### The Kerr Dinner.

We had the pleasure of attending the dinner given the Hon John Kerr, at Yanceyville, on Thursday the 28th inst. It was given by his friends, without distinction of party, in commendation of his recent action in Congress, in relation to the Nebraska and Kansas Territorial bills. It must have been truly gratifying to Mr. Kerr to have met so many of his friends on that occasion. It was, indeed, a mass meeting. Caswell turned out in full stiength. We also saw gentlemen in attendance from Ferson, Alamance and Guilford, and our neighboring State, Virginia. At 12 o'clock, a procession was formed in the court-house square, and preceded by Gen. Thomas W. Graves, marshal, marched to the Grove near the Presbyterian Church, where the tables were spread. Quite a large number of persons had already assembled to do justice to the plentiful repast prepared under the superintendence of Capt. A. A. Mitchell.—Of the dinner, it is enough to say, that there was the greatest abundance—more than sufficient to feed the vast multitude, and it was well cooked, which is rather unusual on such occasions. After dinner the Hon. Calvin Graves, President of the meeting, made a few pertinent remarks, expressing the gratification of the citizens of Caswell at Mr. Kerr's course. The secretaries, Mr. A. C Lindsey, and Dr. James E. Williamson, then read letters from Hon. J. M. Morehead, Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Hon. Thomas Bragg, Messr. Edwin G. Reade, and Henry W. Miller, expressing much regret that it was out of their power to attend the meeting. The reading of the regular toasts was then commenced. The toast to Mr. Kerr was received with great applause.

He responded in a speech of more than an hour in length, and was frequently interrupted by the applause of the assemblage. It was one of his best efforts, and all seemed delighted. He said that it was the proudest day he had ever experienced, to see his friends thus come forward to express their gratification of his action upon this great national measure. He then, in a clear and forcible manner, gave his reasons for voting in favor of the Nebraska bill, and proved that the South had gained much by its passage. He gave the Whigs who voted with the Abolitionists and fanatics of the North some hard hits—we suppose Messrs. Rogers and Puryear of this State, had to take their portion. At the close of Mr. Kerr's speech a committee of four was appointed to solicit a copy for publication, so we hope all will have an opportunity of perusing it. After the remainder of the regular toasts, and a few volunteer toasts, which were offered, were read, the crowd dispersed. The Secretaries will furnish a copy of the correspondence for publication, so we deem it useless to say more. Besides the letters read, a number of others were received from distinguished individuals.—*Milton Spectator.*

From the Quincey, (Ill.) Herald.

### Douglas Triumph at Joliet.

Judge Douglas addressed several thousand persons a few days since at Joilet. The utmost enthusiasm pervaded the crowd. Anti-Nebraska resolution were offered by some foolhardy abolitionist, and were *voted down!* The following account of the matter we find in the Joilet Signal:

"We regret that we have not time to give in today's paper a brief report of his remarks. However, we are unwilling to let the occasion pass without saying it was one of the ablest speeches it has ever been our privilege to listen to. For three long hours the power of his eloquence enchained the audience, notwithstanding the day was uncomfortably warm. He proved to the satisfaction of all who did not turn a deaf ear to reason, that the Nebraska and Kansas bill was founded upon the principle of popular sovereignty. His arguments were unanswerable, and presented the truth with such force and eloquence that he carried his hearers with him. Any one who heard this speech can readily account for the reason of the whigs, abolitionists, and know-nothings of Chicago denying him the privilege of speaking before the people of that city. These abolition fusionists dare not let him speak in Chicago; for they know he has the ability and power to drive the truth home to the people in such a manner as to completely overwhelm the puny efforts of his phrenzied opponents.—Judge Douglas's anylization of the abolition fusion party, and his scathinig rebuke of the dangerous secret political associations of armed men that have been organized amongst us to subvert the constitution, will not be without effect. In fact, there is something about the man and the principles he upholds, that seems to be irresistible.

"What is best about this effort of Senator Douglas before the people of Will county is, that at the meeting of the abolition fusionists, held in the evening, at which the notorious Ichabod Codding made an entire failure in an attempt to reply to Mr. Douglas's arguments, *an anti-Nebraska resolution was offered, but was voted down.* This shows how complete was Douglas's triumph."

POTATOES IN NEW ENGLAND.—In Brimfield good potatoes can be bought for two shillings a bushel, and in Southbridge we understand that they have been sold as low as twenty-five cents per bushel.—*Palmer (Mass.) Journal.*

One farmer in Ware told us tnat he has the best crop of potatoes he has ever raised, both as to quantity and quality.—*Amherst express.*

In Brandon, Vermont, potatoes sell for 37½ cts. at the railroad. It will turn out, we imagine, that in swapping of the rot for the drought potatoes are the gainers.—*Springfield Republican.*

We are informed that potatoes have fallen from one dollar to about two shillings a bushel. potatoes will be plenty yet, as the tops are green and the bottoms are growing.—*Meredith (N. H.) Dem.*

NOT A "BUSINESS TRANSACTION."—The Savannah Republican says that during the height of the epidemic in that city, an "order for five hundred loaves of bread a day was sent by our Mayor to Macon as a *business transaction*; he not dreaming that the perverse obstinacy of the people of that place would cause them to reject all overtures of payment. Yet so it has been. We trust that the public opinion of the world will pass such judgment upon their conduct as it merits. We can only say that Savannah will *remember them for it!*"

The new opera house in New York is a failure.—It is so constructed says the Post that if you sit in some of the seats it is a physical impossibility to see anything of the stage—it is folly to suppose that the architect contrived them for any such purpose—they are pleasant seats to look at, but as for sitting in them, that's quite another matter. They were not and they never will be occupied, so long as the building continues in its present form. The Post describes the opening night as a melancholy failure:

"Never before was an opera house opened more inauspiciously. There were whole banks of vacant seats, and in the second tier, where there should have been six or seven hundred auditors, there were only thirty or forty. The lower circles told the same tale of vacancy, and the amphitheatre was the only portion of the house which was well filled. These facts pointed to bankruptcy, and the managers suddenly reduced the scale of prices. The prices of admission last evening ranged from fifty cents to three dollars, the scale being adapted to the length of every purse. Still the house was not full; it had a top-heavy appearance, the mass of the auditors swarming high up in the amphitheatre; the parquette and boxes were about half full; the second tier, where the charge was one dollar being very well filled. Even there, however, were vacant seats.

THE FLAX CULTURE.—It is a curious fact in culture that while British India is exporting £2,000,000 worth of Flaxseed, throwing away £500,000 of fibre, Ireland is raising to value of £2.000,000 of flax fibre and rotting in the steep pools £500,000 worth of seed. It is Russia alone that has been benefitting by the ignorance of the Hindoo and the carelesness of the Irish farmer. No part of the valuable plant is allowed by her nobles to go to waste. She sells Great Britain to the value of £3,000,000 of fibre, and £900,000 of seed each year, and does not even take manufactures in return. The Hindoo burns the fibre and Ulsterman rots the seed.

There is now a serious apprehension of a scarcity of foreign seed for next year's sowing in Ireland, and the Belfast Mercury urges Irish farmers for once to save the seed of their growing crop. Russia furnishes by far the largest portion of what is converted in the oil mills of the United Kingdom, into linseed oil cake, both of which are so widely consumed. Crushed flaxseed is now fifty per cent. dearer than it was in the Summer of last year.—*Phila Argus.*

AN EPIGRAM.—"Myron H. Clark, the whig candidate for Governor, is a man you can *lean* on.—[Buffalo paper—Endorsed by the N. Y. Tribune.

In despite of "the law," all who are fond of a lark,
Will give their *support* to the candidate Clark;
For of all the Maine crew he is surely the right
To *stand by* when sober, and "*lean on*" when "tight."

I. E. T.

### Terrible Effects of Lightning.

The Peoria Republican gives the following account or the terrible effects of a lightning stroke in that city on Sunday night week:

"Last night, a little after twelve o'clock, those of our citizens who had retired were startled from their slumbers by one of the most deafening peals of thunder that, we candidly believe, ever reverberated through the firmament. It was not particularly sharp, but was rather a collected roaring, as if a million pieces of artillery had been discharged at once; and the sound seemed tn no direction or locality, but to fill all space; in fact, it seemed as if the entire universe united in the terrific utterance The lightning which preceded the explosion (strictly speaking, although it appeared to be in the same instant) was as intensely vivid as it is possible to conceive. It must have been one of the most voluminous bolts of electricity that ever descended, for its effects were amazing and almost unprecedented. It seemed to burst in all its fury upon the residence of Capt. Morrison, on Third street, and left in its trace a sad record. The house was a story-and-a-half brick. The bolt first struck the east chimney aud passed down the same to a bar that passed through the building to secure the walls, where it forked, one of the forks ripping up the roof on the south side of the building, tearing apart the east wall and running along the earth in the back yard to the privy.—Another fork passed down the dining room, shattering the ceiling, and finally took the same shoot as the other, running nearly parallel with it to the privy, where they met. A third fork passed into the second story, where it branched in two opposite directions; one branch streaking through the chambers, shattering into fragments a door which was closed, and passing out through the west side of the house, after which it ran over the ground in the adjoining yard in a singular manner; and the other branch passed down the stairs into the hall and out at the front door, tearing up the outside steps and coursing about the front yard and tearing up the earth in the same manner as the other forks did back of the house.

At the foot of the stairs two sons of Capt. Morrison were lying in the hall, having chosen that place on account of the warmth of the night. The oldest of these received the whole force of the electric stream, and was rendered senseless and incapable of speech, only giving utterance to his sufferings in a few feeble groans. Instant efforts were made to restore him, but they were of no avail; in half an hour life was extinct. The body, to all appearance, was not injured in the least, there not being even a fracture of the skin. This morning the face wore an expression as natural as life and presented the appearance of calm slumber. The other brother was terribly lacerated, both thighs being furrowed vertically to the bone by a number of frightful gashes. The physician who is in attendance upon him has but little hopes of the sufferer's recovery. Capt. Morrison was sitting in the dining-room at the time of the catastrophe looking out of the south window, and he describes the impression produced upon him as similar to being struck upon the head with a brick. But in a moment he recovered from the shock, and, discovering the room filled with dust and the wreck of the wall lying around him, he immediately proceeded to look after the safety of his family, who were uttering frightful shrieks from all parts of the house, when the sight of his two sons, one in the last agonies of death and the other weltering in blood, struck his stout heart with terror and completely unmanned him.—His daughter, a young girl, narrowly escaped injury, although she was considerably shocked. She slept in the chamber, the door of which was shattered as above stated. She said her first idea was that the house had been blown up with powder. There were two other ladies sleeping in the house at the time, neither of whom was seriously injured.

The building presented this morning a frightful appearance, having been completely riddled from the roof to the cellar. The steps of the upper chambers as well as those which led to the cellar, were thrown some ten inches from the walls and so shattered as to render them unsafe to use. One of the iron rods, used to fasten the carpet to the steps, was taken by the electricity and hurled up through the stairway with such force that it penetrated one of the rafters of the roof to such a depth as to require the weight of an ordinary-sized man to pull it out. The atmosphere in the vicinity was strongly impregnated with sulphur, as if there had been an immense powder explosion. In conclusion, we may safely say that this occurrence is one of the most wonderful and terrible phenomena of electricity on record."

CASHMERE GOATS.—In chronicling the commencement, on Tuesday last, of the Annual State Fair at New York, the Journal of Commerce says:

"The most interesting animals on the grounds were three Cashmere goats, entered by Doctor Davis, of South Carolina. It is the animal of which the Cashmere shawls are made, the value of which does not depend, as many suppose, upon their rarity, but upon the fact that the material surpasses every other like article in its capacity for wear. The Cashmere goat was introduced into South Carolina several years ago, by Dr. Davis, who caught them in Asia, forty-two days' ride, on the back of camels, from Constantinople. They have been introduced by him in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Tennessee and Florida, and are mixed with the native goat. The hair of the animal, which is pure white, is most beautiful. It somewhat resembles in appearance the finest portion of the fleece of the Chinese sheep, a few of which are on exhibition. It is curly, soft in texture, and brilliant in appearance. The animal is extremely delicate in shape, though hardy. A sock made from the hair was shown with the goats. We learn that the meat is white and delicate, and is preferred in the parts of South Carolina where they are reared, to mutton. A herd will protect itself against dogs, which constitutes a great advantage over sheep in localities where dogs are troublesome. The question as to what animals and plants may be acclimated in particular regions, is undergoing much discussion throughout the United States, by means of which, and in the experiments to which it gives rise, important additions will be made to the information of the country in agricultural affairs. We suppose that the common goat of the North would be much improved if bred to those imported by Dr. Davis. Throughout South Carolina the ordinary animal has risen largely in price, from the facility with which the breed is improved by this cross. The experiment would be worth trying in the Northern States."

### Buildings, Temples and Religion of Japan.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Commodore Perry's Squadron, remarks as follows in relation to the religion, temples, &c., of the Japanese:

"The streets are wide and straight, and the better class of houses two stories high, plastered, and roofed with elegant tiles. The interior is very clean and neat, and the rooms, covered with mats, and separated from each other by sliding screws, that are closed or removed at pleasure. There are no chimneys in Japan. A charcoal fire is built in a little sand pit in the middle of the floor, around which the family are usually found seated on their knees, drinking tea and smoking their pipes. Not a chair,—or any other piece of furniture, can be seen. Tubs of water are kept in front of each house, as well as on the roofs, in readiness against any fire, for conflagrations are so frequent and extensive that whole towns are sometimes burnt down.

The temples, chiefly Buddhists, are beautifully situated in the suburbs. The entrance to them leads generally through rows of elegant trees and wild camelias. They are large plain structures with high peaked roofs, resembling the houses pictured on Chinese porcelain. In the space immediately in front, is a large bell for summoning the faithful, a stone reservoir of holy water, and several roughly hewn stone idols. The doorway is ornamented with curious looking dragons, and other animals carved in wood.—Upon entering, there is nothing special about the buildings worth noting, the naked sides and exposed rafters having a gloomy appearance. The altar is the only object that attracts attention. It so much resembles the Roman Catholic, that I need not describe it. Some of the idols on these altars are so familiar to those I have seen in the churches in Italy, that if they were mutually translated, I doubt whether either set of worshipers would discover the change.—The priests count beads, shave their heads, and wear analagous robes, and the service is attended by the ringing of bells, the lighting of candles, and the burning of incense. In fact, except that the cross is nowhere to be seen, one could easily imagine himself within a Roman Catholic place of worship.

GREAT WINDOW PAINTING.—At Munjob, in Bavaria, a painting on glass, measuring forty-five feet in height and fourteen and a half feet in width, representing Christ teaching the Apostles to pray, has been executed for a window of aichurch in Hamburg.

THE SOCIAL CHARACTER OF INDUSTRY.—Industry is essentially social. No man can improve either himself or his neighbor without neighborly help, and to better the world, is to set the world to work together. Every useful invention has been carried out and perfected by the co-operation of many minds, or by the successive applications of varied genius to the same object, age after age. The mechanic must aid the philosopher, or he must stand still in his demonstrations; and the philosopher must aid the mechanic, or he will work and work without wisdom. The astronomer needs the telescope, and the chemist his material and apparatus. The sciences hang on the arts, and the arts on the sciences. But without the philosophy from heaven, neither art nor science would look off the earth, and industry would die a natural death and rise no more; for religion alone is the living spirit of human sociality and power.

INSTRUCTION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—I have no sympathy whatever with those who would grudge our workmen and our humble people the very highest acquisitions which their taste, or their time, or their inclinations would lead them to realize; for, next to the salvation of their souls, I certainly say that the object of my fondest aspiration is the moral, intellectual, and, as a sure consequence of this, the economical advancement of the working classes—the one object which, of all others in the wide range of political speculation, is the one which should be dearest to the heart of every philanthropist and every true patriot.—*Rev. Dr. Chalmers.*

### The Export Trade, etc.

The exports of breadstuffs to Europe during the month of September have been exceedingly light.—There has also been a large falling off in imports, and the decrease for the remaining months of the year is expected to be much greater. The large sales of goods made through the auction rooms in the earlier part of the season, mostly at lower rates than at which they could be imported, have effectually checked importations for a time, and many in the end tell on the revenue of the government. At the present period of high rates of sterling exchange, active shipments of specie, and light exports of breadstuffs, we find the resources of our country still ample to meet this apparently threating phase in our commercial affairs, and to sustain our national prosperity. The crop of cotton promises to be a full average one. It has commenced arriving nearly a month earlier than last year, and is said to be of fine quality. Some shipments of new cotton are already on the way to Liverpool, and before November sets in, at the present low rates of freights, the exports must become so large as to tell against the rates of exchange. With the decline of sterling bills shipments of specie will cease. The banks remain strong, and the gold received from California remains among us. Sterling exchange is already easier, and closed on Wednesday at 9¾ to 9⅞, and dull at that, while last week as high as 10 was obtained. Two or thee of the last steamers have carried out less specie than was predicted. About $300,000 instead of $600,000, as first reported, went from Boston on the 27th, and $1,102,000 from this port on the 30th ult., instead of $1,300,000 as predicted, and less than one million yesterday, which was the sum confidently predicted. No considerable parcel is likely to be again shipped from this side until the sailing of the Collins steamer on the 14th October. In the meantine we shall probably again receive over two millions of gold from California.—Cotton and gold are things which, with economy and prudence, will sustain and carry the country through its difficulties in triumph.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE RE-ACTION COMMENCED.—The steamship City of Manchester sailed from Philadelphia on Saturday with 30 cabin and 150 steerage passengers; and the packet ship Tonawanda, for Liverpool, sailed the same day with 204 steerage passengers. We have noticed of late, frequent departures of large companions of emigrants from this port on their return to the old world. These occurrences seem to indicate that a re-action to the excessive emigration of past years as commenced. A vast improvement has taken place in the condition of many of the estates in Ireland, since relieved of her rebundant population, and which, added to the operation of wholesome laws, and the favorable yield of the grain and potato crops, impart strong additional attraction to the old "fleshpots."

[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

DAVID G. MCDUFFIE, Esq, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation company. This is a good appointment, as Mr. McDuffie is a gentleman of ability and energy, and every way qualified for prosecuting the work in charge.

The appointment was made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Capt. Smith.

*Carolinian.*


### NEW GOODS.

I TAKE pleasure in saying to my Town and Country friends and patrons, that I have received my Fall stock of Groceries, now complete and for sale at the lowest cash prices; all articles sold not proving as recommended, exchanged or money refunded. Call before purchasing elsewhere. My stock consists in part as follows:

100 bags Rio Coffee; 20 do. Lagupra do.; 25 do. Old Gov. Java do.; 10 do. St. Domingo do.; 25 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar; 10 do. Yellow do.; 10 do. A. Coffee Crushed do.; 10 do. A. Crushed do.; 3 hhds. Porto Rico do.; 50 boxes Wm. Colgate's pale Soap; 50 do. do. No. 1 do.; 50 boxes Stewart and Bussing Candies; 2 boxes Loaf Sugar; 25 bbls. best Cider Vinegar; 10 do. Mess Pork; 4 do. Lorillard's Scoth Snuff; 4 half bbls. do. do.; 2 bbls. Dill's do.; 10 boxes Colgate's Pearl Starch; 10 half bbls. do. do.; 20 doz. Yeast Powders; 4 do. Sweet Oil; 20 Gross Matches; 25 boxes Cheese; 240 cans 5 lb. Potash; 8 boxes Ground Pepper; 5 do. do. Coffee; 10 bbls. Irish Potatoes; 5 Quintals Codfish; 10 bbls. Onions; 15 dozen Collins' Axes; 6 nest Tubs; 10 do. Flour Pails; 30 dozen Water Buckets; 1 do. Iron bound ½ bushels; 1 do. nest ½ bushels; 1 do. Well Buckets; 3 dozen Willow Baskets; 6 dozen Kegs 5, 10 and 15 gallons; 50 boxes Tobacco, different grades, at factory prices. GEO. H. KELLEY.

Oct. 12th, 1854

### COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of HOBSON & OATES, for the transaction of a general mercantile business.

C. B. HOBSON,
C. C. OATES.

Warsaw, N. C., Sept. 18th, 1854 6-2t

### VALUABLE LAND SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will offre for sale, at Public Auction, at the Court-house door, in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER, 1,000 ACRES of excellent Farming and finely Timbered Land, on Hammond's Creek, in Bladen County, the property of Miss Flora Taylor, and the lands upon which the late August. Taylor resided. Further particulars may be had from the undersigned, James W. Cromartie, or Wm. D. McNeill. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. J. G. MACDUGALD, Att'y.

ALSO, at the same time and place, the undersigned will offer, as above, about 4,00 ACRES OF LAND, good for Farming and Turpentine, lying on Colly, in Bladen county, the property of Mrs. Lucy Ann MacDugald, wife of C. M. MacDugald. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. G. MACDUGALD, Trustee.

ALSO, at the same time and place, 800 or 900 ACRES of excellent Farming and good Turpentine LAND, with all necessary improvements in buildings, with good water; lying on Turnbull; the property of David Johnson, and the plantation and adjoining tracts on which he now resides. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. G. MACDUGALD, Att'y.

ALSO, at the same time and place, about 600 ACRES of good Turpentine Land, lying on Turnbull, in Bladen county, known as the "Elias Gardner Land." Terms made known on day of sale. J. G. MACDUGALD, Att'y.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 13, 1854. 4-3t

Fayettevile Observer copy 3t. and forward ac't to the undersigned for each tract separately.

### A. J. HAWLEY.

INSPECTOR OF NANAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully offers his services to those having business in the above line.

Prompt, strict personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.

Oct. 13th, 1854 6-2m*

### NOTICE.

THE Committee for the examination of Teachers of Common Schools for the County of Sampson, will meet in Clinton, on Saturday the 4th day of November, and examine all who apply for certificates. ISHAM ROYAL,

Clinton, Oct. 6th, 1854—6-3t] Secretary.

### A SITUATION WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN who is well qualified and experienced in teaching those branches of an English Education, usualy taught in the Common Schools, is desirous of obtaining a School, any person who wishes to employ a teacher would do well to address immediately, A. N. W., Gray's Creek, N. C.

Such testimonials as are usually required, can be produced.

Oct. 13th, 1854 6-1t

### NOTICE.

TO my Country Friends, I have removed to the Corner House, Halls Building, in front of the Methodist Parsonage on Walnut Street, where you can stop again. Thankfull for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same.

JAMES WHITMAN.

Oct. 13th, 1854 6-1t*

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE, per Schrs. Helene and Catharine Johnson, from New York:

20 Boxes N. Soap;
10 half-boxes do. do.;
50 Bbls. Soda & Sugar Crackers;
20 half bbls. do.;
20 bbls. and and half-barrels Pilot Bread;
10 " Whiskey;
10 " Dark Brandy;
10 " Holland Gin;
20 " Pork;
10 " N. E. Rum. For sale by

Oct. 9th, 1854] PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

☞ LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Treasury is nearly empty. Calls for aid are still numerous.—Many members of former years have forgotten to renew their subscriptions. Many who are not, ought to become members. The officers are constrained to call for prompt payment from those in arrears, and to solicit the co-operation of all who love to do good. They would also suggest that gentlemen, of kindly hearts, may find, through them, ready aid in extending their charities to the homes of the destitute, of whom we have very many around us.

By order of Directors.

Oct. 11, '54] C. G. KENNEDY, Sec'y.

☞ ON the 19th day of October next, by virtue of a Writ, from His Excellency DAVID S. REID, Governor of North Carolina, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an election, at the several precincts in New Hanover county, for one Member of the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. SAMUEL J. PERSON.

Sept. 7th, '54—2-tt] E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

☞ 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 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.

### 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 it 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.

### 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

The sales of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT have wonderfully increased in the Union, we presume, therefore, that the well known virtues the medicines posess, are becoming universally appreciated, among thousands of persons of both sexes testify diurnally, as may be seen by the Press, that their effect is miraculous; they act conjointly so directly upon the system, the one internally and other externally, that the most serious cases will readily yield to their wonderful power.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 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 37¼c., 87c., $1 50 each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; and by 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.


### DIED,

On the 8th inst., near Wrightsville Sound, Mr. JOHN SUHRSTEDT, aged 29 years, 9 months and 29 days, a native of Germany.

Charleston Courier please copy.

At his residence in Onslow county, on the 7th inst., of billious diarhœa, Dr. Geo. H. McMILLAN, aged 62 years.—He was a native of Richmond county, N. C., and lived some thirty years in the counties of New Hanover and Dupliu, and the last fifteen years in Onslow. Dr. McMILLAN was a warm hearted benevolent gentleman, of pleasing manners and of high integrity of character. Those who were acquainted with him will remember him with affectionate regard, while his connections will deeply feel the loss of one who was exemplary in all the social relations.

In this town, at ten o'clock on the night of the 10th inst., ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry and Mary Baker, aged 11 years.

Near Huntsville, Alabama, on the 27th of September last, Mrs. MARGARET HAMBLEN, (formerly of Bladen county, N. C., but for the last 35 years a resident of Alabama,) aged 61 years.

### BRIGADE ORDER.

SMALLOTTE, BRUNSWICK CO., N. C.,
HEAD QUARTERS, 3d Brigade, N. C. M.,
October 1st, 1854.

THE several Regiments composing the 3d Brigade of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear on parade, for Review, at the following times and places, viz: The 39th Regiment at Smithville, on Thursday, the 2d day of November; the 30th Regiment at Wilmington, on Saturday, 4th of November; the 24th Regiment at Onslow Court House, on Tuesday, 7th of November; the 31st Regiment at Kenansville, on Friday, the 10th Nov. Line to be formed precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

It will be required of Commanders of Regiments to make full and complete returns of their regiments on the day of review.

Commanders of the different Regiments will drill their officers the day previous to being reviewed.

HENRY H. WATTERS, Brig. Gen'l.,
3d Brigade, N. C. Militia.

By Order. R. H. COWAN, Aid.

Oct. 7 28-3t


### J. F. GRADY

HAS removed to the store next door North of the Custom House, North Water street.

Oct. 6, 1854. 27-tfd 6-tfw

SUGARS.—5 Hhds. Superior Porto Rico, and 60 bbls., various grades, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

SPERM CANDLES.—50 boxes, fours and sixes, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

SALT.—2000 bushels T. I. Salt in store, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

MOLASSES.—A lot of superior N. O. Molasses, in bbls., for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

GUNNY BAGS.—20,000, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

NORTH CAROLINA HAMS, Shoulders and Sides;
Fayetteville Flour;
Mulletts;
Irish and Sweet Potatoes;
Cheese and Goshen Butter, very fine;
Soap, Candles and Lard;
Sugar and Coffee, different Qualities;
Sack Salt. Just received and for sale by

R. GRANT.

To be found under Carolina Hotel, Corner of Market and Second Streets.

Oct. 9th, 1854 29-1w—6-1m

CHARMING NEW BOOKS FOR CHILDREN—"Talks and Tales for Children," by H Trusta, author of The Sunny Side, A Peep at No. 5, The Tell-tale, &c.

"Our Folks at Home," illustrated by beautiful engravings from original designs. Just published. Received and for sale by S. W. WHITAKER

BOARDING HOUSE, IN RANKIN'S ALLEY, kept by Oct. 6 [27-tf] MRS. HARRISS.

A TENNESSEAN ABROAD, or Letters from Europe, Africa and Asia, by Randal W. MacGavoch, jr., A. M., L. L. D., a member of the Nashville Bar. Just published. Received and for sale by S. W. WHITAKER.

MUSIC, MUSIC—
Go, forget me, why should sorrow, &c.
Was it the Chime?
Go, Bird of Summer;
When the Autumn leaves, &c.;
We cross the Prairie as of Old;
Ellen Ray;
Barney O'Toole;
There's Rest for Thee in Heaven;
&c., &c. &c.

Received and for sale by

Oct 9 J. T. MUNDS.

### OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.**; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of **String Leather and Fly Nets**, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.


## WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally 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. | 8 00 | @ | 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 | 11 | @ | 12½ |
| St. Domingo | 12 | @ | 13 |
| COTTON, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ | 9¼ |
| CORN MEAL, ℔ bush | 95 | @ | 0 00 |
| DOMESTICS, | | | |
| Sheeting, ℔ yd. | 7½ | @ | 8 |
| Yarn, ℔ lb. | 00 | @ | 17 |
| EGGS, ℔ doz | 00 | @ | 25 |
| EMPTY BARRELS, each, | | | |
| Spts. Turp. | 2 15 | @ | 2 35 |
| FEATHERS, ℔ lb. | 50 | @ | 55 |
| FISH, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Mullets | 6 00 | @ | 6 50 |
| Mackerel, No. 1 | 00 00 | @ | |
| do. No. 2 | 0 00 | @ | |
| do. No. 3 | 0 00 | @ | |
| do. No. 4 | 4 50@5 | 00 | |
| Shad, Ocean, | 00 00@00 | 00 | |
| Herrings, East | 0 00@ | 0 00 | |
| do. N.C. roe, | 0 00@ | 5 00 | |
| do. do. cut, | | 0 00 | |
| Dry Cod, ℔ cwt | 0 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| FLOUR, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Canal | 12 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| Fayetteville | 7 00 | @ | 7 50 |
| GRAIN, ℔ bush. | | | |
| Corn | 68 | @ | 72 |
| Oats | 45 | @ | 62½ |
| White Beans | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| Pease, Cow | 0 00 | @ | 1 20 |
| Rice, rough | 1 10 | @ | 1 15 |
| do., clean, ℔ lb. | 0 | @ | 5¼ |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. | | | |
| Eastern | 1 40 | @ | 1 50 |
| Northern | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| 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 50 | @ | 0 00 |
| LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.) | | | |
| Whiskey | 45 | @ | 48 |
| N. E. Rum | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Gin | 48 | @ | 50 |
| Brandy | 50 | @ | 55 |
| do Apple | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) | | | |
| Floor. B'ds. | 10 00 | @ | 00 00 |
| Wide do. | 0 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Scantling | 0 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| MOLASSES, per gallon. | | | |
| Cuba | 24 | @ | 25 |
| N. Orleans | 26 | @ | 28 |
| NAILS, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Cut | 5¾ | @ | 0 |
| Wrought | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| NAVAL STORES, | | | |
| Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs. | | | |
| *Virgin dip. | 0 00 | @ | 2 68 |
| Yellow dip. | 0 00 | @ | 3 35 |
| Hard | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| Tar, ℔ bbl. | 3 00 | @ | 3 10 |
| Pitch do. | 0 00 | @ | 2 00 |
| Rosin, No. 1 | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| do. No. 2 | 1 25 | @ | 1 37½ |
| do. No. 3 | 1 20 | @ | 1 25 |
| Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon | 00 | @ | 48 |
| Varnish, ℔ gal. | 20 | @ | 30 |
| OILS, ℔ gallon. | | | |
| Sperm | 1 25 | @ | 1 75 |
| Linseed, raw | 00 | @ | 1 00 |
| do. boiled | 00 | @ | 1 10 |
| Whale | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| Rosin | 20 | @ | 75 |
| POTATOES, | | | |
| Sweet, ℔ bush. | 85 | @ | 1 00 |
| Irish, do. | 0 00 | @ | 2 00 |
| do. ℔ bbl. | 4 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| PROVISIONS, ℔ lb. | | | |
| N. C. Bacon, | | | |
| Hams | 13 | @ | 14 |
| Middlings | 0 | @ | 10½ |
| Shoulders | 10 | @ | 10½ |
| Hog round | 11 | @ | 11½ |
| Western Bacon, | | | |
| Middlings