THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1858.

Sampson County Fair.

Anxious to redeem a promise made to ourselves as well as to certain of our good friends in Sampson County, we started up to Clinton on Friday morning and arrived on the grounds a little before eleven o'clock. After entering the enclosure a friend mentioned a remark made by the late Secretary Dobbin at a mass meeting held some years ago at Clinton, which struck us as being very appropriate to the present occasion :—Mr. Dobbin, glancing over the crowd said that he had expected to see a good many people, but had no idea of meeting *everybody!* On Friday *everybody* seemed to be upon the Fair ground, and to have brought his wife and daughter *along*, which showed the good sense of that ubiquitous personage. We understand that the attendance was larger than on any former occasion, and we can well believe it. We had no idea that there were so many wheeled vehicles anywhere, although we found inside some capital specimens exhibited by B. R. Hood, Esq., of Clinton, and A. McKethan, Esq., of Fayetteville; and we felt confident that these gentlemen were prepared to supply as many and as good buggies and carriages as any other establishments in the State. Mr. McKethan exhibited a very handsomely got up double seat buggy, or rather a buggy with sliding seats, to be used either as a double or single buggy. The top also could be taken off or put on with little or no trouble.—Mr. Hood's buggy was also a creditable specimen of North Carolina workmanship.

On entering the grounds we found a large building used as Floral Hall. By an elaborate process of reasoning, we were enabled to arrive at the conclusion that this building contained many and beautiful specimens of the taste, skill and industry of the ladies of Sampson and adjoining counties. We also heard it whispered around that somewhere there was a specimen of apple brandy eighty-six years of age—brandy altogether too old to live. Although not present at its death, we feel warranted in saying that it departed this life on Friday, passing away with cheerful resignation, and edifying composure.

It was only by a process of reasoning, as we have already said, that we could arrive at all this, for the "Floral Hall" was so thronged by fair ladies and attentive cavaliers, that a chance to make any regular inspection of the articles on exhibition was wholly out of the question. We happened to overhear one conversation: "Isn't it beautiful" said a lady's voice, while a lady's finger pointed to some article on the table. "Lovely," said the gentleman addressed. *She* meant the article—*he* meant her pretty face—a great institution is "Floral Hall!"

Between Floral Hall and Farmers' Hall were to be found the vehicles already mentioned; also a wagon made by Mr. Turner, and a very ingenious plough, made by Mr. Hood, of Clinton, which might be turned into a harrow, or into almost any sort of implement.

"Farmers' Hall" was well filled with all the products of the plantation. Specimens of corn, wheat, potatoes, turnips, lard, butter, hams, everything, almost, and of a very superior quality, not to mention two most enormous pumpkins, the largest of which weighed something like 120 pounds. We noticed one small hog, baconed whole, which might have been regarded as going "the whole hog, tail and all," if, unfortunately, the tail had not been cut off.

Passing along, we found a most noble display of fine poultry of all the good kinds—we don't think we saw any bad ones. The game chickens, the Polanders, the Shanghais, etc., were magnificent, while the turkeys were suggestive of Christmas times and Christmas cheer.—There was a most prodigious pair of geese—something great and worth looking at.

Beyond all these, there were horses and colts. We think the display of young stock—the equine "Young America," was superior to the older, though all were good, and some fine. We saw our patient, meek, stubborn friend, John Donkey, in one or two stalls. John looked as well as usual.

On the course we saw the beautiful Black Hawk Morgan Stallion, Touchstone, certainly as noble looking an animal as anybody need wish to look at. Touchstone is now owned in Sampson, and is bound to improve the stock of this section of the State.

Perhaps the most successful part of the whole exhibition at the fair was the display of cattle and hogs. We had time only for a hurried inspection, but noticed a large number of pure Devon and Durham bulls, cows and calves, exhibited by Wm. A. Faison, Esq., and by other gentlemen. In this respect we understand that the Sampson Fair was superior to the State Fair. In pure-blooded cattle, Sampson is probably ahead of any other county in the State.

In the way of beef-cattle we noticed some glorious fat oxen, whose fair dimensions we regarded with much complacency, as we understand that they are to make their appearance in our market. Dickens, in one of his earlier works speaks of a certain fat old landlord, John Podgers by name, who was never roused into enthusiasm but once, and that was when a drove of fat cattle passed his door, and he was heard to exclaim, "live beef!" and seen to smack his chops for some time with much unction. We felt John-Podgerish and took considerable interest in the live beef question. One drove belonged to Mr. Ashford,—the largest single ox belonged we think, to Mr. Faison.

We noticed some very fine hogs from Duplin and Sampson. Mr. Daniel Moore's hog from Duplin was the largest, but there were many others very little behind. A very pretty sight was afforded by a penfull of hogs exhibited by R. H. Holmes, Esq., of Clinton.—The pen contained four sows, with their ten pigs apiece, making forty-four swine in four families; the young ones were of uniform size and appearance, and all plump and thrifty. The display of swine generally was large and fine.

The show of sheep does not appear to have been very successful. Eastern North Carolina is not much of a sheep country, and will not be while every white person keeps one dog, and every negro two.

During the forenoon, several trotting and pacing matches were run against time, but with what precise result we did not hear. In fact, we did not get "the hang" of this part of the proceedings, farther than to notice that all passed off quietly, and that some very good trotting and pacing was done.

As a finale to the proceedings, two fair and graceful *equestriennes* rode round the course, accompanied by gentlemen. Both ladies rode remarkably well, indeed. The duty of deciding between them must have been a delicate one.

The time for the delivery of the oration having arrived, Mr. Hines, one of the Marshalls, introduced John A. Baker, Esq., of Wilmington, the orator of the day.

Mr. Baker commenced by acknowledging his gratitude for the compliment paid him, in being called to address such an audience, a compliment which he appreciated the more highly as coming from the people of a county in which many of the happy days of his boyhood had been spent.

He could not pretend to offer any practical suggestions to the intelligent farmers of Sampson County, nor could they look to him for anything of that kind. The most he could hope for was that he might let fall some remark, that, like the spark of fire falling among prepared materials, might kindle the flame of a noble emulation or stimulate to a laudable effort to excel. Something he might say might have the effect of causing them to reflect more earnestly upon the true dignity of their calling, when intelligently pursued, and the necessity for bringing to the successful pursuit of farming a larger fund of varied knowledge. To go on in the old routine, without reflection or the desire for improvement, was to degrade agriculture—to experiment without knowledge was to grope blindly in the dark without any reasonable hope of an adequate or certain return for the trouble taken and outlay made. There were laws of climate and of soil to be studied and taken into consideration. Different stocks of cattle might be introduced to improve our native breeds, and by a system of judicious crossing a new stock might arise, better suited to our climate and circumstances than either the native stock by itself or the imported stock by itself. So with seeds and modes of culture. The farmer in any section, to be successful, must have sufficient intelligence to enable him to adapt the directions, or the results of the experience of others, to his own peculiar circumstances and surroundings.

Mr. Baker was proceeding to enlarge upon this subject—upon the influence of fairs generally and of the Sampson County Fair in particular, when it commenced raining, and he was forced to wind up his remarks somewhat abruptly with a well-merited compliment to the exhibition and its success. The address was well delivered, was listened to attentively, and received with evident marks of satisfaction.

Mr. B. got through at about two o'clock. It was announced that the reports of the committees would be read at three o'clock, and the prizes awarded. Before we returned, all this had been got through with and the crowd was pretty much scattered. The list of premiums awarded will, no doubt, be sent down to us for publication, and we will take pleasure in laying it before our readers.

The Fair Grounds appear to us to be admirably adapted to the purpose for which they are used. The track is firm and level, and the general arrangements excellent.

At night there was a party at the Town Hall, and

"Sampson's capital had gathered then,
Her beauty and her chivalry,"

who tripped on the light fantastic toe, away into the small hours, enjoying themselves, no doubt, very much. The scene was a gay and pleasant one—although truth compels us to say that it was mightily crowded.

We, of course, met many of our good Sampson friends, many from Duplin, not a few from New Hanover and Bladen, and several from Cumberland, among the rest our clever young friend, L. Pierce, Esq., of the *North Carolinian*.

We have a notion to haul our Associate over the coals for saying things about us when we are gone; but we don't intend to give him a chance to catch us away again for a long while.

By the way—the suggestion we ventured to make sometime since about a Union Fair down in this section, seems to have been very generally approved, and might be carried out, with the best results. What say the people generally?

We have now to wind up, and bring our remarks to a close, much to the relief of the reader, we feel certain. The Sampson Fair was unquestionably a success—fully equal to any in the State—the State Fair included.—We trust that each recurring occasion may show still further improvement.

Report of the Postmaster General.

We have before us the report of Hon. A. V. Brown Postmaster General, made to the President of the United States, and bearing date Dec. 4th, 1858. From it we glean the following particulars:

The expenditures of the Department in the fiscal year ending June 30th 1858, amounted to $12,722,470 01; and the revenue to $7,486,792 86 to which is to be added the permanent annual appropriation of $700,000 granted to the department by the acts of March 3rd 1847, and March 3rd 1851, for the transportation and delivery of free mail matter for Congress and the executive departments, thus making the whole revenue of the year amount to $8,186,792 86, which falls short of the expenditures, as adjusted on the Auditor's books, $4,534,843 70.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1859, are estimated at $14,776,520 00, and the total means for the same year at $11,096,393 00, these means being derived from gross revenue and appropriations already made. This leaves a deficiency of means for the service of 1859 of $3,682,127 00.

The whole number of Post Offices on the 1st December, 1858, was 28,573. The number established during the year was 2,121, and the number discontinued 730, being an increase of 1,391. There were in operation on the 1st of June last 8,296 mail routes, with an aggregate length of 260,603 miles, and an annual transportation of mails amounting to 78,765,491 miles, at a cost of $7,795,418. Compared with the service reported on the 30th June, 1857, this is an addition of 18,002 miles to the length of mail routes; 3,859,424 miles to the total annual transportation, and of $1,173,372 to the cost, showing an increase of 5.11 per cent. in service and of 17.46 per cent. in cost.

The Postmaster General speaks approvingly of the appointment of express mail agents—refers to the new Western route between New York and New Orleans, *via* the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, etc., upon which the stipulated time has generally been made going North, but not going South, owing to certain causes referred to. The mail service generally between N. York and New Orleans has exhibited an improvement. The P. M. General still favors the Fernandina route, but owing to the unfinished condition of the Railroad, as well as the large expenditure of money involved, no progress has been made in negotiations on the subject.

The St. Louis and New Orleans route, and the Overland route to the Pacific, are referred to, and the country congratulated upon the triumphant success of the latter. The service on the Pacific route *via* the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, actually commenced on the 27th of October, 1858, and many advantages are expected to be derived from it in time and money. The Utah route is referred to.

The Postmaster General alludes at some length to the expenses of the Department which have so largely outgrown its income. This is accounted for in three ways. First, the rates of postage are below the actual scale required to raise the necessary amount—second, the transmission of tons of merchandise as mail matter under the franking privilege. In a single instance, the transmission of the books, etc., of one member (from Utah) has cost the Department between six and seven thousand dollars. Thirdly, many ocean steam-lines have been established, not really to meet the postal wants of the Country, but to give aid and assistance to our growing and expanding commerce. The Department could have no returns in postages that would at all compensate for their expensiveness.

It is suggested to make the rate uniform at five cents for all distances—to have books and *other things*, like those sent by the member from Utah, forwarded as merchandize by the Clerk of the House, and kept out of the mails, and, finally, that the development of commerce by steamship lines should be make a national charge, and not made to fall exclusively on the Post Office Department.

☞ The Warrenton *News* says, the *Journal* has made "some *post obit* prophecies relative to the Senatorial contest." The phrase "*post obit* prophecies" *may* be intended for wit, and be, indeed, witty; but it is certainly not applicable, since we have made *no* prophecies about the Senatorial contest, either *post* or *ante obit*. We referred to a state of feeling—nothing more. We intend to say as little about such matters now as the state of the case will admit.

☞ The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Bank for the last six months.

Congress.

The short session meets to-day and there will be no officers to be chosen, will be ready to proceed at once to business, consequently we may expect the President's Message to be sent in and read by about one o'clock.—It will be awaited with interest.

P. S. The Message has been sent in and we lay a synopsis of its contents before our readers.

Virginia Democratic State Convention.

As might have been, and indeed was anticipated, the sessions of this body which met at Petersburg on the 2d inst., were highly interesting and excited.

Having assembled on Thursday, the Convention did not adjourn until Saturday afternoon, having accomplished the objects of its meeting, to wit:—the nomination of candidates for Governor, for Lieut. Governor, and for Attorney General.

The great and exciting interest of the Convention was connected with the nomination for Governor, and arose out of the exceedingly animated, and, indeed, in too many instances, bitter, preliminary canvass for and against the nomination of Hon. John Letcher. This preliminary canvass ran into that excess that we dreaded to see this spring in our State, and which lead us to deprecate the warm newspaper discussion of the rival claims of candidates whose names were likely to come before the Charlotte Convention. For weeks past the Democratic papers of the State of Virginia opposed to the nomination of Mr. Letcher, have been busy forging weapons to be used against him by the opponents of the Democratic party, and one prominent politician, son of the present Governor of the State, and one of the editors of the Richmond *Enquirer*, allowed his excitement so far to get the better of him as to lead him, at a meeting held in Richmond, to propose three groans for John Letcher.

Well, on Saturday, the thing came to a test, and resulted in a clear majority of 17,520 for JOHN LETCHER over all other candidates combined, and Mr. L. was thereupon declared duly nominated; and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous, the ablest and most bitter opponents of his nomination, Messrs. Wise, of Richmond, and Gordon, of Albemarle, coming forward to give in their adhesion, pledging themselves to use evry honorable effort to secure Mr. L.'s election before the people, and they will redeem their pledges like men.

JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER was nominated for Attorney General by acclamation.

The nomination of Lieut. Governor was next to be made. About this no difficulty was apprehended; and, no doubt, the Convention adjourned on Saturday afternoon, after having completed the business for the transaction of which it assembled.

☞ W. A. WALSH, Esq., of the Warrenton *News*, writing home to his paper from Raleigh, mentions the rumor that a new "*Democratic* paper is to be started in that city, Mr. DEWITT, formerly of the Richmond *Examiner*, as Editor. He is gone North with a pocket full of money to purchase types and fixtures; so rumor says, and I believe she speaks truth in this matter."

We trust that rumor is mistaken this time. We could not but regard any such movement at present as one calculated to exercise an unfavorable influence upon the fortunes of the Democratic party. People would look upon it as the result of hostile feelings between members of the party. It would be, in a great measure, a monument set up to mark, and perhaps perpetuate, the existence of such hostility. We trust that better and more harmonious councils will prevail.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to E. CANTWELL, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, for a copy of a very neat pamphlet from the press of Messrs. HOLDEN & WILSON, Raleigh: Printed by order of the Legislature, containing the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of North Carolina; also, the Rules of Order, Standing and Select Committees, the Officers and Members of the two Houses of the General Assembly. This is a very valuable work, it being very convenient for reference.

We are also indebted to Mr. C. for a copy of the House "Bill to charter the State Improvement and Relief Bank of North Carolina," introduced by Mr. CALDWELL, of Guilford. Our Editor will, no doubt, examine its provisions, and express his opinion thereon, as he may deem expedient or proper.

☞ We learn that on yesterday, a negro man employed on Mr. Wilkins' Gravel Train on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, was accidently run over and killed. We have not heard any further particulars. We learn that the negro was owned in Sumter District, South Carolina.—*Daily Journal, 4th inst.*

FIRE.—The alarm of fire this morning about 10 o'clock, proceeded from the accidental catching on fire of some part of the Turpentine Distillery over the River, the property of Captain BENJAMIN HALLETT. The fire was soon extinguished. Damage slight.—*Ib.*

☞ The Legislature of South Carolina succeeded, on Thursday last, in electing a U. S. Senator—Hon. JAS. CHESNUT, President of the Senate. This election was effected on the 10th ballot, which gave Mr. CHESNUT 92, and Mr. ADAMS 54 votes. This is considered to be a triumph of the conservative party in the Legislature.

☞ On Thursday last, the counsel for the prisoners taken on board of the slaver *Echo*, procured from the Court in session at Columbia, S. C., this week, a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoners, against whom the grand jury had refused to find a true bill, before the Court to show reason why they should not be detained any longer in custody. There is some talk that the prisoners may be held and taken to another District.

Election of Officers of the Wil. & Wel. R. R. Co.

The annual election of subordinate officers of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company took place at the Company's Office on last Friday. We would have noticed this election sooner, but from the fact that there seemed to be no opposition to the gentlemen who had held office under the Company, elected the year previous. Suffice it to say, that all the old officers were re-elected, and now, of course, retain their places. We mention the matter now merely as a satisfaction to the friends of the gentlemen who had officiated so efficiently for the Company the previous year.

THE INFLUENCE OF MATERIAL AGENTS IN DEVELOPING MAN: *An Address Delivered before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, the day before the Annual Commencement*, June, 1858. BY S. S. SATCHWELL, A. M., M. D., Wilmington, N. C., published by order of the Philomathesian Society. C. E. & R. Burr, Printers, 1858.

The above is the title of a very neatly printed pamphlet of 31 pages, from the press of our neighbours of the Herald. From a hurried perusal, the only one which we have, as yet, been able to bestow upon it, we are led to believe that it is characterised by the force and vigor which usually mark the productions of its talented and accomplished author.

South Carolina and the Slave Trade.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.,) Dec. 3.—Resolutions were introduced into the house of representatives to-day, instructing the representatives of the State in Congress to use all efforts to secure the repeal of all measures, on the part of the general government, restrictive of the slave-trade, inasmuch as the same are in derogation of the rights of the South. The resolutions are ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—There is intelligence from Tampico with dates from that place to the 23d ult. Garcia had left for parts unknown. On the 21st a Spanish fleet demanded the restitution of a forced loan from Spanish subjects without delay. Afterwards a compromise was effected subject to the approval of Concha and Juarez.

Louis Napoleon has presented Queen Victoria with a howitzer of his own invention, named "Alliance."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[By Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Co.]

TRANSMITTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 6—12 M.

The President opens by congratulating the country on the contrast of the agitation which existed regarding Kansas one year ago, with the peace and quiet which now prevails; refers to the Lecompton Constitution and re-affirms his position upon that subject. He thinks that if Kansas had been admitted with that Constitution, the same quiet would have been secured at an earlier day.

Being perfectly willing to acquiesce in any other Constitutional mode of settlement, he signed the English Compromise bill, and thinks it probable that when Kansas again applies for admission, she will have the population required by that bill.

He goes at length into the subject, and recommends the passage of some general law, so that no new State shall be admitted, unless she has population sufficient to entitle her to one representative.

The President congratulates Congress on the settlement of the Utah affair without the effusion of blood—compliments the officers and soldiers of the army there, and expresses his satisfaction with the course of Gov. Cumming, and honorably mentions Col. Kane.

He refers to the importance of treaties recently negotiated with China and Japan, and thinks that the result in former cases justified our present neutral policy. He congratulates the country on the abandonment of the Right of Search by Great Britain; and in reference to Central America, he says that negotiations are still progressing, and that he has not yet abandoned all hopes of success.

He refers to what he stated during last the session in that connection, for his views on the subject of the Isthmus routes. These accord with the policy heretofore announced by Secretary Cass. The only desire of this Government is to keep the Isthmus routes open. The President desires no other privileges for the United States than we expect other nations to enjoy, but will not consent that they be closed by the imbecility of nations which reside near them.

He regrets that the Nicaragua route has been closed, and speaks of the necessity of enforcing our claims against Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Speaks of Mexico as in a condition of civil war, and with scarcely any hope of restoration to permanent government.

He refers to the causes which have led to the rupture of diplomatic relations between Mexico and this country.—Speaks well of Mr. Forsyth's efforts as our representative there. If not for the hope of obtaining justice from the liberals, who now appear approaching to power he would recommend taking possession of a portion of Mexico sufficient to indemnify us for all claims and grievances. In North Mexico, bordering on our territory, there are other considerations which claim our attention. We are interested in having peace in that neighborhood. Lawless Indians enter our settlements in Arizona, and there seems no other way by which this difficulty can be removed than in establishing military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua. Recommends this to be done—regarding Mexico as in a state of imbecility and anarchy.

As to Spain, he refers to the causes which have delayed the appointment of a successor to Mr. Dodge, and says that Mr. Preston will go out with full powers to settle all difficulties with Spain, if possible—says that Cuba ought to belong to us, and recommends steps to be taken for its purchase. As we acquire all new territory by honorable negotiation, this should not be an exception. He reaffirms his former opinion in favor of specific duties on certain articles, and submits the whole tariff question to Congress. He calls attention to the Pacific Railroad; and refers to the Overland mail as showing the practicability of the route.

Among other subjects he reiterates his recommendation to establish a territorial government over Arizona.

[Here the telegraph ceases to send us any further synopsis. The message in full will be found on the inside of today's paper.]

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Later from California and the Territories.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—The overland mail from San Francisco on the 5th November has arrived, bringing six passengers, among whom are Hon. L. McKibben of California, and Lt. Mowry from Arizona.

Lt. M. furnishes favorable accounts of the Gila River Gold Mines, which average a yield of $1500 per day.—It is believed that no richer surface digings exist even in the most favored portions of California. From the location of the mines no danger is apprehended from hostile Indians.

A meeting of Gila city has adopted the resolutions of the Tuscan and Messilla Conventions, asking Congress for a territorial organization. The silver mines in Arizona gave a rich yield.

Information had been received at Fort Smith that Lt. Beale's expedition had gone into winter quarters. The rumour of his having been attacked by Indians is disbelieved.

The Apache Indians continued their depredations on the frontiers of Sonora and Arizona.

The revolution in Sonora was in full progress. Gov. Pesquiere had lost the support of the merchants in consequence of his failing to pay money borrowed from them.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.
Nov. 5th, 1858 10-t15ap'59

☞ There will be a Convention of the friends of the proposed new county of Lillington, held at Long Creek Bridge, on SATURDAY, 18th December, 1858, at twelve o'clock.—Come one and all who are in favor of this important movement. MANY CITIZENS.

Nov. 24th, 1858. 13-td

A REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS is now the most simple, delightful and effectual remedy for dyspepsia, before the public. Many of our most worthy citizens testify to its efficacy. To persons subject to nervous and sick headache, it is a valuable medicine.

See advertisement. [Dec. 7.—78&15-1w.

☞ ALL THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ANY Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a LETTER giving information which will ensure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common sense," Saratoga Springs, N. Y. [Sept. 13, 1858—6 3m—2-3m

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.

During the present week, no less than six of our friends who have been induced to try Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil for rheumatism, in consequence of having seen this preparation advertised in our columns, have called upon us to state the result of their experiments. These persons assure us that their rheumatic pains have been entirely cured by a few applications of De Grath's Electric Oil, and they recommend its use to all who are afflicted with any of the diseases which it is designed to cure.—*Prov. Ad.*

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

Dec. 2.—74&14-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

MARRIED,

In Duplin County, on the 2nd inst., by Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Mr. JESSE J. FINDAL, of Lenoir County, to Miss CATHARINE E. BARFIELD.

On the 1st instant, in Sampson County, by Rev. Miles P. Owen, Mr. HERRING HALL, of Duplin, to Miss Eliza Robinson.

N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 2.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway.

Schr. Sally Ann, Rose, from Hyde county, to J. R. Blossom; with corn.

3.—Schr. Telescope, Snowden, from Plymouth, N. C., to G. W. Davis; with herring and shingles.

Dec. 4.—Schr. R. W. Brown, Andrews, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

4—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Tucker, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Onward, Smith, from Cardenas, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig New Globe, Tibbetts, from Wiscasset, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay, brick, &c.

Barque Tally Ho, Wells, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

5—Schr. A. S. Eells, Shepard, from Norfolk, Va., to J. R. Blossom; with staves.

Brig Susan Emily, Davis, from Boston, to O. G. Parsley & Co.

Brig John Hathaway, Smith, from Havana, to Hathaway & Co.; with molasses.

7—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

CLEARED.

Dec. 2—Schr. John H. Travers, Meakins, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber and naval stores.

3—Schr. Alba, Powell, for New York, by Murray & Peacock; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, for Fayetteville, by Jas. T. Petteway.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

4.—Schr. Harry Maybee, Higbee, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Lucy W. Alexander, Alexander, for West Indies, by C. H. Dudley; with lumber, shingles, &c.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Dec. 6.—Brig Sea Belle, Whaley, for Havana, by T. C. Worth; with lumber, &c.

Schr. C. Shaw, Shaw, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores, cotton and lumber.

Brig Lincoln Webb, Lloyd, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores, lumber, &c.

7—Brig Jos. Albion, Fifield, for Wilmington, Del., by C. H. Dudley; with lumber.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Schr. Emily, Griffin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner, with naval stores &c.

BŒRHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not pursuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.,
Manufacturing harmaceutists and Chemists,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, DRAKE & McLIN, WALKER MEARES, and Druggists generally throughout the State.

June 8, 1858.—232&41-1y.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER

So long unsuccessfully sought, Found at Last!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR TO its original color: covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy and glossy; and will preserve it to any immaginable age; removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following:

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 2, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we are compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers*, and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us soon as may be one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us very respectfully,

(Signed) DANIEL LATHORP & CO.

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM.
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

GARDINER, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours respectfully.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists.

Oct. 21. 40-9—3m

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

J. & F. DAWSON,
AGENTS,
Charleston, S. C.

THESE SCALES are now regarded as the STANDARD FOR CORRECT WEIGHT, and are in use by nearly every Railroad Company, Merchant and manufacturing establishment throughout the country. The reputation which these Scales have acquired has been of steady growth from the commencement to the present time, and is based upon the principle adopted by us, and never deviated from, of allowing none but PERFECT WEIGHING MACHINES to go forth from our establishment.

We have more than one hundred different modifications of these Scales, adapted to the wants of every department of business where a correct and durable Scale is required.

Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
189 BROADWAY,
New York.

Oct. 14. 33-taw4m—7-4m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, December 18th, 1858.

$324,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 609 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	6 Prizes of	$2,000
1 "	50,000	10 "	1,000
1 "	30,000	62 "	500
1 "	15,000	143 "	400
1 "	10,000	20 Approximations	8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $15,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

November 27, 1858. 178&32-1y

FLOUR.

40 BARRELS just in store and for sale by
Dec. 3d ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

AUCTION SALES.

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED made by Frederick J. Cutlar to the subscriber, the 17th day of July, 1856, he will offer for sale at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday the 14th day of December, 1858, the lands conveyed in said deed, situated about eight miles below Wilmington, on the Creek well known as Mott's Creek, and fronting on the Cape Fear River, containing about nine hundred acres. Said lands are well known as being valuable rice lands, and are also highly valuable for all other agricultural purposes; besides, they contain a good deal of Pine and Cypress timber on them.

The terms of sale will be upon a credit of six and twelve months, with bond and approved security.

The subscriber, or DR. CUTLAR, will offer every facility to any person who may desire to examine said lands previous to the day of sale. SIMON B. KAHNWEILER.

Dec. 4, 1858—76-s-t&t—15-ts.

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THIS BANK HAS DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., payable on the 10th inst.

S. JEWETT, Cashier.

December 1, 1858. 73-3t—14-3t

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

R. L. ALLEN, 189 AND 191 WATER STREET, NEW York, offers for sale Plows and other agricultural implements of superior quality, at greatly reduced prices.—Also, Garden and Field Seeds, Guano, Bone Dust, Blood and Wool Manure, a cheap and valuable fertilizer.

Dec. 4th, 1858 76-2t—15-1t

N. C. FLOUR.

100 BBLS., different brands, just received per Railroad. For sale by [D2] STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

SUGARS.

50 BARRELS C. COFFEE, Crushed and Brown. Just received and for sale by