

DEMOCRATIC TICKET
For Congressmen of Navigation,
GEORGE W. DAVIS,
P. W. FANNING,
ROBERT G. BANKIN,
HENRY M. CURTIS,
DANIEL M. FOSTER.

Next Election takes place on the 10th of May next—first Monday.

ADDRESSES.
We see it announced that the Rev. Dr. Deems, of Wilmington, is to deliver the Annual Address, and the Rev. T. G. Lowe, of Halifax, the Annual Sermon before the Goldsboro' Female College at the commencement on the 27th and 28th of May.

WILMINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.
This fine company paraded yesterday under the command of Capt. DeLozier. We believe they leave for Fayetteville to-day, and will go from there to Raleigh. The only objection we have to this company is that there is not enough of them.

THE MORMONS.
What shall we do with the Mormons in Utah? This question is discussed by our contemporaries, all of whom are for decided and emphatic action. It will be recalled that the Mormons settled in Missouri about twenty years ago, under Jos. Smith. They were driven from that State and subsequently from Illinois, on account of the murders and robberies they committed, and a total disregard of the laws of the land and the obligations of society. The Boston Traveller sums up their doings as follows:

"There can be no question that these expatriated of the Mormons from Missouri and Illinois were justified by their own conduct. They plundered and murdered the surrounding citizens, and could not be brought to justice in the ordinary manner, for their organization enabled them to defy the courts and the civil power. The military power of the country and the State was therefore properly invoked to subdue them. The result, however, in both cases, was that though Missouri and Illinois got rid of the Mormons, the Mormons gained largely in numbers and in the sympathy of the world. They retained the cry of persecution, and made more converts in this country within a year after their expulsion from Missouri, than in all their previous career. And from that day to this the recital of the persecutions to Missouri and Illinois forms most effective parts of their appliances for stimulating the zeal of the saints in England and the other countries of Europe from which their proselytes are chiefly drawn."

In regard to their further operations, the New York News says:

"We cannot do a worse thing with a difficulty than to dodge it, and never was this practical truth more pointedly illustrated than in the acquiescence of the United States Government. When the Territory was organized the acting President of the United States, Mr. Fillmore, was called upon to decide whether the authority of the Republic should be extended over its inhabitants as of right or by concession. He favored the former, but in the event of the latter, he would not have been so bold as to consider an independent Israel in the midst of the Philistines, denying his right to nominate a Governor for them, and refusing to recognize them as the legitimate Government, but of the Almighty. Instead of meeting these insolent assumptions and frustrating them forever, Mr. Fillmore sealed the additional weight to such moral essays as both our Government and the Almighty. Instead of meeting these insolent assumptions and frustrating them forever, Mr. Fillmore sealed the additional weight to such moral essays as both our Government and the Almighty. Instead of meeting these insolent assumptions and frustrating them forever, Mr. Fillmore sealed the additional weight to such moral essays as both our Government and the Almighty.

"Both the papers above quoted are severe on the course pursued by Mr. Fillmore. We do not concur with them in charging the then President with a delinquency arising from incapacity or want of firmness. Neither Mr. Fillmore, nor any other man, could have foreseen that a body of fanatics so horribly corrupt in social habits, and so outrageous in all their conduct, would have even made so important, not to say so fearful a head as they do at the present hour."

But reference to Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Pierce's administration is nothing to the purpose in discussing the question as to what shall be now done in a case of this magnitude.

It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Loring, of Boston, in his recent Fast-day sermon, is reported to have said that he could see nothing in the Constitution of the United States that authorized any interference with the Mormons on the ground of polygamy, which is ascribed by them as a matter of conscientious religious faith.

Our readers will recollect that we some time ago expressed our doubts if Congress could take cognizance of the "religious" faith of the Mormons, in regard to admission into the Union, or in relation to any act by Federal authority. While we had no doubt of the right of the general Government to put down the rebellion, for such we consider it, by the military force of the Union. On further reflection and from reading the marks of our contemporaries, we feel inclined to the belief expressed by the Editor of the Traveller, that the Courts will decide that no person has a right, under pretext of religious duty, to practice anything that the common sense and common consent of the civilized world pronounce immoral and detrimental to the welfare of the community. The Editor of the News strengthens this point by saying: "What then shall we do with these people? Detain them, for our own honor, as well as for the sake of their own lasting happiness, we cannot. The limits of religious toleration, though difficult of definition, are fortunately not absolutely undefinable. A man's right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience must be guarded like all other rights, and therefore like all other rights it must be restricted in its exercise by a just consideration of moral and social consequences, as well as of the rights of others. No man can be permitted to worship God in such a way as to outrage the consciences of life or to oppress his neighbors."

But no demonstration affecting the foregoing ground will be required to put down the rebellion in Utah, by the Federal arm. The Mormons now claim to be a Nation, though within the jurisdiction of the United States. They say the United States have no right of government over the people of a territory, but only the land, while it is lying waste. We will not attempt to combat this nonsense. They claim the right of life and death over the members of their Church, which embrace citizens of the United States, subject to the control and entitled to the protection of our laws.—BIRMINGHAM YOUNG MAN, with them, the fountain of all political power. The records of the United States Court have been destroyed, under his auspices. He assumes the coercive functions of the properly appointed Executive. By word and deed he has at the authority of the Federal Executive as defiance, and the staff of the Judicial authority of the States is broken by him and his adherents. If all this does not make rebellion, we shall despair of ever understanding the meaning of that word.

In this aspect of the case the question before us is of the highest importance to the welfare and safety, perhaps, of millions. For our part we

think that something very efficient can be constitutionally done. Declare the Territory of Utah under martial law and send a sufficient military force to maintain the declaration. Against that force BIRMINGHAM YOUNG MAN will appear. Let him be "taken in arms" and hung at once. The sight of their Prophet, Vicegerent, or whatever else the Mormons suppose him to be, hanging on the gallows, will do more to dispel the awful delusion that exists among them, than anything that can be imagined. All the principal leaders, taken in the ranks of rebellion, will be served the same way. This course will settle the matter in the best way it can be done. The most dangerous and disastrous weakness a Sovereign ever committed since the world was formed, is to temporize and parley with rebellion.

The remedy we propose is a forcible one, we admit. But while it is one of justice and necessity for the guilty, it is one of humanity for the innocent. We agree with our contemporaries, that whatever is done should be done at once. Every hour of delay approximates a peril, the consequences of which no human mind can fathom.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.
A Democratic Convention, composed of delegates from all the counties constituting the 4th (Raleigh) District, met at Frankfort on Wednesday last, and nominated the Hon. L. O. B. Branch for reelection to Congress.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
We completed a short time ago of the Advocate's unacknowledged appropriation of our Editorial matter. The Editor of that paper makes us such ample and Christian satisfaction that we give his article entire, and think he ought to be grateful to us forever because we gave him this opportunity of showing that "he can apologize as handsomely as he does many other things."

We reciprocate the kind expression of our regrets and take pleasure in saying that in addition to the excellent religious character of his journal it is one of the best papers for general news published in North Carolina.

THE WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL.
The Commercial complains that in an extract from its columns which appeared in this paper on the 9th last, credit was given to an "exchange," and not to the "Commercial," by name. It is an oversight, for which we feel regret. The editorial matter for that number of the Advocate was prepared by our excellent. *Praes* in our office, who is not capable of intentional injustice to the "fraternity," and we never saw the article referred to, until it was published.

MR. WRIGHT'S ORATION.
The following correspondence will show that the Orator delivered by J. W. Wright, Esq. at Moore's Creek, on the occasion of the Celebration of the anniversary of the revolutionary battle at that place, will be published.

WILMINGTON, April 20th, 1857.
Dear Sir:—The undersigned respectfully request for publication, a copy of the eloquent and interesting address delivered by you upon the occasion of the late celebration of the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge.

In making this request, the undersigned but express the unanimous wish of all who had the pleasure of hearing you, and of the great kindness of numbers who were not so fortunate. And adding their own personal solicitations that you will consent to the publication.

They are very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.,
JOHN L. HOLMES,
JOHN L. HOLMES,
JOHN L. HOLMES,
JOHN L. HOLMES.

THE COACHMAN WHO CAUGHT AN HEAVENLY ESS.
The New York correspondent of the "States" writes: Mrs. John Dean (late Miss Baker) whose extraordinary episode with her father's coachman recently created such a sensation, is now staying at the residence of a friend of her family. In the upper part of the city, her husband, you will remember, has gone to Columbia county "to receive an education," having pledged himself to stay there a year without seeing his wife. Private letters of correspondence were accordingly sent to her in the arrangement, but it is understood that she has not heard from him since their separation. Some friend probably has advised him not to write, as it will be likely to do a letter which will not be likely to dignify her educated sensibilities by its literary incompetence. It is due to the lady to say that she is neither unsensible nor, usually obstinate; and her extraordinary firmness in this marriage affair is only to be accounted for by some strange influence over her possessed by Dean. She is well educated—sensible, neither giddy nor romantic, and well knows the difference between refinement and vulgarity. It will not be surprising if, before she has passed the allotted year away from Dean's influence, she shall think of him with as much reverence as she has heretofore exhibited of obstinate self-will.

INDIAN MASSACRES.
Chicago, April 22.—The pursuers of the Indian bands which have lately been committing so many outrages upon the white settlers have returned, and confirm the rumored massacres in Blue Earth county. Forty settlers have been murdered at Big Bend, and several women taken prisoners. Great alarm is every where felt, as all the Indians border the Minnesota river are assuming a hostile attitude. Rumors are rife of the alliance between the Sioux and Chippewas.

FROST AND Famine IN TEXAS.
Letters from San Antonio and Indianola, Texas, dated respectively on the 7th and 8th inst., furnish the following interesting extracts: "We hoped to have had fine gardens, but this year the frosts have been severe. Only last night (April 6) we had a frost that killed every garden in this part of Texas. We have all to plant over again. While at Indianola I saw one of the cans filled with a couple of 500 pound barrels of corn. He moved off with them with as much ease as a single wheel with a sack of corn. The natives looked astonished. He could have carried another bale, I am satisfied, with perfect ease."

FATAL ACCIDENT.
Detroit, April 22.—A three story brick building at Albion, occupied as jewelry and hardware stores, fell during the snow storm yesterday, burying five persons in the ruins.

The New York Herald says that Dr. Rusk's heavy of that city has been accomplishing the most extraordinary results in the treatment of Consumption, by Inhalation, decreasing the mortality more than One Thousand in the past two years. The following are the figures from the City Inspector's report:

Deaths from Consumption in 1854 - 1,855 - 1,856.
8,000, 9,000, 2,624, 2,887.

MARSHAL RYNDERS' CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.
New York, April 25, 1857.
Yesterday afternoon the schooner Merchant was taken into custody with her crew, by our new Marshal, Ish Rynders. It appears that about a week ago this vessel's officer got an inkling that a little schooner was fitting out at Pier No. 43 North River for the Coast of Africa and the slave trade. The vessel was a fair-looking Baltimore-clipper-craft, and her ostensible destination was the island of Corsica.

The Marshal and his brother kept watch day and night upon the vessel. One day this week, the Marshal himself went down in the disguise of a visitor from the rural districts, and made some inquiries on board a ship lying along the side the suspected craft. He was perfectly successful. The captain and mates of the ship named themselves considerably at the expense of their fresh water friend, and gave him to understand that the little schooner beyond was a "black bird."

When the disguised Marshal innocently inquired what was a "black bird," he was informed that a black bird was a vessel that went to Africa to pick up niggers. The Marshal expressed his incredulity, when the communicative captain and mates related what they deemed to be the previous evidence as to the certainty of what they asserted was the character of the schooner. On the strength of this information, warrants for the arrest of the schooner were placed in the hands of two of the deputies, and the steamer Satellite was chartered to chase the suspicious vessel.

Yesterday morning the schooner was towed down the bay, followed by the Satellite, and the Marshal watched the chase down the Bay. Just below the quarantine the schooner was left by the steamer which towed her down and another steamer came up and put on board a crew of Spaniards and Portuguese. The schooner was then towed down to the Hook where she was overhauled by the Satellite, and Capt. Fanner of the Revenue Cutter at the Quarantine placed a guard on board, and sent her back to this city. The steam-boat which had towed the schooner down was also arrested and searched, and four Spaniards found on board.

The schooner Merchant was in command of a certain Captain Jones, with a crew of ten men, and was supplied with the lumber, water, provisions, &c., which make up the equipment of a regular slaver.

A SUSPENSION BRIDGE CRUSHED BY SNOW.
The snow storm which commenced on Sunday last continued to fall at Rochester, New York, for forty-six hours, doing great damage by its heavy weight. The roads in the vicinity are said to be fairly strewn with limbs of trees which were broken off. The suspension bridge which spans the Genesee river there, and which was finished last summer at a cost of over \$28,000, and was capable of sustaining a weight of two thousand tons, gave way on Tuesday in consequence of the quantity of snow on it, and is now a perfect wreck. It was seven hundred feet in length with cast iron cylinders, bolted together and stood one above the other, to the height of 105 feet.—*D.*

SUDDEN DEATH.
A man named James Wall, about 52 years of age, formerly a barber in the grocery and liquor store 289 Livingston street, was taken suddenly ill on the corner of the premises and fell dead to the floor. An inquest was held on the remains and the jury rendered a verdict of death by apoplexy.—*J.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.
Mr. John R. Chubbuck, of Niagara, city, was found dead above the banks on Sunday, about two rods above the bridge. It is supposed he was returning home from his work on Saturday night and as it was very dark, he must have mistaken his path. He must have fallen about one hundred and twenty feet.

FURTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.
St. Louis, April 22.—The officers of the steamer Minnehaha, from Upper Missouri, report great excitement at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, in consequence of the Pawnee Indians being driven in by a number of settlers of Salt Creek. A fight occurred, resulting in the killing of several Indians and one white man and the capturing of 13 Indians. General Taylor, of Omaha City, has raised a party of volunteers to protect the settlers.

POOR SLAVES' CHARITY.
The following from the Augusta (Ga.) Dispatch, speaks well for the down-trodden, over-taxed slaves of the South:—"Persons unacquainted with the facts, can hardly be aware of the extent of contributions at the African churches in this city. Not long since \$218 was raised at one church, to assist friends who have gone to Liberia. Only think of it—slaves sending a part of their surplus earnings to feed and clothe free Germans."

The members of "Thankful Church" are now building a chapel in the rear of the Church, for their own use. We have some statistics to show our Northern friends in a few days."

RECEPTION OF HON. C. CUSHING AT HOME.
New-York, April 23.—Hon. Caleb Cushing was received at his home to-day with great honors. The mayor welcomed him in a speech, to which Mr. Cushing made a lengthy response. A national salute, military and civic procession, and a levee at the City Hall, also formed part of the ovation.

FIRE IN WISCONSIN—THE ICE AT LAKE PEPEE.
Chicago, April 22.—On the 4th inst., Wilson Mills, on the Menominee river, in Dunn county, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$80,000. Several houses were burned at Chilpeau Falls on the same night.

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ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
HALIFAX, April 24.—The Cunard steamer America, with Liverpool dates to April 11th, arrived here last night.

The steamer North America arrived on the 10th. The America passed the steamship Africa on the 12th inst., and screw steamer, supposed to be the Alps, on the 13th.

ENGLAND.
The elections in England were nearly over. The ministerial net gain so far is 65. Sidney Herbert is spoken of as Minister of War.

Various unfounded rumors of attempts to assassinate the Emperor are in circulation, and several arrests have been made in Paris and in the departments, of persons connected with a secret society.

Madrid letters say that active communications are taking place between Spain, England and France on the subject of the Spanish-Mexican difficulty. The Spanish government hopes to obtain the naval support of those powers; and in case the question goes beyond a war between Mexico and Spain, their material support also.

The Danish Diet unanimously approve of the abolition of the sound dues and the treaty concluded with the foreign powers.

An Austrian circular states, respecting the Austro-Sardinian rupture, that should the mediation of England and France prove unsuccessful, Austria will seek measures for her own protection.

The Ottoman ambassador at Teheran had requested an execution of the treaty of declaration and restitution of seven towns to Turkey. The Porte is inclined to consent to the union of the principalities on condition that its sovereignty be respected, and that the united provinces continue to pay annual tribute.

OUR AFRICAN SQUADRON.
It is now composed of the sloops Janestown and St. Louis and the brig Dolphin, under the command of Captain Crabbe. The squadron at once to sail for its relief will consist of the race Cumberland and the sloop Dale, with perhaps another small vessel under the command of Capt. Connor; and the relieved vessels will probably reach home in the course of the summer.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.
It is a beverage, and by its peculiar flavor (so different from other gins) is universally esteemed by all who use it. It is adapted with great success in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Cholera, Fevers and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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MARINE NEWS.
PORT OF WILMINGTON, APRIL 28.

ARRIVED.
Schr. Two Maria, Day from Conwayboro', S. C. for New York laden with naval stores, put in with sails split, &c. and will have to discharge cargo for repairs. She was on her way to New York, &c. George Harrison.
Schr. L. S. Lewis & Co. from New York to J. & D. Mac-Rae & Co.
Schr. Banquet, Waples from Pt. Beaufort, to G. S. N. H. Harris, at home.
25. Steamer James R. O'Neil, Banks, from Fayetteville, to Putney & Pritchett.
25. Steamer Flora M. Donald, Hurt from Fayetteville, to J. & H. G. G. Worth.
27. U. S. S. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville to A. H. Van Bokkelen.

DEPARTED.
24. Schr. J. H. Barnett, Worth, for New York, by J. B. Bissong, with naval stores.
25. Schr. Exchange, Purn & Co. for Baltimore, with naval stores.
Schr. White World, Dickinson for New York, by A. D. Caza, with naval stores.
Schr. North Allen, for New York, by T. C. Worth, with naval stores.
U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville to A. H. Van Bokkelen.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.
PATENT OFFICE SEAL OF GREAT BRITAIN. DIPLOME DE L'ECOLE DE PHARMACIE, PHARMACIEN DE PARIS, et M. DE LA FACULTE DE MEDECINE, VIKINGEN, sold wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. Burrows, Member of the Imp' College, in Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be consulted at his residence, 151 Prince Street, New York, from 4 o'clock P. M. to 10 P. M. (Sundays excepted, unless by appointment).

TRIESTE-MARK No. 1.
Is a remedy for Rheumatism, Spentorrhea, all sorts of Gout, Indigestion, excessive or too long retention of Urine, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and those disorders for which Copous and Obese have a strong and constant antidote.

TRIESTE-MARK No. 2.
Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of Gonorrhoea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, the most obstinate cases, in its long and tedious retention of Urine, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and those disorders for which Copous and Obese have a strong and constant antidote.

TRIESTE-MARK No. 3.
Is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Sympoms. It also constitutes a certain and reliable English Physician's treatment of Scrofula, removing and expelling in its course all impurities from the vital stream, so as altogether to destroy in its progress the source of all venereal diseases, by its powerful preparation through the medium of the pores of the skin and urine.

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It is shown by the Records of the Custom House to be the only London Cordial Gin IMPORTED and sold in bottles, all others are made here in imitation of it.

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
BACON, per lb. 13 a 00
Sides, 11 a 00
Shoulders, 10 a 00
Lard, 14 a 00
Tallow, 10 a 00
Sugar, 13 a 00
Coffee, 15 a 00
Tea, 18 a 00
Spices, 20 a 00
Rice, 12 a 00
Wheat, 25 a 00
Corn, 18 a 00
Flour, 12 a 00
Hops, 10 a 00
Clover, 8 a 00
Hay, 10 a 00
Wool, 15 a 00
Liquors, per gal. 10 a 00
Whisky, 12 a 00
Wine, 15 a 00
Port, 18 a 00
Brandy, 12 a 00
Gin, 10 a 00
Rum, 15 a 00
Spirits, 12 a 00
Turpentine, 8 a 00
Rosin, 10 a 00
Pitch, 12 a 00
Resin, 10 a 00
Shingles, 4 a 00
Saw-logs, 10 a 00
Timber, 15 a 00
Lumber, 12 a 00
Staves, 10 a 00
Dressed, 8 a 00
Untreated, 10 a 00
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REMARKS ON WATER.
Turpentine, since our last report Turpentine has declined 10 to 15 cents, with sales on Friday of 975 bbls. at \$2 75 for Yellow Dip, and \$1 75 for Hard, per 280 lb. On Saturday morning 800 bbls. sold at various figures. Saturday afternoon 200 bbls. were disposed of at \$2 65 for Yellow Dip, and \$1 65 for Hard. Yesterday 2,500 do. at \$2 90 for Yellow Dip, and \$1 60 for Hard.

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