The Tri-Weekly Commercial.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

Is published every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at $5 per ANNUM, payable in all cases in advance.

BY THOS. LORING—Editor and Proprietor
Corner Front and Market Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 sqr. 1 insertion	$0 50	1 sqr. 2 months,	$4 00
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No Advertisements is included in the contract for the sale or rent of houses or lands in town or country, or for the sale or hire of negroes, whether the property is owned by the advertiser or by other persons. These are excluded by the term "immediate business."

All advertisements inserted in the tri-weekly Commercial, are entitled to one insertion in the Weekly free of charge.

JOB, CARD AND FANCY PRINTING, EXECUTED IN SUPERIOR STYLE.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.
New York—Messrs. Dollner & Potter.
Boston—Charles Smith, No. 6, Central Wharf.
Philadelphia—S. E. Comly.
Baltimore—Wm. H. Peake and Wm. Thomson

MISCELLANY.

THE TRAVELLING MOUNTEBANK.

A travelling mountebank, in the reign of King George I., having collected an audience, addressed them in the following words:—"Being originally a native of this place, I have for a long time been considering in what manner I can best show my regard for my brother townsmen: and after maturely weighing the subject, I am come to a resolution of making a present of five shillings to every inhabitant of the parish; it will, I own, be a heavy expense, and I hope no one will attempt to profit from my liberality who is not really and truly a parishioner." The multitude pressed forward with open eyes as well as mouths, casting earnest looks on a green velvet bag of ample dimensions, which hung on the arm of this generous man. "I know you are not so sordid," continued the orator, "and so mercenary as to value my bounty merely because it would put a few shillings into your pockets; the pleasure I see sparkling into your eyes cannot be produced at the thought of dirty pelf, which to-day is in your hands, and to-morrow may be in the gripe of a miser, a highwayman, or a pawnbroker. I perceive what it is that delights you—the discovering in one, whom you considered as a stranger, the warmest and most disinterested friend you ever had in your lives. Money, my good people, too often tempts the young and the indiscreet to indulge in liquor and other excesses, to the destruction of their health and understanding. In order, therefore, to prevent what I meant for a benefit being converted, into an injury, I freely present to every brother townsman [dipping his hand into the green velvet bag] this inestimable packet, which contains a box of pills, a paper of powders, and a plaster which has not its fellow in Europe for violent bruises and green wounds, whether by knife, sword, or pistol. If applied on the patient's going to bed, I pledge my reputation that the ball, if there is one, shall be extracted, and the flesh be as sound as the palm of my hand before morning. But for those who dislike the pain and smart of such things as plasters and ointment, and who are not fond of trouble, let the recommend the powder; it acts, ladies and gentlemen, by sympathy, and was the joint invention of three of the greatest medical men that ever lived, Galen, Hippocrates, and Paracelsus.—If you have a few gains only of this powder in your possession, you may, without fear, rush into the thickest of the battle, and defy broad-sword, pike, or bayonet. All I say is, get wounded, get crippled, get mangled and hacked like a crimped cod; the longer, the deeper, the more numerous the cuts are, the better shall I be pleased, the more decisive is the proof it will afford of the merits of my invaluable powder.—Give yourself no sort of uneasiness, only wrap the part affected in a clean white handkerchief, then get to bed and to sleep as soon as you can; in the meantime, let the weapon which did the injury be rubbed nine times with a small quantity of the powder, and take my word for it you may follow your usual occupations the next day. Of the pills I need say nothing; they have long pronounced their own panegyric, and there are full directions sealed up with them; but as you live rather out of the way of the great world, it is but fair to tell you that they procure husbands for single women, and children for those who are married; they are great sweeteners of the blood, and wonderful improvers of the complexion. The selling price of these matchless remedies (said the doctor) has been six shillings from time immemorial; but as I am resolved to stand to my word, and as I do not practice physic for the love of dirty lucre, if you will throw up your handkerchiefs, with the small sum of one shilling tied in each, merely to pay traveling charges and servants' wages, I freely make you a present of the rest of the money, according to my original promise. Besides medicines, which no master of a family, nor indeed any one who values his life and limbs, ought to be without, the favourite of fortune will be entitled to a superb and elegant piece of massy plate." this attractive article was immediately brought forward and displayed.

A small number of the crowd, who were so absurd as to doubt any thing the doctor said, beginning to smell a rat, marched off in silence, but the mass was not formed of materials capable of resisting so complicated an attack on their feelings and understandings; the present of a crown to each man, at first so confidently promised, had dissipated all fear of imposition; for how could one who acted so much like a gentleman be supposed to want to take them in! His ostentatious palaver had diffused a magic ray over his powder of post, his rosin, and his jalap; for the passive infatuation of being cheated is not without its pleasures; and the superb piece of plate glittering in their eyes, and dazzling their reason, completed the conquest of the impostor. He was proceeding in his address, but a shower of shillings interrupted his harangue, and two hours were fully occupied in easing his brother townsmen of their silver, and emptying the green velvet bag of the six-shilling packets; while his assistants diverted the anxieties, and allayed the impatience of the people, by music and tumbling. Handkerchiefs from all quarters dropped round the cunning knave; inhabitants of Brentford, of Kensington, Chelsea, Turnham, or any other green, were *permitted* to contribute their shillings, without any ill-natured questions being asked concerning the place of their residence. The business of the day concluded with general satisfaction, as those who did not get the rich prize possessed that which was nearly equal in value; and the artist owned at an inn, in the evening, over a duck and green peas, that the nett profit of his afternoon was five and-twenty guineas.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the members of the Rockingham Bar, at the August Court, 1857, for the purpose of paying a proper respect to the memory of the late Hon. Thomas Settle, R. A. Gorrel, Esq., was called to the chair, and John H. Dillard appointed Secretary. After an explanation of the object of the meeting by the chairman, the following resolutions were offered, responded to, and adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Rockingham Bar, have heard with profound regret and sorrow of the death of the Hon. Thomas Settle: and, whilst we bow with humble submission to the dispensations of an overruling and all wise Providence, we can not but deplore the loss, which as individuals and as a profession, we have sustained in his removal.

Resolved, That whilst we lament the death of our departed brother, it affords us unmingled pleasure to review his long life of useful labor and public trust, and to reflect that as a member of the bar in the practice of his profession, as a representative of his native county in the State Legislature, as a representative of his district in the Congress of the United States, as a Judge administering the law on the Superior Court bench, as chairman of the county dispensing justice in his old age in his native walks of life, he has acquitted himself with distinguished ability, fidelity and purity, to the satisfaction of his countrymen, and acceptably, as we humbly believe, to his God and Judge.

Resolved, That in a long life of industry, integrity and public service, he has afforded us an example worthy of our imitation, and which challenges our unanimous approbation.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the family of the deceased, and claim the privilege of mingling our tears with theirs in this bereavement which we have in common sustained.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days, in token of our respect to the memory of our deceased friend and brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting, be transmited to the widow of the deceased, and that a copy be sent to the editors of the Standard, Register, Patriot and Flag, and Sentinel with a request that they insert the same in their respective papers.

R. A. GORREL, *Chairm'n.*
JOHN H. DILLARD, *Sect'y.*

GEN. JACKSON.

Some time in 1838 or '39 a gentleman in Tennessee became involved and wanted money, he had property and owed debts. His property was not available just then, and off he posted to Boston, backed by the names of several of the best men in Tennessee. Money was tight, and Boston bankers looked closely at the names.

'Very good,' said they, 'but, but—do you know General Jackson?'

'Certainly.'

'Could you get his indorsement?'

'Yes, but he is not worth one-tenth as much as either of these men whose names I offer you.'

'No matter; General Jackson has always protected himself and his paper, and we'll let you have the money upon the strength of his name.'

In a few days the paper with his signature arrived. The moment these Boston bankers saw the tall A and long J of Andrew Jackson, our Tennesseean says he could have raised a hundred thousand dollars upon the signature without the slightest difficulty.

So much for an established character for honesty. However men may have differed with Andrew Jackson politically, no man could deny him the merit of being an honest man.

"As I approve of a youth," says Cowley, "who has something of the old man in him, so I am not the less pleased with an old man who has something of the youth. He who follows this rule may be old in body, but can never be old in mind."

MANDRIN, THE SPANISH SMUGGLER.

Dr. Smollett mentions, in his Travels through the Continent of Europe, that he heard a great deal, on the Pyrennean frontiers of France, respecting a noted smuggler, or rather robber-captain, named Mandrin, who had lately been taken and executed for his crimes. Valencia, in Spain, was the native place of Mandrin, and also the spot where he had suffered. In passing through the city, Dr Smollett saw the gibbet on which the smuggler died, and made some inquiries, respecting him. The driver or conductor of the traveller, to whom these inquiries were addressed, was a dark swarthy fellow named Joseph. "At the mention of Madrin's name," says the traveler. "the tear started in Joseph's eye; he discharged a deep sigh, or rather groan, and told me he was his dear friend. I was a little startled at this declaration: however, I concealed my thoughts, and began to ask questions about the character and exploit of a man who had made such noise in the world.

He told me Mandrin was a native of Valencia, of mean extraction; that he had served as a soldier in the army, and afterwards acted as tax-gather; that at length he turned smuggler, and, by his superior qualities raised himself to the command of a formidable gang; consisting of five hundred persons, well armed with carabines and pistols. He had fifty horse for his troopers, and three hundred mules for the carriage of his merchandize. His headquarters were in Savoy, but he made incursions into Dauphine, and set the military at defiance. He maintained several bloody skirmishes with these troopers, as well as with other regular detachments, and in all those actions signalized himself by his courage and conduct. Coming up at one time with fifty of the solders, who were in quest of him, he told them very calmly he had occasion for their horses and accoutrements, and desired them to dismount. At that instant his gang appeared, and the troopers complied with his request, without making the least opposition. Joseph said he was as generous as he was brave, and never molested travellers, nor did the least injury to the poor, but, on the contrary, relieved them very often. He used to oblige the gentlemen in the country to take his merchandize, his tobacco, brandy, and muslins, at his own price, and in the same manner he laid open towns under contribution. When he had no merchandize, he borrowed money of them upon the credit of what he should bring when he was better provided. He was at last betrayed by a woman to the Colonel of a French regiment, who went with a detachment in the night to the place where he lay in Savoy, and surprised him in a woodhouse while his people were absent in different parts of the country. For this intrusion, the court of France made an apology to the king of Sardinia, in whose territories he was taken. Mandrin being conveyed to Valencia, his native place, was for some time permitted to go abroad, under a strong guard, with chains upon his legs; and here he conversed freely with all sorts of people, flattering himself with the hopes of a pardon, in which however, he was disappointed. An order came from court to bring him to his trial, when he was found guilty, and condemned to be broke on the wheel. Joseph said he drank a bottle of wine with him the night before his execution. He bore his fate with great resolution, observing, that if the letter which he had written to the king had been delivered, he certainly should have obtained his majesty's pardon. His executioner was one of his own gang, who was pardoned on condition of performing this office. You know that criminals broke upon the wheel are first strangled, unless the sentence imports that they are to be broke alive. As Mandrin had not been guilty of cruelty in the course of his delinquencies, he was indulged with this favour. Speaking to the executioner, whom he had formerly commanded, 'Joseph,' said he, 'thou shalt not touch me till I am quite dead.'—Our driver had no sooner pronounced these words, than I was struck with a suspicion that he himself was the executioner of his friend Mandrin. On that suspicion, I exclaimed, 'Ah! ah! Joseph!' The fellow blushed up to the eyes, and said, 'Yes, he bore the same name as I.'" I did not think proper to prosecute the inquiry, but did not much relish the nature of Joseph's connexions. The truth is, he had very much the looks of a ruffian, though, I must own, his behaviour was very obliging and submissive."

Though it is probable, from the source of Dr. Smollett's information, that this account is correct, it is stated in Sir Walter Scott's Diary, that Mandrin was broke alive upon the wheel. Sir Walter, speaking of the little concern which any occurrence gave him after having experienced the first great blow in his misfortunes, says, "I remember hearing that Mandrin testified some horror when he found himself bound alive upon the wheel, and saw the executioner approach with a bar of iron to break his limbs. After the second and third blow, he fell a-laughing, and being asked the reason by his confessor, said he laughed at his own folly, which had anticipated increased agony at every blow, when it was obvious that the *first* must have jarred and confounded the system of the nerves so much, as to render the succeeding blows of little consequence."

CURIOUS ACCOUNT OF AN ELEPHNT.

The following curious account of an elephant is related in the amusing "Memoirs of John Shipp," a lieutenant in the 87th regiment of foot:—

In the year 1804, when we were in pursuit of Hoolkah, there was in our encampment a very large elephant, used for the purpose of carrying tents for some of the European corps. It was the season in which they become most unmanageable, and his legs were consequently loaded with huge chains, and he was constantly watched by his keepers. By day he was pretty passive, save when he saw one of his species, when he roared and became violent, and during those movements of ungovernable phrensy it was dangerous for his keepers to approach him or to irritate his feelings by any epithets that might be repugnant to him. On the contrary, every endearing expression was used to soothe and appease him, which, with promises of sweetmeats, sometimes succeeded with the most turbulent to gain them to obedience, when coercive measures would have roused them to the most desperate acts of violence. By night, their extreme cunning told them that their keepers were not so watchful or vigilant. The elephant here alluded to, one dark night broke from his chains, and ran wild through the encampment, driving men, women, and children, camels, horses, cows, and indeed every thing that could move, before him, and roaring and tumpeting with his trunk, which is with elephants a sure sign of displeasure, and that their usual docility has deserted them. Of course no reasonable beings disputed the road he chose to take; those that did, soon found themselves floored. To record the mischief done by this infuriated animal, in his nocturnal ramble, would fill a greater space than I can afford for such matter. Suffice it to say, that, in its flight, followed by swordsmen and spearmen, shouting and screaming, he pulled down tents, upset every thing that impeded his progress, wounded and injured many, and ultimately killed his keeper by a blow from his trunk. He was speared in some twenty places, which only infuriated him the more, and he struck away with his trunk at every thing before him. His roaring was terrific, and he frequently struck the ground in indication of his rage.

The instant he had struck his keeper, and found he did not rise, he suddenly stopped, seemed concerned, looked at him with the eye of pity, and stood fivetted to the spot. He paused for some seconds, then ran towards the place from whence he had broken loose, and went quietly to his picquet, in front of which lay an infant about two years old, the daughter of the keeper whom he had killed. The elephant seized the child round the waist, as gently as its mother would, lifted it from the ground, and fondled it for some time; every beholder trembling for its safety, and expecting every moment it would share the fate of its unfortunate father; but the sagacious animal having turned the child round three times quietly laid it down again, and drew some clothing over it that had fallen off. After this it stood over the child with its eyes fixed on it; and if I did not see the penitential tear start from its eye, I have never seen it in my life. He then submitted to be re-chained by some other keepers, stood motionless and dejected, and seemed sensible that he had done a wrong he could not repair. His dejection became more and more visible as he stood and gazed upon the fatherless babe, who, from constant familiarites with this elephant, seemed unintimidated, and played with its trunk.—From this moment the animal became passive and quiet, and always seemed most delighted when the little orphan was within its sight. Often have I gone with others of the camp to see him fondling his little adopted; but there was a visible alternation in his health after his keeper's death, and he fell away and died at Cawnpore six months afterwards. People well acquainted with the history of the elephant, and who knew the story, said his death was caused by fretting for his favourite keeper.

ANOTHER WIFE MURDERED.

The Boston *Bee* has some further particulars of the murder of Mrs. Lewis by her husband, for infidelity, which appears to be creating much excitement in the vicinity. The appearance of Mrs. Lewis is thus sketched:

"She was a singularly beautiful young woman, as far as mere charms are concerned, possessing a clear and brilliant complexion of the blond order, with clear blue eyes and natural ringlets all about her head. She was tall of figure and beautifully proportioned while in life, but in death exhibits but a mangled and disfigured spectacle. Of her morals the community hereabouts speak in very disparaging terms, and say that she comes of a very bad stock, her mother and grandmother having all their life given rise to much scandal. It is said of the deceased that, in her early youth, a rich gentleman of this neighborhood wished to adopt her and make her his heir, but her vicious conduct caused him to repudiate her."

Another account says:

"In personal appearance Lewis is one who would never be taken for a murderer. He has dark hair, blue eyes, rather a clear complexion, and an expression indicative of strong confidence in others, but very little energy of mind or resolution and determination of purpose. His parents, it is said, bear a bad reputation, his mother having been divorced from one husband, and subsequently married a negro. The mother of the murdered woman, Mrs. Green, is a person whose character is notorious, and her house has been the resort of abandoned people of both sex. Her daughter, the deceased, has been in the habit of spending much of her time at her mother's where she associated with the visitors in their debancheries. Before marriage her reputation was not very good, and this was known by Lewis at the time but he states that he never believed any of the stories reported against her."

The examination of Lewis was commenced on Tuesday, in Sheldonville, before Justice Crowell. The deceased was also buried the same day.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says:

"The business of shooting wives appears to be in favor here at this time, and is having an epidemical run. Last evening, a worthless, drunken fellow, named Willis Ballou, living in the vicinity of the Lewis tragedy, attempted to rid himself of his wife by shooting her with a gun. The fellow was crazy drunk at the time, and the cries of the menaced women attracted the attention of the neighbors, who went to the house and disarmed the wretch before he could accomplish his murderous purpose. Had it not been for the timely interposition of the neighbors, the town would have been disgraced and horrified by another wife-murderer."

"THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN."

A New Political, Commercial and Literary Journal.

JOHN MITCHELL & WILLIAM G. SWAN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE Title of this Journal, with the names of its Editors, may be nearly enough to indicate its aims.

One of those Editors being an American citizen by birth; the other intending to become such by adoption; there is no question affecting the destinies of Americans, on which they will hold themselves debarred from openly express an opinion.

The one a Southerner by birth—the other by preference, they cannot be of those who know "No South, No North." They well know both; and in the struggle which the South is now called upon to make for her own rights and honor, they mean to stand with the South.

A thoroughly Democratic and States-Rights Journal, "The Southern Citizen" will nevertheless decline to be called "Partizan;" unless the Constitution of the United States is to be called a partizan document.

It will uphold the Federal Union, provided the sovereignity of the confederated States be respected: if not, not.

Holding that the Institution of Negro Slavery is a sound, just, wholesome Institution; and therefore, that the question of re-opening the African Slave Trade, is a question of expediency alone, the conductors of "The Southern Citizen" will in view of the fate action of the Southern Commercial Convention, at Knoxville, apply themselves to search out and bring to light, all accessible information bearing upon that important subject—on the whole industrial condition and necessities of the South—on the actual state of the negro races of Africa, and on the policy and action of European Powers in reference to the Slave Trade.

Residing at Knoxville; and choosing this point as the place from whence their Journal is to emanate, the conductors of "The Southern Citizen" will be guided in the matter of State Politics, by the general principles above indicated. It will belong to no clique of office seekers. In short, it will support the candidates for all officers, who will support the equal rights of the Sovereign States, North and South—the equal rights of the Sovereign Citizens, wherever they may have been born, wherever they may worship or not worship.

On Agricultural and Commercial affairs—on the progress of Internal Improvements, and especially of our Southern Railroads, there will be an ample and carefully compiled weekly report.

Literary articles and Reviews, will form a main feature of "The Southern Citizen." Intellectual grandeur, wherever it appears in the world, shall meet prompt and zealous recognition. We do not need to shut out light and stifle inquiry: but, in this department as well as in Politics, we shall take leave to examine and judge from our own view; not importing our opinions from England, still less at second hand from New England. To the utmost of our power, we shall aid the movement which at length stirs the South to vindicate her own intellectual and moral existence, to revolve round her own centre of thought, and to appeal to a standard of taste and of ethics high above the considerations of political or commercial rivalry.

Especial care will be taken to furnish a weekly digest of all the news of the world, at home and abroad.

Conducting their new Journal in this spirit, and constantly endeavoring to make good these undertakings, it is presumed that "The Southern Citizen" will meet with the support which it may deserve.

The first number of "The Southern Citizen" will appear between the first and fifteenth of October. It will be published on the Wednesday of each week. Terms: TWO DOLLARS per annum.

New Types, Press, and Materials of all sorts, are being procured for this Journal; and as its publication will certainly be continued, subscribers will be required in all cases, to remit the amount of their subscriptions in advance; otherwise the paper will not be forwarded.

The Terms of advertising will conform to the usual rates in Tennessee.

Communications to be addressed to
Messrs. MITCHELL & SWAN,
Knoxville, Tenn.

August 29th, 1857. tw93—

HOUSTON'S PATENT SKID SCALES.

THESE Scales, for which the inventor has obtained Letters Patent from the United States Government, are intended to supersede the present cumbrous and objectionable apparatus used for weighing cylindrical packages, such as barrels, tierces, &c., containing articles usually sold by weight. Also for weighing bales of cotton, hay, or other similar packages. The advantage claimed for them over the ordinary Scales in use, are that *no hoisting* is required, as the article to be weighed *is immediately suspended*, by its own gravity, and without strain, on reaching a given point beneath the Scale-beam—thus saving a large amount of time and labor, and preventing injury by hooks, or otherwise, to the frailest package. The patentee will be pleased to exhibit his invention at the store of Mr. S. M. West, and receive orders for such sizes and quantities as may be desired.

GEO. HOUSTON, Patentee.

July 27. 57-tf

From J. TYSON & CO., Manufacturers and Mechanics' Exchange, Baltimore, who are authorized to act as AGENTS for *The Commercial.*

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
THE
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN
JOURNAL OF PROGRESS,
DEVOTED TO THE PROMOTION OF
SCIENCE, ART, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE AND TRADE,
AND DESIGNED FOR THE DESK OF
Merchants, Planters & the Homes of Business Men,
W. H. MEREDITH & RICHARD EDWARDS Editors
Assisted by a large number of Distinguished Contributors in various States.

The Journal of Progress is allied to no party. It maintains as political principles, the INTEGRITY AND PROSPERITY OF THE UNION, and the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES, according to the conditions and limitations of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. It seeks to energize these principles by *increasing intercourse* between all sections of the Country, and developing the resources of the SOUTH and WEST.

The South produces the great Staples of the Country and consumes vast amounts of the products and manufactures of our own and foreign lands; hence, the importance of Commercial Centres and Internal Improvements, to keep pace with the North, which is making such rapid strides to commercial and political sovereignty.

The Journal of Progress will be the COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGAN of the SOUTH AND WEST devoted to EDUCATION, COMMERCE, FINANCE, TRADE, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE and MINING. In all these departments its columns will be worthy of patronage.

To our family readers. We will furnish a pageable and interesting to the old and young; consisting of original and select Biographical sketches of distinguished men; the latest and most reliable news of the day—from time to time we will furnish a Statistical and Historical account of the Commercial Cities and Towns throughout the Country, together with ILLUSTRATIONS PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS JOURNAL.

☞ Agents wanted for this Journal, on which a liberal commission is allowed. Those applying for agencies, must forward a recommendation from one or more Merchants and the Post Master of the town. No other application noticed. Specimen numbers sent to any part of the country on application. All communications to be forwarded to the Journal of Progress, Baltimore or St. Louis.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, at the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Exchange, Sun Iron Building, Baltimore, and at the N. E. Cor. of Chestnut and Fourth Streets, St. Louis, Mo., and supplied by appointed Agents throughout the United States.

TERMS:—Only $2 per annum, 15 copies will be sent to one address, if in the country, for $18.

☞ Post Masters are authorised to act as Agents, and retain for their commission 25 per cent.

Feb. 19.

GEORGE MYERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER
Keeps constantly on hand, Wines, Teas, Liquors Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware, Fruit, Confectionaries, &c. South Front street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Nov. 18, 1855. 109.

ADAMS, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 28. 58

STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
GROCERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on Flour, Cotton, and Naval Stores consigned to them.
Aug. 16. 65 1y.

AS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2, SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 26. 16-1y

H. DOLLNER. G. POTTER, JR. J. CAMERDEN
DOLLNER, POTTER & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW YORK.
April 30, 1855. 20-1y.

GEO. W. DAVIS.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan. 22. 132.

HENRY BURKHIMER
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGAR
STORE.
'SIGN OF THE INDIAN CHIEF'
MARKET STREET ne door above Water
Wilmington, N. C.
N. B.—All Orders filled with despatch.
Oct. 26th, 1855 93-tf w-e-c.

L. N. BARLOW,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,
AND DEALER IN
LIQUORS, WINES ALE, PORTER, &c.
No. 3, Granite Row, Front Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 17th, 1856. 140-tf.

UMBRELLAS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.—A large assortment of every size, color and quality, at the Emporium, 34 Market street.
July 11th. CHAS. D. MYERS.

W. L. PITTS,
AUCTIONEER,
STOCK, REAL ESTATE AND PRODUCE BROKERS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Punctual attention given to the purchase and sale of *Real Estate, Stocks, and other Securities bought and sold on Commission.*
Will attend to sales by Auction of Real Estate or Manufacturing property in any part of the County or State or to the sale of Stocks, of Merchandise in Stores or Furniture in Houses in this town.
May 26. 5-tf

CANDIES!
FRESH arrivals per Express this morning, a large and varied assortment of that delicious Candy at the Broadway Variety Store, No. 40 Market st. WM. H. DENEALE.
July 30.

NOTICE.

THE Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company have made arrangements for forwarding all goods consigned to the care of the Company, and destined for any point on the line of the North Carolina Road, *free of commission.*

If landed on the Company's wharf, there will be no charge for wharfage or drayage; but these expenses will be incurred if landed on any other wharf, 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 essential that the amount of freight by vessels 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. 23, 1857. 134-tc

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in the Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscription, $2, per Annum; $1, for Six Months, to be remitted by Subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and state where they reside plainly,)
To R. A. SEYMOUR,
Editor & Proprietor of the
National Police Gazette,
May 2 New York City.

"COMMERCIAL"
POWER PRESS
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
SOUTH SIDE MARKET ST. IN THE MARNET HOUSE
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this well known Establishment would call the attention of the business community to his large and beautiful assortment of Type and Presses—having just added to his stock one of R. Hoe & Co's PATENT SINGLE CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINES, he is now enabled to do work at a much more reasonable rate than formerly, and in the finest style of the work.

CARDS.
Printed from $3 to $10 per thousand
BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,
RECEIPTS FOR
RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS, CORPORATIONS, &c
BILL-HEADS, SHOP-BILLS, BILLS OF LADING, AND HEADINGS,
&c., &c., &c.
POSTERS AND PROGRAMMES.

We would call the attention of Concert Agents, Showmen and others, to our facilities for doing this kind of work.

ALL KINDS OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,
Done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

Those in want of Printing we trust will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

COMMERCIAL BLANKS.

The attention of Shippers and others is called to our extensive assortment of Commercial Blanks. Among the collection is a very fine and handsome lot of Bills of Exchange, in sheets and books.

November 3, 1856.

EMPTY SPIRIT BARRELS.
250 PRIME quality second hand Empty Spirit Barrels, just received per schr. Adams, and for sale by ADAMS, BRO. & CO.
Aug. 11.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.
DR. JOHNSTON,

THE founder of this Celebrated Institution offers the most certain, Speedy and only effectual remedy in the world for

SECRET DISEASES.

Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat Nose or Skin; those serious and melancholy disorders arising from the destructive habits of Youth, which destroy both body and mind. *Those secret* and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syrens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN.

Especially, who have become the victims of *Solitary Vice*, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or Young Men, contemplating marriage, being aware of Physical Weakness, Organic Debility, Deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

Dr. JOHNSTON is the only regularly Educated Physician advertising to cure Private Complaints. His remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to all others. Prepared from a life spent in the Great Hospitals of Europe and the First in this Country, viz: England, France, the Blockley of Philadelphia, &c., and a more extensive practice than any other physician in the world. His many wonderful cures and most important Surgical Operations is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.—*Those who wish to be speedily and effectually relieved, should shun the numerous trifling impostors*, who only ruin their health, and apply to him.

A CURE WARRANTED OR NO CHARGE.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs Used.

OFFICE, No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK St., left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe his name and number, for ignorant trifling importers, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, lurk near.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons London graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." To such therefore Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy; and, from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease. It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful complaint, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or else make the residue of life miserable.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects, produced by early habits of youth, viz:—Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion of Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health. Losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy weakness of the organs are speedily cured and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most Nervous and Debilitated individuals who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to MARRIAGE Physical or Mental Disqualifications, Nervous Irritability Tremblings and Weakness, or exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Dr Johnston.

Young men who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit.—Such persons, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

Should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conjugal happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another be comes blighted with our own.

OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

All Surgical Operations Performed.

N. B. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by letter.

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last ten years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. J., witnessed by the Reporters of the *papers*, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, hold out this standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, to a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

TAKE NOTICE.

It is with the greatest reluctance that Dr. JOHNSTON permits his card to appear before the public, deeming it more suitable for a physician to attend to his patients but when he did so, the afflicted, especially strangers, could not fail to fall into the hands of the many impudent and unlearned Imposters, with innumerable False Names and consulting Quackshops, swarming these large cities, copying Dr. Johnston's advertisements or advertising themselves as physicians, illiterate shallow-brained fellows, too lazy to work at their original trade, with scarce no ideas beyond the brute, who, for the purpose of Enticing and Deceiving, carry on five or six offices, under as any different False Names, so that the afflicted Stranger, escaping one, is sure to tumble headlong into the other. Ignorant Quacks, with enormous lying certificates of great and astonishing cures from persons not to be found, who keep you taking large bottles of Licorice Water and other packages of filthy and worthless compounds, cunningly prepared to impose upon the unfortunate and