not expecting him," she was ready. It was the privilege of her father, her pastor and her beloved teacher to converse and pray with her only a few hours before she died. And we have seldom seen one fully conscious of speedy dissolution more calm or more willing to die. She contemplated death and spoke of it without fear. She desired her brothers and sisters to prepare to meet her in Heaven. And when asked what message she had for her sister, in Boston, she replied: "Tell Maggie to seek the Savior." And thus she fell asleep in Jesus.

"Asleep in Jesus! O, how sweet
To be for such a slumber meet,
With holy confidence to sing,
That death has lost his venomed sting!"

J. L. P.

From the Fall River Monitor, May 10th.

MEMENTO MORI.

The Monitor of last week contained the simple record of the death of Mrs. Eliza A. Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, Esq. of this city. Influenced by a sense of justice as well as of duty, we now proceed to pay a passing tribute to the memory of her

"Who lived, was loved, is dead,"

and who was endeared to earth by the strongest and tenderest ties of friendship and affection.—The deceased was the only daughter of the late Deacon Enoch French, and as such was beloved by a circle of brothers, as alone an only sister cab be. In all the relations of life, as wife, mother, sister, Christian, she was kind, generous, exemplary, and was warmly attached to the circle of relations and friends in which she moved in the ordinary intercourse of life. She was a beloved member of the First Baptist Church, and was baptised by Rev. Asa Bronson, as we find on looking over the Church Record, March 20th, 1836. She had much to live for, husband, children, friends, besides, being surrounded by all the comforts of life, and though of frail health, her departure to the spirit land was not anticipated until a short time before she passed away. In vain was the physician's skill. Death had marked her for his own, and naught could stay his hand. Thus in the sweet, though plaintive strain of one of earth's gentlest spirits

'Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end;
Were this frail world our final rest,
Living or dying, none were blest.

There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown;
A long, eternity of love,
Formed for the *good* alone;
And faith beholds the dying here
Transplanted to that glorious sphere.

Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away;
As morning high and higher shines
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light."

For the bereaved, while sympathizing with them in their sorrow and desolateness, we invoke the consolations of Heaven. In their affliction, how "Sweet is the thought, the promise sweet
That friends, long severed friends, shall meet—
That kindred souls, on earth disjoined,
Shall meet, from earthly dross refined,
Their mortal cares and sorrows o'er,
And mingle hearts to part no more."

PRESERVING CANS.

Last year, a great variety of Self-Sealing Cans and Jars were manufactured, but as most of them were wrong in principle, failure was inevitable, and thousands of housekeepers lost their fruit in consequence.

Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans are a very different article from those, and warranted to seal hermetically.

Never has more complete success attended the introduction of any new article of domestic use.

Persons who intend using these Cans, are requested to leave their orders during the month of June with L. N. BARLOW.

June 7. 36.

☞ P. S. These Cans cannot be obtained at any other place.

COFFEE.

40 bags very superior Rio, for sale by
June 6th. GEO. HOUSTON.

SCHNAPPS.

A GENUINE article of Wolf's Celebrated Aromatic Schnapps for sale by
June 7. L. N. BARLOW.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

25 HHDS. Molasses, just received and for sale for cash by ZENO H. GREENE.
June 7. (N. C. C. A. Copy.) 36.

NAILS! NAILS!!

100 KEGS assorted, from 4 to 20 penny. Just received and for sale by
June 7. ZENO H. GREENE.
N. C. C. A. copy.

GROCERIES, &c.

100 BAGS Coffee; 50 bbls. Sugar, Candles, Soap, Starch, Shot, Powder, Crackers, Butter, Snuff, Candy, &c., for sale by
June 7. ZENO H. GREENE.
N. C. C. A. Copy. No. 7 Market-St.

PICKLES, JELLEYS, &C.

ESPY'S Celebrated Pickles, Currant Jelley's Ketchups, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters and Salmon. Received this day by
L. N. BARLOW,
June 7. Mo. 3 Granite Row.

EMPTY SPIRITS BARRELS.

111 VERY prime selected. For sale by
June 5. ADAMS, BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BACON, per lb.,			
Hams, N. C.,	13½	a	00
Sides,	10	a	12½
Shoulders,	10	a	12
Hog Round,	11½	a	00
Lard, N. C., bbls.,	11½	a	00
" " kegs,	14	a	00
Hams, Western,	00	a	00
Sides, Western,	10½	a	11
Shoulders, Western,	8½	a	10
Pork, Northern per bbl., Mess,	17 50	a	18 00
Prime,	00 00	a	00 00
Corn, per bushel,	56	a	
Meal,	67½	a	90
Peas, black eye per bushel,	1 00	a	1 12½
Cow,	80	a	00
Pea Nuts,	1 42½	a	00
Rice, per lb., Cl