For the Journal.

MESSTS. FULTON AND PRICE:

Gentlemen—We had the pleasure of attending the Democratic meeting in Brunswick county, and were really surprised to see such a large and enthusiastic number of persons as were present on the occasion. We had learned that the people had come round to the right side and were fully alive to the importance of the present Democratic issues; but still, the number present was much greater than we had anticipated. After the meeting was called to order, the Chairman stated that the object was to appoint delegates to meet in your City, on the second Monday in June.

Mr. J. D. Taylor, the present nominee of the party for the State Senate, responded to the loud wishes of his friends, and for about ten minutes held his audience in attention. We were very much pleased with the young orator and have no doubt, that before the campaign is over he will prove himself superior to any one that the Know Nothings can command. We should not like to cross swords with him. His remarks were brief, but he stated that he should meet every one at their own homes, and that he would be glad to meet his opponent, whoever he should be any where and as often as he pleased to call him out. We think, in Mr. Taylor, the party has much to be proud of. Dr. W. C. Willkings and Mr. R. Strange entertained the meeting for a short time. After which the meeting adjourned, and every one returned home well pleased, and satisfied that this county is right side up.

We were also pleased to see that the town of Smithville had improved very much. There is a large hotel being erected, and will be open for the public this Summer; several handsome houses are also going up. How pleasant it must be in Summer to be free from the music of Musquitoes, and instead of their humdrum song, listen to old Ocean roar. But I must close, for fear of tresspassing on your valuable paper too much.

Yours respectfully, E.

Opinions of the Czar on the prospect of Peace.

The St. Petersburg correspondence of the Paris Constitutionalist, writing on the 11th of March, says:

"The Emperor and Empress appear to be well satisfied with the progress of affairs. A courier arrived this morning from Count Orloff, the bearer, it is said, of very favorable accounts from Paris; and, during the reception the Empress was so cheerful and animated as to excite the notice of the persons invited; and the Emperor conversed with different groups, to whom he declared that peace appeared to him to be more and more certain, and that he could now occupy himself with important works at home, and with useful modifications in his empire. To one of the groupe, composed of members of the *corps diplomatique*, the Emperor said, 'The war has only been an accident, or rather a misunderstanding. It will not have changed, in any way, the good personal relations between the Russians and the French, who have some remarkable points of resemblance. They have certainly fought too long, but it has always been with courtesy and humanity. The Russian prisoners have been treated by the French not as enemies, but as brothers; and I have been anxious that proper treatment should be shown to the prisoners whom the fortune of war has thrown into our hands. When peace shall have been signed—and everything leads me to believe that it is about to be so—France and Russia may hold out the hand to each other—may esteem and love each other as in the past; for although the struggle has been warm, it has been carried on with honor, and without hatred.' The Emperor Alexander also spoke in the most affectionate manner of Napoleon III., and did full justice to the acts of his government, and to his love of peace, which, he added, 'is as sincere as my own.'"

FRIENDLY ADDRESS.—At a recent meeting of the City Council of Boston, Mass., Mayor Rice laid before that body a communication from the inhabitants of the city of Dunfermline, Scotland, to the inhabitants of Boston. It was signed by all classes of the citizens of Dunfermline, the Chief Magistrate's name heading the list. The following are extracts from the address:

We have learned with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret that a misunderstanding exists between the government of the United States of America and that of Great Britain, and being apprehensive that if the disputed points are not speedily adjusted, the misunderstanding may—a possibility which we shudder to contemplate—terminate in an open rupture, we have thought it mete to address you, in the fond hope that it may tend to preserve that peace between the two countries in which the well-being of both is so intimately concerned. Our city having long had friendly intercourse in exchanging our manufactures for your products, we are the more emboldened to address you, in the confidence that you will reciprocate our good wishes.

We cannot conceive a more dreadful calamity than that of two great commercial nations, such as America and Britain, united as they are in near relationship and by ties of mutual dependence, being involved in the awful consequences attendant upon war.—"Peace on earth and good will towards men," is the grand and true Christian principle we would wish to see carried out to the farthest extent, and therefore we would earnestly appeal to you as fellow-professors of the same Christian faith, to do what lies in your power to avert the awful calamity of an appeal to arms.

In conclusion, we humbly beg to express our sincere wish that should such a measure be necessary, the difference which unhappily exists between the two governments, may be settled as on some former occasions, in the way of amicable reference to a third party, so that to both of our beloved countries may be long preserved the inestimable blessings of peace.

CLAY AND RANDOLPH.—The story of the duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph is familiar to most persons; not so their subsequent reconciliation, and the manner of its accomplishment. It took place many years after the hostile meeting. In regard to it Mr. Clay wrote to a friend, in the year preceding Mr. Randolph's death, as follows: "You ask how amity was restored between Mr Randolph and me. There was no explanation, no intervention. Observing him in the Senate one night, and looking as if he were not long for this world, and being myself engaged in a work of peace, with corresponding feelings I shook hands with him. The salutation was cordial on both sides. I afterwards left a card at his lodgings, where I understood he had been confined by sickness."

In the last public speech that Randolph made, after dwelling on the then threatening danger of disunion, he is reported to have said: "There is one man, and one man only, who can save this Union—that is Henry Clay. I know he has the power; I believe he will be found to have the patriotism and firmness equal to the occasion."

The cause of the duel between these distinguished men was the following insulting language used by Randolph towards Mr. Clay in secret session of the Senate in 1825:

"This man—(mankind I crave your pardon)—this worm (little animals, forgive this insult)—was spit out of the womb of weakness—was raised to a higher life than he was born to, for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some fortune—kind to him—cruel to us—has tossed him to the Secretaryship of State. Contempt has the property of descending, but she stoops far short of him. She would die before she would reach him; he dwells below her fall. I would hate him if I did not despise him.—It is not *what* he is, but *where* he is, that puts my thoughts in action. This alphabet which writes the name of Thersites, of blackguard, of squalidity, refused her letters for him. That mind which thinks on what it cannot express can scarcely think on him. An hyberbole for meanness would be an ellipsis for Clay."

THE WAR.—The Richmond Enquirer thus sums up the results of the European war:

"To sum up results: Sardinia, after exhausting its credit, is dismissed with a reprimand for its impertinent interference; the Ottoman Empire in Europe is overthrown, and Turkey has become the prey of its protectors; Great Britain has been outwitted in the cabinet, dishonored in the field, and degraded from its proud position among the nations of Europe; France has monopolized all the material advantages and military glory of the war, and is now indisputably the foremost Power of the earth; Russia is just what it was before, not diminished in its resources, nor disparaged in character, nor curbed in its ambition, but full of young life, irrepressible energy, and confidence in its own great destiny."

10. Thou shalt not visit the rum tavern; thou shalt not covet the tavern keeper's rum, nor his brandy, nor his whisky, nor his wine, nor anything that is behind the bar of the rumseller.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

The Stockholders of this company met at Haywood on the 17th inst. On motion of James Cassidey, Esq., Hon. Hugh Waddell was called to the Chair, and Messrs. H. A. London, D. E. McNair, and John Manning, Jr., were appointed Secretaries.

A resolution was offered expressing confidence in the ability of E. A. Douglass, of Pennsylvania, employed as Engineer at a salary of $5,000 per annum—but declaring that he had not devoted sufficient time to his duties, and that he should be required to devote more time to the work or his salary should be reduced.

M. Q. Waddell, Esq., then offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Directors of this Company have delayed this work unnecessarily, by refusing to accept bids for the work on Deep River from persons who were responsible and offered to take the work and run the chance of getting their pay out of any funds remaining after the Cape Fear River should be finished; and, finally, when the work on Deep River was let out, they let out only a portion of it, greatly to the detriment of those residing and owning lands above the points, to which the work is now only to be finished.

Which resolution was adopted by a majority of 21—the State voting no.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Col. McRae.

WHEREAS, It is an essential feature in the operations of any Corporation or Company, that there be some head man possessing suitable qualities, who shall be responsible for the successful prosecution and management of its operations; and, whereas, in the prosecution of the enterprise undertaken by this Company, the suitable qualifications required are skill and experience, such as we believe to be possessed by Mr. E. A. Douglass, the gentleman chosen by the Directory as Engineer, with the approbation of this Company; therefore,

Resolved, That while we hold him responsible for the success of his plans adopted by our Directory, it would be manifestly unjust that they should be changed, or that he and his agents should be interfered with in the execution of them without his consent. Which were adopted.

Several resolutions were adopted relative to the operations of the work.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by Dr. S. McClanahan, and passed unanimously, viz:

WHEREAS, There is now pending before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety and expediency of establishing on Deep River a National Foundry and Armory, and whereas such a work would not only add greatly to the value of the Coal region and to that of the Agricultural interests of the surrounding country by furnishing a large home market for all surplus produce, but to that of the State of North Carolina at large; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of six persons be appointed by the President of this Convention, who shall memorialize Congress on this subject and visit Norfolk and Charleston if deemed proper, at which points there are Navy Yards interested in this subject and procure their aid and that of their Representative in Congress in obtaining for the State of North Carolina, the benefit of the foundry and armory.

On motion of J. C. Smith, the President of the Convention was added to the committee.

Haywood is selected as the place, and the 3d Thursday in April, 1857, as the time for holding the next annual meeting.

Crime and Suicide.

Since our last issue, a case involving a circumstance of deep and exciting interest has been developed in our very midst, exciting in every detail from the beginning, but doubly more so in the tragical issue.

Our readers will remember to have seen some time since, an advertisement in the Watchman, by our townsman, Col. F. J. Moses, of two slaves who were missing from his premises. Their long absence, which could not be accounted for on the score of any provocation or indignity offered them, or of any expressed dissatisfaction on their part, taken in connection with the mysterious disappearance, some time before, of a negro boy of another one of our citizens, soon induced the belief in the minds of most persons that they were stolen. Various circumstances fixed the suspicions of the community upon a particular individual. The matter was kept still, however, for some time, until at last, after some finessing, a sufficient clue was obtained to the whereabouts of the negroes, to warrant a gentleman of our town in taking a trip to the town of Americus, in the lower part of Georgia. Arrived there, he was not long in discovering the person to whom they had been sold, and in identifying the negroes. The purchaser, Mr. Hooks, upon being convinced that he had been victimized, readily yielded them up, and, upon the suggestion of the gentleman who had gone in quest of them, consented to return with him to this place. They arrived here on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. After some delay in making out the necessary papers, Mr. Hooks, accompanied by our efficient sheriff and others, strolled by the new store of Byrd & Louis.—It was brilliantly lighted up, and was filled with a jolly company. Immediately, and without hesitation, Mr. Hooks declared that, in the person of William Friendly Byrd, he recognized the person from whom he had purchased the slaves. The Sheriff then entered the store, accompanied by a friend of Mr. Hooks. Telling him that there was some dissatisfaction about the titles to certain property that he had sold, he was easily persuaded to make confession of judgement. It is said that he understood the allusion to be to another transaction; but of that we cannot speak. This accomplished, the sheriff produced a warrant, arrested him on the charge of negro-stealing, and lodged him in jail. The Grand Jury rendered a verdict of "true bill" on the indictment, on the next day, and the prisoner was at once arraigned. But, at the request of his attorneys, the trial was postponed until Monday.

In the meantime Capt. Frierson, the Sheriff, observed every precaution for the safe-keeping of the prisoner. He was confined in a dungeon and chained to the floor. There are no iron cuffs for the ankles in the jail, and of course it was necessary to bind a common chain about his ankle and secure it with a pad-lock. It will be seen at a glance, that it is impossible to adjust the unpliant links very closely to the limb without injury to it. Still, he was thought to be securely bound. This was deemed necessary at first from several considerations, but especially so afterwards, when there were good reasons to believe that he meditated mischief upon himself. A note to his wife written in pencil upon the margin of a newspaper was intercepted. In it he implored her to send him strychnine or laudanum, saying that he wished to die; that the whole world was against him; that the Sheriff had confined him so closely that he could see no one out of his presence.

On Monday morning, when the jailor opened the door of the cell to give the prisoner his breakfast, he was startled with a horrid spectacle. Suspended from the iron grating of the window, with a sheet twisted into a rope and tied about his neck, was the unfortunate man—dead. By dint of hard squeezing, of which his feet afterwards showed the marks, he had forced them from the loop of the chain. The rest was easily done. He climbed to the window; fastened the sheet to one of the bars; passed a slip knot over his head; tied his feet; secured his hands behind his back with a handkerchief and leaped to the floor. Immediately upon the discovery a physician was called in, but he was beyond the reach of remedy. Miserable man! A jury of inquest was empanneled by Coroner Nettles, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the circumstances that we have detailed.—*Sumter Watchman.*

FOUND HIS FATHER.—"My son, can you take a trunk for me up to the hotel?" said a passenger stepping from a boat on the levee, to a ragged looking youngster, who sat balancing on the tail end of a dray.

"Your son?" cried the boy, eyeing him from head to foot. "Well, I be dod drapped if I ain't in luck. Here I've been trying to find my daddy for three years, and all of a sudden up comes the old hoss himself, and knows me right off. How are you?" stretching out a muddy looking paw.

The traveller was non-plussed. Between a smile and a frown he inquired, "What is your name, sir?"

"My name! So you don't know. Well, it's nothing for people in these parts to have so many children that they don't know their names. My name's William, but some folks call me ragged Bill, for short. What the other part is, I reckon you know, if you don't you must ax the old woman."

And shouldering the trunk, he marched off towards the hotel, mumbling to himself:

"Well, this is a go. The old gemman come home at last. Good clothes, big trunk, must have the tin. Well, I am in luck."

"Mr. L. N. Bonaparte's" Life in London.

To the Editors of the New York Daily News:

SIRS: In some recent numbers of The New York Herald I have observed certain communications from alleged friends of Mr. L. N. Bonaparte. I desire not to impeach the veracity of these individuals, but in reply shall confine myself to statements which I received from himself.

I first met Mr. L. N. Bonaparte in the Spring of the year he quitted America. He was then living in a hired furnished house in Carlton Gardens, London, from which he was a few months afterward ejected for non-payment of rent. He then mentioned to me that he had been subjected to the grossest maltreatment and indignities while in the United States; that his supplies, &c., had been intercepted by Louis Phillippe; that he never entered a place of public entertainment, or *maison de jeu*, without being in danger of assault, and that he had even been subjected to the outrage of arrest, in order that his papers might be rifled during his absence.

In all this, too, I believe he strictly spoke the truth, inasmuch as it but the counterpart of what every political exile of the slightest importance experiences here, and it is precisely what Mr. L. N. Bonaparte at present practices himself. He expressed himself, however, in terms of great indignation concerning it then, and vowed that the main object of his life, after avenging his uncle's fall in London, should be to put down "the bastard republicanism" that existed here.

Remarks such as these were repeated to many in London prior to his quitting it on that Boulogne expedition which was fitted out at the expense of the liberality and reputation of the late Sidney Smith's lamented nephew, whom he instigated to commit those forgeries upon the English Exchequer, to the amount of upward of a million sterling, which the unhappy man is at present expiating in a penal gang at Norfolk Island, New South Wales.

I profess not to know whether Mr. L. N. Bonaparte paid his debts when here. But at the period of my quitting London in 1854, he had not paid the sum of £38 due by him to a tavern keeper in Leicester square there for dinners often bestowed upon him in his hour of need; nor had he at that time paid for several personal ornaments which he pawned, any more than his illegitimate brother De Marny has to the present day done for the clothes on which he in like manner raised money in Edinburgh several years ago.

As to the absurd cock-and-bull story of there being another Prince Napoleon, to whom it is now attempted to attribute all these deeds, I can vouch that it is gross fabrication. Having written the history of the Bonaparte family, I can aver that there is no such man. Louis Napoleon had a brother, but he was killed in Rome long prior to 1836.

Lucien's sons never visited America, and the only other "Prince" of the name, *Orains Plomb*, (Fear Lead,) the old rougue Jerome's ("Blackguard of the Family," as the real Napoleon termed him,) son was then too young to have been engaged in such acts of rascality.

I have the honor to be, Sirs, your obd't serv't,

D. WEMYSS JOBSON,

Author of the "History of the French Revolution."

NEW YORK, April 12, 1856.

Pierce and Fillmore.

The Richmond Enquirer well contrasts the courses of Messrs Fillmore and Pierce in regard to the enforcement of the fugitive slave law. It recapitulates the circumstances of the well remembered Crafts case—the first attempt under Mr. Fillmore's administration to execute the law—when Mr. Fillmore's Marshal refused to do his duty, "the slaves paraded the streets, defied the authorities, and at last, in open day, embarked on a steamer for Europe." The fault of the delinquent Marshal became the fault of the President, who retained him in office. For the rest of that administration, the law became almost a dead letter.

A different state of things was at once inaugurated with Franklin Pierce. That chief magistrate was called to the same test, in the same city where, under his predecessor, the rights of Southern men had been so violently and so insultingly trampled on. Far different was the result. Anthony Burns was re-captured and brought back to Virginia despite the most infuriate resistance of the abolitionists. Many other causes have occurred since March 4th, 1853; in all of which the same unquailing vigor was displayed. To the present democratic executive is beyond doubt due the chief merit of having made this law, so important to the South, something more than so much ink and parchment, and of having enforced upon the fanatics of the North the habit of obeying it, if not as willingly, almost as unresistingly, as they do other obnoxious statutes. And to this situation of efficiency he had to bring it from that of enfeeblement, if not nullification, into which the policy of the "model President" had sunk it.—*Winchester Virginian.*

PRICES FALLING.—For the first time in many months we see that common to good New York State Flour is quoted at wholesale at a fraction *under six dollars a barrel.* When the channels of communication with the interior are fully open, an avalanche of breadstuffs and provisions will be down upon us; and as the demand from abroad is diminished, except at reduced prices, there is a fair chance that consumers will yet reap some benefit from the immense crops of last year. The farmers, millers and dealers have had their chance; the consumers will now have theirs. Much, however, will depend upon the prospects of the growing crops, which thus far, so far as we have learned, are generally favorable.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

☞ The undersigned respectfully announces himself to his fellow citizens, of the County of New Hanover, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to a nomination by the Convention to be held at Long Creek, on the 29th day of May next. JOHN L. HOLMES.

April 14, 1856. 188-tf

☞ The subscriber respectfully announces himself to his fellow-citizens of the County of New Hanover as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, and trusts that his efforts to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of the office will secure to him a continuation of their suffrages.

E. D. HALL.

March 11, 1856—159-te] Her. and Com. copy.

FITS! WHY PROMINENT.

For a long time there was a paragraph making its regular weekly appearance in our columns, with the brief but emphatic words "Fits! Fits!" always at the head, to some an offensive caption, but not so to the benevolent and humane, who could sympathize in the sorrows of others. Some persons are shocked at any indication of disease, and are ever thrown into nervous excitement on witnessing a hearse or a coffin. Such are to be pitied. We should always strive to look disease and even death in the face with calmness, and especially take every opportunity for alleviating disease. Viewed in this light, the advertisements of S. S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., possess a certain interest, and those who know of any one suffering from Epilepsy, Spasms, or Fits of any kind, should feel it a pleasure to cut out his advertisement, or in some other way send word to the afflicted of the great value of his remedies. They can be sent to any part of the country by mail. Price, $3 per box. Two, $5. Twelve, $24.

April 22.—d&w1w.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞ "Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

Redding's Russia Salve.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put up in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of any wholesale druggist. REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

Agent for Wilmington, N. C.—S. W. WHITAKER.

Feb. 26.174&—26-6m.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove *tan, pimples*, and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITAKER, Agent.

Feb 19th, 1856 141-6m

ANOTHER OF THE GOOD LADIES OF OUR CITY TESTIFIES TO THE EFFICACY OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1852.

☞ I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, which I administered; and the result was, it brought away an immense number of worms in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used.

MRS. ANN JEMISON, 88 Ninth Street.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. April 22—1wd&w

MARRIED.

In the Town of Wilmington, on the 23rd of April, 1856, by Wm. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. WM. LEARY to Miss SUSAN E. THOMAS.

Also by the same, on the morning of the 24th, Mr. LEANDER MOORE, of Onslow, to Miss MARY C. CANADAY, of New Hanover.

In Onslow county, on the 17th inst., by J. Cox, Esq., Mr. HENRY RHODES to Miss EMELINE FRANCIS, neice of E. S. Hardison, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on 22d inst., of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH RILEY, aged 61 years.

On the morning of the 17th inst., at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Ann Roberts, in Lenoir county, of Scarlet Fever, after an illness of three days, MARY ANN BROADHURST, daughter of Dr. John C. Broadhurst, of Long Creek, New Hanover county, aged 10 years and 4 months.

At his residence in Richlands, Onslow county, on Thursday morning, 27th ult., Mr. STEPHEN WALLACE, in the 44th year of his age. He leaves a large circle of friends and an affectionate wife and three children to mourn their irreparable loss.

"This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality."—*I. Cor., XVth Chapter, 53d Verse.* COM.

H. HARBAUGH,

Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.

ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } New Hanover County. }

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by A. F. Newkirk, of the said county, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named CHESTER, aged about thirty-four years, five feet ten inches high, and black, has absconded himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this county, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that, if the said Chester does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals this 18th day of April, 1856. JAS T. MILLER, J. P. [Seal.] W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]

$100 REWARD

Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife be longing to Mrs. Thally, near Burgaw Depot.

April 25.—34-3t A. F. NEWKIRK.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Railroad, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the county of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Richlands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Cartaret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City. Colonel Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Captain Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville. Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Issac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton. Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay. Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan. Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Jesse G. Shepherd, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of Subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Railroad Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are at the same or at Engineer's estimates.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company

April 25, 1856.—[34-2tw.

GUION'S HOTEL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Capital square, and fronting on the same. Rooms airy and clean. Ladies will find it a pleasant stopping place.

Raleigh, N. C., April 25th.—[31-6m.

A. R. MAYER. HENRY BLUN.

MAYER & BLUN,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that they have just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where they intend to keep always on hand a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving them a call.

They also keep constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as WHISKEY, BRANDY and GIN.

April 24.—197.

BEAUTIFUL FANCY PANTS—800 pairs just opened a

April 24. SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

MARSEILLES VESTS—1000, all newly made, just received, our own superior make at the

CITY CLOTHING STORE,

April 24. 38 Market Street.

UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS—50 dozen, all sizes at

April 24. SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

HALF HOSE.—The largest assortment in town, at Scott & Baldwins—every size from 8½ to 12.

April 24.

LARGE BLACK SILK CRAVATS—30 to 40 inches, best article ever made, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

April 24.

DRESSING GOWNS—New lot at

April 24. SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

45 BAGS prime Rio Coffee;

25 bbls. good Clarified Sugar. For sale by

April 23d. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

WESTERN BACON.

20 HHDS. prime Sides and Shoulders to arrive. For sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

April 23d.

LIME.—700 bbls. fresh burnt Rockland Lime, now landing, and for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

April 23d.

JUST IN STORE.

10 BBLS. C. Yellow Sugar;

6 bbls. Clarified Vinegar;

50 boxes Soap—different qualities;

24 " Tobacco;

12 dozen assorted Axes;

27 kegs N. C. Lard—a superior article;

2,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon. For sale by

McCALEB & BUNTING,

April 23d. 32 North Water street.

OFFICE WIL. & WELDON R. R. CO., Wilmington, April 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of three and a half per cent. on the profits of this Company, for the last six months, has been declared, and will be paid to the Stockholders on, or after the 15th May next.

Books for the transfer of Stock will be closed on 1st May next.

By order JAMES S. GREEN,

Treas. Wil. & Weldon R. R. Co.

Goldsboro' papers, Tarboro' Press, Wilson Sentinel, Roanoke Republican, (Halifax,) Weldon Patriot, Norfolk Herald, Raleigh Register and Standard, publish till 15th May.

April 19, 1856.—[193-m15.

CAPE FEAR HOTEL,

SMITHVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW PREPARED to accommodate the public with the best of fare, bathing, &c., and are erecting a commodious building for a more extended business during the Summer season.

A. J. & G. W. GALLOWAY.

April 19, 1856.—193-6t—34-1t

WHISKEY.—100 bbls., just received, for sale by

April 19th. GEO. HOUSTON.

LATEST PERIODICALS AND PAPERS—On hand and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

April 21.

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.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	7 00	@	8 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	00	@	17
Adamantine	28	@	33
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	12½	@	13½
St. Domingo	none	@	00
COTTON, ℔ lb.	10½	@	11½
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	75	@	80
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
Eggs, ℔ doz	13	@	15
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 50	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	40	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No 1	00@00		00
do. No. 2	00@10		00
do. No. 3	6 00@		6 50
do. No. 4	0 00@		0 00
Herrings, East	0 00@		0 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	5 00	@	0 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 50
Superfine	7 00	@	7 25
℔ Fine	6 50	@	6 75
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	57	@	58
Oats	00	@	45
White Beans	1 75	@	2 00
Pease, Cow.	85	@	00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 10
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4	@	4½
PEA NUTS	1 35	@	1 50
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 25	@	1 30
N. River	75	@	1 00
N. Carolina	0 87½	@	1 00
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 30
LIQUORS, ℔ gall (domestic.)			
Whiskey	36	@	38
N. E. Rum	00	@	55
Gin	50	@	55
Brandy	50	@	60
do. Apple	50	@	55
do. Peach	75	@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	00 00	@	9 00
Wide do.	7 50	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 75
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	32	@	34
Muscovado	00	@	00
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	4¾	@	5
Wrought	10	@	12½

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	1 92
Yellow dip.	0 00	@	2 40
Hard	0 00	@	1 40
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 25
do., in order		@	1 40
Pitch	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1	1 75	@	2 75
do. No. 2	1 30	@	1 50
do. No. 3	1 20	@	1 25
Sp'ts Turp,			
℔ gallon	34½	@	35
Varnish, ℔ gal	20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Whale	95	@	1 10
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	00	@	00
Irish, do	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	2 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	13	@	13½
Middlings	11½	@	12
Shoulders	11	@	11½
Hog round	12	@	12½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	10½	@	11
Shoulders	9½	@	10
N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
West'n do	12	@	12½
Butter	24	@	27
Cheese	9	@	10
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	18 50	@	20 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	00 00	@	18 00
do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	15	@	25
do. dead	25	@	30
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb	12½	@	15
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush.	00	@	50
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	1 05	@	1 25
do. fine	0 00	@	2 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	10	@	11
New Orleans