Hon. John Kerr on Know Nothingism.

[From the Fayetteville Observer.]

MAY 29TH, 1855.

MY DEAR SIRS:—The position I now occupy in regard to the new political organization commonly called Know-Nothings has subjected me to much unjust censure from the adherents of that party. I am not so insensible to public opinion as to permit the attacks which have been made upon my motives to pass without notice.

You, in this as in every other instance in which I have attracted public notice, have treated me courteously; and though doubtless many malign suggestions may have been made to you in regard to me, you have abstained from impeaching my motives or attacking my course. I have no paper however in the State to aid or defend me, and no cabalistic Councils—*in sworn* combination—to promote my interest and secure my election.

Your very useful paper circulates extensively in my District, and I am induced to believe that you will with pleasure afford me the use of its columns to set forth some of the reasons by which I am governed in pursuing the course I have been compelled by a sense of duty to adopt.

I am *now, as ever*, a Whig, deeply convinced of the conservative tendency and influence of Whig principles. The more I study them, the more thoroughly am I satisfied that the principles of government which Henry Clay always maintained, throughout his long and glorious career, are the true principles of our Constitution, and must sooner or later prevail over all opposition.

The greater portion of my life has been spent in defending these principles—however feebly, yet most earnestly. In times of prosperity to our cause I have *rejoiced*; in times of adversity I have *mourned*; but never have I *dreamed* of deserting the "old paths" of political safety, and joining any combination or party, new or old, that would not support and carry out the political faith of our great republican *Whig* fathers.

No, Sir: I am so wedded to the doctrines of Washington and Clay, so determined to defend them to the last extremity, that come what may to me personally, I will adhere to my position and defend my colors, though all my former comrades shall flee or fall, and "leave me solitary and alone amid the jeers and taunts of my opponents"

I am aware that the Whig party is now disbanded, but Whig principles and Whig measures are not on that account less dear to me. On the contrary, I cherish them still, and urge their adoption and support upon others, with the greater zeal and earnestness because of the dangers which threaten our country.

We are threatened in every section with ruin, by the influence of factions and the triumph of political combinations which are founded upon dogmas repudiated by or unknown to our fathers.

Abolitionism and nullification, the offspring of the different extremes of the Union, are now in harmonious combination at the *North*; and the conservative people of the South are invoked, under a delusive guise to join the unholy alliance We are told, in language as deceptive as plausible, that it matters not what a man's political principles are—whether he supports Whig measures or Democratic measures—if he will only join the *new party* he shall be supported for office as the friend of "American principles." Now really, this looks a little too much like "putting on the turban and turning Turk *for the sake of the plunder*. Can this government be administered except upon principle? and are not either Whig principles or Democratic principles right?

A *fusion* of different politics and different politicians in the democratic party, has long been an objection urged to that party by the Whigs. But now it seems we are called upon to join in an effort to out-Herod Herod, and win the bad renown of carrying the principle of combination farther than it has ever been carried before, in order to obtain office. Verily, I can acquiesce in no such movement. That there are good conservative men in the democratic party, none can doubt. And it is equally true that in both parties there are mere time servers, who aim more at personal promotion than at the good of their country. Now if we look to the leaders of this new organization we shall not fail to perceive, that some of them are such as have often changed their party relations, and taken position where the chance of promotion was best. Is it not a little strange, my dear sirs, that I, who have never in or out of Congress, deserted or renounced one single Whig principle—who have always adhered to the fortunes of my party—should be read out of the communion now, by certain *newly constituted* expounders of Whig orthodoxy, while such gentlemen as Mr. J. B. Shepard, Mr. Wm. K. Kane, and Mr. David Reid, are received into full fellowship and made leaders by men with whom they have no political principles in unison? Has Mr. Shepard ever renounced his democratic creed? Has Mr. Lane, or has Mr. Reid? Not at all, so far as I am informed. Then how can they be regarded as better worthy of Whig support than myself upon the score of principle?

The new organization have often published to the world as one of their *principles*, that they repudiate the doctrine of availibility in the selection of candidates for office. How then does it happen, that in democratic districts they have thus far in our State selected democrats, although whigs belong to their party? If availability is no part of their creed, then why not nominate Know-Nothing Whigs in the Edgecombe and Wake Districts?

Pure as they profess to be; scornful of the corruption of the old parties; it does nevertheless seem, that though on *purity* they are bent they "have a frugal mind," and resort as much to *availability* to *obtain office*, as any other party.

But secret political oath-bound associations are always dangerous to liberty, and can never be justified in a free country. The Jacobin clubs (secret political societies) ruined France at the period of the first French revolution. Lafayette distinctly charged them with it, and all the world now admits the justness of the charge. Yet they called themselves the *only true Frenchmen*, and put all to death who did not agree with them—when they had them in their power. Republican liberty, under the auspices of Lafayette, dawned upon France, and for a brief season illuminined the political horizon with the brightest hopes. In an evil hour secret societies, (like those now existing among us,) were established, and by their dreadful influence liberty was destroyed, and upon its ruins the *reign of Terror arose*; which, while it lasted, filled *the world* with consternation, and France itself with blood and tears and tortures In imitation of that bad example, the Democratic clubs were formed in our own country, during the administration of Washington, and but for the sublime moral courage and resistless influence of the father of his country they would have forced us into a war with England, and into all the frantic schemes of conquest and aggrandisement of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Washington has warned his countrymen against such societies in his Farewell Address.

Some of the objects aimed at by this new party I approve. I am now, and have been for years, opposed to the influx of foreign paupers and foreign criminals into our country. I have already made that manifest by my course in Congress. But I will not consent to any system or policy which would exclude *all foreigners* from our shores. The good shall never by me be indiscriminately proscribed *with the bad*—When an oppressed exile from a land of despotism is driven upon our shores, if he be a man of virtue I will receive him with generous hospitality, and welcome him now, as our forefathers were wont to welcome such, to the "land of the free and the asylum of the oppressed."

All foreigners should remain here long enough to learn the nature and practical operation of our institutions before they are allowed the right of suffrage. Congress, however, has no power to correct the evil of alien suffrage. This power remains with the States, and therefore the connexion of the topic with the election of members of Congress is wrong. It is intended only *for effect*, and is used to promote the success of a faction; whilst it cannot possibly do good to the country.

But there is still another objection to this new party which, if possible, is stronger than any I have stated.

They seek to inflame the worst passions of human nature by connecting religion with politics. That every man has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, is a fundamental maxim of republican liberty. Nor has it been questioned in our State, until *very lately*, by any *intelligent man*, since the days when we were just emerging from the thraldom of English and Yankee bigotry.—I am a Protestant, and consider it a blessing that I am. I am no defender of the Catholic Church, or of Catholic persecutions. But I do believe that Catholics, like all other sects of Christians, have good and bad among them; and whilst I would oppose the bad *I will respect the good*.

It is unjust to charge that all Catholics are under a foreign allegiance. *We know* that such is not the truth. Our own State has ever regarded William Gaston as an honor to her history. Mr. Badger recently pronounced in the Senate a beautiful and just encomium upon Chief Justice Taney. All applauded it who heard it. Yet Mr. Gaston was a Catholic, and so is Mr. Taney. The Pope can't govern the people within his own *immediate State*, in temporal matters—how much less then, is he able to govern them in foreign lands? At this very time he is protected *at home* by a French army. That Catholics will ever be able to supplant the Protestant religion in this country, is simply *absurd*. No intelligent man need to fear such a result. We have the Bible here—all men read it for themselves. And the experience of the past proves that Catholics are more frequently converted to Protestantism in this country than Protestants are to Catholicism. Since the establishment of our present form of government, it is a well attested fact, that between six and eight millions of Catholics have immigrated to our shores.—There are now here however, only about one million! What has become of the other five-sixths? Converted to Protestantism. Fifty years ago, and there were no other religionists in Louisiana except Roman Catholics. Now they rank as third in point of numbers in that State. Methodist and Baptist are each more numerous there than they. What do these facts prove? They prove clearly, that Catholics are more likely to be converted by Protestants than Protestants are by them. If Protestant divines and Protestant christians will only do their duty, and will rely upon Spiritual weapons instead of carnal, our religion is in no danger. But if preachers forget their high calling, and turn politicians; and politicians take in charge the holy interests of the Church, then indeed may we well fear the most disastrous results both to religion and the State.

"History is philosophy teaching by example."—Let us then profit by the experience of our "fatherland" upon this subject. The tyranny of the Stuarts was for a brief period overthrown, and the friends of liberty aimed at the establishment of a republic. They failed in their efforts, however, and *failed* because a religious *furor* misled itself with the politics of the times. Amid the strife of *sectarians*, and the attempt of politicians to secure the *purity of the Church*, the *spirit* of liberty expired, and on the throne of the Stuarts was seated for a time a despot more absolute than he whose head he had brought to the block—till at length the people, disgusted with the hypocrisy of politicians, and the cant of religionists, recalled to his lost dominions the son of Charles the First, who reigned for long years, and swayed a despotic sceptre over a people but recently in love with liberty, but made abject and subservient by the revulsion produced by the inauspicious conjunction of religion and politics—a conjunction which ever has, and ever will result in corruption in the Church and despotism in the State.

Very truly and respectfully,

Your friend,

JOHN KERR.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Making the Test in Georgia.

At a late Democratic meeting in Muscogee county, Georgia, a question arose as to the right of such Democrats as were connected with Know-Nothing lodges to participate in the proceedings. With a devotion to the principles and the organization of the Democratic party, which is worthy of all commendation, it was determined by the meeting not to racognize any Know-Nothing as a worthy member of the Democratic organization. The Atlanta Intelligencer says with great force and truth:

"If there is nothing in the Democratic sentiment, nothing in its cardinal principles, that will *force* us to regard Know-Nothingism not only as incongruous, but irreconcilable with the whole scope and essence of Democracy, then do we confess that we have mistaken the pew that for so long a time we have occupied most devoutly. The Muscogee meeting would not have been such a meeting of the Democratic party had it allowed this commingling of adverse elements as would have had a binding authority upon us."

Amongst the resolutions drawn up by Judge Iverson, and adopted by the meeting, we find the following:

"*Resolved*, That we are decidedly opposed to the secret political organization, commonly called the 'Know-Nothing order,' or 'American party,' which is now attempting to control the politics of the country and usurp the government. We are opposed to it—1st. Because of the secret character of its proceedings. 2d. Because it imposes upon its members, by solemn oaths, a blind obedience to the dictates of others in their social and political relations. 3d. Because it enjoins upon its members the denial of the truth, inculcates and promotes insincerity and duplicity, and stifles the bold, open, manly conduct and conversation which characterize the man of honor and the freeman. 4th. Because it builds up and diffuses through society an organized band of secret spies, to watch the conduct and catch the words of the unsuspecting to be reported to their secret midnight councils, and made the foundation of personal and political proscription and persecution. 5th. Because it makes religion a *test* of qualification for office, thereby violating the constitution, engendering ill-will amongst religious sects, and leading to personal strife and the shedding of human blood. 6th. Because it closes the door of all political rights and preferment to foreigners of every grade and character, and stikes at the privilege of emigration, thereby condemning the sentiments and policy of the founders of the republic, and reversing the uniform action of the Democratic party in holding out to the world that 'America is the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.' 7th. Because it unites Southern men in filial party bonds and political organization with the worst elements of Northern fanaticism, subjects the Southern lodges to the controlling numerical strength and power of the Northern associations, and forces them to yield obedience or support to the dangerous, destructive, and disgraceful movements of Northern abolitionism, 8th. Because it pledges its members by solemn oaths to a blind allegiance to the Union, and makes that sentiment an object paramount to all other obligations, and forbids in spirit, if not in *terms*, any resistance to Northern aggression or unconstitutional oppression. 9th. Because, in short, its organization and mode of proceeding—its aims and objects—its form and spirit—are subversive of those great principles of civil and religious liberty which have ever been and we trust will ever continue to be, the pride and boast of the American people.

"*Resolved*, That we consider it the duty of every patriot who reveres the Constitution and the Union—of every citizen who loves the peace, good order, and dignity of society—of every Christian who advocates the liberty of conscience and of religious worship—of every true Southern man who is determined to maintain to the last extremity the just and equal rights of the South under the Constitution—to unite in the overthrow of this mischievous and dangerous party.

"*Resolved*, That we respectfully, but earnestly, urge our brother democrats who have joined this secret order to re-consider their steps from an association which contains the elements of so much mischief and danger, and which, if it triumphs at all, must triumph over that time-honored party with which they have been so long and intimately connected, and over their old friends, with whom they have stood shoulder to shoulder in so many hard-fought fields of political warfare."

Recently, says the New York *Herald*, we published an account of the re-shipment to Liverpool, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of a lone woman and her infant, whose only crime was poverty. The cruelty of the act called forth, as it merited, universal execration from the press of the country. It was supposed to be the extreme length to which the peculiar philanthrophy and Americanism of Massachusetts could go; that supposition, however, was not well founded. It now appears that the same vessel which carried the widowed mother and fartherless infant from the capital of New England carried also Hugh Carr, who resided within the State for the past thirteen years, paid his taxes regularly as a good citizen, and taken out his first naturalization papers. Unfortunately, Mr. Carr some six months since, by one of the inscrutable dispensations of Divine Providence, became a lunatic, and his relatives—who are abundantly able and willing to support him—placed him in an asylum, in accordance with the advice of friends. The managers of the asylum would not allow the friends of Carr to visit him, but promised that he should be well cared for. But the authorities resolved to get rid of this troublesome tax upon the public bounty, and secretly shipped him off to Liverpool, thrusting the poor lunatic out upon the world to perish. The brother of Mr. Carr, it is said, has threatened to bring an action at law in this matter, and it is understood the uncharitable officials have sent word to Europe to have the unfortunate victim sent back by the first steamer. This simple act of justice, however, does not mitigate the atrociousness of their conduct in the premises.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The last European steamer brings us further and fuller accounts of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. A Naples correspondent, under date of May 10, writes:

"The lava has now advanced ten miles from its source, and is doing terrible damage. Last night I went to the scene of most stirring interest after an interval of two days. How changed the neighborhood in two days! Where I walked on Sunday night was now a sea of fire. The side-road by which I had come down into the main stream from Pollena and Massa di Sommi was now full of blackened coke.—The houses on the border of the village had fallen in—in one thirty poor people lived; a small chapel was swallowed up, a gentleman's villa, and a sad extent of vineyard and garden ground. On the other side of the great lava bed another stream was branching off to San Sebastiano. We had hoped to have crossed it, and ascended the cascade again, but it was no longer possible; for as one says, speaking of a marshy country in the winter, the lava was out; the fire here had begun to enter the burial ground of the little town, but was diverted from its course by a wall.

"On the opposite side of the stream were the King and all the royal family. The banks on either side were thronged with curious and anxious multitudes, whose faces were lighted up with the blaze of hundreds of torches, and with the more resplendent flame of the rapidly descending lava. Since the morning it had moved a mile. It was like a vast river of glowing coke. As it moved on the tens of thousands of lamps rolled and tumbled one over the other, crackling and grinding, and grating; and when from the very face of it a large lump fell off, the appearance was that of an iron furnace when the iron is being drawn. To make the resemblance more complete, at such times men darted forward with long poles, taken from the neighboring vineyards, and pulled out great masses of lava, in which they embedded money for sale.

"There was a spot beneath my feet where a fall of mason work had been built to break the violence of the winter floods; to this spot all eyes were directed. The fiery river would fall over it in an hour; as yet it was distant from it seventy yards, perhaps Gradually it rose in height, and swelled out its vast proportions, and then vast masses fell off and rolled forward; then it swelled again as fresh matter came pressing down behind, and so it broke, and on it rolled again and again till it had arrived at the very edge. There was a general buzz and murmur of voices. The royal family stood opposite to me, intermingled with the crowd, looking on with intense anxiety. At last it broke, not hurriedly, still with a certain show of majesty.

"At first a few small lumps fell down; then poured over a pure liquid of metal, like thick treacle, clinging sometimes mass to mass, from its glutinous character, and last of all tumbled over gigantic lumps of scoriæ. Then on it moved once more in its silent, regular course, swelling up and spreading over the vineyards on either side. The expectation is that the lava, should the eruption continue, will flow down to the Ponte Maddaloni, and into the sea So grand and so destructive an eruption has not been known for many years, and even now we cannot tell how or when it will terminate. The mountain is literally seamed with lava, and many fear a violent explosion as the final scene of the tragedy."

A Clerical Anecdote.

To the Editor of the Journal:

"It is said" that an eccentric minister of the Congregational Church in Massachusetts who, in refusing to join the order of Know-Nothings, had resisted the force of the example of so many of his clerical brethren, was last Sunday preaching from the story—as it comes to us—that Saul, while in search of the lost asses of his father, found a kingdom.

Having at considerable length endeavored to enforce the idea that in the simple pursuit of every day duty was oftener found a greater good fortune than in a wandering search for it, he closed the sermon with the introduction of the following epigram:

"When Saul, the handsome son of Kish,
Was seeking for his cattle,
He found a kingdom, which he won
Without a single battle.
In Boston now the thing's *reversed*,
(This age the old surpasses,)
We, seeking for a government,
egislative asses."

R. G. P.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

The Merchants, Distillers, and Dealers in Naval Stores, have unanimously agreed not to purchase TURPENTINE or TAR from the Inspectors, from and after the first of June next. I respectfully offer my services to you as Agent or Broker for the sale of your produce; the brokerage or charges for selling will be paid by the buyer. Amount of sales remitted by mail or as you may direct.

W. C. HOWARD, Produce Broker.

REFERENCES:

O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, T. H. Wright, " Cape Fear " John Dawson, Miles Costin, Owen Fennell, Chas. Henry, } Wilmington and New Hanover County.
Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton, William Faison, Patrick, Murphy, } Sampson County.
Owen R. Kenan, J. M Midoleton, Jere Pearsall, Col. C. D. Hill, } Duplin County.
H. N. Howard, T. G. Sellers, D. L. Russell, John Mercer, } Brunswick County.
A. J. Jones, Alfred Smith, } Columbus County.
Col. J. G. McDugald, " J. O. Daniel, } Bladen County.
James Banks, Cumberland County.

May 18th. 37-tf.

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

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THIS popular watering place having been leased by the subscriber, for a term of years, and now undergoing repairs, will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of June next.

The Springs are located in Carroll County, Va., on the West side of the Blue Ridge, on the bank of New River, about 20 miles South of Wytheville, in the midst of scenery of a remarkably wild and romantic character; in a region as healthy as any in the country, abounding with fish and variety of game.

The waters are of four kinds, viz: White Sulphur, Red Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Sulphur and Chalybeate combined, and are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Cutaneous diseases, &c., &c.

An analysis is subjoined, made by Professors Rogers of the University of Va., and Aiken, of Baltimore.

ANALYSIS.

Carbonate of Soda 4¼; Carbonate of Magnesia 3; Carbonate of Lime 8; Sulphate of Magnesia 3; Chloride of Sodium 2; Chloride of Calcium 3; Chloride of Magnesium 1¼; Sulphate of Soda 4½; Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Carbonic Acid Gases.

The subscriber, from his long experience in public business, promises every exertion to please his guests and contribute to their comfort, and will leave no effort untried to render the Springs a delightful resort to those in search of health or pleasure.

B. F. FRYE.

June 8, 1855.—[40-4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, wishing to move South, offers for sale the lands on which he now resides. They are situated south of the Grove Swamp, and lying immediately west and adjoining the town of Kenansville, and contain about 650 acres. The lands are of a light oak and hickory character, and well adapted to the production of corn. The improvements are good.

Immediately on the premises is a fine Classical School in successful operation; also, on the same, is a Female Seminary in process of erection.

An indulgence of six and twelve months will be given.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.

N. W. HERRING.

Duplin County, June 8th. 40-4t

TO FARMERS AND PRODUCERS OF TURPENTINE AND TAR.

THE subscriber would respectfully offer his services to the makers of Turpentine and Tar as a Broker in that line; the Chamber of Commerce having decided that the maker of those articles must either sell them himself, or employ an agent to sell for him, the purchaser paying the brokerage, say one per cent. per barrel. Having a knowledge of business generally, and being personally acquainted with most of the Farmers and makers of those articles, he flatters himself that he will receive a liberal share of the public patronage in this line. I will also attend to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Lumber, Timber, or any other kind of Produce that may be entrusted to my care. I can be found at my place of business, on north side of Market street, 3d door from the corner of Market Dock. My reference is the public generally, in town and country.

A. B. McCALEB.

June 8th.—40.

NOTICE.

☞ THOSE who are indebted to me individually, or to JOHN DAWSON & CO., will please call and pay, on or before the 20th inst., if not many will be sued to June Court, balance to September Court, as further indulgence will not be given, having made business arrangements elsewhere, so I will require all my capital. All sums under $100, if not paid immediately, will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN DAWSON.

May 3, 1855. 35-tla-204tla

☞ The condition of the stomach is of vital importance No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day. See advertisement.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DUPRE, Druggists. 224-2wd&w

DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., Mrs. SUSAN YATES, aged about 34 years.

In Horry District, S. C., May 29th, Mrs. AMANDA R. WATSON, wife of D. W. Watson, Esq., aged about 20 years.

In this town, on the 2d inst., FRANCIS OSCAR, son of William G. and Margaret Ann Jones, aged 4 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—June, 1855.

ARRIVED.

June 4—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

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

5—Schr. Champion, Chadwick, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr. Emeline, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores and fish.

Schr. Lama, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

June 5—Schr. Ellen Randall, Randall, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage, with naval stores.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville to T. C. & B. G. Worth, with 1 lighter in tow.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

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

June 6—Schr. Thomas Denison, Story, from New London, Ct., via Zeke's Island, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig. Ellen P. Ryder, from Beaufort, S. C., in ballast, to Rankin & Martin.

Steamer Southerner, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to James E. Metts

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

Schr. H. P. Stoney, Errickson, 20 hours from Cnarleston, to J. H. Flanner.

CLEARED.

June 4—Schr. Emily Ward, Ward, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

5—Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Willetts, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

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

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

Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

June 6—Steamer Chatham, Allen, for Fayetteville, by J. R. Blossom.

June 6.—Steamer Scottish Chief, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

7.—Schr. Onward, Smith, for Richmond, Va., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 171,300 feet lumber.

Schr. Southern Belle, Powell, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores and cotton.

Schr. Village Gem, Chase, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with 1,379 bbls. rosin.

WM. B. JONES. DANL. M. FOYLES.

JONES & FOYLES,

GROCERS,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

HAVE ON HAND, AND WILL CONTINUE TO keep, an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES; Also, a choice selection of WINES AND LIQUORS, which they are willing to sell for small profits.

TERMS:—CASH.

No account will be allowed to stand unpaid over THIRTY DAYS.

All goods sold that do not turn out as recommended, will be taken back and the money refunded.

June 7.—d&w-tf

SPIRIT CASKS.—200 second-hand spirit bbls. on hand and for sale by PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

June 7, 1855.

CEMENT! CEMENT!!—300 barrels daily expected by Schr. M. E. Wells, and for sale low from wharf.

June 4. T. C. WORTH.

SODA WATER.—A constant supply of Soda Water kept on hand, with the best syrups. For sale at

June 2nd. C. & D. DUPRE'S.

LAND FOR SALE, FOR CASH.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 346 of good TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Bladen county, one mile from South River, and two miles from a good Still. The land has on it 17,000 boxes, one year old, and round pines for 4,000 more. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to give me a call. I also offer for sale, on a credit of six months, one team of fine MULES, four years old, well broke; wagon, harness, &c. W. A. MELVIN.

Cypress Creek, May 31, 1855.—39-8t

NOTICE.

THE partnership entered into by the undersigned on the 1st October, 1853, will terminate by limitation on the 30th September, 1855. Their business in North Carolina has been conducted under the firm of FREEMAN & HOUSTON; and in New York as D. C. FREEMAN & Co. In order that a settlement may take place between the parties, on the termination of partnership, as above specified, notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to them *must* settle their accounts without delay. Up to the 30th Sept. next they will sell their stock of goods in Wilmington at a small advance on cost, for *cash* or *negotiable* paper. No new accounts will be opened; nor will any orders for articles be attended to, except for those who are known to be punctual in making payments.

☞ Their Commission and Forwarding business will continue to receive strict attention, both in New York and Wilmington.

D. C. FREEMAN.
GEO. HOUSTON.

March 15th, 1855. 162-tf

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—50,000 best Havana Cigars—prime article—also, a few boxes choice Chewing Tobacco. For sale by C & D. DUPRE,

June 2nd. Market Street.

JOY AND CARE—A friendly book for young mothers, by Mrs. L. C. Tuthill. Just published. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

June 2.

VISITS TO EUROPEAN CELEBRITIES—By Wm. B. Sprague, D. D. Recently published. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

June 2.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL, and THE FLAG OF OUR UNION, for Saturday, June 9th. Received and for sale at S W WHITAKER'S.

June 4, 1855.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal, or Oscillating Steam Engines, high or low pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps; Mining Machinery; Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels; equipping of Steamers; Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers, of various patterns; Rice-field Pumps and Engines; Rice Threshers; Shingle Machines; Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other mill work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company respectfully invite attention to styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers. Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler work

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly, and with despatch. All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wil. & Man. R. R., or on the Wil. & Weldon Road, or in flats at the Company's wharf free of charge. Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultations by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for Mills or their furniture, and for Machinery generally willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 16, 1855. 163-28-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County. } In Equity.

IN pursuance of an order made at the late Spring Term of the Court of Equity, for the County of New Hanover, in the cause of John A. Roberson and others, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at Exchange Corner, on the 12th day of June next—being Tuesday of the week of County Court—a lot or parcel of land situated in the town of Wilmington, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: A lot or parcel of land lying on the eastern side of Old Boundary street, between Market and Dock streets, beginning two hundred and four feet south of the corner of Market and Boundary streets, running thence south sixty-two feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-five feet, thence north sixty-two feet, thence west one hundred and sixty-five feet.

A credit of six months will be given, and bonds with approved sureties required of the purchaser.

O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.

May 22, 1855. 220-ts-38-ts.

CLOSING ACCOUNTS.

PREPARATORY to a change to be made in my business, on the 1st of July next, I have commenced settling up my Books, and will thank my friends to render what facilities they can to my Clerks or Agents, in making settlements, as every account upon my books must be closed by that time.

Wilmington, May 16, 1855. J. M. ROBINSON.

REMOVAL.

JOHN HALL, BROKER,

HAS removed his office to Hall's Building, North Water street, up stairs, where he will be happy to see Turpentine and Tar makers who sell their produce in this market—and all other persons who may be disposed to use his services.

June 1, 1855.—[39-3t—230-3t

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.	.24	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	4 50	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 50	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.25	@	30
Sperm	.30	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.15	@	16
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	.11½	@	13
St. Domingo	.11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.	.10	@	11½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush.	0 00	@	1 37½
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.15	@	20
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mackerel, No 1	@20	00	
do. No. 2	@12	00	
do. No. 3	6 50@	7	00
do. No. 4	0 00@	0	00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00@	00	00
Herrings, East	4 50@	6	00
do. N.C. roe,	0 00@	0	00
do. do. cut,		0	00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	13 00	@14	00
N. C. brands	12 00	@12	50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	56 lbs. 1 25	@	1 30
Oats	.80	@	85
White Beans	0 00	@	1 40
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	1 10
do. Ground	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	0	@	6¼
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 70	@	1 75
Northern	1 50	@	1 60
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	@	1 40
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.40	@	45
N. E. Rum	.50	@	55
Gin	.50	@	55
Brandy	.50	@	55
do Apple	.75	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	00 00	@	8 50
Wide do.	7 00	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	.26	@	27
N. Orleans	.28	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5	@	5½
Wrought	.10	@	12½

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	2 60
Yellow dip.	0 00	@	2 35
Hard	0 00	@	1 35
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 25
Pitch	0 00	@	2 00
Rosin, No. 1	2 50	@	3 00
do. No. 2	0 00	@	1 60
do. No. 3	1 30	@	1 40
Spts Turp., ℔ gallon	.00	@	37
Varnish, ℔ gal.	20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
Linseed, raw	95	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	95	@	1 10
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	1 40@	1	50
Irish, do.	0 00@	0	00
do. ℔ bbl.	4 50	@	4 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	.13	@	14
Middlings	0	@	11½
Shoulders	.00	@	11
Hog round	.12	@	12½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	.11	@	11½
Shoulders	.10	@	10½
N. C. Lard	.13	@	14
West'n do.	.00	@	00
Butter	.32	@	35
Cheese	0	@	0 00
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	19 50	@20	00
do. Prime	00 00	@00	00
Beef, Mess.	00 00	@00	00
do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@00	00
POULTRY			
Chickens, live	.16	@	40
do. dead	.00	@	00
Turkeys, live	12½	@	1 25
do. dead, ℔ lb	00	@	00
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush.	.00	@	00
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	1 25	@	1 35
do. fine	0 00	@	0 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	6½	@	8
New Orleans	5	@	7
Muscovado	5½	@	7
Loaf & crush	.10	@	11
Clarified and Granulated	7½	@	9
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4	@	7½
SHING