THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The Next Canvass in this State.

We take it for granted, that the usual custom of holding a State Convention at Raleigh, for the nomination of Governor, and for other purposes, will be adhered to by both political parties, during the coming Spring or Summer; and of course preliminary meetings will be held at an earlier day in the several counties, for the election of delegates to the State Convention, or for the more local purposes of county organization. We do not, therefore, deem t premature for us to offer a few suggestions for the consideration of our brother Democrats, in view of approaching events, since it is only right and proper that the various *pros* and *cons*. should be discussed before the meeting of the Convention, so as to allow delegates to act understandingly.

It is not to be disguised, that the exercise of the utmost prudence will be called for in the choice of a candidate for Governor. Of course, the first and indispensable condition must be a character and standing above reproach, as a man and a politician. He must be a *Democrat* without kinks or clap-traps—not a demagogue—not a disappointed aspirant—not a mere talking machine,—this of course first.—Again, his geographical position, if we may use the expression, must be such as to find no antagonism in the various sectional interests or feelings which, unfortunately, have but too much power in the State. He must be sufficiently comprehensive in his views, to embrace the *whole* State, and all her various requirements. We think the nomination should be conceded to the West, if only as an evidence of the kind and liberal feeling entertained towards their brethren of that section by the people of the East; for, believe us, the time has gone by, when any narrow or sectional policy will do for North Carolina, or for her sea ports, or for her political parties.—And when we speak of "the West," we mean not simply West of Raleigh; but West of the Yadkin River. We can safely say for the people of the Cape Fear section, that from their aspirations on behalf of favorite sons, no difficulty need be apprehended. They concede the nomination in any way that may be for the general good. All they require, is that the nominee shall be a sound Democrat in his politics; true North Carolinian in his feelings, and with antecedents which prove him to be trustworthy, and a gentleman. As a type of such a man, an esteemed correspondent, in a communication through our columns recently, brought forward the name of Dr. COLUMBUS MILLS, of Rutherford county; and certainly, from "all the lights before us," we know of no better man, nor one coming more fully up to the requirements of the occasion. Popular at home, an able and pleasing speaker, well versed in politics; while in the Legislature of No. Ca., always voting for every bill demanded by the necessities of our public works, although in the East, and he a Western man; a zealous friend of equal suffrage, we see no earthly reason why he should not be elected triumphantly. At any rate, without feeling ourselves necessarily committed, but rather for the purpose of eliciting an expression of opinion, we beg leave to place before the Democratic people and press of North Carolina, the name of Dr. COLUMBUS MILLS, of Rutherford county, as a proper person to be nominated as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

It cannot be denied that more important results, politically and otherwise, are dependent upon the election of members of the next Legislature than upon that of Governor, but, nevertheless, it is more directly in connection with the nomination and canvass for the latter office that the general issues between parties are made up and defined, and it thus acquires an importance, perhaps greater than would otherwise attach to it. And, speaking of the Legislature, it should not be forgotten that, upon the next General Assembly will devolve the choice of two members of the United States Senate; neither should we permit such a state of things to disgrace the State as that presented at the last session. The remedy is plain. It is in the hands of the people.—It is only necessary for Democrats, in bringing out candidates, to see that they are straight-out Democrats, and not shackling, half-and-half, knock-kneed politicians; and if they can't elect such, better to fail with them than nominally succeed with such as some of those whose factious conduct paralyzed the Democratic party in the last Legislature, at the same time that, by so doing, they delayed public business, and finally left the State with but half her just representation on the floor of the Senate.—Bring out and support *Democrats*, and good men—and with them sink or swim; give them a united support.

There will, no doubt, be an effort made to get up a sort of mongrel organization, of what will, we suppose, be called "Distribution Democrats," a contradiction in terms—a Distribution Democrat being as WELDON N. EDWARDS says, "an impossibility." If this organization can rally half a corporal's guard in the next Legislature, it will give much trouble to the Legislature. Too weak to effect anything on its own account, its position must be somewhat similar to that of the Abolitionists in Congress—open for proposals—speculating on chances—hoping to hold the balance of power—and bargain on its own terms. Against all such third party fragments—and we have watched them attentively—we think it the duty of every honorable politician to set his face—they produce only evil, and that continually—they lower the standard of political honesty, and destroy confidence between man and man. Beware of them. Good men may be deceived and led into their support; but for all that, their influence and tendency are such as we have indicated.

☞ The Jury in the case of Robert Barnhill, indicted for the murder of — — Johnson, came in at about six o'clock yesterday evening, with a verdict of manslaughter. The homicide was committed on the day of the August election, in the upper part of this county. Henry Barnhill, in prison on the same charge, had his trial removed to Sampson county.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER.—A telegraphic dispatch was received from New York, last evening, announcing the loss of the schr. *Dacotah* and cargo—run into at sea—crew saved. No farther particulars. The *Dacotah* is owned by Messrs. FREEMAN & HOUSTON, of this place; and they have an insurance of $5,500 on her. She left here on the 20th ult., laden with Rice, Corn and Rosin, bound for N. York. The cargo, we learn, is insured.—*Daily Journal, 5th inst.*

The Manifold Letter-Writer.

Judge Bronson is out with another letter, being we think the fourth so far. This is the age of letter-writing. There is a perfect crop of rivals to Junius, which are destined to share his fate in one respect, the oblivion of their names. Nobody knows that of "Junius," nobody will care to remember theirs.

Maryland Election.

The returns from the election held in Maryland on the first instant are still incomplete. It appears, however, that LIGON, Democrat, has certainly been chosen Governor, and that there is a Democratic gain of two Congressmen. It is also more than probable that there is a sufficient Whig gain in the Legislature to cut down, if not to wholly neutralize, the Democratic majority in that body. We are not certain as to whether or not there is a United States Senator to be chosen, but we think not.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

The undersigned committee, appointed for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Company for the year ending September 30th, 1853, beg leave to report, that they have made a thorough examination of the Books, and compared all the entries with vouchers and find them correct, with the exception of a few trifling errors and omissions, amounting to $16 32, which have been rectified, as will appear in the ensuing year's accounts.

The result of the Company's business for the past year is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from Through Travel,	$214,135 02
" " " Way "	138,148 40
Freight on Rail Road,	112,582 23
Freight, Meals, &c., on Steam Boats,	17,609 67
Transportation of Mails, Rents, &c.,	86,424 35
	$568,899 67

EXPENSES.

Cost of transportation, including purchase of Locomotives, Coaches and Cars,	$155,233 73	
Rail Road repairs,	45,054 82	
Expenses of Steam Boats,	147,652 84	
Office Expenses,	365 62	
Interest and Exchange,	57,976 30	
		406,283 31
Nett Profits,		$162,616 36

We find the liabilities of the Company on the 1st of October, 1853, were $1,156,261 12, consisting of the following items:

Old Bonds payable in England at 5 per cent.,	$222,666 67
Bonds endorsed by the State of North Carolina, at 6 per cent.,	250,000 00
Bonds to Literary Fund of N. C., at 6per cent.,	85,000 00
New Bonds, payable in England.	444,444 45
Bonds to U. S., payable in Mail service,	32,918 64
Bills payable,	72,080 02
Due on Pay Rolls,	8,483 17
" " Negro Bonds, 1844 to 1853, inclusive,	33,506 79
" " Dividends Nos. 1, 2 and 3,	4,839 00
" to sundry individuals,	2,053 88
Balance due on 30 shares stock surrendered to be rode out,	268 50
	$1,156,261 12

The following was the condition of the Company on the 1st October, 1853:

Debt of the Company,	$1,156,261 12	
Capital Stock paid in,	1,340,213 21	
Balance of profits from commencement of operations to 1st October, 1853, after paying interest on debt,	584,333 64	
		$3,080,807 97
Cost of Construction, Real Estate, &c.,	$2,075,052 42	
Reconstruction,	773,650 85	
29 Shares Company's Stock,	2,900 00	
Due on forfeited Stock,	950 00	
Wil & Man. R. R. Co.'s Stock,	100,000 00	
W. & N. O. Telegraph do	3,150 00	
Bills Receivable,	228 00	
Due from individuals,	25,682 45	
" " Agents,	24,792 06	
" " Post Office Department for Mail Service,	24,715 05	
Counterfeit money taken,	373 54	
Cash in hands of Treasurer,	49,313 60	
		$3,080,807 97

We would suggest that, in our opinion, it would be expedient, if possible, to adopt a more systematic method of keeping the freight accounts.

All which is respectfully submitted.

H. BAKER,
M. FERRALL, } *Committee.*
D. MACRAE.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 3, 1853.

Japan—The United States Expedition.

The following interesting account of the movements of the expidition is from the North China Mail, of August 11th:

The appearance of the steamers—the first ever seen in these waters—with the other vessels in tow, moving with all sails furled, at the rate of nine or ten knots an hour, appeared to produce considerable sensation among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, with which the bay was crowded carefully kept out their way.

As the vesels were coming to anchor, two shell or rockets were fired into the air from a battery about a mile distant, but apparently as a signal, and not as a token of hostility. Several government boats immediately came off, and endeavored to put on board the vessel the usual notification to foreigners, warning them to depart. They were not received, however, and the Deputy Governor of Uraga, who was the only person allowed to come on board, was noticed that, if the Japanese authorities endeavored to surround the ships with the usual cordon of boats, it would lead to very serious consequences.

A few boats, nevertheless lingered around the Susquehanna, but the sight of some warlike preparations satisfied them that Commodore Perry was in earnest, and they quickly retired. During the stay of the squadron in the bay it was never after visited by any boats, except those containing the officials through whom the negotiations were carried on.

The next morning, Yezeimon, the governor of Uraga, and a noble of the third rank, came off, and, after ascertaining the object of the visit, asked for time to despatch an express to Jeddo, in order to communicate the information, and obtain instructions how to act. During the three days which elapsed before the answer arrived, the Mississippi made a trip of about ten miles further up the bay, finding every where deep soundings.

Beyond the promontory of Uraga, a point which no foreign vessel had passed before, she discovered a large and beautiful bight, which was perfectly land locked, and offered the most secure and commodious anchorage. She was followed at a distance by a number of government boats, but none of them attempted to interfere with her.

On Tuesday, the 12th, an answer arrived from Jeddo, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank to proceed to Uraga and receive the letter of the United States, and satisfactory proofs having been given to Com. Perry that this appointment came directly from the Imperial Government, it was arranged that the interview should take place on the morning of the 14th.

The Japanese selected the small town of Gorihame, about three miles south of Uraga for the interview.—On the morning of the 14th the Susquehanna and the Mississippi took up a position off the town, and lay with their broadsides to the shore. The governor and deputy governor of Uraga, with the commandant of the military forces, came off to accompany the Commodore to the landing place. The officers and men detained to accompany Commodore Perry amounted to about 400, while the force of the Japanese was variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000.

The Commodore was escorted with the American colors flying, and the bands playing the national "Hail Columbia," to the house of reception. Here he was received by the Prince of Idzu, first Councillor of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Prince of Iwami. The letter of the President and Commodore Perry's letter of credence were formerly delivered, and an official receipt given in return by the two Princes. The Commodore stated, that in order to give the Japanese government ample time for deliberation, he would depart in three or four days and return in a few months, to receive the reply.

On the following day Commodare Perry, in the Mississippi, went about ten miles beyond this, making a total of 20 miles, beyond the limit of previous exploration. From the deck of the frigate a crowd of shipping was seen seven or eight miles to the northward, and from the number of junks continually going and coming, it was evident that this was the anchorage in front of the capital. The officers of the Susquehanna and Mississippi speak with admiration of the beauty of the shores and the rich cultivation and luxuriant vegitation which they every where witnessed.

The natives with whom they came in contact were friendly in their demands, and the governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of refinement and good breeding.

The day before the departue of the squadron, the Governor went on board the Susquehanna, taking with him a number of presents, consisting of articles of lacquered ware and other Japanese manufactures.

The house in which Napoleon I. was born, at Ajaccio, having been purchased for Napoleon III., it is to be immediately thoroughly repaired. A wide open space is to be established in front of it, and a statue of Napoleon the III. erected there.

Cotton and Gutta Percha.

We copy the annexed paragraphs from a file of Serampore papers, obligingly handed to us by A. H. Palmer, Esq.:

We perceive from the report of the meeting of the Agriborticultural Society of India that the Government prize of Rs. 5,000 for the best cotton cleaning machine has been awarded to two firms, both of Massachusetts. No account is added of the peculiar merits of these machines, but we presume they are somewhat less expensive than the last for which a prize was awarded. We perceive also that Mr. J. H. Prinsep, Assistant Commissioner at Butteeala, has been partially successful in an attempt to introduce American cotton into the Punjaub. The quality of the cotton produced is remarkably white and fine, though it appears to require acclimation. The natives admire it greatly, though their dread of losing a crop, which to the majority would be utter ruin, prevents any very general adoption of the new plant. The moment it is proved that this description will pay better than the local kinds, all reluctance to substitute the one for the other will disappear. It took twenty years to introduce the potatoe cultivation fairly into Bengal. At present the breadth of land planted with this esculent increases year by year by hundreds of acres.

In the same report a letter is published from Captain Hollings, detailing the result of certain experiments with the juice of the *modar*, the Indian *gutta percha*. The tests have been applied in every usual method, and the result, which is not very clearly stated, seems to be that the madar possesses every property of the better known material. Captain Hollings has succeeded in obtaining from it clearly defined impressions of scarce coins, a most difficult operation in this country. We think this discovery has scarcely received the attention it merits. From the disgracefully reckless manner in which the gutta percha trade is now carried on—70,000 trees have been felled last year—the supply must soon cease for any practical purposes. The madar, on the other hand, will grow any where, needs no cultivation, and the slightest encouragement would produce a supply as inexhaustible as that of rice.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The brig Friendship has arrived at the Delaware Breakwater, from Turksonville for New York, having on board the captain and crew of the brig Melissa Ann, from Turksonville. The brig had been capsized in a severe gale on the 17th ult. The sufferers were six days without food or drink even. When found they were almost dead. Their sufferings are beyond description. The captain's wife was drowned.

WRECK OF THE SHIP WESTERN WORLD.—The ship Western World, of 1 600 tons burden, from Liverpool to New York, having on board six hundred passengers and a valuable cargo of iron, salt, dry goods, &c., ran ashore at Squam Beach about 4½ o'clock Saturday morning. When the ship was discovered in the morning the neighboring inhabitants launched a life-boat and came along-side, but the captain, thinking the ship could be got off, did not send ashore any passengers. Soon after she began to leak badly, and the passengers becoming frightened, the life-boats were called and a number taken off. A large number were also taken by a steamtug; but about two hundred remained on board Saturday night, half starved and wet, the ship being half full of water. On Sunday a number of other passengers were sent ashore in life-preserving cars, and the remainder were taken off by the steamer Achilles, all being safely removed, with most of their baggage. The ship lay about two hundred yards from the shore, head southward and broadside to the beach. She was much strained amidships and deeply imbedded in the sand. The agent of the underwriters thought she might be removed, but it is feared that the storm had destroyed her. It is a matter of great thankfulness that another catastrophe was not added to the list of shipwrecks on that part of the coast. The owners are D. A. Kingsland & Co., New York, who are insured for $80.000.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.—The following extract we take from the Paris correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, dated October 6, 1853:

"Every one is now convinced that Russia is determined not to settle the Turkish question in any way that will not leave ground for future discussion. She will sign no treaty that does not leave it an open question. She must and she will have Constantinople; and when the western powers find that they are not to be seriously menaced by that event, their resistance will grow less zealous. Russia will plant her standard on the minarets of Constantinople; she will make of it the great central commercial city of the eastern continent; she will drive the Turks back, and make them locate their government somewhere in Egypt; she will close the Dardanells effectually to all armed forces—and now see what power is within her grasp. From the southern shores of the Black sea she can pour swarms of soldiers, unmolested, into the very heart of Asia, and there pursue her ambition and her conquests without fear. It would be utterly useless for those civilized nations who are, by their knowledge of the arts of war, capable of meeting her on equal terms, to attempt either to follow her or to meet her. Her geographical position makes her secure.

A Marriage took place in Boston lately under the following romantic circumstances—A young clergyman of the Episcopal Church, resident in Canada, was engaged to a lady in England. Circumstances not favoring his undertaking the voyage to his native country in order to meet his lady love, she took passage on board the Canada to come to her future home, alone and unattended. Arrangements had been made by the gentleman to have the marriage ceremony performed in an Episcopal church in this city upon the arrival of the bride, and the rector was ready to have the church opened at an hour's notice. The steamer reached East Boston about eleven o'clock on Friday night. The bridegroom was upon the wharf, anxiously awaiting the appearance of his betrothed, whom he had not seen for three years. The parties soon met, and a friend was despatched to have the church opened, and the clergyman at the altar. The arrangements were made after a short delay, as the Bishop and the Priest who were to officiate, had retired for the night. The bridal party drove from the steamer to the church. The candles in the altar gave but a dim light, and the scene was quite peculiar. During the marriage ceremony, the clock in the church struck the midnight hour, so that some confusion arose respecting the proper date to give the marriage certificate. The party in the church consisted of not five persons—the bride and the bridegroom, the two clergymen of the church and one witness. The married clergyman took part in the religious services of two churches in this vicinity on Sunday, and left for the place of his residence on Monday morning.—*Olive Branch.*

THE JEWISH SABBATH.—It is unlawful to ride on horseback or in a carriage—to walk more than a mile from their dwellings—to transact business any kind—to meddle with any tool—to write—to play on any musical instrument—to bathe—comb the hair—an even to carry a pin in their clothes which is unnecesary. These and a great many others, are complied with by the most rigid. There is one command in the law of Moses, to which all Jews scrupulously adhere—"Yet shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath day." (Exod xxxv, 3.) Consequently, they never light a fire or a candle on the Sabbath day, nor eat food prepared on that day—all must be done on Friday. As it is impossible to spend the Sabbath in cold climate without fire or light, the Jewish families who keep servants make it a point to have a Gentile in their own service to do these things; and among the humble classes a number of families generally unite in securing the service of a genile neighbor for the day. Nothing could wound the conscience of a Jew more than to be under the necessity of putting fuel on the fire, or snuffing his candles, on the Sabbath.—*The British Jews.*

It is understood that ex-Collector Bronson will claim about $4000 as his share of penal duties collected during his brief administration. This, added to $3000 salary, and ordinary fees, makes $7000 for six months services! What a pattern of honesty Judge Bronson is that he gives up all this for conscience sake.

LEAPING THE DITCH.—A new excitement has been got up at the New York Hippodrome in the steeple chase performance. A ditch of 12 feet wide, is constructed across the stadium, over which the ladies leap their hunters in full cry, with the greatest ease. The other evening the horse Lottery performed the feat, *clearing nineteen feet in the jump.*

ANOTHER COMET.—According to an English paper, another illustrious stranger, a comet, is taking a tour through the heavens, within the scope of our earthly vision. It was discovered at Berlin on the 11th of September, and on the 3d of October was visible to the eye. The head equalled in brightness a star of the fourth magnitude; and the tail could be traced about one degree. It had a rapid southerly motion.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We learn from private advices received in this city, that a vast emigration of Russians, said to be 12,000 in number, is in preparation for the Sandwich Islands, under the immediate auspices of the Emperor. If our information is correct, and we have no reason to doubt its truth, it will be necessary for the government of the United States to take immediate possession of the islands, or they will fall into the hands of some one of the European powers. It is not probable that the jealousy of France or England would permit a Russian invasion of the Sandwich Islands under pretence of colonization. They will consequently anticipate this movement, and, in doing so, anticipate ourselves.—*Alta Californian.*

THROWING BOQUETS.—The cantatrices of the concert room, the danseuses of the theatre, and young graduates at College commencements, have been deemed fair objects for that sort of tribute which is embodied in a carefully prepared and properly directed boquet; but now, we perceive, they have an equinine competitor, and that race horses are hereafter to compete with them in the honors of such testimonials. At the late agricultural exhibition near Louisville, Kentucky, we read in the Courier, that while the race horse Grey Eagle was conducted around the ring, "boquet after boquet was cast at him from the amphitheatre, tributes from fair beings to the matchless beauty of this noble steed."

The venerable Mr. Bennett of the N. Y. Herald, appears to be fearfully exercised in mind at this time, partly in consequence of his great debility from sea-sickness, suffered during his late voyage from Europe, and partly in consequence of political disappointment. But his waning reason was never more apparent than in his indiscreet alliance with the Sewardites in abusing the general administration. Since he has gone into the Seward service he is as wild as the swine possessed of evil spirits. He wasn't to blame, poor old man, for desiring the President to appoint him a foreign minister; but it was humane in Gen. Pierce to save a young empress from the danger of looking at him *just at this time.*

Boston Post.

THE STEAMER ALLEGHANY.—The visit of the Secretary of the Navy to this vessel took place on Saturday. It appears to be the universal judgment of all acquainted with her condition, that as a steamship of war she is a total failure. It is determined for the present that she be stripped of her armament and stores, her hull to continue at the Washington Navy Yard. Her officers will be transferred to the sloop-of-war Germantown at Boston, now soon to proceed to Rio Janeiro to relieve the Jamestown, and her crew distributed as the wants of the service may require. The only purpose the Alleghany is thought to be able to be applied to is the humble one of a store ship.—*Nat. Int.*

SKINNING A MAN.—The law of Virginia cleans a man right out if he refuses or by any means fails to pay his debts. As an evidence, says the Wheeling Times of Friday, the effects of a poor fellow were levied on yesterday, as follows: One small chest, one market basket, one coffee mill, one razor, one candlestick, and one accordeon.

DIED.

In this town, on the night of the 4th inst., Mrs. MARGARET, aged 49 years and 17 days, wife of Mr. A. Mindell, a native of Germany.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 3—Brig Ellen Hayden, Marsh, fm New York, to J. Hathaway & Son; with sack salt.
Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, fm New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.
Schr. James Bliss, Hatch, from Boston, to Kidder & Martin; with hay, &c.
Brig J. Harriss, Berry, fm Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.
4—Schr. H. P. Russell, Diggs, fm Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.
5—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, fm Charleston, with 25 passengers.

CLEARED.

Nov. 3—Steamer Alice, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by J. R. Blossom.
5—Schr. H. E. Weston, Maloy, for Washington City, D. C., by Geo. Harriss; with lumber.
Schr. Alaric, Louvinier, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.
5—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 98 passengers.
Brig Globe, Levett, for New York, by Miles Costin.
Schr. J. Vail, Kelsey, for New York, by Geo. Harriss.
Barque E Churchill, Blake, for Matanzas, by Kidder & Martin; with 140.000 feet lumber.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 3—Bacon, 8@9; Beeswax, 00@25; Coffee—Rio, 12@13, Laguira, 12½@13½, St. Domingo, 10@11; Cotton—strictly prime, 9¼@00, Prime, 8¾@00, Fair, 0@8¾; Feathers, 00@40; Flour—Superfine, 6 00@0 00, Fine, 0 00@5 75, Scratched, 5 25@0 00; Corn, 00@75; Wheat 00@95; Peas, 75@80; Rye, 90@$1; Hides—Dry, 7@8, Green, 3@4; Lard, 10@11; Molasses—Cuba, 26@28, New Orleans, 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p, (sack,) 2 00@2 25, Alum, (bushel) 00@00; Flaxseed, 1 10@1 15; Tallow, 10@00; Wool, 00@00.

Bacon—Receipts light. Cotton—Market firm, with a slight tendency upward. A small lot sold at 9¼. Corn quiet firm, but not sufficiently advanced to alter quotations. Feathers—Demand large; receipts small. Flaxseed in demand, with an upward feeling. Turpentine 3 25. Spirits 55 to 56.

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞ Office at the Store of Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

AUCTION SALE.

THE Subscriber, surviving partner of B. & R. C. Hallet, will expose to public sale on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1853, at their Store, at Long Creek Bridge, in New Hanover County, all of the stock of goods of said firm. The stock is large, and comprises almost every article suitable for an Extensive Country trade. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of. Terms at sale.
B. HALLETT, Surviving Partner.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1853 9-ts

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 15,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek.
E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing at Bear Branch, Duplin county, under the name and style of OLIVER, POLLOCK & CO., and also at Mount Olive, Wayne county, under the name and style of OLIVER, ROBERTS & CO., has this day been dissolved, by the withdrawal of G. M. ROBERTS from said concerns. The business will be continued at Bear Branch under the name and style of OLIVER & POLLOCK, and at Mount Olive, of POLLOCK & OLIVER, who are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firms, and to whom all payments must be made.—The address of each is—"Mt. Olive P. O., Wayne co., N. C."
BENJ. OLIVER,
W F. POLLOCK,
G. M. ROBERTS.
November 4th, 1853 9-3t

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber on the 15th ult., a negro woman by the name of ZILPHY JANE HAYS, commonly called DILCEY HAYS. She may be known by a scar on her left eye brow, made with the muzzle of a gun. I do hereby forewarn all persons from hiring or trading or traficing with her in any way whatever. I will give a reward of fifteen dollars to any person that will enable me to convict any white person of harboring said negro, as I have her Indentures for ninety-nine years. WM. MULFORD.
Bladen county, Nov. 4th., 1853 9-2t*

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—
10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure;
6,000 " " " Extra;
5,000 " " " No. 1;
500 " Chrome Green, in Oil;
100 " " Yellow, "
500 " Yellow Ochre, "
500 " Spanish Brown, "
500 " Venetian Red, "
10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

BOYS', Children and Infants' Hats and Caps. The assortment at the Hat store cannot be surpassed in richness and variety, and as to price we would only say, call and see. C. MYERS.

A PURCHASER WANTED.
AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers wishing to change their business, offer their whole entirely new stock of DRY GOODS, laid in by themselves. The stock comprises one of the best assortments that can be found anywhere, and the Store is one of the best stands in the town of Wilmington.
Terms made known on application to the subscribers, at their Store, north side Market street.
Oct 29, 1853 48-4t—8-2t] H. & J. MAYER.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his entire *Real Estate* for sale, upon which 2000 acres are cleared and well improved, with a new and commodious Dwelling House and all necessary out houses. The farm is well improved and soil produces kindly all of the products generally grown in the Eastern part of North Carolina. There are enough Turpentine Lands adjoining and attached to the farm to work from 60 to 70 active hands; 32 sets of boxes cut and ready for immediate use, and round pine enough to cut nearly or quite as many more. Two Stills, well fitted up and in good order, with a new Grist and Steam Saw Mill for the convenience of the farm and Turpentine operations, and a new Vessel, all of which will be sold if application be made before 1st January next. Terms will be accommodating. A sufficient number of Waggons and Teams, and stock of every kind, with a year's provision will be furnished to the purchaser on liberal terms, if desirable. Persons wishing to make a valuable investment are requested to come and examine the premises.
The subscriber has also 125 servants, say 60 men, balance women, boys, girls and children; amongst the men are valuable coopers, carpenters and a first rate blacksmith, the most of whom can be had by the purchaser, if desirable, on liberal and accommodating terms. Come and see
JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catherine Lake, Co. Onslow 4th Nov., 1853 9-tf
☞ Standard, Raleigh copy till 1st January, and send bill to this office for payment.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of making a change in his business, offers for sale his Turpentine Distillery, as it stands, with all necessary fixtures—situated on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, five miles from Faison's Depot, and 4 miles from Warsaw. I will sell with it one or more acres of land, or lease the same for a term of years.—The Still is new and all fixtures just set up last Spring.—There is also a lot of 1½ acre for sale at the same place with a good Dwelling House and all necessary out houses for a family. It is unnecessary to say more, as none will purchase without examining. Come and see.
L. R. LOFTIN.
Bear Swamp, Duplin County, Nov. 4th, 1853 9-3m

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT That the only place in Wilmington to procure a fashionable article of Hats or Caps is at the Granite Row Hat Store, 2 doors above Temperance Hall. [Oct 27, 1853.] C. MYERS.

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD—That the largest and best assortment of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas in the State, is now open at the Hat and Cap Store, to which the attention of all in want is respectfully called C. MYERS.

WILL YOU READ THE TRUTH!

A MEDICINE must have merit, and great merit too, to stand the test of public opinion. No art of puffing can galvanize a worthless article so as to keep it alive as a *good medicine*, if it be not really so.
A good medicine will live, become popular, and extend its sales year after year, in spite of opposition. The people readily find out its virtues, and the fame of them passes from mouth to mouth with more rapidity than newspapers can spread it. *A living witness*, testifying to the cure a medicine has made for him, is of far more service than any newspaper advertising.
In proof of what we say above, we refer you to Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, and its effects. Its praise is in the mouths of multitudes. The best men of our country give their testimony to its wonderful cures. Among them we name Hon. H. Clay, Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, with hundreds of others. Capt. Thomas Canot—brother to the celebrated physician of the Emperor of France—was cured by it of a disease of seven years' standing, after the skill of the Doctors of Europe and America had failed.
In fact the rich and the poor, young and old, in every place, in the city and country, find the same success attends its use.
Hampton's Vegetable Tincture is purely vegetable, and warranted free from all mineral substances. This Tincture, by its mild, pleasant, and safe action on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and the nervous system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Consumption, Scrofula, King's Evil, Worms, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Fits, Nervous Affections generally, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, with all diseases arising from impure blood. As a remedy for the various derangements of the Female System, it seems to have no superior.
THE FEMALE SYSTEM HAS, IN DOCTOR HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, A CURE for its numerous and complicated derangements. Hundreds who have been debilitated and dispirited, and on the verge of a premature grave, have been restored by its use to blooming health, which we are abundantly able to prove by such a host of LIVING WITNESSES.
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DEBILITY.
[*Extract from James Harris, Esq's. Letter, Alexandria, Va.*]
After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with inability, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE."
RHEUMATISM, 38 YEARS.—Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention, and tried many medicines, but was cured only by HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
COUGH, CONSUMPTION, &c.—Mr. Henry C. Winn had a cough for 5 years, great weakness, &c.; had, in all, five or six physicians; tried all their remedies, but was cured only by HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
☞ Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and 304 Broadway, New York. Call and get a Pamphlet gratis; sold by C. & D. DuPre, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally. 44—

Schools.

SCHOOL.

MR. GEO. W. JEWETT will open a School in this place on the first Monday of October next, comprising all the branches of an English and Classical education usually taught in the Academies and High Schools of New England, where he has been for many years one of the most successful teachers.
He has also had much experience in the preparation of Teachers for Common Schools.
Reference.—S. JEWETT. [Sept 9th, 1853—1-tf

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.
The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academic is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own University, or other Colleges throughout the country; the Primary Department, as a mere Juvenille School, and as preparatory to the Academic.
In each of these several Departments a Male and Female School will be kept—in separate and distinct parts of the building, and under separate and distinct teachers, with the exception of the President, who will superintend in both Departments, and afford such instruction as may be in his power.
As a part of the internal regulations of the Institution, the Male Departments will open and dismiss 15 minutes earlier than the Female Departments.
In the Collegiate Departments, Male and Female, unusual facilities will be afforded to those who may wish to become teachers. At each Annual Commencement, two males and two females will be admitted to free tuition, upon certain qualifications, hereafter to be prescribed. Application for admission to be made to the President, and to be decided upon by the Trustees.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

To be received as a pupil of this Institution, the applicant must sustain an unexceptionable character.
In no case will any one be admitted who does not present the Treasurer's receipt for at least one session in advance.
The Treasurer is not authorized to receive payment for tuition, unless first presented with a certificate of admission, signed by one of the heads of Departments.
Pupils, on admission, will be examined by one of the Heads of Departments, and assigned to such classes as their proficiency shall warrant.
Students will be charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness or death, nor will any money be refunded in case of expulsion or voluntary withdrawal.
Students entering this Institution will be required to purchase admission tickets from the Secretary, and no student will be admitted until such ticket be exhibited.
The pleasant location and neat arrangement of the buildings, added to the acknowledged salubrity of Goldsboro', and the high reputation of the President, as an instructor and disciplinarian, will, it is hoped, secure to this infant Institution a patronage and support commensurate with its merits, and the wants of the community.
☞ Printed catalogues will be prepared at an early day, giving, in detail, the studies pursued and the regulations adopted, and will be forwarded to applicants free of postage.
JOHN A. GREEN, Secretary.
Goldsboro', June 22, 1853 253-1t—43-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the