

The Cape Fear Recorder.

"In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."—WASHINGTON.

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SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21, 1848.

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WILMINGTON, (N. C.)

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FOR THOMAS LORING.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 6.

Destruction of the Exchange Coffee House—by Fire.

On Tuesday night last, about 7 o'clock, that commodious and superb building, The Boston Exchange Coffee House, was discovered to be on fire. The fire broke out in an upper entry at the South West Corner, and the wind was S. W. The flames spread with such rapidity, that notwithstanding many Citizens and Boarders were in the apartments and Reading Room, at the time, and the other Citizens of the town assembled instantly and used their best efforts, the flames progressed to the total destruction of this immense edifice—and did not afford sufficient opportunity for the preservation of the great quantity of rich furniture which it contained—much of which was consumed, or otherwise destroyed, with liquors and other stores.

The rapidity of the fire, under such peculiar circumstances, has never perhaps been equalled by any conflagration except that at the Richmond Theatre.

After the wood work of the building had been principally consumed, portions of the Southern and Northern Walls, fell over. That on the Southern side beat in a portion of the wall of the Friends Meeting House, and that on the Northern side injured the top of Rogers's Building, and of Suffolk Building. The front wall now stood isolated, and had a most threatening appearance afterwards till taken down by order of the Selectmen; and to the mechanics employed the task was one of great labor, difficulty and danger.

It is said that during the fire the front wall, from heat, had become so warped, that a part of the top projected towards Congress street, a foot beyond the base: but the whole in cooling resumed its upright position.

Mr. Barnum, the industrious, intelligent and gentlemanly master of the house, whose system and manners had given universal satisfaction, and whose prospects of a permanent lucrative establishment had assumed a most cheering character, has had all his expectations blasted in a moment, and is a most extreme sufferer by this calamity.

We understand Mr. B. had \$16,000 worth of furniture; and has lost \$5000 worth of bottled wines.

The Hon. Mr. Clay had just entered his room, on his return from Salem, when the alarm of fire was given. He carried a small trunk to a neighboring house, and then took a station to hand water.—The latter part of the night he lodged at the house of Mr. Blake.

The St. John's Masonic Lodge was sitting in the Hall at the North West corner, when the fire began: and 70 or 80 members and visitors were present; but the most direct communication between that part and where the fire was, had been closed for sometime. Property of the particular Lodges in town to the amount of about 3000 dollars is supposed to have been destroyed—but most of their common property was saved.

This large estate was the corporate property of a number of respectable Citizens, whose liberality in improving the institution has prevented their making any dividends of consequence.

The building was superior to any other in the United States devoted to the same public purposes, and its accommodations we understand in some respects surpassed those of any similar institution in the world.

To its other distinguishing advantages, the spirited proprietors had recently added a large number of Bathing Rooms—and considerable additional real estate was a short time since purchased to form a more convenient yard, and make a commodious avenue for the southern entrance.

This establishment had become interesting from its central situation, and its apartments and attendance. Many eminent characters have been accommodated to their satisfaction in this costly Hotel. It was here that the President of the United States in his late visit to this metropolis was entertained. And there is scarcely a populous town in the Union, but some of the inhabitants of it have been occasionally lodged at this Coffee House—and many distinguished foreigners have occupied rooms in it.

The burning coals spread with the wind to a great distance, and much endangered buildings and other property which were at first considered as not requiring attention.

A four story building belonging to James Prince, Esq. and adjoining the Exchange Coffee House at the N. W. corner, was destroyed by the fire.

The fronts and roofs of Mr. Jonathan Whight's house and of the Palladium Office, were considerably injured, and it was with extreme difficulty those buildings were preserved from total destruction.—The roof of the Centinel Office was also injured.

Most of the printing offices where newspapers are published were so near this building as to make the removal of their materials necessary or expedient—and no papers were issued on Wednesday morning.

Among the tenants of places for business in the Exchange Building were, Messrs. Handy & Gibbs, (insurance office,) Messrs. Leverett, Whiting, Whitmarsh, Huntington, Otis, and Fritchard—and the two industrious colored men, Sampson and Brown.

Mr. Prince's Building was occupied by Mr. White, Taylor, Mr. Ezra Lincoln, Printer, and several families. Mr. L's loss in types, &c. has been very considerable.

The only instance of insurance on the Exchange Coffee House, we understand was that effected by one proprietor at the Phoenix Office for \$10,000.

On Wednesday a boy 10 or 12 years of age, slipped into a barrel of beer which was standing open among the burning ruins of the Coffee House, and was so scalded as to cause his death.

Much of the furniture of the Exchange Coffee House, and many of the trunks, &c. belonging to travellers who had put up at that building, are missing, which may have escaped the fire; and we are desired to request persons who may have any such property in their possession, to leave it with Mr. Barnum, at the Province House.

From a Magazine printed in 1809.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE.

This grand pile was begun in April, 1806, and finished, or nearly so, in April, 1809, and cost including the furniture of the Hotel, about 500,000 dollars. Considering the magnitude of the building, the space of time was extremely short for its erection, and affords a striking example of the power of industry and perseverance.

The founder was Andrew Dexter, Junr. Esq.—The architect was Mr. Jonathan Whitney; and the superintending carpenter, Mr. Samuel B. Jarvis, to whose skill and unremitting attention Mr. D. was greatly indebted.

It is seven stories high, exclusive of spacious cellars under the whole; contains two hundred apartments, and covers nearly an acre of ground.

The original intention of the founder in placing it back from State street, was to form a spacious avenue, of 50 feet in width, extending from the north front of the building to State street, on each side of which was to have been erected elegant shops or offices, with a side walk sheltered by a colonnade, supported by Dorick pillars. This front is 94 feet in extent, and is strengthened by a broad marble belt; its base is of granite, and the basement story of white marble; contains 58 windows of glass of the largest dimensions, surmounted by an elegant cornice, and battlement railing. The entrance is ornamented by a large portico, supported by six pillars of the Ionic order, with an appropriate entablature. To this portico you ascend by a flight of stone steps, and enter at a spacious door, which is ornamented with a beautiful fanlight, supported by four Ionic pillars, and entablature.

The eastern side, is situated on Congress street, and displays an elegant front of 103 feet in extent; its base of granite, and the basement story of white marble. This side is strengthened, as well as ornamented, by six marble pilasters whose pinnacles are rustick work; the capitals are of the Ionic order, surmounted by a frieze and trusses, supporting a beautiful pediment of the same order of architecture. In the centre is a superb Venetian window, ornamented with a circular fan, supported by Dorick pillars. Exclusive of this, are 48 windows of glass of the largest dimensions. You enter this front by an arched door way which admits you to the offices in the basement story, for you may ascend a flight of steps to the Exchange Floor.

A plan was in agitation to cut a handsome street from Congress to Kilby street, and from thence to Broad street, which if carried into effect would have displayed this elegant front to the greatest advantage.

The whole edifice is surmounted by an elegant and spacious Dome, 100 feet 10 inches in circumference, covered with plates of tin, after the method practised in Montreal, from whence the tinners were procured for that special purpose. This Dome throws light into the interior of the building, by means of a skylight in its centre, and sixteen large convex windows, each containing 24 panes of glass of the largest dimensions; the base of the skylight is 45 feet in circumference, and protected by a handsome railing, within which is a seat and box, containing a perspective glass, used daily to ascertain the shipping entering the harbour. To this place you ascend by a temporary stair case, and from it you have the most extensive, noble and variegated prospect imaginable—a view of the harbor and its various islands, the adjacent villages and country seats, the various public edifices in the towns of Boston, Charlestown and Roxbury, and on turning to the westward, you see with surprise, that the top of this enormous building is only on a level with the ground floor of the State House. Such is the difference in the sites of the two buildings.

Having thus travelled over the superficies of the building, we will conduct our reader to the interior, by the steps on the eastern side, which admits him at once to a hollow square, called 'Change Floor,' which is an oblong of 61 feet 6 inches, by 39 feet 6 inches; on each side of which are five galleries, ornamented by elegant pillars and side railing.—The first gallery is supported by 20 pillars of the Dorick order; the second and third by the same number of the Ionic; and the fourth by a similar number of the Corinthian order; all having appropriate entablatures and cornices. The fifth gallery is guarded by Corinthian pilasters, and a Ballustrade, which completes the orders of architecture. From this last springs the Dome, the centre of which is 95 feet from 'Change Floor.' The striking elegance of this area is well described in the words of a writer in the Port Folio:

Lo in the proud dome, beneath whose ample bend
The column'd lines in classic state ascend!
Here busy Commerce holds her active reign,
Or social feeling calls the lounging train."

There are three stair cases—one on the western, one on the northern, and the principal, or grand spiral stair case, on the southern side, which is lighted by an elegant skylight. Each of these stair cases communicate with 'Change Floor, and greatly facilitate business.

We will now ascend the spiral stair case to the Dining Room, which measures 71 feet 6 inches in length, 26 feet 7 inches in breadth, and 11 feet

From this we ascend to the Ball Room, which is one of the most tasteful splendid rooms on the continent. The ceiling is divided with architectural nicety into three beautiful domes, which at their junction are supported by a grand ceiling, relieved by Corinthian pillars, twelve of which, having corresponding entablatures, support these domes, and ornament the room, which is 74 feet 6 inches in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 17 feet high, having nine full length windows. On one side of the room is the Orchestra, which is supported by four pillars, and as many pilasters of the Ionic order, with an appropriate entablature and cornice. The musicians enter it by a door which communicates with the third gallery. The ceiling is lighted by five superb and costly chandeliers, which, with the girandoles and branches of the mirrors, reflecting and reflected by mirror windows on each side the Orchestra, have a grand effect.

"There music throws her quick'ning spirit round,
And bending arches catch the joyous sound;
While circling mirrors fill'd with life appear,
And glittering arrows teach the danger near."
Port Folio.

This room is also used, on particular occasions, as a Banqueting Room.

At the east end of this room is an elegant apartment solely for the use of the ladies, to adjust their dress, or rest, after the fatigue of dancing, being furnished with a toilet table, pier glass, sofa, chairs, and girandoles. At either end are also Card Rooms, handsomely fitted up.

There are two stories over the Ball Room in each of which is a corridor, with Bed Chambers on each side, regularly numbered, and fitted up with great neatness, to the amount of sixty.

Exclusive of what we have before described, there are many elegant Sitting Rooms and Bed Chambers, occupied by travellers and resident boarders, who dine in their own apartments, or at a general table laid in a room set apart for their use.

The Kitchen, which we have not hitherto noticed, is of the same length and breadth as the Dining Room, and is furnished with an extensive range of Sumford's patent apparatus for cooking. Adjoining it are pantries and other necessary appendages.

Under the whole are extensive cellars, partly used by the house and partly occupied by grocers.

PROPOSALS, FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, IN THE

Town of Blakely, Montgomery county,
NORTH CAROLINA,

A Weekly Paper, to be entitled the

BLAKELY GAZETTE. By THOMAS LORING.

THE many advantages which the situation of the town of Blakely possesses, in regard to its local position, as well as the vast resources of the adjacent country, together with the patronage bestowed upon it by some of the most wealthy and influential gentlemen in the western parts of the state, leave no room to question but that it is destined to become one of the principal commercial towns in North Carolina. Under these impressions, and with every hope of success, the subscriber offers the Prospectus of the Blakely Gazette to a liberal public, asking their patronage and support.

The discordant jarrings of party have ceased to distract the public mind and destroy the public interest. The voices of contending freemen are united in one desire—the public good; and all seem eager to bury in oblivion, the most distant recollection of their former prejudices. Under this state of things, the Gazette has no political character which is not American; from which character it shall never be permitted to deviate, while under the direction of the subscriber. T. LORING.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum—payable in advance. No subscription taken for less than one year. Subscribers will not be permitted to withdraw their names until all dues are paid.

Every subscriber will be considered permanent, unless orders are given to the contrary at the time of subscribing; the editor reserving to himself the right of discontinuing the paper when the terms are not complied with.

The editor will forward the Gazette to any person by any given conveyance, but is not considered responsible for safe delivery.

The publication of the Gazette will commence in May, or earlier.
October 31, 1848.

North Carolina State Bank,

September 22, 1848.

IN pursuance of a resolution of the Board on the 26th ult. to open Books of Subscription for the unsubscribed Stock of this Bank, on the fourth Monday of November next, Books will accordingly be opened on that day, at the principal Bank and its several Branches, during Bank hours, and kept open until Thursday, the third day of December inclusive, and then closed, except the whole 4234 shares shall not then have been subscribed; in which case, as soon as the fact shall be ascertained, a Book will be kept open at the principal Bank for ten days longer. And should an overplus number of Shares be subscribed for, the Subscription will be scaled, by reducing the largest subscriptions, until the number correspond with the Shares to be disposed of. Subscribers must appear personally, as no Proxies will be received.

The terms of payment are—one-fourth at the time of subscribing, in Specie, State Bank Notes, or such other Notes as the Bank is in the habit of receiving; one-fourth in three months; one-fourth in six months; and the remaining fourth in twelve months.

The Shares being subscribed for at par, (though their current value is much higher) the holders of the Shares now disposed of, will not be entitled to Dividends, until the one which shall fall due after December, 1850.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

October 10

FOR SALE,

Just received per schr. Sally from Bermuda,
100 tierces good quality Muscovado Sugar.
Apply to J. F. BURGWIN, & CO.
Nov. 14.

NEWLY IMPORTED HARDWARE.

SMITH & WINGATE,

Have just received the following Articles,

Which they are enabled to sell low—Viz:

Iron rimmed Closet and Knob Locks,
Common Stock and Plate Locks, some superior,
Chest, Drawer, Pad and Cupboard Locks,
Superior Table, Pocket, Pen and Jack Knives,
Socket and cast steel firmer Chisels,
Hand, Mill, Cross Cut and Whip Saw Files,
Sash, Tenant and Hand Saws, from 26 to 30 in.
H. H. and H. L. raised joint Hinges,
Hood and Eye Hinges,
Short and long handle Frying Pans,
Scrapers, Hammers, Nail and Spike Gimblets,
Drawing Knives, Door and Window Bolts,
Trace Chains, Black Tacks, &c.

ALSO,

A supply of superior English Canvas,
Seine and Sewing Twine.
8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 13 by 14, Bristol Crown
Glass,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Black, Blue and Green Paint,
White Lead, and Dutch Paint Oil.
November 7

FOR SALE,

75 bags Green Coffee,
100 barrels Flour,
Jamaica 4th proof
Grenada
N. England
Scotch Porter, by the dozen or barrel,
One bale Blankets,
Sole Leather,
Molasses in Hogsheads.
Nov. 14.

P. LOBRE.

PEWS,

Nos. 43 and 79, in St. James's Church, for sale. Apply
at this Office. St. Nov. 14.

Valuable Medicines.

THE Proprietor of Lee's original Family Medicines respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carefully to prepare the above well established Medicines, at his Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, where they are always to be had, wholesale and retail.

Those who purchase to sell again will be treated with on the most liberal terms.



A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

LEE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these highly esteemed Pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This Medicine, which is as innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, of whatever is fecal and offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Face, Neck, &c.

The experience of many ages, and the testimony of the best medical practitioners from an early period to the present time, agree in ascribing to Mustard very powerful and singular virtues.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A preparation which for pleasantness, ease, safety and expedition, gives place to no application—free from mercury, or any pernicious ingredient.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops,

Which gives immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.

Lee's Restorative Tooth Powder.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, and preserves the enamel from decay.

Lee's True and Genuine Corn Plaster,

For speedily removing Corns, root and branch, without giving pain.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, deflections of vision, dulness, itching, and films on the eyes: never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtue when nearly deprived of sight.

Lee's Anodyne Elixer,

For the cure of every kind of Head Ache.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Venereal complaints.

The proprietor would be glad to insert the many certificates and letters recommending the above truly valuable Medicines, but this, in a newspaper, is impracticable. He therefore, with increased confidence, professes them to a liberal and discerning public. They are sold by his appointment, wholesale and retail, by

THOMAS LORING, Wilmington, N. C.

Who has just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of the proprietor.

NOAH RIDGELY, (of the Atlantic) &c.

April 18