American Progress.

Blackwood's Magazine, whose embittered hostility to everything American has grown into a fable, seems at last to have opened its eyes to American progress, and to have become convinced of the perpetuity of American institutions. In its last issue it says:

Although the eyes of the world are just now directed almost exclusively to Eastern Europe, in which events are occurring of far more than national import, it may not be either ill-timed, or uninteresting, to cast a hasty glance over another quarter of the globe, in which a developement of power is going on silently but rapidly—unattended by the startling incidents of battle by land or sea, yet not the less pregnant with results which may influence the destinies of a large portion of the human race. We need scarcely say that our remarks point to the American Republic, and that it is that young giant of the West, whose growth to maturity affords an object of contemplation infinitely more instructive than any which barbaric Russia presents in her frenzied struggle for territorial aggrandizement, or the powers of Western Europe afford in their ill-cemented and doubtful union to repel the aggressor. Until within the last few years we have been too much in the habit of treating the accounts brought before us of American progress to greatness, as extravagant gasconade. The governments of Europe have been disposed to ignore the pretensions which she has put forth until, from one after another, she has wrung reparation for actual or imagined wrongs. Even when we saw her flag flying in every port of the world, and felt the active competition of her merchants and ship-owners, we were disposed to regard her rather an interloping trafficker, with whom, from her distance from us and her isolated position, Europe could have little sympathy, than as the germ of a powerful nation with a mighty future in prospect. With a view to bring about a proper recognition of the actual and growing importance of America as a member of the great family of nations, we propose here to give a few statistics illustrative, not only of the innate elements of strength and progress which she possesses, but also of the genius shown by her people in turning them to profitable account.

* * * * * * *

But we turn once more, before concluding, to the great country of the West, with a view to inquire whether its institutions, and their past working, afford a guarantee of its permanence and continued prosperity. There was a period—in 1828, if we remember aright—when disruption threatened the integrity of the Union, and it was prophesied that interests so different as those of the Southern States and the New England and Western States, must ultimately bring about their separation. Even now the slavery question is provoking serious discord, and may have, to those who have not studied the position of the country, a somewhat menacing aspect. But since 1828 much has been effected to cement and strengthen the entire confederation. The various lines of railway and other communications running from North to South on the Atlantic seaboard, and along the valley between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains, through every variety of climate and of soil, from the temperate nearly to the tropic, have created a vast interchange of the products, both of agriculture and of manufacturing industry, which no section of the great republic can now afford to forego, or to see diminished. The importance of maintaining the condition of mutual dependance between the various States is becoming day by day more acknowledged. The manufacturing and Western States especially feel the advantages afforded to domestic industry by an increasing crop of the raw material, cotton, and the sources of national wealth, in the shape of exports, which the produce of the Southern States provides, whilst the latter, from tariff reductions, and the great advance made in domestic manufactures of every description, have ceased to feel that they are taxed for the exclusive benefit of the other States of the Union. These considerations induce us to believe, and indeed to hope, that the progress of the entire people of the American Republic will continue, that the political compact of the various States which compose it will remain unbroken, and that a high destiny for it amongst nations is in the future.

Green Fodder.

The late Col. Pickering, in an address before the Essex County Agricultural Society once said:

"Every farmer knows how eagerly cattle devour the entire plant of the Indian corn in its green state; and land in good condition will produce heavy crops of it. Some years ago, just when the ears were in the milk, I cut close to the ground the plants growing on a measured space, equal as I judged, to the average product of the whole piece; and found that at the same rate, an acre would yield twelve tons of green fodder; probably a richer and more nourishing food than any other known to the husbandman. And this quantity was the growth of less than four months.

It has appeared to me that the sort called sweet corn yields stocks of richer juice than the common yellow corn. It is also more disposed to multiply suckers—an additional recommendation to it when planted to be cut in a green state for horses and cattle, and especially for milk cows; and at the time for planting may be so regulated as to furnish supplies of food just when the pastures usually fail. I am inclined to doubt whether any other green food will afford butter of equal quality."

Col. Pickering was wont to speak modestly, when others regarded him as good authority. Many things which appeared to him, years ago, as important agricultural truths, have since proved such, and among others this of planting corn for green fodder. In connection with Col. Pickering's remarks that the time of planting may be so regulated as to furnish supplies of food just when the pastures fail, we would inquire inasmuch as corn stalks and leaves, well cured, are an excellent winter food for cattle, whether the time of planting could not be regulated with some reference to the prospective want of the succeeding winter. We accord most heartily with the sentiment of an excellent article in a former number of this paper, by your worthy predecessor, in which it was shown that the farmer should have the general plan of the Summer's campaign made out beforehand, should study in the winter, lay his plans for the season, and then carry them out in the summer. We suppose, however, there are exceptions to be made. The clover on a particular field may have failed; or it may have become apparent in time for sowing corn, that the hay crop is going to be short. The farmer therefore will find it convenient with regard to certain fields, not to have his mind unalterably made up till as late as the end of June. To what extent corn fodder is destined to take the place of hay we are not certain. That it affords an excellent fall feed for dairy purposes there is no doubt; and it is clearly ascertained that it may, on some farms at least, be profitably grown for winter fodder. Much of course depends on the character of the farm; and something we suppose may depend upon the season; we see no reason why, in case of the prospect being dark at the end of June for fall and winter food, the farmer who has land fit for the purpose, should not thrust in a few acres for corn fodder, when otherwise he would not, to be fed out green in early autumn or to be cured for winter as the case may seem to require.

The merchant turns quickly in an emergency. To a limited extent, very limited we confess, and yet not so limited as to be unimportant, the farmer for aught we can see, may do the same. We advise farmers to look at this matter. *Conn. Valley Farmer.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.—We learn that on Thursday last, four negroes were drowned by the sinking of a canoe in Evans' Mill pond, in Moore County. They were leaving the bank to cross the pond, when a man jumped upon the end of the canoe, causing it to dip water.—The whole party rushed to the end next next to the shore, when the four immediately sunk with it.—None of them could swim. One was a free man named Jonas Hill. The others were slaves, one belonging to Dr. McClenahan, one to John D. Graffenreidt, jr., and one to Allen W. Jones. Mr. Jones, who was present, plunged in to help, and was very near being drowned himself, being seized and carried to the bottom by one of the drowning men. It was with the utmost difficulty that he released himself. Our informant says it was a sad sight to see four drowned bodies lying side by side.

A white man named Duke Malone, and two sons, small boys, were also on the boat. The father, being a good swimmer, saved his sons with great difficulty.—*Fay. Observer.*

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—This morning Mr. Calvin Carver was shot, in his shop on Person street, by Hinchen Bramble. The wound was dangerous, probably mortal. Bramble ran off, but was arrested. We have not heard further particulars.

Fay. Observer, 10th inst.

Correspondence of the News.

CHARLOTTE, (N. C.) July 5, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Yesterday a vast Railroad Convention assembled in this city. Old Mecklenburg, of which Charlotte is the capital, is famous for Conventions and declarations. Of her own accord, and without waiting for the rest of the world, she met, in old times, and issued her declaration of independence! Well, she is doing the same thing again. Independence is still her cry—not exactly a hostile cry—but one of *commercial independence!*—The Old North State has awoke, is full of energy—fully alive also to all her interests. And she will protect and foster them, whatever may be the results to other States. Her own seaports she is determined to build up—especially Wilmington and Beaufort.—To this end a master stroke of policy is aimed at in her present Convention. Its object is no less than the construction of a railroad from this point, in each direction, connecting Jonesboro', in Tennessee, with Wilmington! The principal object of this is, *to convey all the trade of the Western part of this State and as much of that from Tennessee as possible, to her own seaports.*

By a glance at the map, you will see that the road will pass Southward through Anson, Richmond, Robeson and others of the best counties in the State. Abundant capital can be raised for its completion, without either State aid or foreign funds. The Convention is large, able and enthusiastic, and there seems to be no doubt of the completion of the lower half of this road in a short time, and the ultimate extension of it into Tennessee

And now I come to the fact which deserves the special consideration of your readers. One of the alleged causes inducing to this course on the part of the people in the Western part of the State is the *grievance* which they suffer at Columbia—the detention of 18 hours and the expense of a dollar in going from one depot to another—besides the bill at the public house! Great indignation is felt at this. They had looked for a reform; their hopes have been disappointed—and they will submit to it no longer. A gentleman of high character, who has just returned from a tour to the North and the West, denounced this tax and detention as the greatest outrage he had ever met with in any part of the United States.

I give the facts as these people state them, leaving it to your citizens to correct the evil, if evil there be, or let go the trade and travel that would otherwise, in a measure, have gone to Charleston.

A free "dinner" was given by the citizens of Charlotte on the 4th, at which about 500 invited guests sat down. It was a magnificent affair. Good cheer, high hopes, and State pride, rose to about the same point with the thermometer; and I greatly mistake if the action of this Convention, still in session, will not tell, in all coming time, upon the interests of more States than were there represented.

Yours, &c., H.

Reason *versus* Fanaticism.

An eminent clergyman of Boston having, in a public sermon, taken strong ground against the recognition or execution of the fugitive slave law in Massachusetts, the Boston Courier, in a calm and sensible article, argues the point with the reverend gentleman. We extract from the Courier's remarks the annexed passages:

"Dr. ———, seems to feel that there is some kind of desecration of our soil in permitting a fugitive slave to be arrested upon and removed from it.—He speaks of our soil being trampled by those whose attempts to reclaim their fugitive servants are conducted in a manner to wound our sensibilities and provoke our passions;' and he says that we must 'proceed to rescue our soils' from being so trampled.

"Undoubtly our soil is consecrated to freedom.—But is it consecrated to freedom for *all men?* What consecrates it to freedom at all? Is it not so consecrated by the law? And is it not so consecrated just so far as the law has impressed that character upon it, and no further! We presume that this will be admitted by all. The soil of Massachusetts is not consecrated to freedom by the general sentiment or feelings of its inhabitants; it is consecrated to freedom by *the laws* which they have ordained for its government, and just so far as those laws determine the condition of those who are on it. But when we are looking for the laws which determine the condition of persons upon our soil, it is obviously just as necessary to look to the Constitution of the United States as it is to look to the Constitution of the State. The Federal Constitution is just as much the law of Massachusetts as its own Constitution; it was enacted by the same authority, (so far as we are concerned,) and not an individual can hold any important office under the latter without swearing to support the former. Moreover the Constitution of the United States, so far as it speaks upon this matter of the condition of persons found on our soil, as well as upon all other matters embraced in it, is *paramount* to all laws. It is impossible for the State to make a law which shall consecrate its soil to the freedom of men who are made by the Constitution of he United States incapable of acquiring freedom by coming within our jurisdiction. In the same manner it would be impossible for us to make a law consecrating the soil of the State to the freedom of men whom the General Government has stipulated by treaty to deliver up to a foreign nation.

"The proposition is not true, therefore, that our soil is consecrated to the freedom of *all men.* There are certain men who are expected from this advantage by the operation of the fundamental and paramount law of the country, which determines the character of our soils *as to them;* and while this remains so there can be no desecration of our soils by removing those persons from it.

"But Dr. ——— seems also to feel that by permitting the execution of this clause of the Constitution we lend some sanction to slavery. He speeks of a deeper question to arise, 'when the Southern master shall use the free States as the ground, on which to assert the immaculate character of slavery,' and of our 'becoming ready parteipants in upholding a system which we abhor and he presents to us the alternative of dissolution.

"We must enquire, therefore, and we must do it calmly and solemnly, whether it is true that our soil is used as the ground on which 'to assert the immaculate character of slavery,' or is in danger of being so used; and whether, by continuing to obey the Constitution, we do in fact become participants in upholding the system.' That slavery exists in the Southern States Dr. ——— does not deny. He says expressly that we cannot ignore its existence. He will probably not deny that it exists there by a law, or a system of laws over which we have no responsibility. One of the persons subject to those laws comes here and the master comes to reclaim him.—Does he ask us to admit the immaculate character of the institution? Does he require anything of us except the admission of the fact that by the law of his own State he is entitled to the services of the person whom he seeks? * * * *

"But it is always some help to the examination of a position like this to resort to cases of a similar character, and we therefore turn to a case to which Dr. ———'s position ought to be applicable, if it is applicable to this case. A treaty exists with a foreign power, by which it is provided that fugitives charged with certain crimes shall be given up. The foreign government calls upon us to give up one of its subjects charged with the commission of one of those crimes in the territory of that government. The law which makes his act a crime, which defines the evidence and the mode of trial and affixes the punishment, is the law of that country, not of this. Are we called upon, when we are required to surrender that person, to admit anything whatever respecting the justice, reasonableness, or righteousness of that law? Is its 'immaculate character' asserted on our soil?—It is plain that nothing is admitted but the facts that the law exists, and that the individual in question is the person who is amenable to it."

TEN THOUSAND EMIGRANTS IN KANSAS.—The Glasgow (Mo.) Times, in an article on the emigration to Kansas, says:—"Private letters state that about ten thousand people are on the move. Five hundred crossed over at Western last Saturday, and about the same number on Sunday, while the roads are filled with people all bound for the New Territories.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, the only infallible Remedies for the Cure of Eruptions and Blotches on the Skin.—John Younglove (aged 26) was a great victim through the follies of youth, to eruptions on the skin, being covered with these unsightly blotches, in fact, he was utterly unfitted by his appearance to enter into Society. This young man, eight weeks back, tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by the joint use of these remedies, his blood was so cooled and purified, that the whole of the blotches disappeared, and he now enjoys excellent health.—These medicines will cure any disease of the skin, even of twenty years standing.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

To the Citizens of New Hanover County.

THE Subscriber avails himself of this method to return his sincere and heartfelt acknowledgements to his fellow-citizens of this County, for the kind and generous support with which they have honored him, and to announce himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, on the first Thursday in August next, pledging himself to use every honorable effort to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore extended to him.

E. D. HALL.

July 11th, 1854 262—45-te

☞ We are authorized, by B. M. BARRY, Esq., of Onslow county, to give notice that he is a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this State. [May 18, '54—37-taug

☞ We are requested to give notice that Mr J. B. FRAZEL is a candidate for the Sheriffalty in Onslow county, at the ensuing election in August next. [May 18—37-taug

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds,* used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

STRANGE DEVELOPEMENT.

Scientific Men are daily bringing to light, new Inventions, and the March of Progress is onward; persons BALD, or becoming so, will be pleased to learn, that Science and long research combined, have brought before the Public, the greatest WONDER OF THE AGE, in the Article of EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent Hair from Falling. See Circulars to be had of Agents. Price $1,00 in large Bottles

Sold by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Wholesale Agent for Wilmington and surrounding country. je 16 1m

☞ THE Brazilian Remedy for Diarrhea and Dysentery.—Hundreds can testify to its virtues. Prepared and sold only by C. & D. DuPRE.

June 15th, 1854 [Com. copy.] 241-tf

OUR BOOK BINDERY.

OUR Book-Bindery is now complete in every article necessary to turn out work in a handsome and substantial style. Mr. Phillip Heinsberger, under whose charge our Bindery is placed, is a master workman, and we have no doubt will give satisfaction to our customers. People in this section of country now have an opportunity to procure binding with little or no trouble; and will be rests entirely with the public whether the establishment shall be made permanent or not. We have done our part, and now look for the reward, which we hope to receive at the hands of a generous public, who have heretofore so liberally paronized us from the time of our location in Wilmington.

Our Bindery is in the building immediately South of the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street. Work may be left at the Journal Office, or at the Bindery

FULTON & PRICE.

Wilmington, June 14, 1854.

OUR JOBBING FACILITIES.

☞ Having at last succeeded in procuring a sufficient number of printers, we are now prepared to execute every description of JOB WORK from a VISITING CARD up to Posters of the largest size, with much greater dispatch than ever before. Our Types and Presses are unsurpassed by any in North Carolina, and we are continually adding to our office every new and valuable improvement that is brought out. Our machinery is all of the latest patent, and procured within the year from the manufacturers. The greater portion of our types have also been received from the foundry within the same time, and have been selected by ourselves, so that our customers need not be afraid of anything old or old-fashioned. We have within the present month unpacked and added to our already extensive stock of jobbing materials, a very considerable amount of the newest and most valuable types and borders, suitable for every description of printing.

We can do Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, Show-bills, Bills of Lading, or any other kind of printing as handsomely as they can be done at the North. Our charges will be found moderate and uniform.

All work is under the personal supervision of one of the firm

FULTON & PRICE.

April, 1854.

ANOTHER RESIDENTER OF NEW YORK CITY TESTIFIES TO THE GOOD OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

HEAR HIM!

NEW YORK, August 30, 1853.

☞ This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for five years during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but to no purpose. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured. I think one box more will effect a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend these Pills to all who may suffer from liver complaint. I have also known them used with the most happy results in cases of sick headache; or dyspepsia.

MR. SWIFT, No. 116 Attorney street.

P. S. The above valuable remedy; also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

For Sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, WARREN COUNTY N. C.

W. D JONES.....PROPRIETOR.

SEASON opens July 1st. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of Guests.

RATES OF BOARD.

Families per month	$20 00
Single persons per month	25 00
Per day	1 25
Horse per month	12 50
Per day	75

Children and servants half price.

Hacks always at the Warrenton Depot to take passengers to the Springs.

June 17, 1854 243-6t—42-taug

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid between Leesburg and Sills Creek, a small leather POCKET BOOK, containing about six dollars in money, and a receipt from Geo. Davis for a note of hand made by Stephen Costin for the sum of $120, dated about the 10th of June 1853, given 12 months after date. I hereby forewarn any person from trading for said receipt, and the maker from paying it to any other person except myself. I will pay a liberal reward for the said Pocket Book and contents.

ENOCH JOHNSON.

July 14th, 1854 45-3t

JAS. T. PETTEWAY. GEO. E. PRITCHETT.

PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT,

GENERAL Commission and Forwarding Merchants, also Wholesale Grocers, North Water street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores and all kinds of Produce.

Intend keeping an assortment of Groceries, Liquors and Provisions. [July 13th, 1854—263

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT, for the transaction of a General Commission, Forwarding and Wholesale Grocery business.

JAS. T. PETTEWAY,
GEO. E PRITCHETT.

July 12th, 1854 263-tf

BUSINESS CHANGED.

THE subscriber has all accounts due Taylor & Petteway ready for settlement. Also 50,000 choice Segars, 3 baskets Champagne, 2 bbls. Crushed and 1 hhd. N. O., 120 Loaves Sugar, 5 bags Coffee, 20 boxes Mustard, 20 Boxes Tobacco, 10 Boxes Chalk Pipes, 22 do Catty's Tea, 3 nests Painted Tubs, 3 boxes ground Coffee, 2 bags Pepper, 2 bags Spice, 5 boxes Pepper Sauce and Catsup; Buckets, Flour Pails, Measures, Snuff Baskets, Wines, Liquors, &c., which he offers at cost, for cash

July 11, 1854. JAS. T. PETTEWAY.

Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

FOR SALE—That very valuable property known as POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction, and affording the best location in the vicinity of Wilmington for a Steam Saw Mill, and also particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard, or for a Coal Depot.

It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and, in fact, every necessary facility and convenience. The Mill is large and valuable. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.

Also for sale, two Negro Men, Mill Hand and Sawyer.

For farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents,

WESSEL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C.

July 12th, 1854 263-2t—45-tf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of Taylor and Petteway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James T. Petteway, having purchased out all the interest of A. D. Taylor, in the said firm, is alone authorized to settle its affairs.

A. D. TAYLOR.
JAS. T. PETTEWAY.

Wilmington, July 8, 1854.

LINSEED OIL.—10 bbls. for sale by
July 13th, 1854 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WHITE LEAD.—5000 lbs. *Pure*, in kegs of 25, 50, and 100 bbls. each, for sale by
July 13th, 1854 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

MACKEREL.—20 bbls. No. 3, for sale by
July 13th, 1854 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

LADIES' CARPET BAGS.—A new and beautiful article, just received at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

STRIPED HALF HOSE.—New lot opened yesterday at
July 12 SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS.—One case just received. Sold only at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Finey, GEO. W. CROOM, Esq., to Miss MARTHA F. ORRELL, all of this town.

In Duplin County, on Sunday the 2d inst, (at 12 o'clock) by John Maxwell, Esq., Mr. JAS. THOMPSON, to Miss ELIZA E. CARTER.

DIED,

In this town, on the 8th inst., JOHN HENRY, infant son of Wm. E. and Eliza Jane Wright, aged one year and 13 days.

In Charleston, S. C., on the 5th inst., at his residence, Mr. N. RADCLIFFE, a native of Williamsburg, Va., in the 58th year of his age.

In this Town, on the 8th inst, ANN ELIZA, infant daughter of John H. and Mary Wood, aged 8 months.

At Corpus Christi, Texas, on Friday the 9th June, 1854, LUCRETIA MCGEHEE, youngest daughter of Charles and Emily Russell, aged six months and fourteen days.

God gave, He took, *He will restore,* "He doeth all things well."

Hence, unto him be our little one given,
Yea, for "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." COM.

In this town, on the 12th inst., Miss HENRIETTA WARD, aged about 21 years, daughter of John and Hester Ward, late of Onslow county.

At the Residence of her husband, in the county of Sampson, N. C., Mrs. SARAH HOBBS, wife of Abraham Hobbs, on the 22d of March, 1854, aged about 54 years. The deceased has left a husband and several children to mourn their loss; but what is their loss, is her eternal gain. She had been a member of the Baptist Church for the last twelve years. She was truly a mother in Israel. She was ever ready to feed the hungry—clothe the destitute—give to the needy, and to do good to all, as much as in her power lay. She is represented to have been, from a child, of a meek and quiet spirit. One distinguishing hait in her character was kindness and good will for the human family;—this was so apparent to all acquainted with her, that it is believed she had not an enemy on earth. But she is gone—farewell, dear saint,—rest from thy toils. Blessed are the dead that die in the lord; yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest; for their labors and their works do follow them.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither, in the north winds breath;
And stars to set; but all
Thou has all season for thine own, O death. [COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

July 8—steamer Spray, Price, fm Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to W H McRary & Co.; with 5 bbls brandy, 20 do flour, 128 do rosin, 199 do spirits turpentine, 27 bales sheeting, 13 bags flaxseed, &c.

10—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

July 10.—Schr Ellen Randall, Bell, from Little River, to Henry Nutt; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W P Elliott.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville to W P Elliott.

11.—Schr Emily, Mankin, from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.

July 11—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth; with 21 bales warp, 138 bbls flonr, 112 do. spirits turpentine.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Southerner, Roberts, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.; one boat in tow, with 11 bales yarn, 75 bbls flour, 10 do. turpentine, 325 do. spirits turpentine.

July 12—Schr. Patron, Beals, from Washington, N. C., to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

13—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

Steamer Eliza, Dicksey, from White Hall, to J. E. Metts.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Coffin, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Jones, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer Carolina, Coxetter, from Charlestou, to Rankin & Martin; with 50 passengers.

CLEARED.

July 8—Brig Monticello, Loyd, for Bath, Me, by J H Chadbourn & Co; with lumber.

Barque Carniola, Hopkins, for Martinique, by P K Dickinson & Co; with 167 M ft lumber.

9—steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

[The Brig Monticello was incorrectly reported yesterday as cleared and gone to sea; she is not yet loaded.]

July 9—Brig Ellen Hayden, Marsh, for Philadelphia, by J Hathaway & Son; with naval stores.

11—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W P Elliott.

Steamer Evergreen, Creele, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary & Co; with one boat in tow.

Br Schr Nautilus, Zwicker, for Halifax, N. S., by Adams, Brother & Co; with naval stores.

steamer Henrietta, Allen, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers; with one boat in tow.

schr Helene, Stutes, for New York, by T C Worth; with naval stores.

July 12—schr A J DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

12—schr Humming Bird, Bogert, for New York, by J R Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

brig John Hathaway, Smith, for Boston, by J Hathaway & Son; with 127 bbls. rosin, 153,000 feet lumber.

Brig S P Brown, Freeman, for Fairhaven, Mass, by J Hathaway & Son; with 25 bbls rosin, 50 do tar, 110,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Sun, Rush for Fayetteville, by Jos J Lippitt.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

12—steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

13—schr Abeona, Wyman, for Bath, Me., by W. M. Harriss; with 85,000 feet lumber.

schr Wake, Briggs, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

schr Eldad, Reeve, for Boston, by Geo. Harriss; with 97,300 feet lumber.

schr L. P. Smith, Derrickson, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

13—Barque Ann & Mary, Johnson, for Rio de Janeiro, by Kidder & Martin; with 10 bbls. camphine, 2,580 feet timber, 117,805 feet lumber.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.

FOR THE CURE OF

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant. This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœ, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. Ds., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.

Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE; New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.

Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.

MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhoea or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.

I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,

WM. BAILY.

Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT.
Wilmington, N. C.

June 14th, 1854 240-1m-taw-41-6m

VISIT HARRISON'S VS. WHITEHURST'S *WILMINGTON GALLERY.*

WHAT treasures of art does this little room contain:—Whichever way you turn, some immortal creation greets your eye. Here you can linger profitably for hours contemplating the noblest of *God's* creation—man; here converse silently with the living and the dead, until the withered arm of memory seems again restored and strength ened, and reaches forth its hand to greet those with whom we were once intimately associated, but now inhabit the gloomy prison house of forgetfulness. Who would die with out leaving so desirable a token of remembrance behind?

Here beauty, with its diversity of expression and features, glows forth from the plate with rapturous divinity, and fascinates the eye, until the heart worships them, not like the inimitable *virginly* Angelo, the sainted *Madonna,* or the blue-bearded *Magdalene,* but as the unapproachable Daguerreotypes of relatives and friends, made by Harrison.

☞ Visit his Gallery whether you wish one of his unequalled pictures or not. Mr. H. is acknowledged to be the best Daguerreotypist in the State. A VISITOR.

Nov. 29th, 1853 73-tf

ELWOOD'S GRAIN TABLES.

Showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in federal money—so arranged as to exhibit, on a single page, the value, at a given price, from ten cents to two dollars per bushel, of any quantity, from one pound to ten thousand bushels—with other convenient and useful Tables connected with produce transactions—by James L. Elwood, Accountant. Just received and for sale by

July 11th S. W. WHITAKER.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generall represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb	.25	@	26
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M	7 25	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	17	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	15	@	16
Laguayra	13	@	14
Cuba	00	@	00
Rio	12	@	13½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb	0	@	0
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	1 00	@	1 05
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz	20	@	22
EMPTY BARRELS, each, Spts. Turp	2 25	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mackerel, No. 1	@00	00	
do. No. 2	@	0 00	
do. No. 3	@	6 00	
do. No. 4	@	6 00	
Shad, Ocean	00 00	@00	00
Herrings, East	3 75	@4	00
do. N.C. roe	5 75	@	6 00
do. do. cut,			0 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	3 75	@	4 50
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Canal	12 00	@14	00
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00
Fayetteville	8 50	@	8 75
GRAIN, ℔ bush. Corn	00	@	00
Oats	00	@	70
White Beans	1 10	@	1 25
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb	4¼	@	4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern	1 20	@	1 30
Northern	00	@	87½
IRON, ℔ lb. English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	0 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.) Whiskey	34	@	35
N. E. Rum	40	@	42
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	42	@	45
do. Apple	65	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) Floor. B'ds	00 00	@11	00
Wide do	0 00	@ 7	00
Scantling	0 00	@ 0	00
MOLASSES, per gallon. Cuba	21	@	22
NAILS, ℔ lb. Cut	5¾	@	6
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs. Turpentine, *Virgin dip	0 00	@	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 75
Hard	0 00	@	0 00
Tar	0 00	@	3 00
Pitch	0 00	@	2 00
Rosin, No. 1,2	50	@	3 50
do. No. 2,0	00	@	1 50
do. No. 3,1	00	@	1 10