

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2nd, 1854.

Having just arrived here, via Washington City—where I stopped a day or two, I propose filling a short space of time, which I cannot otherwise conveniently occupy, with the composition of a "Communication" for the Journal; perhaps it may come equally convenient to fill some space in the paper, and at least stop the ravens cry of "Copy."

It is not by any means a jolly affair, this starting off on the Cars by your private self,—rolling your body up in one corner like a box constrictor, or, as Mrs. Partington renders it "a blessed old boss contractor," and thinking over your sins and misdemeanors, to say nothing of the money you owe; and then, if your papers and receipts are not all right and fixed up, who knows but in case of your getting killed on the Cars, your Administrator might conspire with Miss Fox, the Spiritual Rapper, to have your Ghost up, to tell all about it, and give the necessary information. However, towards Weldon, better thoughts return—you awake to hope and a consciousness of stewed oysters, which latter delicacy you get, together with other et ceteras of a capital dinner, at Mr. Whitfield's;—taking the Bay Line, you get a good night's sleep on board the boat, and the next morning are in Baltimore, as well as could be expected. There had been a very heavy Snow at Baltimore and Washington, and some of it yet remains, although the weather this week has been as mild as it was in Wilmington when I left.

Of matters at the seat of government, I can tell you little that you cannot find in the papers. The Nebraska Bill will pass the Senate this week or next, by a very decided majority. It will have a much harder fight in the House, but will pass,—when it is impossible to say. The President enjoys the implicit confidence of the South in this and other matters. All the talk about any other state of affairs existing is flummery.

I have had the pleasure of meeting several of the Members from our State. I never entertained a doubt of their friendly feelings towards the appropriation for our Bar, nor have I now any reason to doubt but that it will receive an active support from the delegation, irrespective of party. I hope for the best. I need hardly add, that Mr. Ashe is at his post, and certainly, those who give him credit for warm devotion to the best interests of his Constituents, do him no more than simple justice.

An act of Congress requires, that a book shall be kept, in which the names of all persons not members claiming the privilege of the floor, shall register their names, and state the ground of their claim for admission. The number of ex-members of the House and Senate is astonishing. They do say, that these gentlemen belong to an extra branch of the government—the Claim Agents. Don't know, but it looks pretty bad. However, the City is not as full as I have seen it, and Congress really makes a strong effort at working, and will, I think, earn a better character in this respect than some of its predecessors.

Nicholson of the Union has been elected Printer of the House, in place of Gen. Armstrong dec'd. Thereby hangs a tale too long for my paper, but which perhaps may yet be unfolded. FULTON.

The recent washing up of the South Carolina Road and the overflow of the Watered trestle work, caused, as before stated, material delay in the transportation of passengers and the mails South of Sumterville. In consequence of these unavoidable accidents, the steamer Gladiator, Capt. Bates, belonging to the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, has been generously put in service, to convey passengers to Charleston. She left on Saturday last, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for Charleston, taking the U. S. Mails and about one hundred passengers.

The enterprising proprietor of the Pavilion Hotel in Charleston chartered the steamer Florida, on Saturday last, at a cost of \$1,200 the trip, for a similar purpose. The Florida, Capt. Wille, arrived here yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, with sixty odd passengers and the mails. The Florida left here yesterday, at about 4 P. M., on her return trip to Charleston, with about sixty passengers and the through mails, which had arrived since the departure of the Gladiator.

The Gardner Trial—His Sudden Death.

The trial of Dr. Gardner, for frauds on the Government, terminated several days since. The Jury was out some time, being unable to agree. They, however, come to an agreement on Thursday night, by finding Dr. Gardner guilty. He immediately filed a bill of exceptions. The Court sentenced him to ten years hard labor in the Penitentiary. It is said the verdict of the Jury was unexpected to him, and he was deeply excited on hearing it pronounced.

Shortly after the verdict, the prisoner was seized with violent convulsions and died in a few hours afterwards.

We find the following particulars of his death given by the correspondent "M." of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 3d inst.:

It appears that this morning Gardner knew that the jury had stood ten opposed to him and two in favor of him; but their subsequent delay created high hopes in him of final and continued disagreement. He was cheerful, and having dressed himself neatly and handsomely, proceeded to the court room. The first emotion he has ever evinced during the trial was when the jury came into the guard room.—He then took a chair, drew up to the table, and took out of his pocket the letters which he destroyed.—He then wrote a letter, put it in his pocket, and commenced another, when he was suddenly seized with spasms and fell back, cutting the side of his head against the desk.

Gardner immediately called for water and then for brandy. There being none, he drew from his pocket a quarter dollar, and Dr. Birch sent a messenger for some. On the return of the messenger, Gardner reviving, refused the brandy. He then gave his brother the letters, and others the contents of his pockets.

Shortly after convulsions commenced. Gardner and his father wished no physicians, because, as they stated, he was subject to convulsions. Several physicians came, however, and used every means for his relief, but without avail.

The jury of inquest examined several witnesses in the presence of the District Attorney and the counsel on both sides; but there was no evidence that he poisoned himself, as had been generally supposed.

The inquest adjourned until to-morrow morning, when a post mortem examination will be held. The public opinion is at this time very confident that he poisoned himself. Crowds surrounded the jail until dark, and there is considerable excitement on every hand.

His counsel's exceptions to the bill were contained in twenty-nine counts. The general opinion is that the Circuit Court would have granted a new trial.

The Fayetteville "North Carolinian" has entered its fifteenth volume, with an increased patronage of nearly 50 per cent, since the present Editor Robert K. Bryan, Esq., has had charge of it. We are pleased to note the steady increase in circulation of our State papers.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was in session to a late hour on Friday night last, it is said, with a view of getting a vote on the Nebraska bill that night.

THE ORIGINAL CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, advertised to perform at the Theatre to night, have arrived.—They promise a grand entertainment in this place, and will no doubt receive full houses while here.

Steamer to Havana.

We publish the following report for the benefit of our readers. It would have afforded us much pleasure to have given it a place several days earlier, had the manuscript been handed in to us. We copy from the Herald of Saturday last:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE IN RELATION TO STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PORTS OF HAVANA AND WILMINGTON.

To the President and Members of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN:—The Committee to whom has been referred a letter from Capt. Owen Burns, addressed to your body, in relation to the establishment of Steam communication between the ports of Havana and Wilmington, respectfully report:

That from all the information obtained, they have no hesitation in recommending the project to the favorable consideration of your body; and should you approve, would urge the co-operation of our people in consummating the object proposed.

A Steam communication with the Island of Cuba would be of great advantage to our merchants, as it would open a vast field of enterprise; and one with which but few of them are yet acquainted. To our Rice planters, who have just cause to complain of the want of a remunerative market, it would open a new outlet, and offer a permanent and certain mart for the sale of Rice. The Farmer, in this section of North Carolina, whose products of Grain, Flour, Bacon, Lard, and other articles of the farm, are fast becoming much too great for home consumption, and which, in many cases, will not pay by transfer to other home markets, is no less interested; and the project commends itself to him with equal, if not greater force. The interests of the Miner, Manufacturer and Capitalist—are all equally involved. So are those of our citizens, and we deem it incumbent upon them to foster the proposed undertaking, and do all in their power to insure for it a successful issue.

If our Rail Road and water communication, now leading to the interior of the State, and offering but limited means for the development of our resources, bring to this market more products than are required to supply the demand at home, and to fill the present channels for export to repletion, what may be expected when our river improvements are complete—when our Steamboats, Railroads and Plank-roads shall interest every portion of the State—but, more particularly, when the Central Railroad shall have taken its giant strides through the State of Tennessee, and rests on the banks of the Mississippi! Our people have already, in a measure, anticipated the great results which promise to flow from these sources; and by the beaver-like manner in which they have worked for the improvement of our outlet to the ocean, have caused the Senate of the United States to pause in admiration of such indomitable perseverance; and, to second the exertions of our citizens for the perfection of such a great and important work, that august body has extended a helping hand—the arm of which, we trust, will be strengthened by the House of Representatives, and made effectual by Executive favor.

North Carolina has yet but little credit for her ability to supply the wants of a large portion of the world with provisions, and to fill its work shops with valuable vegetable and mineral productions, ready for the hands of the chemist, manufacturer and artisan. Her resources are yet but slightly developed; but while it is deemed the duty of her sons to nurture every plan calculated to exhibit her means, it is equally incumbent upon them to assist in every enterprise which may have a tendency to open markets for the disposal and consumption of her products.

Our State is now paying innumerable tribute to northern ports for the privilege of shipping her produce through them to various parts of the world, and it behooves us, at the present day, to look well into this matter; and see if we cannot, by a direct trade, retain for our own benefit the large amount which is now drained from us by those who have so little immediate interest in our welfare.

Independent of a little direct commercial reciprocity with England, our port has some trade, mostly in lumber, with the W. I. Islands; and for which we receive valuable returns—but these promise soon to be inadequate to our demands; and some of them are so already. These facts show that the time has arrived when not only the people of Wilmington, but all who are dependent on her for a market or an outlet for their productions, should take a deep interest in the extension of her commerce; and with such immense resources to supply foreign demands;—with a market already open for the consumption of more foreign merchandise of some kinds than we have facilities directly to obtain—and with the prospect of a rapid increase of home supply and demand, it is apparent that the interests of all are to be benefited by extending aid to the establishment of Steam communication between the ports of Havana and Wilmington. Such an attempt—the first ever made from North Carolina—may fail; but your committee are of opinion, that it will not; but, on the contrary, prove of great advantage to the interests of the State and to all who may aid in the enterprise.

In what follows it is proposed to introduce a statement of some facts which are deemed worthy of serious consideration; but may be found to apply with much stronger force to those who will view the undertaking in no other than a remunerative point of view. While doing so, should our sister city of Charleston be referred to, your committee disclaim any intentional disparagement to her interests; while, at the same time, should any comparison incline to the favor of Wilmington, they claim for it no more weight than that to which it is entitled by self-evident truth.

The question may be very readily and justly asked upon what grounds your committee propose to show, independent of any commercial advantages, a line of Steamers to Havana is to be made profitable to Stockholders? We answer that the Steamer now running between Havana and Charleston, pays 20 per cent, while all her fuel has to be brought from the North, at a great expense for that indispensable article. Charleston has no coal fields within her immediate reach, while we have them in inexhaustible profusion—the quality of which is inferior to none in the world—and from whence supplies can be had, delivered here, for about one-half the price now paid for the article in Charleston. Independent of so great a saving in this item of expenditure, a Steamer to this port would have the advantages of fresh water, which are very important to all vessels, (especially Steamers,) plying to warm latitudes. A change from salt to fresh water, as is well known, has a highly beneficial effect on the bottoms of vessels, in preventing their becoming foul; and when the latter is used for generating steam, there is less incrustation, and consequently, greater durability. With these important points in our favor, if the Steamer to Charleston pays 20 per cent, your committee are of opinion that one from Wilmington would pay at least 30 per cent.

Compared with any line North of us, (say from New York,) ours would be the more direct, and quicker, and cheaper; which facts would be appreciated for Mail transportation and travel. It would, also, be less tempestuous and dangerous, as we are South of all the prominent Capes on the Coast, except that of Florida; and in the item of insurance the charge should be proportionally less. Passengers to or from the Northern States would give a preference to this route, for the reason, that there would be a saving of at least eighteen hours in time and \$10 in traveling expenses, in our favor, between the lines from Charleston and this point. The difference in the sea route from Havana to Charleston is 60 miles in their favor; but, on the other hand, there are 250 miles of Railroad avoided by this route, while the passage by sea is only 60 miles farther, as before stated; the distance

from Wilmington to Havana, via Key West, being 750 miles; while from Charleston it is 600 miles.

However much such a communication as is proposed, may be calculated to promote the interests of the people of Wilmington, your committee are of opinion that the line of travel leading from this place to the North would be greatly benefited by an increase of passengers, and would therefore suggest to their directors and stockholders its favorable consideration.

Your committee do not feel authorized to recommend any definite step for the Chamber of Commerce to take in committing its members to assist in this undertaking, but would recommend that some gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what amount of money can be raised by our citizens for the proposed object.

It is estimated that a suitable Steamer will cost about \$150,000—1,800 tons measurement—400 tons capacity for freight—drawing 10 feet water—with sufficient steam power to make her average two trips per month.

Lapsed upon these views, your committee would recommend for consideration, the following resolutions:

1st. That the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, being satisfied of the many advantages to accrue from a line of Steamers between the ports of Havana and Wilmington, recommend the project to the serious consideration of our people. They desire, also, that the people of Havana and adjacent W. I. Islands, should be awakened to an interest in the proposed line; and that the directors and stockholders on the routes of travel now existing between this point and the Northern States, should also give it their support. They desire, also, that the attention of capitalists abroad should be arrested in its favor, feeling confident that it promises a handsome and certain return for any investment that may be made to effect its completion.

2d. That from this Chamber a committee of three be appointed by the President to act in concert with two other citizens of Wilmington, but not members of this body, and by them selected, to ascertain, without delay, what amount of Stock will be taken in furtherance of this object.

3d. As Capt. Owen Burns is about visiting the North, and has politely tendered to this Chamber his gratuitous services in obtaining information relative to the cost, &c., of a suitable Steamer, that he be furnished with a copy of this report, with a request that he will communicate the result of his investigations and enquiries to the committee alluded to in the preceding article; and that they report at the next regular meeting of this Chamber.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Messrs. A. J. DeKosset, Jr., O. G. Parsley and W. W. Pierce, were appointed on the part of the Chamber.

Steamers Sold at Auction.

The steamer William Penn was sold at auction, in New York, on 2d inst., for \$37,500, and the Ben Franklin for \$34,750—one-third cash.

Shocking Murder.

CHARLESTON, March 1. Deputy Sheriff Robinson was shot at Columbia, Ga., yesterday, by a man named Wright, and died in half an hour. Wright is in jail.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27. Mexican dates of the 18th bring nothing of moment. Ex-President Herrera was dead.

Conviction of a Mail Robber.

NEW HAVEN, March 3. Rowland A. Smith, the mail robber arrested on Saturday, was arraigned before the United States Court to-day, and plead guilty. Judge Ingersoll sentenced him to 27 years confinement at hard labor in the State Prison.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

A new steam boiler, in the car factory of Fales & Gray, at Hartford, Conn., exploded on the 2d inst., destroying the blacksmith shop and engine room, and badly shattering the main building. Over 100 persons were in that part of the building. The explosion was terrific, wrenching the powerful machinery, breaking the timbers, and prostrating the walls and roof. The workmen were buried beneath the ruins. The citizens were quickly on the spot to rescue the sufferers, nine of whom were instantly killed, and seven have since died. Many others are badly injured, some of whom will die. The boiler was a new one of 50 horse power and built in the best manner. Over 300 persons were employed in the whole building, and those killed were chiefly employed in the blacksmith shop.

"Our humble opinion is that the act of a prudent proprietor may sometimes conflict with the duties of a faithful agent,—and we think we have authority for saying, that the Public Lands are only held in trust by the General Government, for certain purposes mentioned, and not to be used to build up one portion of the Union at the expense of the other!"—Salem Press.

The above extract from the Salem Press will give the reader a correct idea of the style in which the whig presses discuss the subject of the public lands. We have any quantity of declamation over the prologality of the Government in wasting the public lands—any quantity of complaint (for it really appears to be nothing else) at the prosperity of the land States, who are benefited we admit by our land policy—any quantity of protestation against the injustice of building up the new States at the expense of the old. Do kind brethren of the whig press, give us a change—do treat us to something like argument on the subject. Show us how the granting of alternate sections of the public lands in aid of railways penetrating them, and doubling the value of the section reserved to the Government, can operate to build up the new at the expense of the old States. It is vain to reply by pointing out immense benefit conferred by this system on the new States. It is vain to point to the magnificent results of the Illinois Central Railroad, and other similar works. You only prove thereby that the system benefits the new States. You do not show that it injures the old States. For it can be, and it has been, demonstrated that the system works no loss but a gain to the General Government. It, therefore, works no loss to the severer States that Government represents, but is a benefit to them.

Is it not a little strange that Millard Fillmore—a man whom the whig party of North Carolina delighted to honor—never once voiced a bill granting alternate sections of the public lands in aid of railroads? If Mr Fillmore had believed that this system was a prodigal wasting of the public property, and worked injustice to the old States, would he have signed all these bills? Would not he, a citizen of one of the old States, have remonstrated in his annual messages to Congress against the injustice of the system? But though we find him recommending more than once a change in our tariff system and a return to the favorite whig scheme of a high protective tariff, he never once raised his voice against the land policy of the Government. Moreover, Mr. Fillmore signed the identical bill granting public land in aid of the Illinois Central Railroad, against which we have heard so much whig declamation. Will some of our whig friends favor us with an explanation of this remarkable fact?—North Carolinian.

CONCORD CHAPTER NO. 1 REGULAR MEETING THIS EVENING, 6 1/2 o'clock. A. J. HOWELL, Sec'y. March 6, 1854 153-1t

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—Received this morning from the S. S. Union & S. S. Library No. 2; Union Primers; Union Spellers; Child's Scripture Question Book; Consensus Question Books on Mathew, Mark, Luke and John; Brown's Child's Chatechisms; Penny Hymn Books; Pictorial Tract Primer; Book of Birds; Book of Animals, &c. At S. W. WHITAKER'S.

HARPER'S FOR MARCH.—Received and for sale by J. T. MUNDS. March 6]

CHARMING BOOKS.—"Heaven, or the Sainted Dead," Ninth Edition. "The Heavenly Recognition," or will we know our friends in Heaven. Sixth Edition. "The Heavenly Home," or the employments and enjoyments of the Saints in Heaven. Reading the above books will be pleasurable and profitable. We can recommend them to our friends. For sale by J. T. MUNDS. March 6.

The annual meeting of the Seaman's Friend Society of Wilmington, N. C., will be held to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. Address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Spaulding, Secretary of the American Seaman's Friend Society, and others.

BOOK BINDERY.

WE shall have a BOOK BINDERY in operation, in connection with our Printing Establishment, about the 15th of March, or sooner, if possible. Persons having work in the above line will please give us a call. Feb. 28th, 1854. FULTON & PRICE.

MARKETS.—Money remains about the same, but hair is on the rise, owing to the use of Emerson's American Hair Restorative which is said to re-coat those heads now considered hopelessly bald. Price \$1.00 in large Bottles. Sold by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—How can ALL—Have you Cough? USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. Have you Bronchitis? USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. Have you Asthma? USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. Have you Consumption? USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. Have you Whooping-Cough? USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. Have you Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, any Loss of Power, any Disarrangement of the system? We point you to the thousands who have used the GREAT INVIGORATOR.

In proof of what we say above, we refer you to HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, and its effects. The Wife of T. W. Yeakle, Grocer, 76 Pearl street, cured of Rheumatism of 8 years' standing; all other remedies failed.

Wm. M. Oldham, (late of the Custom House,) dwelling 126 Pine st., of Dyspepsia, great debility, permanently cured. W. A. Schaeffer, Esq., one of the oldest Magistrates and most respectable citizens, cured of great weakness and restored to robust health.

Harriet Blumner, 153 E. Baltimore st., suffered intensely six years with hip disease and mercurial Rheumatism: cured after all other remedies failed.

Space will not permit to name hundreds of others, as Geo. W. Goodrich, Capt. Theo. Canot, Robert Gault, James Smyth, cured of Rheumatism.

John Cerrail, S. A. Griffin, John Luke, Rev. V. Eskridge, U. S. Navy, and thousands of others cured of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Cough, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, St. Vitus' Dance, &c. We refer to our own citizens. Call on them.

DR. HAMPTON, the author of this great Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, is in his 80th year, in good health, so that it will be seen it is not an article got up to impose on the public. Call and get pamphlets gratis. See cures. Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and 304 Broadway, N. Y.; O. A. STECKER, Richmond; Dr. COOKE & Co., Fredericksburg; G. B. JONES & Co., Petersburg; and by Druggists generally. For sale by C. & D. DuPre, Wilmington, N. C. 261

MARRIED.

In Baltimore on the 2d inst., by Rev. Mr. Parsons, JOHN CUMINGS, to ELLEN E. GORMAN.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest date from Liverpool..... Feb. 11 Latest date from Havre..... Feb. 9 Latest date from Havana..... Feb. 21

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 6. 1 P. M.

TURBENTINE.—This article continues to arrive slowly, and the receipts are principally of the hard article. There is a fair demand from shippers and distillers at our figures. Further sales on Saturday of 421 bbls., and this morning of 800 do. at \$1 25 for yellow dip, \$3 40 for virgin, and \$2 35 for hard, all @ 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURBENTINE.—One small parcel changed hands on Saturday after closing our enquiries at 63 cents @ gallon.—This morning the market appears rather dull for the article, with no demand. The stock is very light, and there are no sellers under 64@65 cents @ gallon.

ROBIN.—In Common Robin we note a sale on Saturday of 1,000 bbls. at \$1 for small, and \$1 05 for medium size bbls.

TAR.—A lot of 60 bbls. sold this morning at \$2 25 @ bbl. There is a fair enquiry for this article, and sells readily at above figure.

A mercantile house has politely furnished us with the following stock of Naval Stores on hand, for sale, shipment and in the hands of distillers. The figures are believed to be nearly, if not quite, correct: Stock on hand.

Spirits Turpentine.....4,000 barrels. Soft Turpentine.....7,500 do. Hard do.....25,000 do. Tar.....3,500 do. MOLASSES.—The cargo reported received on Saturday we learn was sold at 20 cents @ gallon. Another cargo of 260 bbls. arrived from Cardenas, but none sold; held at 21 cents @ gallon, in lots of 5 hds.

THIMBER.—Sales of nine rafts at \$7 75, \$8 50, \$9, \$9 75, \$10 25, \$10 50 @ \$11 @ M., as in quality.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton stiffer—sales of 3,500 bales. Coffee—sales of 400 bags at 11 1/2 cents. Flour is stiffer—sales of 9,000 bbls. at \$7 87 for State, and \$8 12 for Ohio. Sales of 2,250 bbls. Southern at \$8 & 8 7/8. Wheat firm and tending upwards—sales of Southern white at \$1 89. Corn—sales of 36,000 bushels at 57 @ 58 cents. Sugar—sales of 250 hds. Orleans at 6 1/2 cents. Molasses—sales of 700 bbls. Orleans at 28 1/2 cents. Whiskey is easier—sales of 400 bbls. at 28 cents. Pork is unchanged—Sales of 300 bbls. at \$16 for Mess and \$13 37 for Prime. Beef firm—sales of 275 bbls. Mess at \$14. Cut Meats steady—sales of 175 casks at 6 1/2 cents for shoulder and 9 cents for hams. Lard firm—sales of 1,200 bbls. at 10 1/2 cents. Iron steady.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The stock market is firm, and prices tending upwards. Breadstuffs are dull, sales of flour at \$7 75. Rye flour and Corn meal unchanged. Grain dull—sales of Red wheat at \$1 75, White do. \$1 87. Corn quiet—sales of White and Yellow at 79 @ 80 cents. Oats 49 @ 54 cents. Lye \$1 06 cents. Provisions are dull. Groceries steady, sales of Rio coffee at 11 1/2 @ 12 cents. Sugars and molasses unchanged. Whiskey 21 1/2 to 30 cents.

CHARLESTON, March 3d.—Cotton—There was a comparatively active demand to-day, but confined to only a few buyers. Holders were ready sellers at former prices. The sales amounted to fully 2,800 bales, at extremes ranging from 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents.

STORE FOR RENT.

THE STORE at present occupied by the subscriber, will be for rent on Monday next. J. T. MUNDS.

LIME.—1000 Casks, daily expected per Schr. T. B. Hodgman, from Camden. For sale by March 6th, 1854. E. J. LUTERLOH.

HOWARD FIRE COMPANY. The Members of the "Howard Fire Company" are requested to attend a Regular Meeting at Commissioners' Hall to-night, at 9 o'clock. THOS. M. CHATTERTON, Sec'y. 153-1t

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY W. H. McKoy—20 Boxes No. 1 Soap; 10 " Adamantine Candles; 50 M. Cigars—assorted. March 4th, 1854.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. RANAWAY, my negro man JOHN. He left my service on the morning of the 2d inst. He is about 45 years of age, large and well formed, black color, hair slightly tinged with gray. He may be making his way towards Portsmouth, Va., or perhaps is on board of some vessel; he has occasionally worked as a Stevedore. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or in any jail so that I can get him. W. M. A. GWYER. March 4th, 1854. 152-6t

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS. RECEIVED yesterday, by Express, an assortment of NEW SPRING DRY GOODS, which will be sold LOW for cash. Ladies will do well to call soon and get BARGAINS. These goods will be sold at a very small profit on the original cost. S. HOFFMAN. March 4th, 1854 [Herald 1w.] 152-1w

EMPTY SPIRIT BARRELS.—900 Prime Second Hand Spirit Barrels, now landing. For sale by March 4th, 1854. DR. ROSSETT & BROWN.

JUST RECEIVED—50 Bags Coffee; 10 Bbls. A. Coffee-Sugar; 2 Hds. N. O. do.; 2 do. Clarified do. For sale by March 4th, 1854. W. H. MCKOY.