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DAVID FULTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILMINGTON, N. C. EDWARD CANTWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILMINGTON, N. C.

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WILLIAM COOKE, GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.

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For Rent. A FINE ROOMY STORE in Mr. Parsley's building, near door north of the Custom House. For terms apply to E. J. LUTTE LOH.

THE EMPEROR AND THE GOLD FISHES. A foreign correspondent of the New York Sun, relates the following anecdote of the Emperor of Austria...

Wilmington Journal

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1846. TERMS: \$2 50 in advance. WHOLE NO. 105.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. Vol. 3.—NO. 1.

Gen. McKay's Tariff Bill of 1844. Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bill to modify and amend the tariff act of the last Congress:

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First. On all cotton manufactured wool, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the U. States, shall be seven cents or under per pound, there shall be levied a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of five per centum imposed by the said act; and on all other unmanufactured wool, there shall be levied a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of three cents per pound and thirty per centum ad valorem, imposed by the same act.

Second. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except milled or full cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or Kentucky cuttings, capes, flannels, boys' suits and bays, neckties, worsted stuff goods, ready made clothing, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps, and bindings, there shall be levied a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of forty per centum imposed by the said act.

Third. On all milled or full cloth known by the name of plains, kerseys, or Kentucky cuttings, the value whereof shall not exceed thirty cents the square yard at the last port or place whence exported, there shall be levied a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty imposed by the said act.

Fourth. On all carpets and carpeting of wool, hemp, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other materials not specified, there shall be levied a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of twenty per centum imposed by the said act.

Fifth. On all woollen blankets, the actual value of which at the place whence exported shall not exceed seventy-five cents each, there shall be levied a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of fifteen per centum imposed by the said act.

Sixth. On all hearth rugs, there shall be levied a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of forty per centum imposed by the said act.

Seventh. On woollen yarn there shall be levied a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of thirty per centum imposed by the said act; and on cotton yarn, there shall be levied a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of thirty per centum imposed by the said act.

Eighth. On woollen and worsted mits, gloves, caps and bindings, and on woolen or worsted hosiery, that is to say, stockings, socks, drawers, shirts, and all other similar manufactures made on frames; hats, bonnets, shoes, boots, and booties, imported in a state ready to be used as clothing by men, women, or children, made up either by the tailor, manufacturer, or seamstress, there shall be levied a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of thirty-five per centum imposed by the said act.

Ninth. On flannels, of whatever materials composed, except cotton, and on stockings and drawers, there shall be levied a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of forty per centum imposed by the said act.

Tenth. On ready made clothing, of whatever materials composed, worn by men, women, or children, except gloves, mits, stockings, socks, vests, shirts, drawers, and all other similar manufactures made on frames; hats, bonnets, shoes, boots, and booties, imported in a state ready to be used as clothing by men, women, or children, made up either by the tailor, manufacturer, or seamstress, there shall be levied a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of thirty-five per centum imposed by the said act.

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Eleventh. On all manufactures of iron, or of which iron shall be a component part, except iron bars, bolts, and nuts, there shall be levied a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of twenty per centum imposed by the said act.

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Second. On all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, except iron bars, bolts, and nuts, there shall be levied a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of twenty per centum imposed by the said act.

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Ninth. On all manufactures of gold, or of which gold shall be a component part, except iron bars, bolts, and nuts, there shall be levied a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of twenty per centum imposed by the said act.

Tenth. On all manufactures of platinum, or of which platinum shall be a component part, except iron bars, bolts, and nuts, there shall be levied a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, instead of the duty of twenty per centum imposed by the said act.

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Terms for Advertising. One square one insertion, \$1 00. Do. do. 2 insertions, 1 50. Do. do. 3 do., 2 00. Do. do. 4 do., 2 50. Do. do. 5 do., 3 00. Do. do. 6 do., 3 50. Do. do. 7 do., 4 00. Do. do. 8 do., 4 50. Do. do. 9 do., 5 00. Do. do. 10 do., 5 50. Do. do. 12 do., 6 00.

Advertisements. Robinson—Regan & McNeil. Rockingham—D W Course & Joseph Neel. Rowan—Rihelin and John Ellis. Rutledge—William F Jones and Simon McCurry. Sampson—D Murphy, Brown, Seely, My Palmer. Richmond—Golding, Marshall, Martin, Payne—Purvey, G Wain, Shreve. Tryon—One Ford; (name unknown). Wake—B D Sims, G H Wilder, W W Holden. Warren—A A Austin, J H Hawkins. Washington—T B Nicholls. Wayne—E Barnes, C H Brogden. Wickham—G Wain, Shreve, J J Gambill, Alexander Church. Yancy—M Fleming. Whigs 67. Democrats 51. Independent 2.

From the Western Farmer. TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES IN THE FALL. Ma. Snow: The very judicious and proper observations of your correspondent, Mr. T. W. Dunham, on the subject of transplanting fruit trees, commend themselves to the good sense of every one who has a taste for the cultivation of fruit; but I cannot, for the life of me, see the necessity of digging the holes on the south side of the stakes, in preference to any other side, as they are dug uniformly. I am induced to think the holes should be from three to four feet in diameter, instead of two feet as recommended by Mr. Dunham; this, however, depends something on the nature of the soil. In a loose soil, the necessity of broad holes is not so great as in hard tenacious soils. I am well satisfied that flat planting is far preferable to spring, for all kinds of trees, fruit, ornamental and forest, as well as all kinds of shrubbery. The planting should be done early, say immediately after the September rains, and not later than the 1st of October, so as to give the roots a chance to strike or start in growth, before the setting in of winter. Those set in this fall will have nearly a whole year's start of those set out the next spring. Whilst I am on the subject of fruit trees, allow me to supply a deficiency in my communication on the subject of "grafting," cutting, and preserving grafts, &c. Grafts may be cut any time after the first of February, before the buds start in the springs, the later the better; they should always be of the last year's growth.

AMOS MEAD. FARMERS AND THEIR CHILDREN. The paramount duty of the agriculturist is to elevate his class, and place himself in the position to which he is entitled. No idea more fatal to the supremacy of the farmer ever possessed him, than that of educating some one child in particular for what is denominated learned professions. Let agriculturists educate their children thoroughly, regardless of any such partial, unfair and unjust consideration. As agriculturists, let them educate their children for agriculturists. Let them not give bread to one and stones and serpents to the others. Let them bear in mind that education adorns and improves the cultivator of the soil as much as it does the lawyer, the doctor or the divine. It is a false notion and unworthy the citizens of a free republic, that education was necessary to the cultivator of the soil. We need not reflect that this is a free country, and that freedom can only be preserved by the pure light that is reflected by knowledge, can the cultivator of the soil hesitate a moment to put his shoulder to the wheel? If he loves his children, let him educate them. It is a duty he owes to both children and country.

To Preserve Peach Trees.—The application to the trees consists of salt and saltpetre, combined in the proportion of one part of saltpetre to eight parts of salt; one half pound of this mixture to a tree seven years old and upward, to be applied upon the surface of the ground, around and in immediate contact with the trunk of the tree, this will destroy the worm, but to more effectually preserve the tree I also sow this mixture over my orchard at the rate of two bushels to the acre. The size of the fruit is increased, and the flavor very greatly improved, the worm destroyed and the Yellows prevented.

A Cure for Warts.—A writer in the Southern Planter gives the following as a certain cure for warts: "Rub the wart two or three times a day, with the juice of the milk weed. A cure will be effected in a week or ten days."

Antidote for Corns.—Take a piece of Gum ammoniac the size of a pea and dissolve it in a tea spoonful of vinegar, and when of the proper consistence spread it on a piece of kid. If the foot is inflamed a poultice of bread and milk should be previously used, and the person will be instantly relieved.

To Keep Cider from becoming Sour.—Take a pint of pulverized charcoal and put it into a bag, then put it into a barrel of new cider, the cider will never ferment, will never contain any intoxicating quality, and is more and more palatable the longer it is kept.

We two are one, as the snake said to the grass hopper when he swallowed him. "A whif good fellow, where have you been for a week back?" "I'm not troubled with a wash back, I thank you."

"No, no, I mean where have you been so long back?" "Long back? don't call me long back, you second!" "Don't you don't get nothing friendly, you don't!" as the rat said to the cat, when she bit him in the back.

LIST OF MEMBERS ELECT. TO THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA: SENATORS. Anson—D. D. Daniel. Ashe and Surry—A. B. McMillan. Beaufort and Hyde—D. Carter. Bertie—J. R. Gillam. Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Robert Melvin. Buncombe, Henderson, &c.—N. W. Woodfin. Burke, &c.—Samuel F. Patterson. Cabarrus, &c.—Christopher Meleber. Camden and Currituck—Neil Bernard. Carteret, &c.—Jas. Howard. Caswell—Calvin Graves. Chatham—William Albright. Chowan and Gates—Whitel Stalling. Craven—Nathaniel Street. Cumberland—Dr. T. N. Cameron. Davidson—Samuel Hargrave. Duplin—James K. Hill. Edgecombe—L. D. Wilson. Franklin—Jo n E. Thomas. Greene and Lenoir—E. G. Speight. Halifax—J. R. Roper. Hatteras and Wayne—John Krum. Guilford—John A. Gilmer. Halifax—Andrew Joyner. Haywood, Macon and Cherokee—Michael Francis. Hertford, &c.—R. G. Cowper. Iredell—A. Fed, (name unknown). Johnston—J. C. Tomlinson. Jones—E. M. Perry. Lincoln—J. L. Stowe. Martin—Daniel Ward. Mecklenburg and Union—Thos. L. Hutchinson. Moore and Montgomery—A. Kelly. Nash—Dr. Drake. New Hanover—Wm S. Ashe. Northampton—John M. Moody. Onslow—Wm. Ferriss. Orange—Hugh Waddell. Pasquotank and Perquimans—Gen. Ehringhaus. Person—Hester. Pitt—B. F. Ehorn. Randolph—Alex' S. Hogan. Rockingham—E. M. G. Gledhill. Rockinghams—G. D. B. Rowan and David J. Kerr. Rutherford and Cleveland—Dr. Mills. Sampson—E C Gavin. Stokes—John F. Poindexter. Swain—George W. Thompson. Swain—Gen. M. T. Hawkins. Wayne—John Krum. Whigs 37. Democrats 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Anson—Hargrave and Richardson. Ashe—Benjamin Calloway. Beaufort—E. Stanley, Thos D. Swaw. Bertie—J. W. Bond, R. O. Britton. Bladen—McDowell. Brunswick—Henry Watters. Buncombe—J. A. Fagg, A. B. Chunn. Burke, &c.—W. F. McKesson, J. Erwin. Cabarrus—J. W. Scott, L. B. Krimminger. Caswell—E. M. Perry. Carteret—J. Pizott. Caswell—J. K. Lea, J. B. McMullen. Chatham—M. Q. Waddell, D. Hackney, and Thomas Lassiter. Cherokee—Mr. Hayes. Chowan—Robert T. Paine. Cleveland—A Democrat believed to be elected. Columbus—N. L. Williamson. Craven—Wm H. Washington, Henry T. Guion. Cumberland—G. W. Pegrum, D. Shaw. Currituck—Name unknown; [Independent]. Davidson—C. Hoger, H. Walter. Duplin—G. A. Miller. Edgecombe—Davis, Kelly. Edgecombe—Moyle, W. F. Dancy. Franklin—Collins, Martin. Gates—Gatling. Greene—Edwards. Granville—R. B. Gilliam, Bullock, and Stone. Guilford—Nathan Hunt, E. W. Ogburn, Peter Adams. Halifax—L. M. Long, M. C. Whitaker. Haywood—Ferguson. Henderson—Baxter. Hertford—Kenneth Rayner. Hyde—Credle. Iredell—Three Feds; (names unknown). Johnston—Ashley Saunders, Laureford Richardson. Jones—William Foy. Lenoir—Jesse Jackson, (Independent). Lincoln—J. H. White, F. D. Blahard, N. Wilson, John Webster. Macon—John Y. Hicks. Martin—A. H. Coffield. Mecklenburg—John W. Potts, John N. Davis, Robert Lemmonds. Moore—M. B. Person. Montgomery—Russell. Nash—Win D. Harrison. New Hanover—Edward D. Hall, Thos. Williams. Northampton—E. J. Perkin, D. A. Barnes. Onslow—Harvey Cox. Orange—Giles Mebane, C. Faucett, J. Leathers, Sidney Smith. Pasquotank—M. Charles. Perquimans—T. Skianer. Person—James Holman. Person—E. B. Blair, H. P. Harris. Rockingham—Alfred Brower, I. White. Richmond—Walter L. Steele.

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