We make the annexed extracts from the able letter of Hon. J. F. Pearce, one of the Whig Senators from Maryland, addressed to Hon. J. R. Franklin, but designed for the people of the State. We would gladly give the whole letter did our space admit:

The contest, it seems to me, lies between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont. Mr. Fillmore's friends indeed claim a great reaction in his favor; but I have taken much pains to ascertain what his strength is in the free States, and so far I have not been able to satisfy myself that he can carry a single one of them. His wise and patriotic conduct while President, which recommended him so strongly to the Whigs of the South, is regarded by the majority at the North as a fatal objection to him. It is not moderation and conciliation they desire; they think, as one of their leaders said, that the time for compromise has passed.—They want, in the President, an instrument to punish the South for what they fancy or pretend to be the aggressions of the "slave power" upon the North. Mr. Fillmore is too national for this purpose, and he must indeed be credulous or sanguine in the extreme who supposes that the politicians who have misguided and inflamed the Northern majority will abandon their designs, and renounce the spoils for which they hunger and thirst, just at the moment when, for the first time, they are confident of the success of the one and the enjoyment of the other. Mr. Fillmore's strength lies in the Whig States of the South. If all the Southern States should give him their votes, he would fail in the election without such assistance from the free States as it would be vain to look for. The choice, then, is between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont, and what Maryland Whig believing as I do can hesitate?

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

I have been politically opposed to the Democratic party for so many years that I cannot without reluctance contemplate the necessity of supporting their nominee. Yet it must be admitted that he is a man of abilities and large public experience; that he has been just to the South, though not assuming to be a Northern man with Southern principles; that his inclinations are generally conservative; that he numbers among his prominent supporters many gentlemen of talents and patriotic character, entitled not only to the confidence of their party, but to influence with the country at large; and that many of the old issues between the Whigs and the Democrats are obsolete. Two objections to him are much relied on by his opponents in the South. It has been alleged that he countenanced and promulgated the charge of bargain and corruption against Mr. Clay in the election by the House of Representatives in 1825. I should denounce him for this as readily and as severely as any one if I thought this allegation just. But I remember that this charge against Mr. Clay was made without any direct testimony until 1827, when the Carter Beverly's letter led to Mr. Buchanan's being named as a witness; and that he then promptly denied the statement which he was relied on to prove, and, at the risk of losing Gen. Jackson's favor and that of his party, exonerated Mr. Clay. From the letter which he then published I extract the following passage:

"I owe it to my own character to make another observation. Had I ever known or even suspected that General Jackson believed I had been sent to him by Mr. Clay or his friends, I should have immediately corrected his erroneous impression, and thus prevented the necessity for this most unpleasant explanation. When the editor of the United States Telegraph, on the 12th of October last, asked me by letter for information upon this subject, I promptly informed him by the returning mail, on the 16th of that month, that I had no authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose any terms to General Jackson in relation to their votes, nor did I ever make any such proposition; and that I trusted I would be as incapable of becoming a messenger upon such an occasion as it was known General Jackson would be to receive such a message. I have deemed it necessary to make this statement in order to remove any misconception which may have been occasioned by the publication in the Telegraph of my letter to the editor, dated the 11th ultimo."

Again, in 1828, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, Mr. Buchanan declared that he had no knowledge of the bargin and corruption charged on Mr. Clay. These disavowals may be considered as merely cold justice to the great and incorruptible Whig leader, but surely they contradict most flatly the charge of being his "traducer and defamer." If further proof were needed, it may be found in the following remarks recently made in Kentucky by Mr. James B. Clay his son.

"Mr. Clay then proceeded to urge upon his old Whig friends, the companions and constituents of his father, to rally around that banner which he had *spent his life in upholding*—the banner of the Union. He was ready to follow the Whig standard as the Douglas followed the heart of Bruce—as long as it waved. But that flag was no longer to be seen on the battle-field. It might yet be unfurled. After death there was the resurrection. But at present there was no Whig organization, and the only party of the Union was that of which Buchanan and Breckinridge were the candidates.

"Mr. Clay referred to the attempt to implicate Mr. Buchanan in the charge of bargain and corruption. On that subject he proposed to take the testimony of his own father, and he read from Mr. Clay's letter to show that Mr. Buchanan had conducted himself in that affair as a man of truth and honor. He should believe what his father said before others. Besides the evidence he had read, there was other testimony bearing on the same point. In feeling and eloquent terms he referred to the heavy weight of that charge against his father, and how gallantly and bravely he has borne it. Thank God, it died before his father! and now he was proud to say that there lived not the man who would whisper it. But Mr. Buchanan was free from all connexion with the matter.

"Mr. Clay concluded with an eloquent appeal to his fellow-citizens, especially Old Line Whigs, to give their cordial support to the Union ticket—to Buchanan and Breckinridge."

The next great objection is that Mr. Buchanan would be unsafe in his management of our foreign affairs. I readily admit that I do not like the Ostend paper, and I do not approve certain resolutions adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, notwithstanding the unanimous opposition of the Virginia and Maryland delegates, and I believe of others; and if he should adopt the aggressive policy supposed to be prescribed by that paper and the resolutions, I should be as ready and as earnest in my opposition to him as any one. But he is a man of known caution, which, with his intelligent comprehension of the true interests of the United States, and the responsibility of the Presidential office, which he could not but recognize, would forbid his urging the country upon a course of aggression inconsistent with the spirit of our Government, faithless to treaties, violative of the rights of other nations, and destructive of our own peace, honor, and concord. I know that many of the leading men of his own party are sound and reliable in this respect; and I believe that their conservative influence would harmonize with his own disposition. I am the more assured of this because I observe that in his letter of acceptance there is no recognition of the resolutions, (which were not considered by the Convention as forming a part of the platform,) but on the contrary, a prudent and conservative tone, which met with the approbation of even the judicious and experienced editors of the National Intelligencer—themselves, *par excellence*, the foes of all filibustering. In an additional article noticing Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance, they said:

"We may say, however, that Mr. Buchanan's official letter of acceptance, while not expressly repudiating the extreme and exceptionable doctrines foisted into the Democratic confessions of faith by the Cincinnati Convention, does yet, by its spirit and tenor, incline us to hope that he means, if elected, so to construe those doctrines as to disarm them of their mischievous significance and evil tendency.—Indeed, we can give no other meaning than this to Mr. Buchanan's declaration, when he says that he accepts the 'resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention' in the same spirit as that which prompts his acceptance of the nomination tendered to him by his party, namely a desire so to discharge the duties of the high office to which he aspires as 'to allay domestic strife, *preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations*, and promote the best interests of the Republic.'"

At present the prospect is that the conservative Whig vote will be so divided as to defeat a popular election and throw the decision upon the House of Representatives—at all times an event to be deprecated, but at this period peculiarly pernicious and dangerous, and threatening the rudest shock to our system. What the result will be I will not venture to predict, but I will say that I do not see the least probability of Mr. Fillmore's election by the House of Representatives. I think, therefore, it would be the part of wisdom and patriotism in the Whigs (by which I mean those who have affiliated with no other party) to throw their votes for Mr. Buchanan, as the strongest of the candidates opposed to the Northern sectional party. This they may do without renouncing their old political faith, without stain of honor or suspicion of apostacy. The motive being the integrity of the Union, the defeat of a party which is founded on geographical discriminations and bound together by dangerous sectional schemes, the act will be vindicated by disinterested patriotism.

For my part, I shall not abjure my political creed, and, having in view but the one object which I have stated, I shall hold myself ready to take any other course which may be necessary to effect that object. Should the hopes of Mr. Fillmore's friends be realized; should it appear that he is more likely to carry the great body of the patriotic, but quiet people, who generally come to the rescue in times of public peril; that he is, in short, the best able to subdue this storm of sectional passion and prejudice. I shall rejoice to see him again filling the chair of State. But I will not affect an unalloyed gratification; for I cannot forget that he is the candidate of a party which has proscribed Whigs who were not members of "the order"—of a party which boasted that it had risen on the ruins of the Whig and Democratic parties, and which has pronounced both of them corrupt.

Whatever the result, I shall be content if the dangerous excitement which threatens our peace and union can be calmed down, so that the extreme opinions which have their roots in prejudice and passion may wither away. Then a liberal forbearance and kindly toleration of different sentiments may resume their influence. If this cannot be done, if the South and the North are to regard one another as enemies, then sooner or later our "house, divided against itself," must fall. Then we shall have to say, with Pantheus—

Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempes
Dardaniæ.

But ours will be a sadder fate than that of Priam's empire; for it was not the Dardanian people by whom the inevitable doom of Troy was fixed. A foreign foe beat down her lofty walls and destroyed the high renown of Teucer's race; but we shall fall by our own suicidal hands; we will kindle the flames which shall destroy the edifice of our constitutional Union, ourselves will break the bonds of harmonious interest and fraternal concord which have held us together as one people. May heaven inspire us with wisdom to avert so sad a catastrophe!

Very truly, my dear sir your friend,
JAS. ALFRED PEARCE.

To the Hon. J. R. Franklin, Snow Hill, Maryland.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, arrived this afternoon, from Liverpool on the 23d ultimo.

The Atlantic brings little news, except in relation to the Spanish insurrection, accounts of the progress and prospects of which are somewhat conflicting.

As near as we can judge from the reports, O'Donnell had taken such effectual measures for crushing an outbreak should any occur, that after thirty hours' hard fighting in Madrid, the citizens and National Guards surrendered, and were immediately disarmed. Madrid was tranquil.

At Barcelona and elsewhere the outbreaks were trifling, and were speedily suppressed.

Sarragossa is now the headquarters of the insurrectionists, where it is reported that more than a legal quorum of the Cortes were assembled, proclaiming "liberty and the constitution."

Narvaez and other adherents of ex-Queen Christina were hastening to the frontier.

Napoleon had ordered troops to the frontier.

A letter to the Spanish legation at Paris says that the difficulty between Mexico and Spain had been honorably adjusted.

The following are the failures alluded to in reports by previous steamers: John Nunns, cotton broker, Liverpool; Joseph Wright & Co., spinners, Stockport; Lowe & Lane, commission merchants, Manchester; Baxter & Co., and four other houses. Liabilities large; assets small.

THE MARKETS.—The advices from this side per steamship Asia had no effect on the Liverpool cotton market, which closed unchanged, and firm at the rates of the previous Friday: Fair Orleans, 7d; middling Orleans, 6¼d a 6 5 16d.; fair uplands, 6¾d.; middling uplands, 6¼d. a 6 3-16d. Sales of the three days, 21,000 bales including 2,000 on speculation, and 4,500 for export.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was firm, but transactions were to only a moderate extent. The better qualities of flour were stiffer, but not quotably higher, while the poorer grades were rather easier. Wheat had advanced 1d. a 2d., chiefly on the poorer qualities. Corn was dull of sale, but prices were firm.

The Liverpool provision market had undergone no change since the departure of the Arabia.

The weather in England was stormy and unsettled.

Consols for money closed at 95⅞.

In the British Parliament the Earl of Malmesbury called attention to the difficulty between Brazil and England arising out of the treatment of the British minister at Rio Janeiro, in a question concerning the slave trade, and particulary insisted on the value of retaining the friendship of Brazil in case of war with the United States.

Lord Clarendon explained that Brazil had no ill will towards Great Britain.

Parliament would probably be prorogued on the 26th ult.

Serious riots occurred at the camp at Aldersholt on the nights of the 17th and 18th ult, between some German troops and the 41st regiment. Two Germans were killed, and several soldiers wounded on both sides. The immediate cause of the outbreak is not known, but there had been for some time an alarming state of excitement at the camp.

SPAIN.—The latest accounts state that the Cortes had removed to Arragon, where under Gen. Enfante, they intended to make war upon Queen Isabella and her ministry in the name of "Liberty and the Constitution."

The London Times and other papers say that the insurrection was encouraged by the O'Donnell party.

Espartero is the very stronghold of the liberals. It is believed that Generals Currea and Falcon, tried partisans of Esperato, are at the head of the National Guards of Saragossa.

Eighty-five members of the Cortes, more than one-third of the whole body, hold their formal meetings in Saragossa.

A dispatch received in Paris says that when the news of O'Donnell's accession reached Saragossa the captain general convened the civil authorities and officers of the National Guard, and, after debate, resolved on resistance.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—The Picayune has advices from Monterey, (Mexico,) to the 15th ult., from which we learn that trouble has arisen between Commonfort, the new President, and Vidaurri, governor of Nuevo Leon. It appears that the former demanded of the governor obedience to his commands, which the latter refused, and ridiculed his authority. It was believed Commonfort would attempt to enforce obedience, in which event bloodshed was apprehended.

Later from Kansas.

CHICAGO, August 4.—Advices from Leavenworth to the 30th ult., state that Gen. Lane & Co., had not entered the territory, and that Gen. P. Smith threatens to enforce martial law if they do. The Territorial authorities have commenced to levy taxes, which both parties refuse to pay, and troubles are apprehended.

Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, August 2—During the season there have been eighty cases of yellow fever at quarantine, and eight deaths. There is no fever in the city.

SHOT.—A free negro named Jordan Pettifoot, of this town was shot on Wednesday last by some unknown person and died yesterday morning.

A man has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed, and has given bail to answer the the charge.—*Fay Carolian 2nd*

STEAM SAW MILL BURNT.—On Thursday night of last week, the steam saw mill of Mr. J. L. Kitchen, about nine miles from this place accidentally caught fire, and was partially consumed, together with a large quantity of lumber. Loss estimated at about $2.500. The fire originated in a pile of slabs. Mr. Kitchen expects to get his mill in order again for work in four or five weeks.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

COLUMBIA, July 31.—At the recent election in his district, Hon. Preston S. Brooks received 7. 900 votes. Six hundred dollars were collected for transmission to Mr. Brooks for the payment of the fine imposed upon him by the criminals court of the District of Columbia. The governor of South Carolina sent forward the certificates of the election of Messrs. Brooks and Keitt in advance. The vote for the latter is large.

A Base Fraud Exposed.

A short time since (says the Rochester Union,) the Republican journals published a circular letter addressed to postmasters in this State, and signed by Perrin M. Brown, jr. The circular set forth that it had been decided, after a "private consultation of the leading democrats of the Union, immediately after the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention," to assess each postmaster in the country for the purpose of securing the success of the democratic ticket stating the amount required, &c., and closing with the request that "the name of some reliable leading democrat in your town" be forwarded with a view of consulting him hereafter. The whole thing bore upon its face the evidence of fraud and absurdity, and the trick was immediately exposed by the Washington Union. Notwithstanding this fact, the Republican Journals have continued to give the circular a prominent place in their columns, accompanying it with indignant comments upon this "system of intimidation and corruption," &c. The following letter to the editor of the Troy Budget, from Postmaster General Campbell, will throw some light on "Perrin M. Brown, jr." Of course the Republican journals which have given currency to the fraud will never set the matter right before their readers:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
July 12, 1856.

DEAR SIR; Your letter of the 10th instant has just been received, for which I am much indebted. The circular signed "Perrin M. Brown," addressed to the postmaster of Lansingburgh, and forwarded by you, is an infamous fraud. There is no person of that name in the city; but some individual assuming it, engaged a box in the post office here with a view to aid him in carrying out his dishonest purpose, and but for the timely exposure which has been made of it, would no doubt have succeded, to some extent at least. As soon as the matter was brought to my knowledge, I gave instructions for his arrest, but he has not since ventured to call for his letters.

If any are received, they will go to the dead-letter office, and any money they may contain will be returned to the writers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES CAMPBELL.

The above presents one of the shrewdest frauds to *raise money* that we have lately seen. Our opponents must be hard up for means to "make Kansas a free State," to invent so snug a fraud "to raise the wind." What next shall we have by way of "paying the interest upon California bonds?"

Fremont in California.

THE APPARENT DEFALCATION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—The N. Y. News, discussing "Fremont in California," connects Fremont with the San Francisco house of Palmer, Cook & Co.," (a connection well known in Wall street, the New York Express says,) the house being part proprietor of the Mariposa claim, and says:

"These scheming financiers—Palmer, Cook, & Co.,—who are understood to have the best of reasons for opposing the acts of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, were furnished by the State of California with funds—one hundred thousand dollars—to pay interest on her State debt due in New York on the first of July. This interest has never been paid, and the State is in default through the acts of her agents."

The money, the News hints, has gone into the election—to buy newspapers to "shriek for freedom," &c., &c. The News, continuing, says:

"The truth is simply this: Palmer, Cook & Co., of whom Fremont is the presumed company, hold the title to the Mariposa estates. It is worthless unless they can dispose of it to a foreign company—which they have been thus far unable to do—or secure a Government favorable to their claim. Fremont is urged for the Presidency, and the moneys of the State of California, placed in the hands of Palmer, Cook & Co., for the payment of the interest due on the State debt, is made use of for other purposes What disposition has been made of this large fund, we will leave our readers to infer. That Fremont received the nomination—that funds are plentiful for his election—is all well understood; but what the action of the State of California, or of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, will be when they hear of the defalcation of this firm, we shall probably learn by the next steamer.

"That Fremont pretended to make an effort on Wall street to save the credit of the State of California, when it was known that the interest on her State debt would not be paid, is well known; and besides this general knowledge, the New York Times stated that Mr. Fremont was through the street trying to raise sixty thousand dollars to apply to this object, and save the honor of his State. But the honor of the State, like the credit of the applicant, was gone; and every Wall-street man who had looked at the bankrupt records of our courts, the Tax Commissioners' list, knew the proclivities of Palmer, Cook & Co., his associates and backers, if not his partners, laughed in his face for having the audacity to make such a request. The repudiation of debts falling due, by the Dry Dock Bank, of which his friend and backer, George Law, is President, was too fresh in their memories to be caught by the same *corterie*, through new agents, and the honor of the State was suffered to go unredeemed."

"In the mean time Fremont has declared his own poverty by appearing before the Tax Commissioner of this city, Mr. John W. Allen, on the 24th of June last past, to obtain a relief from a tax on one hundred thousand dollars of personal property, and takes oath that he was worth nothing over and above his liabilities. While we regret the pecuniary difficulties with which he is surrounded, we think it fully justifies the current report that he is in the monthly receipt of funds from Palmer, Cook & Co., for his support After pursuing the reckless character—we will give it no harder name—of his strange financial operations in California, it can be readily understood how he could squander any conceivable fortune, and be obliged to depend on his friends for his daily support.

"And this is the man whom George Law, Dry Dock Bank & Co., support for the Presidency of these United States! Read the documents!"

To this exposition we have to add, that "Joe" Palmer, the contriving politician of the celebrated political house of Palmer, Cook & Co., (for it is now rather a scheming set of politicians than a banking house doing business according to principles in which business men have confidence,) when on the way from Sacramento to San Francisco, in charge of the $100,000 which he obtained from the State treasury in order to pay the interest for which his house has proved a defaulter, boasted that he was about to secure for his Mr. Fremont, the Republican party Presidential nomination and the Presidency, and that he had made and could make public functionaries at home and abroad, at will.

In Wall street it is currently said that the missing $100,000 went to fix delegations in the Republican Convention for Fremont, principally form the West, instead of to discharge the honest obligations of the State of California.

Is there any wonder that Mr. John C. Fremont ran about Wall st. rather nervously, "shin-ing" in vain to raise $60,000 on his individual promise to pay, on the day on which the hunnifuggled interest money fell due? The Times, Tribune, et al., praised without stint his efforts on that occasion to save the honor of California! Whose honor is blown to the four winds by the perversion of this hundred thousand dollars from the honest and legitimate end to which it was directed by the State? Surely, not that of California.—*Washington Star.*

A NEGRO TARRED AND FEATHERED AT HUDSON, N. Y.—The Hudson Star of Tuesday says that between the hours of eight and nine o'clock on Monday evening, that usual quiet community was thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement, in consequence of a tarring and feathering affair which came off in an upper part of the city. The subject was Wm. Mowers, a colored barber, and an old resident. He is supposed to have been on terms of two great intimacy with a respectable white girl. He was taken from his shop by force, marched upon the public square, and in the presence of a large vigilance committee, a coat of tar and feathers was well applied. He was then given till Tuesday morning to leave the city. He left as soon as he could conveniently after the getting out of the clutches of his friends."

TOO MUCH TWISTING.—The follies of grown people are frequently brought out by children in startling prominence. Two girls of twelve or fourteen years passed along Lake street yesterday, surrounded by hoops and trailing long dresses over the dirty pavement. They were novices in the management of such rigging, but determined to acquire the art or die in the attempt. "Do I twist too much?" asked one of the anxious couple, as she wriggled along. "Oh no" said the other dropping a little behind to observe her, "but if you could raise a little on your toes as you squirm, it would throw your dress better."

Chicago Press.

NIGHT SCENE IN A YOUNG LADY'S BED-CHAMBER.—Last Tuesday night, which will be remembered as one of the warmest of the season, a young lady at the "West End" was excessively frightened at a little circumstance which transpired about the hour of midnight. The young lady, whose beauty is only equalled by her modesty, and whose "eye's dark charm" has caused more than one waistcoat to palpitate, had retired to her chamber, where, after laying aside the greater portion of her wearing apparel, she committed herself to the tender embrace of Morpheus, whose soothing influences were aided by the cooling breath of Zephyr, who came in at the open window and fanned her cheeks with his feathery wings. In a word, she was snoozing finely—or, to use the language of a modern bard—

"Sleep on her velvet eyelids lightly pressed
And dreamy sights upheaved her snowy breast.
While starbeams, thro' her window softly creeping,
Stole to her couch and trembling there stood peeping,"

It was, as we said, about midnight when the young lady was roused from her delicious slumber by hearing a noise at the window. Half unclosing her eyes, she was startled by the sight of a corpulent form apparently struggling to gain admission to her chamber through the open window. It struck her at once that the intruder had been caught by the rear of his unmentionables, by a nail or some other sharp instrument, as he seemed to be struggling with a stern determination to enter. Her first thought was to faint—her second, to give the fellow a push—her third, to jump out of the window as soon as he jumped in—her fourth, to scream, which was immediately carried into effect. The whistle of the locomotive on the Iron Mountain road, when it gave its first snort on the 4th of July, was but a whisper to the screams of the young girl. The whole house, and half the neighborhood, were awakened by the outcry. The old folks, three female servents, and two big brothers rushed to the rescue, and broomsticks, mop-handles and bootjacks flashed in the gaslight, as the household entered the chamber of the frightened beauty. An examination of the figure in the window dispelled the fears of all and changed the screams of the young lady into shouts of laughter. The imaginary "fat man" was only her own darling *hooped skirt*, which she had hung on a hook near the window, and which the wind had inflated and set in motion. There was no more sleeping in the house that night.

St. Louis Herald

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—The city of New Orleans, commercially, appears to be growing very rapidly. The domestic exports to foreign and coastwise ports, for the fiscal year just closed, amounted to $110,353,436, which is an increase over the year ending the 30th June, 1855, of twenty-six millions six hundred and eighty-five hundred and ten dollars. The increase in exports to foreign countries for the year reaches the extraordinary sum of $24,859,411, or within a few hundred dollars of twenty-five millions of dollars, and an increase over the great year of 1853 of $12,749,339. The domestic exports from New Orleans exceed those of New York for the same period of time. They are given as follows:—New Orleans, $80,547,963; New York, $75,026,244; or over five millions greater from New Orleans than from New York. This does not look like New Orleans is losing her commercial prosperity in consequence of railroads over the South and West diverting trade to other Atlantic ports.

WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE.

A few days since, Mr. Jas H. Beadle, of Huntsville, Alabama, called on us and gave us permission to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity, the astonishing cure which had been effected in the case of his wife by the use of Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills. He informed us, that at the time his wife commenced using the medicine, her system was so entirely prostrated, by the number of spasms she had undergone, as to reduce her weight to 100 lbs. Since she has been taking the pills, she has entirely got over the spasms and has gained in weight and bodily health. She now weighs at least 200 lbs., and declares she is in better enjoyment of health than ever before in her life. Mr. Beadle also related the case of Mr. Harrison Lightfoot of the same town, who has been entirely cured of the worst form of Epilepsy by these same pills. Mr. Lightfoot's case was so bad that he never passed a week without having an attack, often falling down in the street. He has not had an attack for more than a year. Mr. Beadle thinks that if the pills ever fail in curing a case, it is for the want of a proper perseverance on the part of the person in taking them, as he feels assured from observation in the case of his wife, that if they are taken for a sufficient length of time, they will cure any case. Sent to any part of the country by mail, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S HANCE, 180 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

August 5th, 1856—1w-d&w

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. 26.1714&—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 rosate 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

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. James M. Sprunt, ATLAS J. GRADY, Esq., of this town, to Miss TEMPERANCE W., daughter of the late Maj. George E. Houston.

In this County, at the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Moore, on the 30th ult., by John T. Moore, Esq., Mr. THOMAS DANIEL to Miss NANCY PICKETT, all of this county.

DIED.

On the 3rd inst., of Typhoid Fever, ESTELLA, daughter of B. B. and Caroline Brown; aged 9 years and 11 months.

So amiable, gentle and lady-like was she in all her deportment as to win the love of all who knew her. Her impression, from the first of her illness, seemed to be that she should die. She spoke of death to her mother. Her trunk was packed, ready to go to the North; but suddenly she is laid upon a bed of sickness, and then in the cold embrace of death; and now it is our mournful duty to lay her in the grave. Surely all "flesh is grass, and the glory of man as the flower of grass."

"When blooming youth is snatched away,
By death's resistless hand—
Our hearts the mournful duty pay,
Which pity must demand."

In Bladen County, on the 13th July, BEN. DICKENS, aged 1 year and 7 days; and on the 3rd inst., ANN CODLINGTON, aged 3 years and 7 months, children of James and Eliza Robeson.

In this Town, this morning, at 2 o'clock, MARY L., youngest daughter of Geo. W. and Caroline V. Copes, aged 6 years and 3 months.

TURPENTINE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has ten crops of TURPENTINE BOXES for rent or sale, at a low price, in Williamsburg District, S. C. The boxes have been worked from one to two years. Persons wishing to buy or rent can address the undersigned at Indiantown P. O., S. C.

Aug, 7, 1856.—9tw J. F. NESMITH.

NEW GROVE ACADEMY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, GRATEFUL FOR THE CONtinued and liberal support which he has received during the last 16 years, now begs to inform his friends and the public that the Fall Session commences on Monday next, the 4th inst.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary English Branches,	$ 8
Advanced do.	12
Classical and Mathematical Course,	15

Board may be procured with the Principal and in other Families at $8 per month; cost of room, lights and fuel, during Winter, *extra*.

Pupils thoroughly prepared for College, Teaching or Business. Address

Rev. JAMES M. SPRUNT, Principal.

Kenansville, Aug. 1, 1856.—281-2t—49-1t

SALT! SALT!!

3,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL GROUND ALUM SALT daily expected. For sale by

Aug. 7, 1856 J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

WESTERN BACON.

20 HHDS. WESTERN SIDES; 10 hhds. Western Shoulders per schr. A. J. DeRossett. For sale by

Aug. 4, 1856. WILLARD & CURTIS.

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	20	@	23
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs	5 50	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	29	@	32
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	12	@	13½
St Domingo	12	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb	00	@	00
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	70	@	75
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz	20	@	22
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 60	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	40	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mac're, No 1	00@	00	00
do. No. 2	00@	00	00
do. No. 3	5 50@	6	50
do. No. 4	0 00@	0	00
Herrings, East	4 00@	4	50
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	9 00
Extra	0 00	@	8 50
Superfine	0 00	@	8 00
Fine	0 00	@	7 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	00	@	61½
Oats	38	@	39
White Beans	1 75	@	2 00
Pease, Cow	85	@	90
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	3¾	@	4
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 00	@	0 00
N. River	70	@	75
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 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.	85	@	95
LIQUORS, ℔ gall (domestic.)			
Whiskey	38	@	40
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	8 75	@	9 00
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 50
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	40	@	45
Muscovado	00	@	00
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	4¾	@	5
Wrought	10	@	12½

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin (new)	0 00	@	2 75
Yellow dip	2 40	@	2 50
Hard	1 40	@	1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 30
do., in order	0 00	@	1 50
Pitch	1 45	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1	2 75	@	4 00
do. No. 2	1 20	@	1 30
do. No. 3	0 00	@	1 20
Sp'ts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	00	@	36½
Varnish, ℔ gal	26	@	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	65	@	75
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	17	@	18
Middlings	15	@	16
Shoulders	14	@	15
Hog round	16	@	00
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	13	@	13½
Shoulders	12	@	12½
N. C. Lard	14½	@	15
West'n do	00	@	00
Butter	24	@	26
Cheese	00	@	00
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl	23 00	@	24 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	14 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY			
Chickens, live	15	@	40
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb	00	@	00
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush	00	@	50
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	1 10	@	1 20
do. fine	0 00	@	2 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	11	@	12½
New Orleans	0	@	0
Muscovado	7½	@	9
Loaf & crush	13½	@	14½
Clarified and Granulated	12½	@	13
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	2 00	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.			
W. O. Bbl	13 00	@	16 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	00 00
Ash Head'g	00 00	@	00 00
TIMBER, ℔ M			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	6 50	@	9 25
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb	10	@	11

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense