

Everything is dear; even rags are up so much that the very beggar carries a treasure on his back. Rags are growing into a respectable trade, in the language of the day, and many of the numbers of the constituency of mayors and aldermen of our large cities. Rag Fair has dropped its old name and taken up the more sounding one of rags and rags.

In this extremity, when the very name of rags is going out of fashion, it is no wonder that the things themselves should be hard to find. Everybody is therefore on the alert for a substitute. They can't wait for cloth to wear out. It either don't turn to rags as it used to, or it goes beyond without stopping, like a mule that trots before it is ripe. Things, it is thought, instead of turning to holes and tatters by tare and trest, must turn into the unknown of algebraic notoriety, and wholly disappear in an equation.

What shall he do, then? exclaim the bookmaker, the pamphleteer, and daily journalist. Give leave, once made good cloth, possible at least, and satisfactory to Adam and his wife, but will they make cheap paper for present use? Bark, straw, hay and stubble have been assailed by doctors in this great complaint of the press, but they do not find them yet exactly the same for a remedy.

From this it follows that if those opposed to the Know-Nothing should divide themselves into separate parties or bodies, with different rules and regulations, and pledge themselves not to support any one for office who is not a member of a particular party or body, then their enemies, the Know-Nothing, will have no victory. This shows the absurdity of the present position.

There is no need for any new parties. The time-honored Democratic party is sufficient for all. Its principles have become historical. They have been illustrated by the best, the purest and the ablest men of the nation. They have been victorious in many a contest. They are well-defined and well known. Its principles are the principles of the Constitution. New creeds, like new laws, fall to the ground, and admit of an infinite of interpretations. But the interpretation of the Democratic creed is as well established as the creed itself.

The Democratic party has encountered, in its day, many and formidable enemies. The present times, however stormy, cannot present a new adversary more to be feared than the old and conquered adversary. There is no need of a change of our name or of a reconstruction of our creed. Our weapons are as good now as they were in the honored days that have passed. The sword of Jackson is still sharp, and gleams with its pristine lustre. The name of Jackson is still mighty, and gathers increasing lustre as passing years mark more plainly his superiority to his contemporaries.

Then let us cling to the Democratic party and to his name as always borne, and let all who are opposed to new factions, new parties, and secret societies, join us without pledges, compacts, or bonds, and vote against the enemies of the Constitution. We want no new party, let it come from whatever source it may.—Washington Sentinel.

WOMAN.—Perhaps a more just and beautiful compliment was never paid to woman than the following by Judge Story: "The honor of the sex, he said, that in the path of duty sacrifices its own to high or too dear. Nothing with them is impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence and religion require. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded; but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the rights of the oppressed, the rights of religion, never met the sympathies of Woman."

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No Need for New Parties.

It is in politics, as in religion, if old sects and old standards fall into disrepute, every imaginable diversity of new sect and new creed will instantly spring up to take the vacant places. The new ideas leading to them being unorganized and undigested, the numbers of the constituency of mayors and aldermen of our large cities. Rag Fair has dropped its old name and taken up the more sounding one of rags and rags.

At the present time there is a strong tendency among the masses to quit old parties, abandon ancient standards and construct new parties, new creeds, and new standards. We have lately seen various plans will new political organizations proposed in newspapers from various sections of the country. This disposition to form new parties has been brought about by the sudden appearance and rapid growth of the Know-Nothing. The opponents of this order, scattered throughout the country, and thus far denied the opportunity of consultation, and of conscientious action, have started different societies in different places, all with the same object in view, the defeat of the secret societies. But each of these new opposing parties makes membership a sine qua non to its support; so that a candidate of one of these organizations, though all of them have the same objects in view, could no more get the votes of the other kind organizations than could a Know-Nothing.

From this it follows that if those opposed to the Know-Nothing should divide themselves into separate parties or bodies, with different rules and regulations, and pledge themselves not to support any one for office who is not a member of a particular party or body, then their enemies, the Know-Nothing, will have no victory. This shows the absurdity of the present position.

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Circumstantial Evidence.

The Dayton (Ohio) Gazette publishes the following: Just before the following the recent execution of Francis Dick (at Dayton, Ohio) there was a demand on the part of an extensive public curiosity to know the circumstances, in detail, which attended the killing by him of Catherine and Jane Young. Of his guilt no one, after his second conviction, entertained a shadow of doubt; but no one saw him commit the deed, and he alone could disclose the manner of its commission. He was convicted by a jury of twelve to the jury, that a coat of his, which was found hanging in the stable where he slept the night before the murder, was stained with blood; that one of the boots worn by him on the morning of the murder, but taken off and put away in Steffen's garret before the murder was discovered, had a small "clot of blood" in it, which was proved to be the blood of a certain spade, supposed to have been used in committing the murder, had rust-spots upon it which were produced by blood. The fact whether the appearances on these articles resembling blood were really blood, was the material issue in the case. Forming an opinion from mere inspection, the witnesses came to different conclusions. The weight of evidence, however, was decidedly in favor of the conclusion that the stains were blood. As to the boots, the persons who first saw them were positive that the red deposits in the wrinkle were blood. A seam was formed on it, and breaking this with the finger, the blood was fresh and liquid. As to the coat and spade, which was blue by reason of the rust-spots on the spade. When moistened it communicated a dark and stained white paper. The coloring matter, however, whatever it was, appeared dim on the surface, considering the amount of it in the fabric. This induced the belief, universally expressed by the witnesses, that the stained, universally of the garment had been washed.—The Dayton Gazette.

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MARRIED.

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WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices, in filling small orders, high or low rates have to be paid.

Table with columns for various commodities like BEANS, CATTLE, HAY, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for various commodities like TURKEYS, SHEEP, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for various commodities like WHEAT, CORN, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for various commodities like LUMBER, BRICKS, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for various commodities like COAL, IRON, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for various commodities like FLOUR, SUGAR, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for various commodities like BUTTER, EGGS, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for various commodities like OILS, LARD, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for various commodities like SOAP, CLOTH, etc., and their prices.

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, for the week ending October 4th, 1854.

Table listing export commodities like Spirits, Turpentine, etc., and their values.

Table listing export commodities like Cotton, Sugar, etc., and their values.

Table listing export commodities like Lumber, Bricks, etc., and their values.

Table listing export commodities like Coal, Iron, etc., and their values.

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Table listing export commodities like Miscellaneous goods and their values.

OSWEGO.—Sale from wharf a few days since of 10 bbls. Onions at \$2.50 per bbl.

PORTLAND.—Very few Irish Potatoes in market; a lot of 36 bbls. received on Friday, and sold from wharf at \$4 per bbl.

PROVISIONS.—N. C. Bacon has gone up a shade this week, and we notice only small parcels received. The supply in the tailer hands is very light.

NEW YORK.—There is a fair supply of Liverpool sack in store, and the demand appears to be somewhat checked. Received this week 3,250 sacks, of which 1,500 at \$1.50, 500 at \$1.40, and 1,250 at \$1.30.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Flour—sales of Howard street brands, at \$1.75. Flour—sales of Howard street brands, at \$1.75.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Corn—sales of a moderate demand at previous rates; sales of yellow at 78¢ and 80¢.

STEARNS SPRAY FOR SMITHVILLE AND ORTON. Change of Schedule for the week ending Monday, 4th Sept. 1854.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE." WILMINGTON, N. C. THE WILMINGTON MANUFACTURING CO.

HARRISON SOAP. MANUFACTURED IN WILMINGTON, N. C. Soap is warranted to be a good article, free from refinements.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY. BY JOHN DOYLE. BUILDERS, either in town or country, can be furnished with SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS, of all descriptions.