WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, August 7, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Harboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

☞That Millard Fillmore is a Wilmot Proviso man—and if not a declared out-and-out abolitionist, at least a man with all the affinities and sympathies of an abolitionist—we presume no reasonable doubt can now rest upon the mind of any one, of his anti-slavery-abolition notions, principles and tendencies We have the most ample proof, and shall take pains to spread it before our readers in coming numbers of this paper. This week we present the following article, taken from the Vicksburg Sentinel:

"*A little more Grape" for Millard Fillmore.—Another of his abolition votes.*—Soon after the adoption of the Atherton resolutions in the House of Representatives on the 11th and 12th Dec., 1838, against which we have showed that Mr. Fillmore voted in every stage, Mr. Slade, the notorious abolitionist of that time, offered a preamble and resolution expressing the sense of the abolitionists at their passage. The whigs—or a few of the most unscrupulous of them—are pretending that Fillmore voted against these resolutions of Atherton, on the same grounds for which Messrs. Wise and Waddy Thompson of the South opposed them! This these men knew to be utterly false; but by way of completely heading their attempts to dodge, let us see how Mr. Fillmore voted on the counter abolition resolutions of Slade. These were as follows:

Whereas there exists, and is carried on between the ports in the District of Columbia and other ports of the United States, and under the sanction of the laws thereof, a trade in human beings, whereby thousands of them are annually sold and transported from said District to distant parts of the country, in vessels belonging to citizens of the U. S; and whereas such trade involves an outrageous violation of human rights, is a disgrace to the country by whose laws it is sanctioned, and calls for the immediate interposition of legislative authority for its suppression:

Therefore, to the end that all obstacles to the consideration of this subject may be removed, and a remedy for the evil speedily provided—

Resolved, That so much of the fifth of the resolutions on the subject of slavery, passed by this House on the 11th and 12th of the present month, as relates to "the removal of slaves from State to State," and prohibits the action or this House on "every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper, touching" the same, be, and hereby is, rescinded.

Niles' Register, vol. 55, p. 256.

Here, it will be observed, that like several of the Atherton resolutions, the question of the right of petition was not touched, but the object boldly avowed by the abolitionist, Slade, was to put an end to all obstacles to the consideration of the subject, so that the legislative authority of Congress might be invoked for the suppression of this outrageous violation of human rights, as it is called, the rights of slaveholders to buy or sell, or to have their negroes transported in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States.

For this infamous preamble and resolution, 55 persons voted, and among them we find the abolition phalanx of John Quincy Adams, William B. Calhoun, Tom Corwin, FILLMORE, GIDDINGS, Saltonstall and Slade. [*See Niles' Reg. v. 55 p. 256.*

After this testimony, will any Southern whig have the face to deny that so far as voting and acting are concerned, Mr. Millard Fillmore is an abolitionist. If this proof does not show him to be one, his joining his fellow-voter, Giddings, in kidnapping negroes, would not.

Can the South vote for Fillmore?—This is a question of vast importance to every Southern whig and every Southern democrat. We confess, frankly, that we are *afraid to trust* Millard Fillmore. That he is a *Wilmot Proviso* man we have no ground upon which to rest the slightest doubt, and, therefore, as a Southern man, we cannot favor, in the remotest degree, his elevation to the Vice Presidency.

In a debate in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, made the following remarks:

"It seemed to him that no man could deny that Millard Fillmore was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. He would ask any gentleman, to whom Mr. Fillmore was known, to come forward and deny this fact. He challenged any *Northern* man to deny this." After a pause, *and all remaining silent*, Mr Stanton asked, "if any *Southern* man would deny it?"

Now, although Millard Fillmore is the candidate of *Southern whigs* for the Vice Presidency of the United States, and although, if elected, as the President of the Senate he may have the *casting* vote upon this very question so full of mischief to the *South, not a single man*, either from the North or the South, would rise up in his seat in the House of Representatives and *deny that Mr. Fillmore was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. No* one answered the important question propounded by Mr. Stanton, and the *only* conclusion we can draw from the silence of his friends is that he *is* a Wilmot Proviso man, and *they are afraid to let the South know it.*

Petersburg Republican.

The principles of the Taylor Party.—The following, from the Sandusky Mirror, is the platform of the Taylor Whigs and Taylor Democrats, as laid down in the Philadelphia Convention. When a Taylor man is asked the following questions, his answer must be as given below:

Q.—Are you for free soil and free labor?
A.—Only 280 slaves.
Q.—Are you in favor of a U. S. Bank?
A.—Gen. Taylor never surrenders!
Q.—Do you go for the tariff of 1842?
A.—Palo Alto!
Q.—Do you support the distribution scheme?
A.—Resaca de la Palma!
Q.—Do you go for the support of the government in the war with Mexico?
A.—Monterey!
Q.—Do you go for any more new territory?
A.—Buena Vista?
Q.—Will you vote for a slaveholder?
A.—Bloodhounds!
Q.—Well, what are your principles?
A.—A little more grape!
Q.—Do you expect to hoodwink the people thus?
A.—Give 'em Jessie!
Q.—Do you expect to get the votes of the old tried Whigs, who have for years contended for principles?
A.—Old Whitey!

General Taylor Convicted of Slandering and Abusing the Northern Volunteers.

At a Democratic Mass Meeting held at Chili, Ohio, on the 1st instant, the proceedings of which we find in the Coshocton Democrat, a large number of the Coshocton Volunteers were present, and all, to a man, declared that they heard Gen. Taylor slander and abuse the Ohio Volunteers by calling them a "G—d D—d set of *thieves* and *cowards;* that they only came there to *steal*, and that such men would *run*, rather than fight, at the first sight of the enemy!"

We also found published in the same paper the following affidavit and certificates, which irrevocably fasten the charge upon Gen. Taylor, of having thus maliciously and blasphemously slandered, abused, and denounced, the Ohio Volunteers, and all for no other offence than that a boy had *killed a chicken*:—

READ! READ! READ!

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Coshocton Co., SS. }

Personally came before me, the undersigned, an acting Justice of the Peace in said county, William Jons and Jacob S. Hunt, and made Solemn Oath that they belonged to the 3d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and were present in the town of Marin, in Mexico, and heard Gen. Taylor swear in the most blasphemous manner that all the Volunteers were a G—d d—d set of thieves, and that such men would run, rather than fight, at the first sight of the enemy, for no other cause than that a boy had killed a chicken at a deserted ranch or cabin in said Town.

JACOB S. HUNT,
WILLIAM JONS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1848.
GEO. F. CASSINGHAM, J. P.

I hereby certify that I fully concur with Messrs. Hunt and Jons in the affidavits they have made in relation to the blasphemous and slanderous words used by Gen Taylor towards the Volunteers at Marin, in Mexico.
F. W. O'HARA.

Witness—JAMES DICKSON,
G. F. CASSINGHAM.
Coshocton, O, July 3, 1848.

COSHOCTON, O., July 3, 1848.

The undersigned, members of Company "B," 3d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, who served under the command of Maj. Gen. Taylor in Mexico, having learned that it has been disputed within the last few days in Coshocton, that Gen. Taylor ever called the 2d Ohio Regiment a set of G—d d—d thieves and robbers, and that they only came there to rob and plunder and not to fight, hereby certify that the above statement, by one of our number, is a true history of the facts as they occurred to us at the time. And it having been denied that such a statement was ever made public by any of the volunteers until after the nomination of General Taylor for the Presidency—say that those on guard that day published the fact immediately—that it became a universal talk among the volunteers—that it was universally credited—and that it created universal dissatisfaction. And further say that, without exception or reserve, the above facts were publicly talked of by us after our return.

Charles Conley,	R. Banks, 2d Lt.,
B. F. Sells,	Samuel Burns, Jr.,
Jos. Sawyer,	S. B. Crowley, 1st Lt.
James Dickson,	J. S. Hoover,
R. J. Harrison,	R. W. Burt,
Samuel Alexander,	Edward More,
J. H. Williams,	Van O. Cresap,
Edward Johnson,	Moses Aunspaugh,
J. D. Workman, 2d Lt.	J. B. Crowley,
Elisha Morrow,	Henry Smith

Freemen of Ohio! will you not indignantly rebuke the man who thus vulgarly and blasphemously heaped abuse upon our brave volunteers in Mexico? Duty, patriotism, the honor of your noble State, all call loudly upon you to place your seal of condemnation upon General Taylor.

Cambridge (Ohio) Jeffersonian.

From the Petersburg (Va.,) Republican
PETERSBURG, July 29th, 1848.

To the remarks of the Editor of the "Intelligencer," that the correction made by me of the article copied into that paper, denying certain statements circulated against General Taylor, that it looked more like "a slander preferred than the truth vindicated"—I am forced to reply

Never having engaged in a newspaper warfare, entertaining, as I do, a perfect abhorrence for such a contest, more particularly, one in any way connected with politics, in which I have ever avoided all participation, never having even as much as voted, though I have been entitled to that privilege, for the last seven years.

General Taylor (as stated in this article,) might have denied having said "that the officers of the North Carolina Regiment should have been shot and the regiment sent home in disgrace" with propriety, as this was not the language used, but I cannot believe that Gen Taylor would deny the fact of having said, that "the officers of the North Carolina Regiment ought to have been dishonorably discharged and the soldiers shot," were he reminded of the time, place and circumstance of its occurrence. As to the denial of Cols. Bragg and Bliss, they are not worth one iota, neither being present at this interview—there being but one other person present, and whose certificate I desired to get before publishing all the facts under my own and this other witnesses' proper signature.

Considering myself to have been wronged, as also the officers of our Regiment, by the commanding officer, I appealed to Gen. Taylor, demanding a court of investigation or a court martial, to which I was entitled by either civil or military law, and it was in reply to this demand that Gen'l Taylor used this language, which I am willing to qualify to on oath at any time or place; yet I most emphatically deny having made the charge, and had my wishes been consulted, it never would have been made public. On my return from this interview with Gen. Taylor, several officers of the regiment considering themselves as deeply interested, made particular enquiries as to the success of this interview, whereupon I gave them a full statement of what passed, never once dreaming that any thing farther would grow out of it—and though published without my consent or knowledge, I could not honorably have acted otherwise than I have done in giving the proper version.

This article in a very improper and insinuating manner, asks whether or not this information was derived from an officer of the No. Carolina Regiment who had been "dishonorably discharged" from the army!

This information was delivered from the officer whom Gen. Wool, by orders No 404, attempted to discharge without a trial or any previous notification that any charges had been preferred against him—who was ordered from a sick couch after nightfall to quit the camp, (the night being rainy and dark) and the country around, at the time, was considered very unsafe, being infested by large guerilla parties. Neither the indisposition, or the life of this officer, were at all regarded. He was thus driven from camp unprotected and exposed, through mere suspicion, and those suspicions have since been proven to be without the shadow of foundation (see proceedings of the court of investigation which will shortly be published, in which the entire testimony, in the case of this officer, proves that he was not a participator in the disturbance and that he knew nothing of it till after its occurrence, and though sick and not on duty, he exerted himself in maintaining order in his company.) According to our laws, the vilest of the vile are entitled to a trial, and even the midnight assassin is adjudged innocent, by the law, till proven guilty. In the case of this officer, he was condemned and the sentence pronounced, without a hearing in his behalf. The first intimation of the existence of the charges was the order notifying him of his discharge, accompanied with another order to leave camp immediately. Submitting the case to the Secretary of War, the order of discharge was made null and void on the ground of illegality—(discharging an officer without a trial.)

Gen. Wool since in a conversation with this officer, thus expressed himself—that, "it afforded him great pleasure to be able to say, and but justice to this officer, that his conduct had been misrepresented to him, and that he had acted according to this misrepresentation."

The author's name is at the service of those that will take the trouble to call at the Editor's office. TRUTH.

Sheep Poisoned.—One hundred and twenty-five sheep, belonging to Col. S. Chase, of Cornish, N. H., were poisoned on Saturday night week, and about seventy of them have since died.—*New Hampshire Gazette.*

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

AUGUST 2, 1848.

In the *Senate*, the presiding officer laid before the Senate a memorial from the Pennsylvania volunteers, in reference to "pay"

On motion of Mr. Bell, the bill to compensate R. M. Johnson, for the expense of erecting the buildings of the Choctaw Academy, was taken up and passed.

Several unimportant reports were made from committees, and two or three memorials and petitions presented.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the bill to grant to the State of Wisconsin the military reservation of Fort Winnebago for penitentiary purposes, was taken up, amended and passed

Mr. Yulee, from the naval committee, reported, with amendments, the House resolution giving bounty lands and three months extra pay to the marines and ordinance corps.—The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, and the amendment proposed by the finance committee.

A number of these were disposed of; and among others, the appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of Savannah river, remains to be acted upon.

Mr. Underwood moved to amend this last named item, by inserting an appropriation for the repair of the dam at Cumberland Island, in the Ohio River, and this motion was pending when the Senate adjourned. [The probability is, that the appropriation for Savannah river will be to-morrow stricken out, and the bill passed.]

In the *House*, the resolution from the Senate, directing the Postmaster General to renew the contract for carrying the great Southern Mail, with the Potomac, Fredericksburg, and Richmond Steamboat and Railroad Companies, was taken up, and, after debate, was, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, laid on the table, 124 to 62.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Oregon Territorial bill, and concurred in most of the amendments made in committee of the whole.

On the question of concurring with the committee of the whole, in striking out all of the twelfth section which relates to the ordinance of 1787—the "Wilmot Proviso"—the yeas and nays were ordered, and the House refused to concur, 88 to 114. So the Wilmot Proviso remains in the bill.

On the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were again ordered, and resulted, ayes 129, nays 71. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and so the bill has passed the House, including the Wilmot Proviso, and placed its vote beyond the power of reconsideration

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the bill reported by the committee of ways and means, making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year ending 30th of June, 1849

Mr. Vinton explained that the bill, as originally reported, was based upon the war establishment, and the appropriations amounted to some 30 or 40 millions. He proposed as a substitute for that bill, based—

1st. Upon estimates of the Secretary of War, predicated on the number in the service previous to the act of 13th May, 1846, (including the regiment of mounted riflemen, and one additional company of 100 men,) when each company contained 42 men, and amounting altogether to 9,891 men, exclusive of officers. Upon this estimate, the amount appropriated by the substitute would be (in round numbers) $10,600,000.

2d Upon an estimate of the Secretary of War, predicated on the act of 13th May, 1846, providing for the filling up of the skeleton army, increasing the number of each company from 42 to not less than 46, nor more than 100 men, and amounting altogether to 13,158 men, exclusive of officers. Upon this second estimate, the amount appropriated by the substitute would be (in round numbers) $11,300,000, calculating each company at 61 men, or (in round numbers) $13,800,000, calculating each company at 100 men—and the total number at 20,292, exclusive of officers

It was upon the *second* estimate, of 64 men to each company, that the substitute for the original bill is based.

Mr. V. proposed as an amendment to the substitute, embracing the "three months extra pay" (about $3,000,000,) provided by the joint resolution of 19th ult, which, he said, was included in the total amount of $11,300,000, to the other estimates also.

Mr. Andrew Johnson followed Mr. Vinton, on the general political question of the day, and particularly in defence of the war—the veto power of the President, arguing that the whig party are responsible for the war, and for its protraction.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's remarks, Mr. Marsh, of Vt, obtained the floor, and the committee rose.

A resolution to close the debate on this bill, in committee, on Friday, was adopted, and then the House adjourned.

AUGUST 3

In the *Senate*, a resolution was submitted by Mr. Lewis, and adopted, calling for certain maps of surveys in Mexico.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, with the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of General Pillow. The message and documents were ordered to be printed, and, on motion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, 2,000 extra copies were also ordered.

The House bill, establishing territorial government in Oregon, (with the Wilmot Proviso) was then taken up, when Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, the chairman of the Select Committee in the Senate that reported the Bill for the government of Oregon, California, and New-Mexico, (the same that passed the Senate and was killed in the House,) made a speech explanatory of the views of that committee, in reporting the bill.

Mr. Badger, of N. C., replied to some of the remarks of the Senator from Del., and in vindication of his course in voting against the bill.

On motion, the bill was referred to the committee on Territories.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The Senate struck out the appropriation for the Savannah River, by a vote of 25 to 15.

The Senate adjourned without getting thro' with all the amendments proposed.

In the *House*, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed, and

Mr. Marsh, of Vt., addressed the committee chiefly on the question of slavery, and in relation to the condition and existing laws of Oregon, California, and New Mexico. He argued that slavery had not been abolished by Mexico, in either California or New-Mexico—that down to the extinction of Spanish domination, slavery had been permitted in all Spanish America—and that the Mexican constitution contained provisions recognizing slavery as clearly as does not the constitution of the U. S

Mr. M. read from the Mexican constitution to show what were the provisions on this subject, then proceeded to shew what were the constitutions of the several Mexican States, and argued that slavery now existed in California and New Mexico, by the organic law of the country, the decision of the Supreme Court provided for by the compromise bill of the Senate, if in accordance with the doctrine that slavery shall be excluded where it does not exist, and be permitted where it does must be in favor of the South.

Mr. Crozier, of Tenn., followed in explanation and defence of his vote in opposition to the "compromise bill" of the Senate.

Mr. Birdsall, of New York, next addressed the Committee, chiefly in relation to N. York politics, and the differences between the "Hunkers" and "Barnburners."

Mr. Cathcart made a democratic speech on the political questions of the day.

Mr. Bayley and Mr. Tallmadge followed The latter is now speaking—5 P M. When he concludes, the House will probably adjourn.

AUGUST 4.

Several bills for the granting and increasing of pensions to particular persons, who have suffered severely in the late war, were taken up and passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, introduced a resolution calling on the President for information in his possession in regard to the alleged recent expedition against Mexico.

On motion of Mr. King, the bill to grant the right of way and a donation of lands to the State of Alabama, for a railroad from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio river, was taken up—when

Mr. Jefferson Davis moved to amend, by including also a provision, granting to the State of Mississippi the right of way and a portion of the public lands, for a railroad from Jackson, through Brandon, to the Alabama line.

☞The bill and amendments were then passed over informally, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, in the discussion of which that body was engaged up to a late hour, without coming to a final vote.

In the *House*, the consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed

Mr. Daniel, of North Carolina, who had the floor at the time of the adjournment last night, addressed the Committee, in condemnation of the inconsiderate haste with which that important bill had been laid on the table, and in a general review of past events connected with the question therein involved.

The debate on the amount and mode of organizing the army appropriation bill, was continued throughout the whole of the remainder of the session, in which Messrs. McKay, McLane, Butts and others participated

The House adjourned without taking any final action on the bill

From the Louisville Democrat.

TAYLOR SOUP.

Something rich I'm gwine to mention—
Doins' at the whig convention:
Who got the most soup on his plate
Whar bound to be the candidate.
Get out ob de way! waiter keep steady;
Bring full plate for Rough and Ready.

De wust man sarved was Harry Clay;
He came off second best that day.
With him we always had bad luck;
He turned to mud, and thar we stuck.
Get out ob de way! old Western Harry
Need not an longer tarry.

Next to him was General Scott;
Dey gib him little from the pot;
Old Cerro Gordo's hero bold,
He found de soup was rader cold.
Get out ob de way! he got a taste,
And den he left de soup in haste.

Oh! but de plate ob God like Dan
Whar sarved like some forgotten man;
He got one spoonful widout heat,
Dat made him feel quite obsolete"
Get out ob de way! your chance dis time,
For judgment is not worth a dime.

General Taylor, right or wrong,
Shall be de burden ob our song;
Wid de no-party "hocus pocus"
Fool de greenest locofocos.
Get out ob de way! we'll stick steady
To de tail ob Rough and Ready.

Suppose him quiet as a mouse,
He seat him down in de White House;
Should, like John Tyler, in some hour,
Just kick us wid his weto power.
We trow him way like hot potato,
And cuss him for a dam ole traitor.

June 15, 1848. T. H.

From the True Sun

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

With the mass who is the man?
General Cass of Michigan
What, if we run Harry Clay?
Heavy bets we'll have to pay.
Can't we get in General Scott?
No, I rather reckon not.
Then suppose we take brave Taylor?
He, like "Tyler too," may fail, or——
(Well you know your former fate,
So take warning ere too late.)
If you wish your rights protected,
Lewis ass must be elected.
If you wish them thrown away,
Go for Taylor—Scott—or lay.
I, like every honest man,
Vote for Cass of Michigan

☞The following morsel which we copy from the Post, is well done up Where is the Whig rhymer who will do as well for Cass?

A STREET CONFAB,

Between a Federalist and a Democrat—Reported by Jeems.

Fed. Hurrah for Gen'ral Taylor!
Dem. Well—what for?
Fed. 'Twas he who led—
Dem —In "that accursed war!"
Fed. Our valiant troops against the Mexic foe,
Dem. And made himself a "murderer"—you know—
Fed. To teach those vaunting vagabonds and liars—
Dem. "They who were fighting for their fanes and fires"
Fed. —Not to forget in all succeeding time,
That Rough and Ready—
Dem. —In "committing crime!"
Fed. Can flog the rascals till they cry 'no more,'
Dem. And be a "butcher,' as he was before!
Fed. I go for Taylor with a willing mind,
And glory in the chance—
Dem. —To "go it blind!"
Fed. Our candidate's a whig avow'd & hearty!
Dem. "But not the candidate of any party!"
Fed. Sir, he's a whig, as any one may read,
Dem. "But no exponent of a party creed!"
Fed. His principles are whig in every fraction,
Dem "But he won't take 'em for his rule of action!"
Fed. That he is with us he himself alleges,
And gives assurance—
Dem. —That he'll give "no pledges!"
Fed. If whigs elect him, he is bound to do
As whigs shall order—
Dem. —No was "Tyler, too!"
Fed. Sir, you're impertinent—good day!
Dem, —Good day!
(Solus.)

The chap don't seem to like this kind of play—
By Jove this whigg'ry is confounded stuff!—
There goes a cooney in a dreadful huff,
Because I read him just a word or so,
From fed'ral journals of a month ago!—
That southern thunder, it is very clear,
Spoils Boston scruples, as it does small beer.
But both are made so very light and cheap,
It's no great marvel that they shouldn't keep!

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,
OF NEW JERSEY.

CAPITAL $200.000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, I will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged.
A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*
May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP,

5 Bales Heavy Cotton Osnaburgs; 10 Bales assorted Brown Domestic; 25 pieces heavy Linen Osnaburgs; 2 Bales heavy Brown Drilling; 3 Cases assorted Prints.

Our stock of FANCY Goods we are selling at very reduced prices. Persons in want of such Goods are invited to call and examine them.
[m26] HOLME & HAWES.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Always in store, and for sale at lowest market prices, by W. A. GWYER.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonder and blessing of the Age!
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood:* a power possessed by no other medicine And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c. have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

New-York, April 28, 1847.

Dr Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantes of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant
WM RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-s.

Rheumatism—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues

James Cummings, Esq. one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Weschester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847*

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like here, we thought as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or *soap* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.
Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

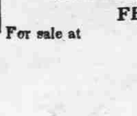
Opinions of Physicians Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.
H. P. PULING, *M. D.*
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M D

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stolen and copied our advertisements They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co, 151 Chartres street, N O; 205 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y



New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE.

8 dozen Brooms, 2 doz Brushes, Cedar Tubs by the nests and single setts measures, Iron bound do, Axe handles, Scrub brushes, Shoe do., Jute Matts, Alicant do., Step Ladders, Willow Wagons, Bung Starts, Nests Flour Pails. For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FEATHERS.

For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MARBLE YARD,

AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carriage Repository*, next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufactories in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line—consisting in part of

MONUMENTS;

Plain and Box Tombs; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; Bureau and Centre Table Tops; Pastry Slabs; Imposing Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mullars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please—and in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing inexperienced men to put up a job after it has been bought at the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in buying of him, together with the assurance of having the work sound—not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person, and instructions implicitly obeyed S. R. FORD

Agents for Duplin County, at Kenansville, I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

For Wayne county, at Goldsboro', GREGORY & GRISWOLD.

For Sampson County, at Clinton, J. & W. JOHNSON, with whom all orders can be left.

May 12, 1848—[35-6m

A Question

FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; Wistar's Balsam Do Bailey's Syrup Do Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Sands' Iodide do Bailey's do Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Horehound andy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also,