The Commercial.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1857

T. LORING, Editor and Proprietor.

HARBOR MASTER.

Mr. John Smith has been appointed by the Commissioners of Navigation, Harbor Master for the port of Wilmington, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decease of John Costin, Esq.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Mr. Curtis M. Lee has been selected to deliver an oration in Clinton, and Mr. Thomas S. Kenan to deliver an oration in Kenansville, on the approaching anniversary of American independence

"LYNCH LAW."

We present on our fourth page a more full account of the operations of "Lynch Law" in Virginia than we published in our last. It is to be much regretted that this violent mode should be adopted in the Southern States, so distinguished for obedience to law and a respect for the "powers that be." There are many cases of aggravated wrong which the law cannot reach, but it is better to submit to them, than to go from the shelter and protection of administrative justice. There are great abuses in the practice of law, as well as everything else that falls into human hands—but nothing of the kind can be so bad as the indulgence of unbridled passion in attempts to administer justice. We do not know the motives by which men may be actuated in these cases. A malignant spirit, personal hatred and prejudice may be indulged—and the culprit become the victim of lawlessness—there is no mercy in the case—for man is merciless when under the influence of the passions indicated.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

In view of the matter we published on Tuesday, in regard to the rebellion in Ohio and Utah and the nullification of Massachusetts, comes up the right of secession, which we told our neighbor of the Kinston *American Advocate* we would attend to at the proper time. Utah, of course, is not embraced in the category, for to sovereign States alone does this right belong.

In discussing this subject we will not mystify the matter, by mixing it up with either American or European authorities, the former of whom comment upon the laws, customs and rights of communities that have but little or no resemblance to our own, and the latter rely upon the former for many of their premises and conclusions.

Did the writers to whom we allude, and whose high character and attainments are entitled to respect, agree together on the subject of government and law, there would be some reason for submitting the mind to their teachings. But the whole amounts to a clashing of intellect, without unity of conceptions or unanimity in conclusions. These remarks refer to American authorities, chiefly, for European authorities are of no avail in our case. Our system is a *sui generis*, to use a familiar term, about which the world knew nothing till after the event by which "a nation was born in a day." Our system, is practically, entirely original; we have nothing of importance in its operations similar to the ancient republics—the resemblance is only in name.

No one will deny that the States were sovereign when the Constitution was formed. It is contended that the Constitution of the U. States is more than a mere compact between independent Powers, and less than the Constitution of an undivided nation. It is a compact, but a compact between sovereign States, who severally yielded up certain rights of sovereignty—such as declaring war, making peace, establishing treaties, coining, &c. To do less than this would be to form no compact; for if any one State should declare war when it please, it would be in the power of one to embroil the whole in difficulty and assume the sovereignty of all the States—so in the separate exercise of other granted powers. The powers granted arose from necessity, policy and the security of the general welfare. It will be seen that no powers were granted but such as were essential to unity of action in public emergencies, a community of interests and an equality of rights.

And how far did the States give up their sovereignty? Just so far as to fulfill the terms of the contract, agreement, or whatever else the union of the States may be termed. The power to decide in certain cases is given to the U. S. Supreme Court. In the case of Ohio that decision is set at naught. To remain in the Union and oppose the Supreme Law of the land by violence is treason to the General Government. She may resume her separate sovereignty and be the sole judge of the sufficiency of the cause for so doing; but she may not make war upon the Government of the Union, while under its protection—for *protection* and *allegiance* are the conditions upon which all governments exist. We mention in this connexion, that while the *cause* on the part of Ohio would be the *rejection* of a *constitutional law* by herself, that of the State of South Carolina, who unwisely chose *nullification* instead of *secession*, was on account of a breach of the Constitution on the part of others. Ohio rebels and Massachusetts nullifies because they will not comply with the *terms of the compact*—while our sister State nullified *because the terms were not complied with*. Which of these parties stand on the highest ground in regard to attachment to our Union? South Carolina committed no error in regard to the cause, but only in the mode of redress. Massachusetts and Ohio are in error both as to the *cause* and the *mode*. We are necessarily led to draw a comparison between the character of *secession* and nullification.

A declaration of Gen. Jackson has been quoted to prove that secession and nullification are the same. We have equally as intelligent and patriotic opinion the reverse of this—that of John C. Calhoun.

Our notion is that to nullify is to act in opposition to the constituted authorities, while acknowledging their legal force under the Constitution; and this is treason. Secession is an act of sovereignty by which the compact is annulled, by one of the contracting parties, on account of a violation of its conditions. There is no such thing as constitutional secession; the ground of secession is that there is no Constitution, because the charter is broken, and therefore does not exist. The State has merged a part only of her sovereignty in a common stock of authority, and when this authority is abused, or the conditions of grant violated, she resumes her delegated trust; is a sovereign State and cannot commit treason. This is common sense. We admit that this conclusion cannot be reached through the mazes of legal technicalities and precedents. Why? Because not one of the former applies to the case in hand any more that it would apply to the atmosphere of the moon—and there are none of the latter on record that admit of the least application in the premises. This is an original question, and cannot be solved or explained through the musty folios that come down to us through the despotisms of ages, and under the influence of aristocratic and monarchical and imperial notions of liberty and equality and the rights of man.

Those who oppose the doctrine of secession, speak of the *Nationality* of the Union. But our Constitution is very different from that of those nations that possess an *undivided* Nationality. In ours "the enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." So says the 9th article of the amended Constitution.—The tenth says: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the *States* respectively or to the People." Can such provisions possibly exist in a Constitution based on *nationality* alone? The Executive is not the Commander in Chief of the Militia only "when called into the actual service of the United States." The President has no power to call them into service, but must apply to the Commander in Chief of the militia, the Governor of the State. Is this feature compatible with a *nationality* as understood and practiced by all the other nations of the world? If a State Governor refuses to comply with a requisition from the Executive of the Union, what is to be done—what can be done?—The Constitution makes no provision for such a case. States have refused and nothing was done. This single feature, if there were not very many others of like import, would remove the contenders for an undivided nationality from the untenable ground they occupy.

We do not see how it is possible to carry out the provisions of the 2d section of the 4th article of the Federal Constitution without acknowedging the right of secession. It is there said "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Is this the case at present? Is it sanctioned by the public acts and private action of the free States in regard to citizens of the slave States? We need hardly say, no, no, it is not.

As we said in a former occasion; We are no disunionists—no secessionists, *per se*—but we go for the safety and security of Southern Rights, and we believe that to avoid the two first consequences the latter claim must be acknowledged and established. There is no safety to the Union in this "encouter of the wits" of lawyers and politicians. Prove to the people of the South that they cannot secede without being technically classed among rebels, and it will but increase the discontent that prevails among us.—There is a spirit abroad—and not a disunion spirit—that will rise above formalities and assert and maintain, at every hazard and in view of every consequence, an equality of rights as citizens of this Republic, and security as husbands and fathers and sons. You cannot subdue this spirit by argument, or by explanations of law—because it is excited by another spirit that preservingly robs the complainants of their property and threatens their homes with violence and blood. Self-preservation prompts to action; not the preservation of political rights merely, but that of property and life. Let the right of secession be argued out of note, and the last ray of hope is extinguished—the power of self protection is gone, and restitution for wrongs and redress for insults exist only in name, and must seek the appeal of blood.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

It was told some time ago, that Dr. Brandreth would appropriate $40,000 a year, the amount of his income, to the completion of the Washington Monument. In addition to this supply a resident of Washington City, a Mr. Crutchett, proposes to purchase all the standing timber around the Tomb of Washington, to be made into walking sticks and sold for the benefit of the monument. We are not disposed to sneer, with some others, at these propositions. We dare say they are as well meant as most of the advertised benefactions of the country are, and are no more a subject of ridicule than almost any others. We do not, however, approve of cutting down the trees growing on the part of Mount Vernon indicated. They should remain as sacred in their position, till the hand of time removes them. The preservation of the trees under which Washington used to ramble and repose, is a more significant monumental offering than any that marble can erect. That the cedars of Lebanon remain at this day is an incident more cheering to the christian heart, than the world can well imagine—though the theme is immensely higher and holier than the one before us. Nevertheless, let the trees remain to furnish posterity with a memento, similar, so far as its nature and degree will permit.

GEN. WALKER.

The Filibuster Walker, *General* as he is called, had an interview with President Buchanan on the evening of the 12th inst. The correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"He announced himself a citizen of Nicaragua, and complained of the illegal and hostile interference of Capt. Davis against him. An investigation into the facts will be ordered. The conversation was general and informal. Gen. Walker has concluded to remain here till to-morrow afternoon, and will reach New York on Monday morning."

Its proper announcement should have been the "American marauder and Nicaraguan Fillibuster and rebel." He has been driven from Nicaragua by the constituted authorities of the country, and comes to claim applause from the citizens of the United States, whose character he has degraded, so far as a mere reckless adventurer can do it—that is, he has done all he can to bring shame upon the name of an "American citizen." We prefer that he should pretend to be a citizen of Nicaragua, for he is, in fact, an *outlaw*.

PEARLS.

A Correspondent of the Petersburg Express writing from Murfreaboro N. C., under date of June 13. says:

The good people on the Passaic in New Jersey have been thrown almost into spasms by the discovery of pearls among the Mollusca of their streams. These things have been found in North Carolina, time and again beautiful specimens.—On the Neuse River they are sometimes picked up as large as of the size of an ordinary nutmeg There is a pearl now in the Museum of the Chowan Female Collegiate Institute in this place, which was taken from an oyster a few miles below New-Berne that would make the mouths of the New Jersey Pearl hunters water to look at. It is of an azure pinkish color, variegated in circles extending from the centre to the periphery. In shape it is a flattened globe, its diameter 6 or 8 lines.

MORE STORMS.

Cheraw, S. C., June 16.—On Wednesday there was another terrific storm in this vicinity. At Mr. C. D. Wallace's farm, near this place, there was a perfect tornado, which took up large trees by the roots, and blew down a barn upon a negro man. The negro was not killed, but considerably hurt for a time.

In Marlborough and about the North Carolina line, a large extent of country was stripped of trees, fences, &c., &c. Just here we had some very sharp lightning but not much wind.

The weather is extremely warm at this time.

Yesterday some very heavy clouds passed over our town and crossing the river poured out their floods upon our Marlborough neighbors.—We learn to-day that they carried with them one of the most violent and destructive tornadoes ever known in that part of the country, as well as a great deal of hail. We have not heard the particulars as to the damage done.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"*Designs for Parish Churches, in the three styles of English Church Architecture; with an Analysis of each style: a Review of the Nomenclature of the periods of English Gothic Architecture, and some Remarks introductory to Church Building, exemplified in a series of over 100 Illustrations. By J. Coleman Hart, Architect.*

We have given in full the title of this truly sumptuous volume, from the excellent press of Dana & Co., New York. In paper, typography, engravings, and binding, it is a gem of a book.—It cultivates a man to have such a book in sight. The illustrations are admirable as pictures, and instructive in their character. We would hardly adopt some of the "fond conceits" of Mr. Hart, yet so far as the letter-press goes, although it is not what we expected to find, it contains very much that is connective in criticism and excellent in suggestion. Every church committee should examine this volume before beginning their work

The erection of a church is a great event in any community. We should be pleased to see the time when the spirit of the ancient church should animate the enterprise of modern times, and the expensiveness should not be so much accounted. It is a shame to any people to have churches which do not far surpass the residences around them, and a proper christian liberality would lead people to curtail their domestic outlays in order to procure a church which should last a thousand years, and be to the coming generations lessons in stone from their ancestors.

As oratories, places of prayers, we may admire certain buildings, which as churches are reprehensible. The style of architecture should be determined by the intent of the edifice. Now a christian church is an edifice erected mainly for the *preaching* of the word of God. Prayer and the administration of the sacraments form a part of public worship. So far as the *leading* of the devotions of the congregation is concerned, it manifestly falls under the category of preaching. The administration of the sacraments is not to be matter of parade, and any edifice may be adapted to that. The Bible evidently sets *preaching* above everything else, in public worship. Then the first concern is to arrange an apartment in which *the largest number of people can be the most easily reached by one voice.* That is to say that the acoustic convenience is to be the dominant idea. When this is once settled, then in the outward appearance and interior finish let the building symbolize the distinctive characteristics of the christian faith.

This of course puts away all such cruciform buildings and other architectural devices as shut out the *people* from the sound and sight of the *preacher*; and all such unchristian devices as making the altar more prominent than the pulpit—indeed it would put away this pagan relict of altar altogether, as where there is no sacrifice an altar is useless, and there is no better rule than that which obtained in the best Gothic architecture "never to insert a *useless* feature." It would break up the rule laid down by our author, that the nave should never exceed thirty feet in width and the length should be thrice the width of the nave. It would throw away the pointed roofs, unfinished inside, and running up without ceiling. It would shut up such deformities as the recess behind the pulpit in the Front Street Methodist Church, a contrivance which is to shorten the lives of all the clergymen who may become pastors there. It would tear out some of the pillars of the beautiful new Episcopal Church in this place. It would widen the nave of St. Stephen's in Goldsboro' and cell it overhead.

The fact is we need a Christian architecture, and no man has yet had the genius and boldness to open this department. We hope that "coming man will soon come." Our clergymen should pray for it—as a majority of our churches are now so constructed as actually to be destructive to health. When that right system shall be inaugurated we have no doubt it will be based upon the general principles we have laid down, and which is not original with us, but derived from St. Paul

"*Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide. New York. Appleton & Co., 346 Broadway.*" This is a very useful monthly publication, issued under the supervision of the Railway Companies. It is *full*, accurate and reliable; giving all needful information as to routes, with much else to interest the travelling community. This is the season when our people need such helps and we cordially commend Appleton's.

"*The Child's Book of Nature. By Worthington Hooker, M. D. New York, Harper & Bros.*

The difficulties of science will always be difficulties. But there is a way of rendering even difficulties attractive. This excellent volume will do much more to awaken in the young the desire to know more than to give full instruction in any department. Indeed we suppose the author designed it for this rather than a scientific treatise Children will be pleased with the book and it will do them good.

"*Reading Without Tears. New York. Robert Carter & Bros., 1857.*"

This is a capital book for the little ones. Any child may be made to find a pleasure in learning to read according to this system. It is the best book for beginners which we have seen.

"Harper's Weekly" has commenced a new novel by Sir E. Lytton Bulwer.

FEARFUL STORM.

Salisbury, N. C. June 16.—We learn that a destructive storm passed over Charlotte, on Wednesday afternoon last, and destroyed property in that town alone, to the amount of $20,000 or $30,000.

The same cloud, perhaps, passed over a portion of this county, seven miles east, and damaged the corn crop on several farms. It was accompanied with hail. It also passed over the plantation of Maj. T. J. *Forney*, and others, in Montgomery county, (no hail there,) but did no damage beyond the prostration of a few large trees. At the latter place, it was succeeded by a most refreshing shower of rain.

LOOKING GUILTY.

Nothing can be more absurd than the idea that "looking guilty" proves guilt. An honest man charged with crime is much more likely to blush at the accusation than the real offender who is generally prepared for the event, and has his face "ready made" for the occasion. The very thought of being suspected of anything criminal will bring the blood to an innocent man's cheeks, in nine cases out of ten. The most "guilty looking" person we ever saw was a man arrested for stealing a horse—which turned out to be his own property.—*N. Y. Post.*

DECLINE OF DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON.

The London Economist of the 23 ult. publishes an official tabular statement of the number of persons arrested for drunkenness within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan police from the year 1831 to 1855 inclusive, which shows that the number of drunken persons taken into custody in the first year was 31,853, and that in the latter year was only 19 297, while the population of the city had increased 50 per cent, within the period included in the return.

POTATOES.

The schooner *Louisiana*, Capt. Tott, of Cherry Stone, Va., arrived at New York a few days since from Antigua, with the first cargo of new potatoes. She brought 550 bbls. Some of the potatoes weigh 15 ounces each.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Vanderbilt, which arrived at New York on Sunday, brought $58 000 in specie from Liverpool. The steamers Leopold I. and Herman arrived at Southampton on the 30th ult., and the North Star off Cowes on the 29th ult.—The U. S. mail steamer, Fulton left Havre and Cowes on the 3d inst. for New York. The Belgian royal mail steamer Belgique sailed for New York from Southampton on the 2d inst. with a large number of passengers.

ENGLAND.

The U. S. frigate Susquehanna, which had recently arrived off Cowes to assist in laying down the submarine telegraph cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, was the first vessel to salute the yacht conveying the Russian Duke Constantine from France to visit Queen Victoria. Her yards were manned, the Russian flag run up at the main, and a salute of twenty one guns was fired in splendid style. On Sunday the Grand Duke, accompanied by the Queen, visited the squadron off Spithead, and was received with a royal salute, and on the following day (Monday, 1st inst.) the duke took his departure for Calais.

THE OUTBREAK IN BELGIUM.

The anti-Catholic outbreak in Belgium, noticed yesterday, took its rise in a warm and exciting debate in the Chamber of Representatives on a bill relative to "charitable institutions." A sentence uttered by one of the members was loudly cheered by the spectators in the gallery when the president gave orders to the hussars to clear the gallery. Soon afterwards a number of men, with their hats on, forced their way in, and the chamber was again cleared by troops and orders given to strengthen the military posts outside. The mob commenced the outbreak with cries of "down with the priests," "down with the Catholics," "down with convents."

Tranquility appears to be restored, but a portion of the civic guard is still under arms at Brussels, and troops are ready for any emergency. Some 700 persons had been arrested, but the greater part of them had been set at liberty.

At Liege, where the windows of the Bishop's palace were smashed by a volley of stone, the excitement is also subsiding. The reports from Mons. Geent, Antwerp, and other towns in the provinces are also of a tranquilizing nat ure.

CHINA.

We have details of the news from Hong-Kong, China, down to the 15th of April. There was no reliable report from Canton. The ministers of France, England and the United States had met in conference, but the American minister, not having received any instructions from Washington, could not undertake a defined course of action. The war junks on the rivers frequently attacked British ships. The Russian religious mission in Pekin having served ten years was about to be relieved. Their successors had set out from St. Petersburg.

From the Charleston Courier of the 15th instant.

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL.

The Steamship *Isabel*, Capt. Wm. Rollins, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, from Havana via Key West—bringing dates to these ports to the 10th instant. We are indebted to our obliging purser for his usual favors. Below is the letter of our Havana correspondent:

Correspondence of the Courier.

Havana, June 10, 1857.

The followers of the fortunes of his "highness" Santa Anna, late Dictator of Mexico, many of whom are in this city, are quite excited by the recent intelligence received here from Mexico, a day or two since, by the Royal Mail Company steamer Volent, of which intelligence as I find it in the papers of this city, the following is a succinct summary:

A conspiracy has been detected at Mexico in which was concerned a number of persons who had held office under Santa Anna, and who were preparing a "pronunciamento" in favor of that chief. Twenty-one of them, all military men, had been arrested, have been tried, and sent to the chain gang.

A letter from Santa Anna to his nephew had been found among the papers of the latter, in which the former expresses his willingness to come to the aid of his country whenever his services should be required.

The health of the inhabitants of this city is unusually good, and yellow fever is confined to the shipping and even there is not so severe as in former years.

New York, June 15.

Excitement at the Street Commissioners' Hall—Seizure of the Property by the Sheriff—The Municipal Police have Possession.—A large crowd gathered about the Hall of Records at an early hour this forenoon, in expectation that some disturbance would ensue from an attempt on the part of the Albany-appointed street commissioner, Daniel D. Conover, Esq., backed by the metropolitan police, to take possession of the Street Department. Mr. Conover, and Mr. Turner, the deputy Superintendent, (who was requested by President Claney of the Board of Aldermen, on Saturday to keep charge of the office and allow no one to assume the duties of Superintendent,) were both seasonably on hand, but did not come in collision. Both gentlemen preferred to wait the appearance of the writ of seizure which it was understood had been issued from the Sheriff's office against the property of the Department.

About eleven o'clock, Mr. Hugh Masterson, of the municipal police, accompanied by a force of men, presented himself at the office, with the following instrument, by virtue of which he entered on possession:

New York Common Pleas.—The People, &c., *against* Thomas McGinn, &c.—Execution issued June 18, 1857, for $41.81 interest from November 18, 1856.—John Maloney, Attorney for defendants.

I hereby depute, authorize, and appoint Mr. Hugh Masterson and all and every person aiding and assisting him in the premises, to take charge and safely keep the furniture, desks, chairs, and all other property, now in the Street Commissioner's office, in the Hall of Records, which property is seized and levied upon by me by virtue of the execution above mentioned.

Given under my hand, at the City of New York, this fifteenth day of June, 1857.

JAMES C. WILLETS.
Sheriff City and County of N. York.
Frederick L. Vultr, Deputy Sheriff.

Mr. McGinn is a contractor, who has a debt against the City which the Comptroller refuses to pay, and the Sheriff has availed himself of this fact to seize the effects of the Department to satisfy the execution. By this process the Department will be kept under the control of the City until the question at issue can be somehow settled. It is presumed that the comptroller will continue to refuse to pay the debt; but, if he should sign the necessary warrant for the money the Mayor would doubtless decline to countersign it, and so the Sheriff will still hold on. Even if this judgment were had, there are others just like it that could be used for the same end, which end is, simply, to keep Mr. Conover from assuming an office to which the Government had no right to appoint him.

Mr. Masterson is now in charge of the office with men enough to maintain himself, and as many more at the City Hall as may be necessary for any exigency. There is no likelihood, however, that any difficulty will arise between his force and the Metropolitan Police. Neither the new police Commissioners nor the Governor will probably have the assurance to dispute the authority of the sheriff to act as he has acted. A large crowd continues to hang about the Hall of Records, talking over the merits of the case. Among them are many Metropolitan Policemen in citizens clothes, without badges or other symbols to identify them. All is going on peaceably, and everybody is "wondering what will come next."

It is said that the Governor, who appears to be in the humor of exercising doubtful powers just now, will make an attempt to remove Mayor Wood under one of the provisions of the new charter. Indeed!—what next?

A NOBLE ACT REWARDED.

A full and splended set of silver service was recently presented to Mis Caroline R. Seabury by the citizens of Columbus, Miss., as a testimonial of their appreciation of the noble and self-sacrificing spirit evinced by her in the service which she gratuitous rendered as nurse in a case of small pox, from which friends and acquaintances fled in terror.

THE HAIL STORM IN SPOTTSYLVANIA.

The hail storm in Spottsylvania county, Va., on the 4 y, caused great damage. Mr. C. M Harriss lost a crop of wheat valued at $1,000.—His fruit crop was also destroyed. Mr. L. Carson lost half his wheat crop, and Messrs. Jos Gate and Samuel Alsop were also sufferers. The Fredericksburg News says:

The corn is beat into the ground and can never recover. Chickens and geese were killed—bark was knocked off the trees—shingles on the tops of the houses were split, and marks on the sides were left as if a broadside of grapeshot had been fired against them.

SAVED BY A CAT.

Rome, it is said was saved by the cackling of a goose. So, a few nights since, a family in Charleston was saved from death by fire, through the "piteous cries of a domestic cat," by which they were awakened from deep sleep, at the dead of night. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and designed, it is believed, to destroy the whole family, who, as it was, barely escaped with their lives.

Health Depends upon Pure Blood.—Thin and acrid blood cannot secrete healthy bile, and therefore the first thing for those who are dyspeptic should be to commence the purification of their blood.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Not only purify, but they make the blood richer, and add those principles upon which its powers to resist disease depends.

Dear Sir:—We began selling Perry Davis' Pain Killer with very little effort on our part; sales were small at first, but as it became known in our community, the demand increased very rapidly, far beyond our expectations, and every person that bought it would come after more, and speak in the highest terms of it as a valuable remedy for all those diseases your pamphlet spoke of. From these recommendations we were induced to use it in our own families, and now continue its use with great satisfaction. We have sold more of the Pain Killer than we ever have since or before of any other medicine in the same length of time; and we do not hesitate to say that it has given better satisfaction to the purchaser than any other article we have ever sold.—Hurry of business has prevented our sending certificates, but we have in our vicinity from fifteen hundred to two thousand living witnesses who testify to their neighbors, day by day, of the value of Davis' Pain Killer. Keep a large supply in the West, it is just such a medicine as the people want, and they have already found out that they can cure the Fever and Ague for twenty-five cents. It will cure a cold in one hour—a severe cough in one night—and has proved to be the best medicine in use for a deceased stomach and many other purposes.

LOCKWOOD & GRAHAM,
Sandusky City, Ohio.

For sale, wholesale and retail by G. R. French Wilmington, and by Druggists generally.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

THE subscriber respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election upon the 6th day of August next, to the Office of Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County.—Grateful for the confidence and support which his fellow-citizens have heretofore extended to him, he trusts that his efforts to merit that confidence will secure to him a renewal of their suffrages; and in the event of his re-election, he can only pledge a continuance of his honest efforts to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of said office. SAMUEL R. BUNTING.
April 30, 19.

Rats, Roaches, Bed-Bugs, Insects, &c.

New York, April 12, 1856.—Mr. HENRY R. COSTAR, No. 388 Broadway,—*Dear Sir:* Having a great many Rats around my stable and shop, I thought I would try your Rat Exterminator, and bought one of your boxes, and my man fixed it according to your directions. The next morning he found over 150 dead rats. I have bought others Rat Poison and found them humbugs, and think it will do more than you say it will in your advertisements. I have also tried it on steamboats, and satisfied them that it is the greatest thing of the age. Respectfully Yours.

J. S. UNDERHILL, No. 435 10th st.

Notice to all Concerned.—The demand for "Costars" Remedies for the destruction of the above pests, having occasioned an unlimited correspondence in regard to prices, etc., the proprietor has determined to publish the same in his advertisements hereafter. "Costar" prefers that every city, town and village shall be supplied through its own *Druggists* and *Dealers*, but, in cases where this is impracticable he will forward small orders by Mail or Express, on receipt of the price, with sufficient to pre-pay the same. See advertisement, with retail prices, etc, in another column.

Curious Attempt at Courtship.—There has been quite an excitement recently in the quiet village of Oakdale, Shelby county, Missouri, in consequence of the attempt of two or three young fellows from Georgia, hastening there to win the affections of a young lady, who suddenly was discovered to possess many thousand charms. It appears that she had sent five dollars to Swann & Co., of Atlanta, Ga., for a half ticket in one of their Lotteries which draws every Saturday throughout the year. A prize of considerable magnitude was the consequence of her little speculation, and her admirers having discovered that she had drawn so much money, hastened to the little village to pay their addresses, supposing the young lady would not be aware of her good fortune. She had as many adorers as the lady in the farce of the "Lottery Ticket," but she did not lose her heart so suddenly as she won a fortune. A telegraphic despatch from Swan & Co. arrived in time to foil the wily aspirants for her hand and heart. 6-3w

Fine beautiful hair—jet black or brown;
Or tresses, curling and golden—
Is the certain result—witout chance or doubt—
Of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense sale of LYON'S KATHAIRON—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—proves its excellence and universal popularity. It restores the Hair after it has fallen out, invigorates and beautifies it—makes it soft, curly, and glossy—cleanses it from all Scurf and Dandruff, and imparts to it a delightful perfume. The Ladies universally pronounce it the finest and most agreeable article ever used. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WINKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
68 Liberty St., New York.

The Latest style of Gent.'s Summer Hats is the CONGRESS HAT, just introduced by Genin. Sample case received this morning by Express, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market street. CHAS. D. MYERS.
May 12.

THE COMET MAY NOT DESTROY THE EARTH,

But it is already absorbing so much elemental heat as to seriously interfere with the health of all warm blooded animals. The murrain in Europe, and the same or a similar affection is already seriously thinning the live stock of the farmers in this country.

"On hogs and mules the infection first began,
And last the vengeful arrows fixed in man."

This warns us to beware; but with BRANDRETH'S pills in our possession, ready on the first appearance of sickness, we shall pass through the danger without injury. Let not prejudice prevail against experience. Sold at 48 Brandreth Building.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE
DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
WILD CHERRY.
REV. JAMES R. DURBOROW.

Pastor of Berlin Circuit, Baltimore Conference. *And all the principal Merchants at Point of Rocks, Md., have testified to the following*

EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

Point of Rocks, Frederick County, Md.

Dr. Swayne.—Dear Sir:—Believing it a duty I owe to the public, and in justice to you, I have thought proper to make known one of the most extraordinary cures, in my own case, that has ever been truly recorded. In the month of October last I was afflicted with a severe gathering in my breast, which formed a large abscess, and also communicated to my Lungs and very much afflicted them, and discharged large quantities of corruption, external and internal. My breath could also pass through my Lungs and out through the cavity of my breast with apparent ease, attended with a 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 condition for a long time, until I was wasted to a mere skeleton, and there seemed to be no hope for me; but having read in the public papers of the many wonderful cures performed by your COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, I immediately 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 blessings of Divine Providence, I am indebted for this great change, and I am happy to say, that I am now enjoying as good health as I ever have.

Over five years have elapsed, and I still remain a perfectly hearty man at this date, June 2d, 1856. I have not had a day's sickness for the last 18 months. Please accept my grateful acknowledgments. Yours, very respectfully,

THOMAS DIXON.

The Subscriber is well acquainted with Thomas Dixon, and can testify that the he has been afflicted as above represented. I regard his recovery almost as a miracle. He is a worthy member of Society. JAMES R. DURBOROW,
Pastor of Berlin Circuit, Baltimore Conference.

THERE is not one reliable preparation of "Wild Cherry," and the only one compounded by a regular Physician that is "DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY," and the universal satisfaction this preparation has given, is fully acknowledged in every section of our country.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
For Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hooping Cough,
For Tickling or Irritation in the Fauces,
For Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Debility,
For Pains in the Side or Breast, Liver Complaint,
For Short Breath, or Hoarseness, Asthma,
For the support of old age, declining health, and restless nights, this remedy has no equal.

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, at their Laboratory 4 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia. Sold by WALKER MEARES & CO., Wilmington, N. C.
E. J. ASTON,
Jan. 1. Asheville, N. C.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

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

It is a delicious tonic beverage, and by its peculiar flavor (so different from other gins) is universally esteemed by all who use it. It is adopted with great success in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epilepsy, &c.

Dr. Valentine Mott of New York, in a letter to the proprietor says:

Charles' London Cordial Gin is the purest, best, and most reliable Extract of Juniper I have seen.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is sold by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States, and so also are numerous poisons *called* "London Cordial Gin"—to avoid them buy only "Charles." Reject any other offered to you as you value your health. Price one dollar for quarts, fifty cents for pints. EDMUND C. CHARLES,
Sole importer, 40 Broadway, N. Y.
March 12. 152-3m taw.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, JUNE 21.

ARRIVED.

15 Schr. Kate Fields, Robbins, from Savannah, to J. H. Flanner.

Tern. Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Beatty from N. York, to G Harriss.

Schr. L P. Bolance, Stone, from Hyde county to Stokely & Oldham

Tern. Schr. Emily Ward, Bradley, from N. York, to G Harriss.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Chattin, from Beaufort, N C, to G Harriss

Schr. Agnes H Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Rankin & Martin

16. Schr. Moses Eddy, Wilson, from Boston to Adams, Bro & Co.

Schr. Gazelle, Coombs, from St. Thomas, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. Ida, Corson, from Philadelphia, to G. Harriss.

Brig Captain Tom, Peirson, from Havana, to G. Harriss.

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

17. U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, From Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

16 Schr. Adele, Griffin, for N. York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. L. S Davis, Lynch, for N. Y. by G. Harriss with naval stores.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Arice, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen

17. Schr. Wm Smith, Smith, for New York, by G. Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr. Delmont Locke, Park, for Boston, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber.

LEMONS AND ORANGES.

A LARGE lot, in prime order, just received at the Broadway Variety Store, No. 40 Market street. WM. H. DeNEALE.
June 16 39

CANDIES! CANDIES!!

JUST received a large and most superb lot of Candy—every variety. Call and see at the Broadway Variety Store, No. 40, Market street.
June 16. WM. H. DeNEALE.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED MY RESIDENCE AND OFFICE to Front Street, next North of P. K. Dickinson, Esq., to the house formerly occupied by Mr. A. A. Wanel, where I can be found when not professionally engaged.
WM. E. FREEMAN, M. D.
Feb. 25. 146.

WARM WEATHER.

WE have just received 50 gallons of that delightful RASPBERRY SYRUP. Every family should have some of this very superior article. For sale by the quart or gallon. Also 100 dozen Muir & Son's Jug Ale. For sale by
GEORGE MYERS,
June 13. [tf39tw] No. 11 & 13 Front st.

DRESS HATS of the latest styles, combining elegance with durability, just opened at the Hat and Cap Emporium.
April 28. CHAS. D. MYERS.

CORN AND FLOUR.

3350 BUSHELS prime white Corn now landing in front of our office; also 200 Bbls. of fresh ground Family & Superfine Flour
STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

HERRING.

75 BRLS. prime Nova Scotia Herring, received per Schr. John Tyler. For sale by
April 1st ADAMS, BRO. & CO.

CAPE FEAR HOTEL,
SMITHVILLE, N. C.
WILLIAM WILLSON, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public, that he has fitted up his Hotel, at Smithville, N. C. and is prepared to receive company, and to furnish his customers with every thing calculated to promote their comfort and convenience.

SMITHVILLE is located on a promontory, on the West side of the mouth of Cape Fear River. The Hotel is in the southern part and fronts the Ocean in a high and healthy position. The inmates will have the advantage of enjoying the refreshing sea-breeze during the heat of summer, and find the place designated a

WATERING PLACE

Of the first character. Those who are fond of the amusement of Fishing will find convenient places for that purpose, and fish of various kinds, and excellent quality, in greatest plenty.

In addition to the resources of the surrounding country, the Hotel will be supplied with the best that can be furnished by the Wilmington Market. *FISH, OYSTERS, CLAMS,* and other shell fish, being close at hand, will be always supplied fresh, and served up to suit the taste of his customers.

Cool, airy rooms will be always furnished with clean furniture—to which, as well as to all other departments of the Hotel, the strictest attention will be paid, under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD.

Single Month,	$4 to $15
Per Week,	12 to 15
Per Day,	2
Families for the Season, per month,	30 to 35

Children under 10 years of age and Servants half price.

WILLIAM WILLSON, Proprietor.
Smithville, June 12, 1857. 38-t&w3t

PIANO FORTES.

JUST Received and opened, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6½, 6¾ and 7 Octave, rosewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.

JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., March 12th 1857. 152-tf

GENTS STRAW HATS—Santa Martha, Lutton, Senett and Canton Braids; Panama, Leghorn, Hiawatha, Ceylon, Congress &c. A full assortment of these and other styles at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market st.
CHAS. D. MYERS.
June 6.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!—50 dozen American and Scotch Gingham and Silk Umbrellas of every size and variety. Just opened at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Stret.
April 14. CHAS. D. MYERS.

NOTICE.

THE S