THE JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. No subscription received for less than twelve months.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON, or they will not be attended to.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.
VOL. 3.---NO. 46. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1847. | WHOLE NO. 150.

Terms for Advertising.
PER SQUARE OF SIXTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One square	one	insertion,		$1 00
do.	do.	2	insertions,	1 25
do.	do.	3	do.	1 50
do.	do.	3	months without change,	3 00
do.	do.	6	do. do. do.	4 50
do.	do.	12	do. do. do.	8 00
do.	do.	6	do. renewed weekly,	13 00
do.	do.	12	do. do. do.	20 00

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*
☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until forbidded out, and charged for accordingly.
☞*All advertisements required to be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.*☜

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, AND HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW COURT HOUSE, STUMP SOUND, AND TOPSAIL MAIL, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

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

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. BANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[41 12m

Just Received.
75 bb's. superfine Flour,
40 " fine do
20 " cross do
300 N. C. Bacon Hams,
300 " " Sides,
300 " Shoulders.
For sale into store or at retail, for cash, by
June 25.] McKELLAR & McRAE.

For Sale.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.
ALSO, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.
Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities. WM. D. COWAN.
June 25, 1847. 41-tf

Wanted.
A GOOD TAILOR, at Jacksonville, Onslow county. One of steady habits would receive the patronage of MANY CITIZENS.
Jacksonville, June 19th, 1847. 41-2m

LIME.
A CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 869 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Contractors and Builders.
July 9, 1847.—[43-tf

BUTTER AND CHEESE.
FAMILIES and Masters of Vessels can always depend on getting good fresh Goshen BUTTER and CHEESE, at
[July 9] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

COMMERCIAL BANK
Of Wilmington.
IT having been decided by the Board of Directors of this Bank to commence opperations on Monday the 9th day of August next, notice is hereby given that the books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be finally closed on Monday the 2d day of August, at 12 o'clock M.
O. G. PARSLEY, President.
July 2d, 1847 42-6t

A CARD.
DRESS-MAKING.
MRS. C. M. PRICE would respectfully return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country for the liberal patronage which they have hitherto bestowed upon her. She would beg to inform them that she still continues the DRESS-MAKING BUSINESS, and solicits a continuance of the custom which she has heretofore received. She would refer those who wish articles of DRESS made up, to her old customers. For the durability and neatness of her work, she is perfectly willing to abide by their judgment.
Residence over the "Journal" office; entrance 2d door, corner building, Princess Street, opposite the Bank of the State.
Wilmington, N. C., July 9th, 1847.—[43tf

SCOTCH SNUFF.
30 BBLS. superior Scotch Snuff, just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
July 23 1847—[45 tf

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FRESH SUPPLIES.
CIDER VINEGAR by the barrel; Brandy Cherries, very fine; Fresh Lobsters; Sardines; Salmon; Mackerel; Smoked Tongues; English Mustard and Canton Ginger; Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar, at
[July 9] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

DR. DANIEL DuPRE,
RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity. He may be found at his Office, in LONDON'S BUILDING, on *Front Street*, south of *Market*. [July 2—42-3m]

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.
THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.
We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

PANAMA, LEGHORN AND PALM LEAF HATS.
JUST RECEIVED, a splended assortment, for sale at wholesale and retail very cheap.—County Merchant's are invited to examine our stock, which we will sell at New York prices.
MYERS & BARNUM,
Market Street.
March 12, 1847.

Negroes Wanted.
I WISH to purchase a large number of NEGROES of both sexes, from the age of 14 to 30, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. As I intend making a long stay in Wilmington for that purpose, persons from the country would find it to their advantage to bring such slave property to town, as they have to dispose of.
Also wanted, some good Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Coopers, and Bricklayers.
Apply to me, at the Carolina Hotel.
ANSLEY DAVIS, of Petersburg, Va.
Wilmington, May 7, 1847. 34-tf

SULPHATE OF QUININE.—125 oz. Sulphate Quinine, and a full assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, &c. &c., just received at the old stand Drug Store.
The Subscriber flatters himself that he can sell on better terms than any other establishment in the place; it will certainly be to the interest of Physicians and country Merchants to inquire his reduced prices before purchasing. Having engaged a competent Druggist at the North to assist him in the business, Physicians may depend on the utmost accuracy in filling their orders, and every article will be warranted genuine. Medicines supplied at any hour of the night, and Physician's prescriptions accurately compounded.
Wilmington, May 14, 1847. WM. SHAW

To the Public.
I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.
☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

FEMALE INSTITUTE,
BEAUFORT, N. C.
THIS INSTITUTION will be opened on the first Monday in July next, under the superintendance of a gentleman eminently qualified to impart instruction, and to direct the studies of his pupils. He will be assisted by Ladies of the highest attainments, as Teachers. The French department will be in charge of a gentleman—a native of France—who has much celebrity as a teacher of that language. No pains nor expense will be spared to make this Institute a permanent and a superior school for the *Eastern portion* of North Carolina, in which students can receive a liberal and accomplished education.
Beaufort is a pleasant village, of some 1500 inhabitants, situated in full view of the Ocean, and much resorted to in the sickly season for health.
Tuition in the Scientific, Musical, French and Ornamental departments, with boarding, &c., will be on the most reasonable terms.
For further particulars inquire of J. F. JONES, I. RAMSEY, JAMES RUMLEY, or WM. S. LANGDON.
P. S.—Beaufort is 80 miles from Wilmington.
April 30, 1847—[33-1y

NEW GOODS.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of every style and quality, suited to a complete Merchant Tailoring Establishment, to wit:
Superfine French Cloths and Cassimeres, of every shade and color; Vestings, in variety; French twilled d'Ete; silk Alpacas; light fancy Cassimeres, all of the latest style and best quality, which will be made up to order at the shortest notice.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A large and complete assortment of Ready-made clothing, just opened and for sale, very cheap for cash.
Also, the OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT is very complete, with the most choice assortment of *Fancy Goods.* Superior L. B. C. Shirts, of every variety and quality; silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior fancy Cravats; Stocks; Collars; Bosoms; Umbrellas; all worthy the attention of those in want of them.
Customers in the habit of paying cash will find it to their interest to make it known, as in future I am determined to make it the interest of all who deal with me, to pay cash. Short credit will be given to punctual customers, and to none others.
Those who have not settled their accounts to the first of January, will save cost by immediately doing so. H. S. KELLY.
Wilmington, May 14, 1847.

WINES AND BRANDIES—Madeira, Port, Claret, Scupernong, Malaga and Sherry, at
[J4] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

NEW DRUG STORE.
SHAW & GARDNER,
Druggists & Apothecaries,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.,

HAVING located in Clinton, would respectfully inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which they will sell low for cash. They would respectfully request Physicians to call and examine their stock. All orders or prescriptions executed with accuracy and promptness.
July 9, 1847—[43-6m

$35 Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, two negro men—JOHN and LONDON. John is a low, thick built fellow, black skin, about 30 years of age. London is a very likely boy, black skin, stutters a little, is about 20 years old.
I have reason to believe that they are in town once or twice every week.
Twenty dollars will be paid for John and $15 for London, to any person who will deliver them to me, or confine them in New-Hanover Jail.
Shaw Fields, } H. W. BURGWIN.
Brunswick co., July 16. } [44-4tuoo]

MERCHANT TAILORING.
THE SUBSCRIBER has received his supply of Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of the following:
Black French Cloths; Fancy colored do.; black Doeskin Cassimeres; fancy French do.; black and white embroidered Vest Shapes; fancy colored Vestings, black and colored; Cashmeretts; Drap d'Ete; Queen's Cloth; white and fancy colored Linen Drills; checked Ginghams; Gambroons, &c.
Also; an excellent assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, among which are superfine black dress and frock Coats; fancy colored do.; black Cassimere Pants; fancy do. do.; black Satin Vests, plain and figured; fancy colored do. do.; white and colored Marseilles; Tweed and cotton Sack Coats.
He would solicit the attention of the public to his assortment of Goods in the
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING LINE,
Manufactured expressly for the Spring and Summer season, among which are: STOCKS, silk, satin, bombazine, all styles and qualities; *Opera Ties*, plain and fancy, light and dark colors; *Cravats and Scarfs*, latest styles, a full assortment; *Suspenders*, silk and india rubber, with linen, to wash, an entirely new article; *Shirts, Bosoms & Collars*, of every style and quality; *Under Shirts and Drawers*, silk, cotton, woollen, lisle, thread, Merino, &c. &c.; *Gloves*, black, white and colored, kid, silk, cotton, lisle, thread, of the best manufacture; *Hosiery*, silk, cotton, linen and merino; *Handkerchiefs*, plain and twilled, India, sinchew, pongee, plain and fancy linen cambric; *Umbrellas*, silk, gingham and cotton. All of which will be sold unusually cheap. CHAS. BARR.
N. B.—All sales of Ready-made clothing will be considered as cash; the usual credit will be given to custom work. C. B.
May 14th, 1847.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, of Jones County, N. Carolina, negro man MORRIS, tolerably stout built, black, about 5½ ft. high, quick speech when spokon to. He is doubtless lurking about Panther Swamp, and on Lime Stone, in Duplin County, as he is well acquainted on Lime Stone, and has a wife on Panther Swamp, belonging to Doct. Graham, of Kenansville.
The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him.
An additional reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of having harbored him.
WILLIAM P. WARD,
Near Trenton, Jones County.
May 14, 1847.—[35-tf

Notice to Dealers in
TURPENTINE & TAR.
WILMINGTON June 1, 1847.
THE undersigned, purchasers and dealers in Naval Stores in this place, with a view to adopt some general regulations which seem to them to be founded in justice, and more in accordance with the customs of other markets, have agreed to establish for their future government, the following
REGULATIONS.
That as no good reason is apparent to them for changing the size and weight of barrels of Turpentine, and it would perhaps be productive of inconvenience to the makers, it will be purchased as heretofore, the gross weight of the barrel to be 320 lbs., or 260 lbs. net; the turpentine to be delivered on the yard for inspection at the expense of the seller; and as there has been in many cases, an unjust inequality, in fixing upon the amount of Extra, and whereas the law prescribes what the order of turpentine shall be, when exposed for sale, without proscribing any remedy in case it is not in said order, we therefore agree that hereafter a deduction shall be made under the denomination of extra cooperage as follows; For scuttling, packing, &c., one cent per barrel, for the first two hoops that may be lacking short of twelve as prescribed by law, one cent each, and for each hoop less than ten that may be short, two cents each, also what other labor may be necessary to put it in the order the law prescribes to be adjudged by the Inspectors, together with the usual dedutions for unmurchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack. Purchases made at the Rail Road Depot will be subject to a deduction of two cents per bbl. drayage, thereby placing the sellers per Rail Road on a footing with those by water. These regulations to apply to Tar, only so far as regards expense of rolling, draying and inspection. The custom adopted in reference to the condition of the barrels it is supposed must be free from all objection, as turpentine put up in perfect order will only be subject to a deduction of one cent per bbl. instead of the former rates of extra.
We also agree that in future we shall refuse to compromise for fraudulent mixture as heretofore, that we deem chips, straw, billets of wood, limbs, dirt, &c., as a fraudulent mixture, and that we shall abide by the strict letter of the law in all such cases. And whereas it appears that the Inspectors do not consider themselves authorized to make bills otherwise than as prescribed by law, that we will in all cases, purchase by the bbl. of 320 lbs. and allow the Inspector to make his bill as the law directs 280 lbs. but that there shall be deducted from the bill one eighth of the amount.

W. O. JEFFREYS,	A. H. VAN BOKELIN
JOHN McRAE,	H. NUTT,
A. MARTIN,	B. FLANNER,
W. LATIMER,	W. J. LOVE, Jr.
JEWETT & CO.,	R. C. HALLETT,
BARRY & BRYANT,	B. HALLETT,
JNO. CHRISTIAN,	R. G. RANKIN,
HALL & ARMSTRONG,	C. D. ELLIS. 39-tf

Wilmington Hotel.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Public that he will be ready to receive Boarders, at the WILMINGTON HOTEL, formerly kept by Thomas F. King & Co., as the Planter's Hotel, the 25th of this month. He begs leave to inform those who may feel disposed to call upon him, that no pains will be spared by him or his Lady, to make it a comfortable house for either monthly, weekly, or daily boarders, as his whole attention will be paid to the house. The table will be furnished with the best the market affords. SAMUEL J. PERRY,
Wilmington Hotel, near the R. Road Depot,
May 14, 1847.—[12m] [Main Street.

CHARLES GRAY,
SUCCESSOR TO
CHARLES BLAKESLEE.
HAVING purchased the stock of C. BLAKESLEE, the subscriber will continue the sale and manufacture of
BOOTS & SHOES,
and keep constantly on hand every variety of articles in his line.
All orders for work promptly and punctually attended to. BOOTS made in the latest fashion and finest style.
BOOTS and SHOES neatly repaired.
June 4, 1847—y. CHAS. GRAY.

SUGAR—A fresh supply of Crushed, Powdered, Loaf, and St. Croix Sugars, at
[J4] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

NEW GOSHEN BUTTER—Families can be supplied with fresh Butter every week, at
[J4] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

HAY—50 bales, for sale at
[J4] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SWEET OIL, English Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., for sale low at the old stand Drug Store. W. SHAW.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.
THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of
SPRING GOODS,

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	Mens' Palm Leaf Hats;
Summer do	Boys' do do
Drab de Ete;	Musquito Nettings;
Plaid Drills;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
Slate Linens;	8-4 brown damask do
Linen Checks,	8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Persian Stripes;	Black and brown Shirting and Sheeting;
Striped Victoria Cord;	30, 32, and 34 Scotch Ginghams;
London Drill;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;
Oregon Cord;	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.
Bl'k Satin Cravats;	
Bl'k Satin cut Velvet & Marseilles Vesting;	
Irish Linens & Lawns;	
Cravats and Scarfs;	
Umbrellas;	

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black Silk;	Swiss Mull and Book Muslin;
Colored, plain, & striped Silk;	Plaid & striped do
Bombazine, large supply;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Fancy summer prints;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves;
Lawn Ginghams;	do do silk do
Eartston do	Grodnap Parasols;
Balzarine;	Fringed do
Colored Lawns;	Ginghams do
French Robes;	French Fans;
Large silk Shawls;	German silver Thimbles;
Borage Shawls;	Plated do do
do Scarfs;	Blue steel do
Ladies Silk Cravats;	Bl'k, white, brown and col'd Cotton Hose,
Col'd Florrene;	Misses' do do
Organde Muslin;	Mens' ½ do do
Muslin Shirts;	Corset Laces;
Black Silk Fringe;	Lace & Edgings, assort'd;
Col'd do do	Black & white English silk Hose;
Silk Buttons, for Ladies dresses;	do raw do
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	
Linen Cambric Hdkfs;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices* for cash.
We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., March 19, 1847—3-y

FOR SALE.
100 SUPERIOR Hams, and 5 barrels Lard, by
June 25] HOWARD & PEDEN.

WHISKEY.—23 barrels rectified Whiskey. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

FRESH BEEF,
PORK AND LAMB,
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of
BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.
☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of
FRESH MEATS,
of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.
Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.
DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.
Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

TO THE PUBLIC:
Summer Arrangement.
WE will deliver ICE from the Ice House, in future every morning (except Sunday) from sun rise till breakfast bell. It will also be retailed from
Shaw's Drug Store at all hours of the day.
We will open every Saturday afternoon for two hours before sunset to supply our customers for the Sabbath.
In cases of sickness during the summer,
ICE
can be had on Sundays or at any hour of the night by calling on W. Shaw, at his house nearly opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Thankful for past favors, we beg to assure the public we will use our best endeavorse to accommodate and keep a good supply on hand.
SHAW & REPITON.
April 16th, 1847 31-tf

$20 Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man
CAROLINER.
Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the ime the subscriber bought him.
The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
CHAS. H. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

$25 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 6th inst., a negro fellow by the name of PRINCE. Prince is a dark negro, has a downward look, is about 5 feet high, 19 years old, and very bow legged. I will give $25 to any one who will deliver him to me at my plantation on the Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington; or $20 if he is lodged in New Hanover jail. GEO. W. POLLOCK.
New-Hanover county, April 16, 1847. 31-tf

ROUGH AND READY HATS, at
MYERS & BARNUM'S.

COW PEAS.—750 bushels daily expected per schr. Charles Hopkins, from Windsor, N. C., for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
June 11.

THE JOURNAL.

From the Newbern Republican.

CIRCULAR:

To the Voters of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the counties of Wayne, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Cartaret, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, Tyrrel.

Fellow-citizens: At a Convention held at Newbern, on the 9th of June last, in which seven Counties of the District were represented, I had the honor to be designated as the candidate of the Democratic party, to represent you in the next Congress of the United States.

Having been confined at home in attendance at the sick-bed of a dear relative, much of the time since the Convention was held, I have not had it in my power to visit so much of the District as I would gladly have done; therefore I take this method to communicate to you the views I entertain on the interesting political subjects now before you, and which may be the subjects of action in our future National Legislature.

In accepting the nomination so honorably tendered me by the Convention, I was not unaware of the great responsibility assumed. I have, so far, passed my life as a private farmer, viewing with deep interest the great national events of the day, as they became history before my eyes; but without a wish or aspiration for office, or to become a partizan leader. I may truly say that I have viewed without prejudice the political movements and management of the great parties, whose opinions have divided our country, and that every vote I ever gave has been given under a conscientious conviction of right.

While I feel a diffidence in my ability to sustain the principles I profess with eloquence and power, I feel confident I can make myself understood by the great body of the voters of the District, who are, like myself, plain men, patriotic and honest, and do not value a public servant, the more, because he possesses that kind of logic and eloquence that enables him to make the worse appear the better side. I have talents enough to tell the truth, and, from me, you shall have nothing but the truth

The first subject, on which I propose to give you my views, concerns the Treasury of the United States.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

You readily bring to mind the difficulties prophesied by the whig leaders, in Congress and out, on this subject,—so very prolific of debate and abuse. A few words plainly and truthfully spoken, will comprise the whole history of what has been held up as such a monster by whig orators. It is unnecessary to go over the old question of the U. States Bank as a fiscal agent; all, or nearly all are now, as far as I know, agreed to consider that an *obsolete idea*. Nor will I go into the particular history of the Pet Bank system; because it is well known, after a trial, it was found to embarrass the country. You all know that in 1837, simultaneously, every bank from Maine to Louisiana stopped payment; and that, with a plenty of *public* money in what was then called the Treasury, viz: the vaults of the banks, our goverment was left without a dollar, or the possibility of drawing a dollar for the current expenses.—Would you, fellow-citizens, be willing to see your government in such a predicament again? I would not, nor will any of you, on cool dispasstionate reflection. Still, because the separation of the public funds from the power of the banks had been a measure of Mr. Van Buren's, the first act of the whig Congress which came into power in 1841, was to repeal the law of separation and leave the money, *no where;* yes, no where. They quarrelled with John Tyler, the President of their own choice, about fiscal agents, and such kind of schemes, until both the whigs and their accidental President, as they were pleased to call him, became tired and Congress adjourned, leaving the treasury, as was witily said by a whig member of Congress, in John Tyler's *breeches pocket*. At any rate, it was left solely and wholly at the control of the President, subject only to his own individual disposal. John Tyler happened to be more honest than the whig leaders gave him credit for, and I do not know that any loss occurred, while left by the whig Congress *without the protection* of the law. When James K. Polk came into office, in his first message to Congress in Dec. 1845, he says, the money of the Treasury is deposited in the State Banks, but without adequate provision made by law to secure it against casualties, defalcations, suspensions, &c., and he recommended "that a constitutional treasury be created for the safe keeping of the public money." The details of the law provide for a treasury, such as was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, and no other. Fellow-citizens, *read the law* cooly and calmly, and decide whether it is not a *constitutional treasury*, and the only one consistent with the constitution. You may have been told the money has been stolen by the officers, or that fraud has been committed by the treasurers. It is false; not a dollar has been lost to the government. You may have been told, that it increases government patronage; it is not so; it diminishes government patronage in proportion to the difference between twenty government officers, and the thousand of officers, stockholders and dependants of the banks, who might be the recipients of government favor. Fellow-citizens, have you, without party prejudice, examined the subject? If you have, or if you will, I think you will say with me, it is the only constitutional manner in which the public moneys can be kept, and the safest and best; and that the whig leaders have attempted to deceive in representing it as such a monster, and that their outcry is all humbug.

THE TARIFF.

It is necessary to be so concise in writing a circular short enough to be read by all, (and I wish every voter to know my opinions,) that I will merely state my own views on the subject of the Tariff, with out stopping to answer objections.

The Tariff of 1846, although, perhaps, not perfect, is as near a fair and equal tax as could be obtained in our wide-spread country; our interests are so diversified, it would probably be impossible to lay a tax unobjectable to all. I believe all Republicans agree in paying such tax as is necessary for the support of Government, and that tax should be raised by duties on imports. Now fellow-citizens, I cannot look upon the law which lays these duties, as anything but a law for raising so much revenue as the government requires for its economical expenses. If, in laying such duties, you lay such a tax on one article as prevents its importation, of course you lose the amount of revenue it would pay, if imported; and you enable the manufacturer to make the article here and fix his own price for it, as he can have no foreign competition. Here there is a double injury to the country: first, the loss to the revenue, and, secondly, you, the consumers, are shaved in the price. Such was the Tariff law, passed by the Whig Congress of 1842. Articles were taxed so high as entirely to preclude importation in some instances; in other instances, so as to prevent you, the farmers, receiving them at a fair value, and while *every article* used by the farmer (except two, which I will name by and by) paid a tax, *millions of dollars* in value, of articles for the use of Northern Manufacturers, came *free of duty.*—Was this fair? Was it just?

In the first place, all the articles which the farmers use paid a tax, a high tax, for the benefit of the manufacturer, while all or nearly all the articles used by him, came in *free of duty.* And this tariff the whig leaders call *protective.* "Protection!" Strange term to designate injustice; for every dollar so protected out of your pockets into those of the manufacturer, is, to say the least, gross injustice; to you and your children, who have equal claims under the constitution with all your fellow-citizens. The tariff of '42, or whig tariff, was made expressly and avowedly with the view to this protection; so gross are many of its provisions that its friends dare not come out openly and tell the people that such articles as you require for your daily use, pay taxes according to value, but they cloak some of the most egregious frauds under *Lawyer's Latin*, called the *minimum* principal.—Thus a piece of common cotton cloth, or common calico, is not taxed according to its cost or value, but is held to cost and be valued at 3 or 4 times its actual cost, and the tax is laid on this *assumed* value, a vile cloak to render less apparent the fraud perpetrated many of these goods, actually costing 5, 6 or 7 cents a yard, are made to pay on the assumed value of 20 cts. a yard. Articles of luxury, and such as are only in the reach of the wealthy, are thus allowed to be brought into the country, under a duty less than that paid by the articles in common use by the farmer and labouring classes.

By the tariff of '46, this odious principle has been destroyed, and all articles now pay in proportion to their *actual value.* All the articles of prime necessity to farmers and mechanics are introduced under much lower rates than by the tariff of '42, still Mr. Donnell opposes the tariff of 1846.

By the tariff of '46, the list of free articles for the *special* benefit of the manufacturer, is reduced four-fifths; and although the duty is small on many of the articles, they pay something towards the support of the government. Under the tariff of '42, for which the Whigs contend, the article of salt was made to pay in effect about 12 cents per bushel; under the tariff of '46, salt is taxed according to value, and pays less than 3 cents per bushel. The articles of tea and coffee are free of duty under both tariffs, that of '46 as well as that of '42. These are the two articles before alluded to, as the only ones the tariff of '42 left free, which are used by the farmer. I speak of them now because I have been misrepresented on this subject.

Mr. Donnell argues that the tariff of '46 is too low, and will not yield sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the Government, and pay the debt which has been created by the Mexican War. I am of opinion that the tariff of '46 will prove fully sufficient, and am not willing to increase the taxes one cent, unless time proves me in error, of which I am happy to say, there is now no prospect. But if, as I have said again and again, it becomes necessary to *raise more revenue*, the articles of Tea and Coffee are fair objects of Taxation.

A small tax on them would yield $2,000,000 of revenue, and it would be as equitable, perhaps more equitable, than any tax that could be laid, inasmuch as these articles are in general use, North and South, East and West—every section using them. Should our country's necessities call for increased duties, I say as I have said before, that I would vote a small tax on tea and coffee, as a war tax, to cease with the war; for the reason, that I thought them fair objects of taxation. No complaint is made on the salt tax, an article absolutely necessary to life, both of man and beast; and yet it is well known that you, the farmers of North Carolina, pay more of this tax than the State of New York, and one-half of the New England States; and by restoring the Whig tariff of 1842, you would pay at least four times as much tax on salt as you now pay.

THE WAR.

Mr. Donnell charges Mr. Polk with making the war, &c. &c.; placing, as I contend, our country in the wrong and Mexico in the right. I cannot subscribe to such a doctrine. To say nothing of the causes of the war, which existed previous to May, 1846, I am willing to take the ground that the Administration did right in every position then taken. If we allow that the march from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande was, as the Whigs alledge, the cause of the war, still I say it was the right, it was the duty of Mr. Polk, as President, to defend every inch of our soil;—and the soil of the left bank of the Rio Grande is as much the soil of the United States as the Island of Orleans. It was known, that by order of Paredes, the Mexican President, a large army had collected on the right bank of the Rio Grande, with the avowed intention of invading Texas, then a State of this Union;—and the commander of our forces in that neighborhood had recommended, as the best plan to repel them, a position on the left bank of that river. It was the only position our army could take, consistent with the safety of the National honor. If it precipitated the war, the fault was not Mr. Polk's, nor Gen. Taylor's, but the fault of that Constitution that compelled Mr. Polk, as President, to protect our soil from foreign invasion. In Gen. Taylor he had a good adviser, and a ready, capable and willing executive officer. The war, already determined on by Mexico, was met in the way such things should ever be met by Americans. An Irishman once said, the best way to avoid danger is to meet it full in the face. So Mr. Polk thought, and so Gen. Taylor acted.

But it has been said the left bank of the Rio Grande is not American soil, that it does not belong to the United States. This is altogether an after-thought. The Mexican Generals and government did not, either then, before, or since, think so; for they had acknowledged it as part of Texas. If the Neuces was the boundary, why did Gen. Woll, the Mexican General, when commanding that department, order all Mexican citizens and soldiers to the other side of the Rio Grande? If the Mexicans thought the Nueces was the boundary, why have they in all their demands and proclamations, which from time to time are fulminated against the United States, never declared it? They all say, that as a condition on which they will treat for peace, the American army must be withdrawn from their soil to the left bank of the Rio Grande; never has the Nueces been named, except by their *friends* in the United States. If Gen. Taylor was on Mexican ground in May, '46, why did not the whig Senators, when voting freely for men and money to be sent him, all vote for the resolution offered by Mr. Crittenden to restrain him from an *invasion* of Mexico. They knew he was defending our own soil, and it had not then occurred to them that *capital* might be made by repudiating our national honor, and declaring the army, they appeared so anxious to succor, to be already invading Mexico. But says Mr. Donnell, "How will you pay the expenses of the war and obtain indemnity for Mexican spoliations?" I answer fearlessly, we will hold the ports of Mexico now in our possession, and yielding a large revenue under the judicious tariff adopted by our President, and the territory now in the possession, until the whole be paid; and I say I can prove the security is ample. I will not say like Mr. Donnell, "I'll tax the people higher to pay it, lay new taxes, and impose a new tariff." I do not believe one cent increased revenue will be required. The amount of imposts now is far greater than the amount for preceding years, and a prospect of steady increase. In two ports only in Mexico, already over half a million is known to have been received, and we have the actual possession of the whole of New Mexico and California. It has been asserted that the Mexican government has no national territory, no public land. The assertion is groundless. The coast of California, for a distance of about 1200 miles, is entirely public land, with the exception of some half dozen small settlements; the whole country is unsettled and almost uninhabited, with only a population of Indians and roving tribes of less than 50,000 souls. The same may be said of New Mexico.

The increased value to our immense commerce in the Pacific ocean, would be hundreds of thousands of dollars, could our sailors have those fine ports for their rest and repairs; and nothing could be better as an act of retributive justice. In these very ports, many of the robberies, piracies, and