P. LORING, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. ENJAMIN W. SANDERS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

ANTIPHLOGISTIC SALT. A communication from the Boston Post, relare to the above mentioned article is on our first

age. The advertisement relative to it is unaidably crowded out to-day. It will appear in GEN. SCOTT. The Senate, on the 4th inst. passed the army

avy and fortifications appropriation, with an endment to army bill, giving to Lieut. General cott the arrears of pay as claimed. DISTRESSING FIRE.

The Washington City Alms House has been desoyed by fire, and several of its helpless inmates arned to death.

. Y. Correspondence of the Commercial. New York, March 3, 1857. We have enjoyed one week of wonderful quiet. ere has been nothing marvellons enough or orrible enough in the criminal court operations r any reasonable person to get excited about, ad everybody has gone about minding his own siness. Garreting has come to be an old dodge ad there has been no pretence whatever on which se dailies could issue their flaming extras, since se parties accused of the murder of Dr. Burdell ere locked up for trial. The "confession of edgrass" was a popular idea with the newsboys ir awhile, but that was "played out" long ago. he Burdell investigation was a great source of ofit to the newspaper craft here while it lasted. obably 80,000 additional copies per diem were rinted of all the dailles during the inquest. Aont \$10,000 of extra receipts may therefore be redited by the city press to "the Burdell trage-Its an ill wind that blows nobody any

Trade is rather backward among our commison merchants; more so than was expected as he importations of dry goods have been made nch earlier in the season than usual. The outhern and Western buyers have made the bulk I their purchases, at rates fully equal to those f last season. Silk goods are scarce here, and dies must make up their minds either to pay gher prices or take in sail to some extent. We ear from Paris that there is likely to be a colspec in crinoline, and if this expensive fushion a shollshed, we may look for a decreased conmption of costly dress fabrics. The hoops, owever, have wound themselves into the affecons of feminine America to such a degree, that may be doubted whether even the imperial andate of Paris, Queen of Taste, could totally move them from our streets. Vive la crinoline sy we. Let it expand until there shall be no om left for unhappy maledom in cars or churches, stages or steamboats; nay even till Broadway comes impassable for wagons and four-footed easts, and is filled, through all its length and breadth, with a sea of flounces and furberlows! oman is Queen; let her have her own sweet

Some very large sales of real estate have been made, this week, chiefly in the business parts of the city. The figures obtained were extravagantly high, as the purchases were generally made by speculators, on very long credits. The real value of estate here is actually rather on the deline. Rents promise to be lower on the first of

In the way of amusements we have nothing ery attractive with the exception of Thalberg's certs which are wonderfully popular with the ant-ton. Dr. S. P. Townsends great party, at his magnificent mansion, in Fifth Av. made quite sensation in fashionable and unfashionable cir-

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, March 2d .- The most disastrous fire that has occurred here for a long time, broke out this morning in the building at the corner of Water and State streets, occupied by Dix, Sinclair & Harris, wholesale grocers, loss 55,000, insured for \$1,500. The following were also destroyed : Hubbard & Co., furnishing goods, loss \$12,000, insured for \$9,000; Hale & Co, chair factory, loss \$5,000, no insurance; Tuttle, Hubbard & Co., wholsesalo bardware, whole stock destroyed, loss \$140,000, insured for \$120,000; Jewett & Roat, stove dealers, loss \$50,000, insured for \$25,000; Norton &

damaged by water. The block was owned by John P. Atwater, Cincinnati. Mrs. Comey's boarding House was also destroyed; loss \$5,000 over the insurance.

Co., wholesale grocers, one-third of their stock

Mr. O'Neill, liquor dealer, lost the whole of his surance. The American House was damaged

MARINE DISASTER-LOSS OF LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3 .- The schooner Sarah Bird, which was dispatched on the 15th of January, by the board of underwriters, on a cruise for the relief of vessels in distress, has undoubtedly been wrecked, and all on board, consisting of twenty-three souls, have perished, The ilot boat Sylph reports seeing a schooner's mast on the 21st of January with the letters S. S. B. which was dispatched on Saturday night to asnot been heard from since. It is feared, also, that she was wrecked in the storm of Saturday

## DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

tion that circumstances will allow. These are not so full as we desire, and other matters are necessarily omitted on account of sickness among our

There were supposed to be from thirty-five to Washington on the 4th. We extract from a dis-

patch to the Baltimore Sun, which says: The procession about noon took up its line of march down Pennsylvania avenue to escort the President elect from Willard's Hotel to the capitol. Arrived at the hotel, it paused to await the arrival of President Pierce, who presently arrived in his private carriage, and being met by the President elect, they took their places in an open barouche stationed at the Fourteenth street door of the hotel, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude which filled every approach to the scene. Senators Bigler, of Pa., and Foot, of Vt., of the Senate's committee, occupied seats in the same carriage with the President and President

Our special dispatch informed us that at one o'clock P. M. the inaugural procession, smidst atirring strains of music, and with innumerable

composed of twenty-five companies.

the country, been witnessed in the national capitol. were numerous civic associations; and at various points there were ten full bands of music sending forth delightful strains, and creating an enthusiasm among the congregated thousands almost unbounded.

The whole pageant far surpassed all similar demonstrations of the kind. The public and private buildings along the whole route of the procession presented a truly animating scene.

The scene from the various windows, from which the ladies, partaking of the excitement and enthusias:n of the day, were waving their handkerchiefs, was truly enchanting, and added no little to the extraordinary excitement. The mass which crowded the capital and the

halls of Congress, especially the Senate chamber, where the civic ceremonies commenced, was so dense by noon it was scarcely possible to effect either ingress or egress for a considerable space

Here follows a particular account of the magnificent procession, which we are obliged to omit for reasons stated above :

PROCEEDINGS IN THE BENATE. The Senate chamber immediately after Congress adjourned was opened for the admission of Senators and the privileged guests, ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents, the Judges of the Supreme Court, who were in black silk gowns, diplomatic corps, heads of department and members of Congress, officers of the army and navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress, Governors of States and various officials connected with the government, besides the local authorities of the District of Columbia, &c. The procession having arrived, the President and President elect, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, proceeded to the Vice President's room, and on the new Senate being called to order, the President and President elect were introduced by the committee of arrangements to the seats prepared for them in front of the secretary's table in the Senate chamber, with the judges on the right and diplomatic corps on the left. The whole body then proceeded to the eastern portico, where the President took his seat in front of the platform, with the officials, &c., named in order in the rear. An immense concourse of citizens were in attendance, and the throng extended a considerable distance in every direction. So soon as order could be restored, Mr. Buchanan rose, and in a clear, strong voice, delivered the following

Inaugural Address of the President of the United States, Maich 4th, 1857.

FELL w CITIZENS : I appear before you this day to take the solemo oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of Presid at of the Unite | States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firm ness to execute its high and responsible duties in uch a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my e'ection to the inherent love for the constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American peo ple, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven | never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having de- these lands, as much as may be, for actual settlers. termined not to become a candidate for re-electron, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in best promote the prosperity of the new States and administering the government except the desire Territories, by furnishing them a hardy and in epen and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen.

We have recently passed through a presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the high at degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm.

The voice of the majority, speaking in the mannet prescribed by the constitution, was heard, and in stant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibi ed so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of min for self-government.

What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule-that the will of the ma jority s all govern -to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories! Congress is neither " to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom ; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their don estic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has, also, prescribed that wher the Territ ry of Kansas shall be a 'mitted as a State, it " shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the tine of their adraission."

A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall

decide this question for themselves. This is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance. Besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the inited States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled To their decision, in common with all good citizens, shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents it. the Territory shall justify the fermation of a constitution with stock, valued at \$80,000, on which there is no m- a view to its admission as a State into the Union .-But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the povernment of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote -This sacred right of each individual must be preser red. That being accomplished, nothing can be faired than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for

themselves, subject only to the constitution of the

The whole territorial question being thus settled ipon the principle of popular sovereignty-a princile as ancient as free government itse f-everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment; because all agree that, under the constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of m re pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been pro ductive of no positive good to any human being, i has been the prolific source of great evils to the mas forty thousand strangers present in the city of ter, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system, there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few sears ago excited and exasperated the public min have passed away and are now nearly forgotten .-But this question of domestic slavery is of far graver importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually en danger the personal safety of a large persion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event, no form of government, however admirable in itself, and however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-

It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the flags and banners, was passing the telegraph office. Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of flags and banners, was passing the telegraph date.

The military excert was a most brilliant one, and the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which uch an event would inflict on other States and sec.

Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the proceed to take the oath prescribed by the constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN. anch as has never before, in the whole history of such an event would infliet on other States and sec Washington City, 4th March, 1857.

loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to sup-

press this agitation, which, since the recent legisla-

tion of Congress, is without any legitimate object.

tions. Even descending to this low and narrow view of this mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country, such as the world has never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals-on noble rivers and arms of the sea - which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our confideracy. Annibilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and nostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and nward march of the whole and every part, and inrolve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into in-ignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of he confederacy-to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray; because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Prov dence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the nost perfect form of government and Union ever devised by man will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liber y throughout the verid.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the con mitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the overnment free from the taint, or even the suspicion. f corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of re publics; and history proves that when this has e cayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present finar cial condition is without a paral el in history. No nation has ever before been em barrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury -This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild selemes of expenditure. and legets a race of spiculators and jot bers, whose inge suity is exerted in contriving and promoting . x pedients to obtain public money. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, nd the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very

The natural mode of relief from this embarrass ment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to reat national objects, for which a cle r warrant can be found in the constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public cebt, a reasonable in crease of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of cur vast tonnage : floot, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defence of our extended s a coast.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be coll cted from the people han the amount necessary to defray the expenses of wise, economical, and efficient a minis ration of the covernment. To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to d as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination gainst a particular branch, for the purpose of bene iting favored corporations, individuals, or interests would have been unjust to the rest of the communi ty and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of

revenue tariff. But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance as a temptat on to corruption when compared to the squandering of the public lands.

No nation in the tide of time has ever been blasse with so rich and noble an inheritance as we er joy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should dent race of honest and indu-trious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's | the Committee of Ways and Means, to authorize children, as well as for those exiles from foreign the deposite of the surplus revenue now in the shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious iberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled, under the constitution and laws, to be placed on a perfect equal with native-born citizens; and in this character ney should ever be kindly recogn zed.

The federal constitution is a grant from the States Congress of certain specific powers; and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed, his, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Without Meering into the ar gument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and obser vation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the government is the only true, awell as the only safe, theory of the constitution .-Whenever, in our past history doubtful powers have en exercised by Congress, these have never failed o produce injurious and unhappy consequences .-Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the larguage of the constituion; because all the great and useful powers re quired for a successful administration of the govern ment, both in peace and in war, have been granted. either in express terms or by the plainest imp ication

Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear that, under the war-making rower, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of ar State or Territory in the Union against foreign invasion .-Under the Constitution, Congress has power "war," "to raise and support armies," "to pr maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "to provide and vasions." Thus end wed, in an ample manner, with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that "the United States shall protect each o' them [the States] against invasions." Now, how is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possession, except by means of a military road through the Territories of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may b speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and to repel the invader? In the event of a war with a naval powor much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available secess to the Pacific coast, because such a ower would instantly close the route across the isthmus he Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them, by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our felter the Pacific coart may not be impaired by our ow citizens on the Pacific cosst may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States, on this side of the Rocky mountains, can reach them n sufficient time to "protect" them "against invasion."—
I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the govern-ment can lend its aid in accomplishing this geart and neces-sary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way which now appear formid ble, will, in a great degree, vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been atisf actorily ascertained.

It may be proper that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks in regard to ou rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles, approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations : and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian be-nevolence towards our fellow-men, wherever their lot may cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is our due We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domesti concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the day of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dis of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice, in a kindly spirit, to
all nations, and require justice from them in return.

It is our glory that, whilst other nations have extended
their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any
territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas,
by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own.
Even our a quisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwillig to take advantage of the fortune of war against a willing to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister republic, we purchased these porsessions, under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere

laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people, under the protection of the American flag, have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous, and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased; and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress.

END OF THE CEREMONIES. The President's remarks were frequently interrupted by loud applanse, and on its conclusion

cheer after cheer greeted the speaker. The oath of office was administered by the venerable Chief-Justice Taney, after which the mem- are far preferable to investments in the fancy bers of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms, returned to the Senate chamber; and the President, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, proceeded to the President's house. ESCORT TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The entire military, after the inauguration, escorted President Buchanan to the White House, where they formed in line and passed in review

During the afternoon thousands of citizens and strangers crowded to the executive mansion to

pay their respects to Mr. Buchanan. The military, after the review, repaired to different quarters and partook of refreshments.

CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- In the SENATE an aninated discussion was had upon the report made by the committee on the Judiciary in the case of Mr. Fitch, the legality of whose election as Sena-

tor from the State of Indiana is contested by a

portion of the members of the General Assembly

of that State. The Committee on the Judiciary, to which the whole subject had been referred in a recent report made upon it, ask that additional testimony may be taken respecting certain facts upon which the statements of the parties at issue are now at variance. Mr. Trumbull thought that this demand was unnecessary, and that sufficient data were already in possession of the Senate to enable it to proceed at once to a rejection of the sitting member's claim. He criticised the report of the committee in many particulars, and closed by invoking an early decision of the question in controversy. Mr. Fitch replied to the remarks of Mr. Trumbull, and charged him with making out the brief of his argument from unreliable data. Dr. Toombs brief ly defended the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, and cited the various points respecting which additional testimony was necessary for a proper decision of the pending question. At the close of the debate Mr. Weller moved to his the whole subject on the table, which was carried

- veas 28, nays 23. The consideration of the bill making approoriations for the legislative; executive, and ju dicial expenses of the Government was then resumed, and after the adoption of sundry amendments the bill was passed. The Senate concurred in the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Indian appropriation bill. The army appropria tion bill was next considered, and numerou amendments adopted. Mr. Weller proposed, on amendment the bill providing for the retirement of army officers who have become incapable of active service, but the subject was deemed too mportant for the hasty consideration which it must necessarily receive, and the amendment was rejected. Various other amendments occupied attention until four o'clock when the Senate took a recess until half-past six.

In the House of Representatives, after some preliminary business, Mr. Benson, of Maine made an ineffectual effort to consider the bill to authorize the construction of ten steam sloops of And all the principal Merchants at Point of Rocks, war. The bill reported by Mr. Campbell, from Preasury of the United States with the several bill was passed to establish certain post-roads in the States and Territories; also, a bill making an appropriation for the removal of impediments to the navigation of the Mississippi river. The on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two pass through my Lungs and out through the cav-Houses on the Indian appropriation bill and the bill was passed. Committees of conference were appointed on other disagreeing votes of the two

At the night session the House was occupied mittee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the tariff Bill. The probable reduction in the annual revenue, according to the report of the committee, as explained by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, will be about fourteen millions of dollars. The interest of the country, however, he thought, would be properly protected. The vote on agreeing to this report of the committee of conference had not been taken when we last heard from the Capitol.

THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Washington, March 3-10 45 P. M.- The President is now at the capitol, in the Vice-President's room, signing the bills as they are presented to him. All the cabinet excepting Mr. Marcy and Mr. Dobbin are present, assisting in the examination of the bills. The galleries of both houses, the rotunda and passage ways are densely crowded by thousands of persons. An extra clerical force has been employed to facilitate con-

March 4. 1 o'clock A. M .- The time of both Houses is principally occupied with the general appropriation bills, and various committees of conference have been appointed on the disagreeing amendments.

LITERARY LECTURES.

The REV. DR. DEEMS, will lecture in Methodist Episcopal Church on Front street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS March 10 and 11th.

Subject on Tuesday evening, " Trade Life, its On Wednesday evening, Poetry and Ethics." The True Dignity of Money Making.' The Lectures will commence at 8 o'clock Tickets may be had at S. W. Whitaker's Book Store, Wm. H. Lippitt's Drug Store, Thos. Loring,

Commercial Office, J. D. Gardner at Cape Fear Bank, Z. H. Greene's, Market street, and Geo. H. Kelley & Bro., No. 11 North Water street. Tickets 50 cents each.

The proceeds will be devoted to the erection of Steeple upon the Church. J. D. GARDINER. WM. G. THOMAS GEO. H. KELLEY, Committee.

THOS. LORING,

deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to he afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine - 'PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER." When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely brnised hand: I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief -Before I left the store the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever. Finding it to be really a remedy. I determined to try its ef fects as a curative for the Piles, to which I have een a martyr for years. After thive dressings, my piles were among the things that had been; I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life. L have recommended the Pain Killer to others, and always with good effect. Several of the captains of the upper river boats carry with them a constant supoly, and consider it one of the most valuable medesever discovered.

dealers in medicines generally.

LUCKY CHANCES FOR FORTUNE. Say what people will, there are so many prizes drawn in the Georgia and Alabama Lotteries that thousands will take opportunities for lucky chances in those well managed institutions. They Shoulders, ..... stocks of share gamblers, which usually rob all who put faith in them. There are to be four drawings in March, on the 14th, 21st and 28th .-Whole tickets ten dollars; halves and quarters in proportion. Remit the money directly to Messrs. Swan & Co., Atlanta, Georgia, and make a legal purchase. People may do far worse with their money than in taking a chance in either of the above Lotteries, and the public are now fully 147-3t

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Larcerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable as a cooling application for the rashes, excoriations, and scabious sores to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for alleviating the torture of "a broken breast." As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumors, and all scrofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills have a reputation for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints and disorders of the bowels, co-extensive with the range of civilization.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY DEALERS

## DRY GOODS BEING LARGE BUYERS AT THE

In this City and New York, we can offer

UCTION SALES

To the Trad , to select from our Stock.

Nos. 1 & 3 Bank St., below Market. BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR-RICH AND ssy-is the certain result of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.-The immense sale of this unequalled preparation-nearly 1,000 000 bottles per rear-proclaims it emphatically the "Public Fa-VORITE." The ladies universally pronounce it to be the finest and most agreeable article they ever used. It restores, invigorates and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful perfume. Sold everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle. The public are cautioned against imposition by counterfeit behalf of the Military Committee, to add as an articles. HEATH, WYNKOOP & Co., Proprietors and Perfumers, No. 63 LIBERTY STREET, NEW

DR. SWAYNE'S

# REV. JAMES R. DURBOROW.

Dressed,... R. O. hhd., rough,.... Pastor of Berlin Circuit, Baltimore Conference.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

POINT OF ROCKS, Frederick County, Md DR. SWAYNE .- Dear Sir :- Believing it a duty l we to the public, and in justice to you. I have States, was read the third time and passed. A thought proper to make known one of the most en truly recorded. In the month of October last was afflicted with a severe gathering in my breast, which formed a large abscess, and also ommunicated to my Lungs and very much afflictthem, and discharged large quantities of corrup on, external and internal. My breath could also y of my breast with apparent ease, attended with violent cough, day and night, loss of appetite. and extreme debility, so that my physicians thought my case entirely hopeless and beyond the power of medicine. I remained in this wretched ondition for a long time, until I was wasted to a and, at half past four o'clock, a recess wis taken mere skeleton, and there seemed to be no hope for ne; but having read in the public papers of the nany wonderful cures performed by your COM POUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, I imnediately sent to Baltimore for five bottles and commenced its use, and to my great satisfaction and my anxious family, the abscess or opening in my lungs began to heal, and the cough subsided and on using ten bottles I was restored to perfect health. I believe, that to your valuable medicine, under the ble-sings of Divine Providence, I am ndebted for this great change, and I am happy to say, that I am now enjoying as good health as I

Over five years have elapsed, and I still remain perfectly hearty man at this date, June 2d, 1856. have not had a day's sickness for the last lg months. Please accept my grateful acknowledg Yours, very respectfully, THOMAS DIXON.

The Subscriber is well acquainted with Thomas Dixon, and can testify that the he has been affleted as above represented. I regard his recovery al-Pastor of Berlin Circuit, Baltimore Conference. OMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, given, is fully acknowledged in every section o

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption For Bronchitis, Sere Throat, Hooping Cough, For Tickling or Irritation in the Fauces, For Short Breath, or Hoarseness, Asthma,

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, at their Laboratory 4 N. SEVENTH St., Philadel-phia. Sold by WALKER MEARES & CO., Wilmington, N. C. E. J. ASTON, Asheville, N. C.

In this town on the evening of the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. ALFRED M. WADDELL, and

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED. 4. Schr. Myrover, Jackson, from New York, to

stevenson. v. to D. Pigott. Schr. Magnolia, Nickerson, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.

5. Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

by E. J. Lutterloh.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT Sides, ..... 12½ a 13½ a Lard, .... C., bbls.,.... kegs, ..... Hams, Western, ..... Sides, Western, 11 Shoulders, Western, 91 Pork, Northern per bbl., Mess, 23 (0 Cow. ..... Pea Nuts, ..... 1 10 a 1 25

Fine,..... 6 75 Coffee, per lb , St. Domingo, ..... Rio, ..... Mocho, ...... Java. ....... Sugar, per lb., New Orleans, ..... Porto Rico, ...... Cuba,..... Hay, per 100 lbs., Eastern, ..... 1 40

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

PHILLIPS, STRYKER & JENNINGS,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Jan, 15. 128-3mp

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE COMPOUND SYRUP OF

most as a miracle. He is a worthy member of Society.

JAMES R. DURBOROW, PHEREis out one reliable preparation of "Wild Cherry," and the only one compounded by a gular Physician that is "DR. SWAYNE'S nd the universal satisfaction this preparation has

For Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Debility. For Pains in the Side or Breast, Liver Complaint, For the support of old age, declining health, and restless nights, this remedy has no equal.

Miss Julia, daughter of Timothy Savage, Esq.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, MARCH, 7.

Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Marshman, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth. Schr. Belle, Moore, from Swansboro', to J. M. 5. Schr. C. B. Glover, Pigott, from Snead's Fer-

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A McRimmon. Schr. Pearl, Dexter from Jacksonville, to Ranin & Martin. Barque Amanda, Harford, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown. Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh. CLEARED.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H 6. Steamer J. H. Haughton, Lamon, for Locksville, by J. C. Smith & Co., with two lighters in Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville,

DRAYER BOOKS-Bibles; Hymn Books; I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
JOSEPH O MARTIN.

Sold by G. R. French, Wilmington, and by

Sold by G. R. French, Wilmington, and by

Dec. 23.

PRAYER BOOKS—Bloks; Hymns; Church
Psalmodies; Psalms and Hymns; Church
in front of our Store, and for sale by
March 5.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

I will close out our assortment of Days and Hats at cost. Other articles for sale at
the very lowest figures for cash.
Jan. 15.

Line of the control of the cost of

Cross, ..... 6 25 a 6 50 N. C.,... Liquors, per gal., Peach Brandy,... Port, ..... i 00 a Malaga, ..... 40 a Glue, per lb., American, ..... Cotton per lb., ................ Yarn, per lb.,.... -8 Sheeting, per yard, ..... Oznaburgs, ..... Northern.....Adamantine..... Sperm, ...... Lime per bbl.,.... 1 Turpentine, per bbl. of 280 lbs. Hard, ..... 1 50 a
Tar, ..... 1 65 a 0 00 itch, ····· 1 40 Rosin by Tale. No. 2..... 1 25 a 1 876 No. 3..... Spirits Turpentine, per gallon .... Varnish,.... Rosin Oil..... Sperm Oil, ...... 1 25 a ron per lb., American best refined English assorted,..... Shear, ..... Cut Nails, ..... Wrought Nails, ..... Steel, per lb., German, .... Best Cast..... Best quality Mill Saws, 6 feet, .... 5 00 a 5 50 Timher, Shipping, 000 a 000 Prime Mill, a 9 60 Common, 5 50 a 7 50 Inferior, ..... 2 50 a 3 50 Staves, per 1,000, W.O. bbl. Rough

### Checse, ..... 12 a COMMERCIAL.

Bbl. Heading per M , Ash, ..... 9 00 a 12 00

Contract, ..... 4 25 a 0 00

Black's large, ..... 6 00 a

Liverpool Sack, ..... 921 a

Tallow per lb., ..... 11

Salt per bushel, Turk's Island, ....

Soap per lb., Pale, .....

Brown, .....

REMARKS ON MARKET TURPENTINE .- Sales on Wednesday afternoon of 857 bbls. Turpentine at \$2.50 per bbl. for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and \$1.50 for Hard. On Thursday 56 and yesterday morning 155 bbls. do. sold at same price.

Spirits .- Sales on Wednesday afternoon of 400 Spirits Turpentine at 44 cents. On Thursday 30 bbls. do. sold at 42 cents per gallon.

TAR. - Sales on Wednesday afternoon of 305 bbls. Tar at \$1 30 per bbl. On Thursday 207 bbls do, sold at same figures.

Corron.-Sales on Thursday of 235 bales Cotton at prices ranging from 121/2 to 134 cents per b., according to quality. Conn.-1,000 bushels Corn has been received.

NEW YORK MARKET March 4 - Cutton is excited, and has advanced a 1; sales of 15,000 bales-Orleans middling 141 cents; uplands middling, 14 cents. Wheat i steady; sales of 27 000 bushels - red #1.57, white

\$1.80. Corn has advanced-sales of mixed 721 Virginia sixes 914 NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

March 3 .- The sales to-day are 13,000 bales .-Rates firm at 124 a 134. BALTIMORE MARKET.

a 7. Corn - Prices are unchanged; sales of mixed at 55 a 56 cents, choice 57 a 58 cents, good to prime yellow 59 a 60 cents. EMPTY SPIRIT BARRELS.

March 4. - Flour is quiet; sales of Howard

street and Ohio at \$6.50 a 6.75, City Mills \$6.87

100 EMPTY Spirit Barrels, for sale by ADAMS, BROTHER & CO. March 7.

SAVING'S BANK.

THIS Institution, especially created for the bene fit of the masses, is now in successful operation under an exceedingly favorable charter, as re cently amended by the Legislature, allowing the loan of money on personal security as well as on per return of mail, free of postage. bond and mortgage and with most of the ordinary Banking privileges, insuring a more general dif-fusion of its funds among persons in moderate cir-

Its charter also allows the issue of stock to limited amount, in shares of \$30 cach, enabling almost every individual to become a stockholder Interest at the rate of five per cent. per annui on all sums of \$5 and upwards, permitted to re-main on deposit for three months, will be paid to The Bank, for the present, is located two door

business on Mondays and Thursdays from 4 to 7 o'clock, P. M.; and on Saturday (that being discount day.) from 4 to 9 o'clock, P. M. Deposits of 50 cents and over received on either of those JOHN A. TAYLOR, Pres't.

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. ner Market & Second Sts., under the Caro-

lina Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. THE UNDERSIGNED RES.

pectfully takes this method to and surroun ting country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets. under the Carolina Hote' where he would leased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for each, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

Repairing done at short notice. Oct. 25.

NOW LANDING.

6() BBLS, Stuart's Sugars—all grades. 30 bbls. and boxes Crackers.
50 boxes Adamantine Candles, Nos. 1 & 2.
25 do Assorted Candy. 12 kegs best Orange county N. Y. Butter. 50 bols. Irish Potatoes. 50 Go Liquors, for sale by

50 Go Liquors, for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

THE Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company have made arrangements for forwarding Il goods consigned to the care of the Company and destined for any point on the line of the North Carolina Road, free of commissions. If landed on the Company's wharf, there will be no charge for wharfage or drayage; but these exwharf, and will be added to the freight on the way-bill, to be collected on delivery, by the North Carolina Railroad Company.

N. B.—To avoid detention at Wilmington, it is

shall, in all cases, be distinctly stated, in dollars and cents, on each bill of lading, and if goods for more than one person are included in the same bill of lading, the amount of freight for each consignee must be separately stated. By order of the Board of Directors.
S. L. FREMONT, Eng & Sup't.
Office of Engineer & Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 28, 1857.

essential that the amount of freight by vessels

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

50 BBLS Stuarts Sugars—all grades.
Coffee Sugars Now Landing & for sale, by. ZENO H. GREEN.

Feb. 3.

nd draft.

March 2-148-tf.

NOTICE.

N the last Wilmington Journal a notice appears from Mr. T. H. Lane forewarning all persons from trading for a Note and Draft made payable to me. This note was given by T. H. Lane as principal and P. M. Walker and E. D. Hall as securities, dated 13th March 1856 and payable ninety days after date. After it had been due so me time, Mr. Lane gave me an order on Messrs. Dick-inson. Hill & Co., of Richmond, Va., for One Thousand Dollars, and on the same day I wrote them that if Mr. Lane had no funds in their hands, o charge the draft to me, which they did, as can be proven by their account current with me, now in the hands of Geo. Davis, Esq., as are also the note

CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR. most article of the kind ever before officed to the public. It has stood the test of twenty years in this country, and not one of the many hundreds of imita-

tions have been able to compete with it

M. CRONLY

for preserving, dressing, and beautifying the Hair, and keeping the head clear from landruff &c. It is inestimable; in short, it is every thing the Hair requires. Price 50 cs and \$1 pr bottle

PAPHIAN LOTION, OR, FLORAL BEAUTIFIER. great for beautify-in the Skin and Complexion, and for curing Chapped Hands, also for the Teeth & Breath, Face, Lips, Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, Scalds Burns,

&c. A sure and safe cure for the Piles, one washing will give instant relief. After shaving it is verp soo thing to the skin. It keeps the hands soft and white, and for inflammation of he skins it will be found to be a great remedy .-

Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle MAGIC HAIR DYE. One of the very best Natural Dyes in the world. Its long use has proved it to be beyond comparison;

and, being a vegetable production, no injury can possibly be done to the skin. It is ensily applied, and you can obtain a black or brown which will dely the best judges to tell it from nature itself Price \$1 and \$1 50 per box. Made and sold by F. PHALON, at 197 Broadway, corner of Dey Street

and 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y., and

all Druggists and fane stores throughout the Uni-

EXTRAORDINARY VOLUME!! QUINTESSENCE OF KNOWLEDGE. The title of this wonderful book is

INQUIRE WITHIN. FOR ANY THING YOU WANT TO KNOW Or, Over 3,700 Facts for the People. Cloth Gilt, PRICE ONE DOLLAR. 436 Pages, "INQUIRE AITUIN" is one of the most valuable and extraordinary volumes ever presented to the American public, and embodies nearly Foun THOUSAND FACTS, in the most of which any person living will had instruction, aid and entertainment. "Inquise Within" is sold at the low price of one dollar, and yet it contains 436 pages of closely printed matter, and is handsomely and strongly bound. It is A Doctor, A Gardener, A Schoolmaster, A Dancing Master, An Artist, A Naturalist, A Modeller, A Cook, A Lawyer, A Surgeon, A Chess-Player, A Chemist, A Cosmetician, A Brewer, An Accountant, An Architect "Letter-Writer," A "Hovle," and a Universal Guide to all kinds of Useful and Fancy Employment, Amusement, and Money-making. Besides all this information-and we have not give an idea of a hundredth part of it-IT con-TAINS SO MANY VALUABLE AND USEFUL RECEIPTS

that an enumeration of them requires SEVENTY-TWO COLUMS OF FINE TYPE FOR THE INDEX. "INQUIRE WITHIS" is no collection of unclen sayings and receipts, but the whole is fresh and new, and suited to the present times. As a book o keep in the family for reference, it is unequalled comprising as it does all Kinds of Books of Infor-

mation in a single volume.

Pub ished by
GARRETT, DICK & FITZGERALD, No 18 Ann-street, New-York. Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place. Copies of the above book sent by mail, on receipt of \$1, to any address Free of Postage. Reliable Agents wanted to canvass for "INQUES WITHIN." Send Cash Orders to the Publishers. Editors of Country Newspapers giving the above advertisement three prominent insertions, calling attention to the same in the editorial column, and sending a marked copy of the paper to the Publishers, will receive "INQUIRE WITHIN,"

NETT. Price \$1. 148-1 w-t.w.

Also just published,
THE ARTIST'S BRIDE, By EMERSON BEN-

EATING POTATOES 50 BARRELS PRIME EATING POTATO-ES. For sale by ADAMS, BRO. & CO.

MISSISSIPPI BOTTOM LANDS. SOUObody on main Sunflower River, Washington Co. Mississippi and equal to any lands in the State for sale by

39 Natchez St. N. Orleans, 137-1m. NOTICE.

HE subscriber respectfully cal's the attention of his customers and patrons to their Accounts, due January 1st, 1857. It is hoped they will be sid immediately, as the bills are now ready.

50 BOXES N. Y. State Dairies. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

TO reduce stock, for our spring purchases, we will close out our assortment of Boye and In-

CHEESE, CHEESE. HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.

EARY & CO'S. Spring style Hats are now I ready at the Hat and Cap Emporium. March 2. C. D. MYERS.