IS IT TRUE?

We cut the following from the New York Herald. The public, as well as ourselves, will be curious to learn whether the statement is true, and if so, whether the Administration has had anything to do with it. We are very much disinclined to believe that the Navy Department at Washington would sanction anything of the kind. It is, however, quite probable that the commander of the steamer Michigan did, without authority, show off his extraordinary gallantry in the manner described by the Detroit Tribune. There are too many officers, both in the Army and the Navy, who place an undue estimate upon titular dignity, and are ever on the qui vive, to render an obsequious homage to rank. A plain, American born Mr. Smith, or Mr. Brown, on his way to some ont-of-the-way field of missionary enterprise, with a pure gospel to teach, would hardly meet with so much courtesy at their hands, as an Archbish p, with a Right Reverend prefix to his name, and a commission in his pocket from a European Court.

For our own part, we are becoming more and more democratic every day, in our aversion to those pompous distinctions and arrogant pretensions which have been imported amongst us from abroad, for the very purpose of shaming our people out of their republican simplicity. These high sounding titles with all their fanciful associations, are foreign to our habits, and inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions. We should not be misled by them, or forget that-

"The rank is but the guinea starup: A man 's a man for a' that "

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES PLEASURING IN A GOVERNMENT STEAMER .- The Detroit Tribune says, that-"Archii-hop Hughes : rrived in lown yesterday, on the Lake Superior country. We understand that the lakes was returning to Detroit, and touched at Mack- W. H. Ellis, Trustee of the Indiana Institute, to atinac. Here she found the Lord Bishop of New York, tend the sittings of this convention. where he was in disch rge of his offici I du ies. Ascertaining that he was intending to visit Little Traverse ven ion. and other places profe-sionally, the gallant commander tendered him the use of the government vessel, took him on board, and about ship, waiting at all ports he religious ceremonies, and brought him on his way to educa ed in the various institutions, took prominent this civ. We presume the steamer is now waiting at parts, and gave proof of their talents and acquirements. this port until his Lordship shall have completed the object of his mission here, in order to take him to Buffolo, or whatever other point he may desire to visit on Roman Catholic Church, or any other church, or any education of the blind, and for a sui able library in object of a sectarian character, it is certainly something the raised letters, should be regarded as a subject of new under the sun in this country at least.'

We presume that this affair has been exaggerated. or else the admi i tration are farly open to the suspicion of electioneering for the Catholic vote. But, in might be worse employed than in side g the spread of the gospel. Perhaps hey are in need of missionary enterprice along the lakes and it would be a sorry thing if the government of this great Coristian nation purposes. Let Archbi hop Hughes proceed. His cause is good. Pass him along, Cap ain. All right.

Fire. - A small unfinished frame building, near the site selected for the Depot of the Central Railroad in this city, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. It was the property of Caroline Sorrell, and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The "WATCHMAN AND OBSERVER" of Richmond. Va., comes to us in a new dress, and is very much mproved. We wish its esteemed conductor, Rev. . Gildersleeve, much future success in the mangement of a religious Journal so perfectly identified with the best interests of the Southern portion of

WE do not admire the name "Yellow Jack," as opplied by some of the New Orleans papers to the ellow Fever. Coming from men in their circumtances, it expresses a levity which they certainly cannot feel. There is, saith the preacher "a time or everything under the Sun."

THE Chinese rebels having succeeded in dividing at vast territory, what now becomes of the "Mid le Kingdom!" The "brother of the sun" has gone down rapidly from the celestial zenith, and seems about to set forever.

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ALL the rail-roads are becoming underground railroads now-a-days. They carry their passengers with frightful velocity to the grave. We suggest

The insane boy mentioned in the news column to day, is perhaps the individual who excited some attenti in last year about Fredericksburg and Richmond, Va. Dr. W. W. Parker of the latter place cordingly suggests the expediency of the Bible being may know something of him.

WE have in type the "Circular" of the Superintendent of Common Schools, but are compelled, r want of space, to defer its publication for another week.

LITERARY NOTICES

THE September number of the "NORTH CAROLINA NIVERSITY MAGAZINE," is before us in good time, and ish attack upon Sullivan's I-land, will be read wit nterest. Those headed "The Worthies of Democrawill be examined as "curiosities of literature." We think the writer seems rather too much disposed sport with language, and too reckless in some of his historical statements. He has certainly departed rom the universally understood meaning of the term democracy," and by employing it in an extravagantly graduates of good moral character. anciful sense, may throw the mind of the reader, as ell as his own, into positions calculated to confound proper perception of historical truth. When, oreover, he asserts that " Bacon, or rather Aristotle" we Newton "the laws of the inductive philosophy." te think he manifests a remarkable disregard of the ival claims of those two celebrities, as if the revolution philosophy introduced by the genius of Bacon did the inductive philosophy, for that arbi rary system hich had descended from the Grecian Sage. But we not desire to carp at the whole article. It displays uch research, and cannot fail to entertain and instruct e reader. It is so seldom that such a topic is introaced into our Magazines, that we congratulate the pect of esent editors at the University on this valuable dition to their contributions,

nd with its usual attractions for the ear and eye of low a child to illtreat him.

he "NATIONAL" for the same month has reached mmary of recent intelligence.

" ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE" for the same month embodies the best articles of his well-known weekly publication. It is of course one of high character. The August number of the "WESTERN HORTICULTU-RAL REVIEW," is also acknowledged.

THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND. THE SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS OF INSTITUTIONS FOR

THE IRSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND, IN CONVENTION. This Convention was held on the 16 h, 17th, and 18th inst., at the New York Institution for the Blind. and was called to order by Wm. Chapin, Esq., of Philadelphia, who nominated T. Colden Cooper, Superintendent of the New York Institution, as chairman pro tempore, and Jas. S. Brown, of Louisiana, as se-

All superintendents of institutions for the blind and teachers of the blind, in such institutions, were declared enti led to seats in this Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed the permanent officers of the Convention :--For President, Dr. S. G. Howe: for Secretaty, T.

Colden Cooper. The delegates present were :

S. G. Howe, Director Perkins Institution, Mass : Wm. Chapin, Principal Pennsylvania Institution; T. Colden Cooper, Sperintendent N. Y. Inst.; R. E. Hart, Superintende t Obio Institution; Dr. I. Rhoades, Superintendent Illinois Inst ; Dr. Merillat, Superintendent Virginia Institution; M. Sturtevant. Superintendent Tennessee Inst.; W. H. Churchman, Superintendent Indiana Inst.; C. B. Woodruff, Superintendent Wisconsin Inst.; I. S. Brown, Superintendent Louisian Institution; Samuel Bacon, Principal Iowa Asylum: Henry Duston, Principal Georgia Institution;

David Loughery, Principal Maryland Institution: Edw. Wheelan Superin endent Missouri Inst.; B. W. Fay, Teacher Indiana Institution; A. Reiff, Teacher New York Institution: J. W. Pligh, Teacher New York Institution:

Invi ations were ex ended to Mes-rs. Russ, Jones, and Chamber in, former Superinte dents of the New York Institution for the Blind, to attend the meetings he rd the United States iron steamer Michigan, from of the Convention, and to share its defiberations. A resolution was also passed, inviting the managers Michigan, which had been on a cruise to the upper of the New York Institution for the Blind, and Mr. E.

On taking the chair, Dr. Howe addressed the con-The convention then proceeded to business, and discussed the several resolutions and propositions submitted by the committee or by in lividuals. An anidesired to visit un il he had performed the necessary mated debate ensued, in which several blind persons,

The following resolutions were finally adopted, as expres ing the views of the convention. Resolved. That, where s most of the States of the the lakes. If it be true as we are informed, that a Union are provided with institutions for the edumited States officer has thus placed a United States cation of the blind, this Convention, representing such vessel at the service of a prelate, making a tour on institutions, recommend the tollowing resolutions: business strictly connected with the interest of the Resolved, That a permanent provision in aid of the

natio al concern. Resolved, That as Congress has appropriated large p rti no of the public lands for general education, from the benefits of which the blind have been and any event, we apprehend that a government steamer becess only are excluded, their claim for a portion of the proceeds of these lands to aid in their education is both just and reasonable.

Resolved. That a memorial in behalf of the institutio s for the blind in the United States be presented could not afford one little war st amer for missionary to the next se sion of Congress, asking for national aid, by an appropriation of public 1 nd-a por ion to be equitably spelled to all the States for the education of their blind, and a portion for a specific fund for printing books in rai-ed letters.

Resolved, Tunt Messrs. Howe, Chapin, Cooper, Brown and Churcaman be a suitable Committee to prepare such memorial previous to the 1st day of January

Resolved, That it will be expedient for a delegation of pupils from several institutions to visit Washington or the presentation of the memorial to give publie illustration of the success of the system of instructing the blind. Resolved, While this Convention would not discour-

age the use of any type or character now in existence. they decidedly recommend a u-iform type or letter for all tuture publications for the blind. Resolved. That the 'Boston let er," so called, in

which the great bulk of books for the blind have been printed, be preferred as the standard type for all future books printed for the blind, subject to the amendmen's proposed in the following re-olution.

Resolved, That a Committee of three, including the Pre-ident of this Convention, be appointed at this mee ing to examine the "Boston letter." to ascertain whether any alteration in any of said letters be expedient, and if so to recommend i s general adoption. Resolved. That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to consider upon and report to the next Convention a plan for the publication of a periodical devoted to the advancement of education among the

Resolved, That such committee, if they find it practicable to procure the publication of such periodical as a private enterprise, be authorized, in behalf of this onvention, to secure the commencement of the same under their own general supervision.

Resolved. That in the event of the commencement of such a publica ion, the instructors and pupils in all existing institutions for the blind, be invited to contribute to its columns. R solved, That a committee be appointed to corres-

pond with the American Bible Society, with a view of obtaining from said society a copy of the New Testament and of the Psalms for every blind person who that the cars be hung in black like ordinary hearses. shall present to them a certificate of the principal of the ics itution where he or she was educated, that he or she can read, and is unable to pay for such book. Resolved, That this Convention do not approve of the present method of binding the Bible for the blind, by the Bible Society, which unites the leaves so as to present the printing on both sides of the leaf, and acbound as formerly, and that a copy of this resolution

> Messis. Wheelan Churchman and Sturievant presented a report upon Mr. Mahony's system of musical no a ion, which, after some debate, was adopted by the Convention :-

be sent to the others of the Bible Society.

Resolved. That this Convention recommend to the various institutions for the blind, and to all blind persons interested in the subject of music, the new system of notation devised by Mr. Mahony, as possessing many advantages.

Resolved, That Mr. Mahony merits the encouragement of this Convention in his laudable efforts to supply this desideratum in the education of the blind, The question of discipline in schools for the blind' es credit to the early efforts of the present editorial was discussed at some length, and it was remarkable orps. The historical article of Mr. Hooper on the that all the speakers who were blind in isted that children should be subjected to an open strict discipline as seei g children. It was finally

Resolved. That the fact of blindness should make no difference in the discipline of children. A highly interesting debate followed, on the necessity of connecting manufacturing departments with all institutions for the blind, and it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, every institution should offer employment to all its It was then re-olved that a committee be appointed

to call another Convention of superintendents and tenchers of the blind, and that in such Convention each institution shall be entitled to but one vote. Mr. Churchman was invited to furnish to the next Convention an essay upon the best plan of public

buildings for the blind. The thanks of the Convention were then offered to the directors, superintendent, and other officers of the New York In-titution for the Blind, for the hospiot consist essentially in the substitution, by him, talities tendered, and the courtesies shown the members of this Convention during the session.

A MAN NINE FEET HIGH .- A giant, nearly nine feet height, is shortly expected to arrive in Madrid. He is a native of Lachar, in the province of Granada, and is only twenty-three years of age. He eats as much as five men, walks with extreme rapidity, and has been twice married, but both his wives are dead. His object in visiting Madrid is to demand the hand of a female of great beauty, who keeps a coffee house. Godey's Lady's Book" for September, is also on He is described as so great a coward, that he will al-

YELLOW FEVER AT MOBILE. - Mobile, Ang. 17. - The yellow fever is prevailing in this city to a considerable with a fine supply of choice reading, and a choice extent, but the board of health say it is not an epi-

THE POPULATION OF NEW ORLEANS AND THE FEVER. The New Orleans True Delta estimates that three months ago there were in that city 150,000 people. This number was, as usual, greatly reduced in the early part of June, as the more wealthy of both the acclimated and unacclimated, at this period set out on their Northern tours. The summer visiters to the North, previous to the appearance of the fever, were unusually speaking of the scene next morning, says : numerous. The same paper says:

As soon as the first few cases of vellow fever occurred, the run-a-way army received new recruits till the city was reduced to little more than half the ordinary winter popula ion. All who feared the fever. and were wealthy enough to travel, left, and it will perhaps not be considered an over-estimate when we to withdraw the mutilated bodies of their friends and set down 85,000 as the population of the city when the yellow scourge commenced its ravages in earnest. Of this 85,000 at least 60,000 were natives of the city or acclimated, and, of course, for themselves, had no fears of Yellow Jack. It followed that among the remaining 25,000, the pestilence was to find its victimsand among these its ravages have been truly fearful. of the 25,000 of unacclimated, more than 5,000 are their appearance, and plundered the unfortunate inhaalready sleeping "the sleep which knows no waking:" of what little they had been able to save from the another 5,000 have recovered, and still another 5,000 are at the present time sick. This will leave but ruins.' 10,000 at all likely to be attacked, and of that number perhaps a third will be entirely passed over. All old residents know that these statements are founded in reason, and they further know, that no person can be terday, surrendering up a fugitive slave from Kentuclooked upon as a permament citizen of New Orleans ky, to his owner, answered several points raised by the until he has undergone the acclimating process.

The True Delta, in order to show that busin as is not so entirely suspended in that 'city' as represented. goes on to say that all of the 60,000 acclimated persons who can be spared from the good Samaritan work of watching over the couches of the sick, and attending to the interment of the dead, are busy at their usual avocations, buying and selling and getting gain, numerous.

AN INSANE AND FUGITIVE BOY. - There is a remarkble boy, aged 11 or 12 years, insune, at the Insune Asylum, Utica, N. Y. He was found in September. 1851, in an orchard in South Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., dressed with exceeding neatnes -- his dress fitting with exactness and his clothes having none of the marks of traveling or wandering through the country. It was supposed at the time, that he had run away and came by the railroad to the neighborhood where he was found. He was detained for a time at the house of Mr. Edward Herrendeen, a farmer who then had charge of the poor of the county : but his restle-sness and his efforts to escape, caused him to be sent to the Insane A-vlum at Utien. No clear and satisfactory account could be gathered from sister living there, who thought he was dead; he fre- pitals, and appeal earnestly for further assistance. spoke of being in an asylum. He is remarkable for his knowledge of geography, par icularly that of Virginia, and is evidently familiar with several languages, and with ancient and modern history. It is apposed he came from the South. Any further information can be obtained from Edward Herrendeen, near Manchester, Untario county, N. Y., or at the

dred and serenty-coffins were lying in the churchyard | murdered man. exposed to the broiling sun, and had lain there since he Thursday previous. Some cases of cholera have made their appearance

at Flensburg and Sunderburg, but the persons attacked had either come from Copenhagen, or been in conact with such persons. The St. Petersburg journals states that the cholera

commercial town of Bervezew.

Touc ING CASE OF CONJUGAL AFFECTION, -A touchng ca-e, illustrative of conjugal love, occurred at Memphis, Tenn., a few days since. A man and his took sick and was supposed to have died When they of them. arrived at that city, the wife had a coffin purchased. and her husband was deposited in that last home of the dead. Just before the moment of closing the coffin, however, and the final interment of the deapplied, within twenty-four hours the invalid was en- taken having the epidemic. abled to proceed on his journey, with every prospect of a speedy recovery, owing his life to the unliving devotion and love of his true and faithful wife.

A statistical paper on swallows- he French enter deeply into all kinds of statistics- has recently been published in Paris, from which it appears that these birds are of the greatest service to the firming and gardening in crests. At a low estimate it is said that each swallow destroys nine hundred insects per lay; and when it is considered, says the author of the paper, that some of these insects produce as many as nine generations in the course of a summer, the state of the air but f r the swallows may be re dily conceivsect, of one particular species, may produce 560,970. long row of figures.

THE negro tragedian, Ira Aldridge, was performing at Dresden at last dates. One of the papers says that while he was playing Othello, of course wi hout paint, bed and with no other than real night clothes on. The cal College of Pa. ladies were greatly shocked, and scarcely ventured to look any further at the proceedings of the Moor Some cried, some fainted, some left the threatre; others looked up with becoming lovalty to the royal box and seeing that their gracious Queen never took off they managed to follow her example.

THE CHINESE IN NEW YORK .- The Chinese dramat ical performers are still quartered at the Shakspeare Hotel, in New York, and living on charity. Their manderius have separate rooms, but the company oth erwi-e, some 20 or 30, occupy a large room together. The walls are hung around with their clothes; their temple, before which, as an offering to their gods, are set every day-les, fish chicken, and so forth. Efforts are making to collect money sufficient to send them

The entire capital invested in the various manu facnres in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850. not to include any establishments producing less than

the annual value of \$500. A mounted in round numbers, to \$530,000,000 Value of raw material. 550,000,000 A mount paid for labor, 240,000,000 Value of manufactured articles, 1,020,000,000 Number of persons employed, 11,500,000

The Japanese Porcelain is remarkable. A late writer says: "The tea-cups are especially worthy of a tention. I have seen tea cup-, a dozen of which, with the saucers, would not weigh three ounces. They are really transparent, and so thin and delicate that

have shown a deeper sense of her loss"

THE DESTRUCTION OF SHIRAZ BY EARTHQUAKE. A letter from Persia gives some further particulars of the terrible earthquake at Shiraz on the 21st of April last. The shocks continued, up to the 14th of May, five minutes, when the inhabitants were asleep, and laid nearly the whole city in ruins. The writer,

On every side the eye could see nothing but a heap of ruins, streets blocked up with stones, and dead bodies being carried on litters without the walls of the city. It made the heart bleed to see the limbs of persons showing themselves from beneath piles of rubbish, and men, women and children endcavoring relations from ben ath the ruins, which in their despair, they were tearing away with their teeth, their hands, and their nails. Out of several thousand victims, the lives of only a very small number were saved. Severe shocks occurred for five days, during which it is calculated that twelve thousand persons perished. On the fourth day large bands of brigands made bitants, who were without defence and without asylum,

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE .- Cincinnati, August 18 .-Judge McLean, in the U. S Court, in his decision yescounsel for the slave, by saying, in substance, that the fugitive slave law of 1793 and 1850 are constitutional. and that no State has power to pass a law preven ing fogi ives from being delivered up to those to whom they owe service. That no proof was necessary before the Supreme Court, that slavery existed in the State from which the fugitive escaped, as it should be taken for granted that the Supreme Judge knew the laws of all while they cast freely of their substance into the urn the States. That the State could not be compelled to of benevolence. It is also added, that while hundreds give up fugitives by a law of Congress, if the provisand hundreds of those who have died were men, good jons in the constitution did not do so. That slavery and true, yet it is at the same time a well known fact | can only exist by authority of law, and as it so exists that among the worthless, the dis-ipated and the vile. in slave States, said law not being an infringement of the fever has been most exacting and the victims most the constitution, the free States are bound to recognise it in delivering up slaves from these States, upon clear proof that they are such.

> THE YELLOW FEVER .- New Orleans, Aug. 18 .-The Picayone says that the disease is still on the inere ise. The total number of deaths for the past twenty four hours, as reported by the Board of Health, is 219, of which 188 were from fever. The distress and suffering is beyond description. Dead bodies are lying in all directions, putrid and offensive. The city is a solemn scene of death and desolation. The total number of cases of fever, including deaths, since the commencement of the epidemic, is over twelve thousand. The fever shows no abatement.

August 19 .- The total number of deaths to day was 242, including 227 from the vellow fever. This his statements. He stated that he came from Virginia shows a large increase over the last return. The disor Maryland, that his name was Edward Radcliffe, tress prevailing among the poorer classes is very great. (some imes Topliffe,), that he had parents and a little | The Howard Association have opened four new hos-August 20 -The interments to-day were 295, in-

cluding 260 from yellow fever. At Mobile, Natchez and Vicksburg the fever is prevailing to a moderate extent.

MURDER AT STAUNTON, VA .- Wm. Coleman, an old and inoffensive citizen of Staunton, Va., who lived alone, was found murdered in his own house on Sun-AWFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE .- day morning la-t. It is supposed he was murdered The Asiatic cholera, we see by our European files, is on the Thursday night previous, as the house had making fapid progress westward, dealing death on been fastened up from that time until broken open an every side, and in some places creating the utmost Sunday by the neighbors, who suspected something onsternation and dismay. Its march, on this occasion, was wrong. A scuffle was heard in the house by has been from Persia direct, and the last accounts left some female, on Thursday evening, and a stronge t at Copenhagen, whence come to us the most melan- man was seen at the door, but little was thought of it thely reports. As many as thirty thousand of the inha- at the time. The deceased was a cabinet maker, and pitants are stated to have fled from the city. The it was thought was making money, which he kept in frequent passengers in the streets are the carpenters, the house. The sum of \$25 has since been found people carrying home the coffin; omnibuses convey full | under his work-bench. The murderer probably obtainads of corpses to the burying grounds, where hands ed a considerable sum, and escaped The hammer are insufficient to dig the graves, and clergy are want- with which the murder was committed was found on ing to read the burial service. On Sunday one hund. the floor, clotted with blood and the grey hairs of the

FROM THE FISHING GROUNDS .- Boston, Aug. 22d .-Advices from the fishing grounds state that the U.S. sloop of war Cyane, was off Holmes' Hole on Thursday in a fog. The steamer Fulton left Portsmouth on Friday for Halifax. The British steamer Devastation last week passed by a fleet of 14 American vesis at present ragin, in the new governments of Kiew and Tolyw, and that it has also broke out in the great fourther where the Sandight and another vessel was further where the Starlight and another vessel were lying becalmed. The officers of the Devastation took po-se-sion of the Starlight, but suffered the other one to go. The person who brought, this information does not know what was done with the captured vessel. He was told at the Gut of Canso that two armwife were coming up the river, when the husband ed ves-els hed passed through, but he saw nothing

YELLOW FEVER AT NATCHEZ. - Natchez, Miss., Aug. 20.-The yellow fever has been raging here for sever 1 ceased, the bereaved and agonised wife insisted upon days. It is supposed to have been brought in vessels once more looking upon and embracing the cold re- from New Or eans. Up to the present time, over 200 mains of the dechased partner of her bosom Wheth- have died since the epidemic broke out. The exciteer it was her warm embrace or returning conscious ment is very great-many have left the city, a dollers ness, certain it is that the supposed corpse suddenly are leaving every hour. A large building has been evinced signs of life, and the proper restoratives being provided for a bospital, where the indigent sick are

> CHOL RA AT CUMBERLAND, MD. - Cumberland, Aug. 19.- Great excitement prevails here among the residents, 8 or 9 deaths having occurred in the last 24 hours from the cholera. The di-ease is confined to the lower rast of he town, and no cases have occurred near the Ho els, which are well filled with passengers passing to and f om the West, over the Baltimore and Ohio r il: oad. Many families are, however, leaving

CUBAN PLOUGHS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE. - Col. Wm. H. Robertson, the ac ing U. S. Consul at Haed. So deeply has the writer gone into the science va a has sent for exhibition at the Crystal Palace of entomology, that he has proved that a single in- Fair, a Cuban plough, with all the implements connected with its use, which may give us some idea of 480, 000,000,000 of its race in a single year. One the advance of agricultural science. The Cubans will does not care about disputing the accuracy of such a not touch a Yankee plough, although it is one hundred years ahead of the Spanish in convenience and for quick work.

Miss M. H. Mowry, M D.of Providence, Rhode Island, has been elected Professor of Obstetrics and Desdemona was presented in the last scene in a real Diseases of women and children, in the Female Medi-

RICHMOND MARKET .-- Wholesale Prices.

By J. N. GORDON & SON. Grocers and Commission Merchants. RICHMOND, VA.

Tuesday, August 23, 1853. Bacon-Western Sides 8% @ 81/c; Shoulders 71/2 @ ; Hams 12 @ 13. Heeswax-Last sales 27c

Coffee - We quote prime Rio and Laguira at 10c; inferior qualities 914 @ 92c; Java 1114 @ 12c.
Cotton-Siles II cents. Candles-Mould 121/4 @ 13c; Hulls and Jackson's patent 14c, Adamantine 25 @ 28c; Sperm 33 @ 34c. Feathers—Sales at 41 @ 43c, for live geese.

Fish North Carolina Gross Herrings, \$51/4 @ \$5/4 o. 1 Cut \$7; Ha ifax Cut Herrings, No. 1 \$5%; No. 1 Flour-Within the past week receipts have been extremey small, and the stock of old is now advanced to about 1000 barrels Old is selling at \$5 /3 @ \$5%; New \$5% @ \$6;

Family \$61/4.
Giuseug—Sales at 45c. Grains—Wheat in a dry order sells at \$1.20 @ \$1,25 for prime red and white; Corn 65c. with an active demand; Rye 80c; ats 371/ @ 40c. Iron—Swedes \$971/ @ \$100; American rolled \$90; English \$70 @ \$75.

Leather—Good stamp 17 @ 20c; damaged 121/2 @ 16 Molasses-New Orleans in barrels 31 @ 32c; Cuba 23

@ 25c; Sugar House in tierces and hogsheads 20 @ 22.

Nails—4½ @ 4½, with an upward tendency.

Naval Stores—Tar from store at \$3½ \$\pi\$ barrel; Rosin new really transparent, and so thin and delicate that one would believe the dropping of a piece of sugar would break them; nevertheless this very thinness gives them an extraordinary elasticity."

Dress for a Widow.—"A censorious lady," says the author of "Mary Barton," remarking upon the dress of a recently bereaved widow, said—"That black silk became her extremely well, but bombazine would break and fine shipping 10½ @ 35; Manufacturing \$15. \$20.

Naval Stores—Tar from store at \$3½ \$\particle{2}\$ barrel; Rosin \$1½ @ \$1½.

Rice-4½ @ 4½ c. for prime new.
Salt—Liverpool fine \$1,55 from wharf, \$1,66 from store.
Sugars—Porto Rico 6 @ 6½; ew Orleans 5 @ 6½.

For common to prime; Codice Sugars 6½ @ 7½; Crushed and pulverized 9½ @ 9½.

Tobacco—Inferior Luga \$5½ @ 36; good and fine \$6½ and fine shipping 10½ @ 15; Manufacturing \$15. \$20.

Wool—Tub washed 26 @ 38c; unwashed 25 @ 28c.

J. N. GORDON & SON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THREE LECTURES, REV. F. L. HAWKS, D. D., LL. D.,

HON, D. L. SWAIN, LL. D., and HON, W. A. GRAHAM, LL. D., WHICH IS PREFIXED A PRELIMINARY SKETCH OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALAMANCE

WAR OF THE REGULATION; WM. D. CONFILED BY

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FROM THE "NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH HERALD." The compiler and publisher, to whom we are indebted for copy of this truly interesting volume, is a resident of the city of Ral-igh, and a member of the tale-ted corps of the newspaper press of that city. He merits the public thanks or its publication, and for the handsome style in which it as been produced, being alike worthy of the interesting character of its contents, and complimentary to the distinushed sons of North Carolina whose Lectures on the Revutionary history of their noble State it is intended to preserve. The first of these lectures gives a full history of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which should have a place in every library: the second narrates the invasion of North Carolina by the British in 1776, and the third hat of 1781. Abounding as this volume does with relations of personal anecdotes, thrilling revolutionary incidents and reminiscences of old times, it will be read with lively interest everywhere, but especially in those localities in North Carolina to which the occurrences narrated were incidental. We heartily commend the work to the patronage of the public.

FROM THE (PORTSMOUTH) " TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE." The best criticism of the country has already pronounced the Lectures as excelling, in their kind, most previous efforts upon similar subjects; and t e publishers have shown their itle to good judgment and the thanks of readers in giving such a handsome, durable form to these historical episodesepisodes however, which taken together, make an excellent implete history of the exciting and interesting times to which they relate.

FROM THE NORFOLK COURIER. In point of typography, it will compare favorably with any work done at the North; in fact, the execution is beautiful as an addition to the History of the State. The work is prettly illustrated with Engravings, and should command an ex-

FROM THE "UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE." REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA .- A COPY of this work, recently compiled and issue I by W. D. Cooke, Esq , is now upon our table. It is handsomely bound, printed in beautiful type, and with appropriate illustrations. The work consists of three consecutive lectures on the history of the State at different periods, by Hawks, Swain and Graham. manating as it does from the pens of three such highly disinguished sons of North Carolina, it will certainly be welcomed, not only in every portion of this State, but throughout the whole country. Ample opportunities were afforded each writer in the selection of his material an ly the work cannot fail to command the attention of every lover of historical research Further comment would be unnecessary; since the names of the authors will suffice to recommend the work

FROM THE "RALLIGH REGISTER" We acknowledge the receipt from the publisher, WM D. COOKE, of a copy of the Revolutionary History of North Caro-In point of typography, it will compare favorably with any work done at the North; in fact, the execution is beautiful as an addition to the History of the State. There com-pilations are invaluable. The researches of men so learned as Hawks, Swain and Graham, could not fail to disentomb om the records of the past, evidence enough to place North Carolina first in the ranks of patriotism, and to bring to light facts for the establishment of her claims which her supineness had permitted to be in darkness.

The compilation contains the lecture of Rev. F. L. HAWKS. D. D., LL. D., before the H storical Society of New York, having for its subject the Mecklenburg Declaration of Indeendence The lecture of Hon. D L! Swain, LL. D., before the H storical Society of the University of North Carolina, the subject the British Invasion of North Carolina, and the lecture of Hon W. A. GRABAM, LL. D., before the Historical Society of New York upon the same subject ; to which, is prefixed an account of the battle of the Alamance. The work is prettily illustrated with engravings, and should command

FROM THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER. The above is the title of a neat work just printed at the astitution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and published by William D. Cooke, Raleigh, and Geo. P. Putnam & Co . New York : with a copy of which we have been politev furnished by the compiler It is hardly necessary for us to say anything in commendation of this work. There are but w North Carolinians who will not desire to have a copy of these lectures in a permanent shape for preservation; and they are here furnished in a neat volume for a library—well printed and handsomely bound. Price \$1.

FROM THE "NORFOLK ARGUS." The compiler has politely laid a copy of this exceelingly attractive work upon our table, and we feel both pride and pleasure in calling the attention of the public thereto. It is gotten up in a style that does credit to the compiler, as well is to the authors of the able and deeply interesting lectures which comprise the greater part of its contents The illustrations are elegantly executed, and the name of the celeprated artist Lossing is a sufficient guarantee for the correctness of the buildings and scenes delineated. The book abounds in personal anecdotes, thrilling revolutionary incidents and old eminiscences, which will be found to be of the most enter taining and instructive character, especially with regard to many localities in the Old North State We cheerfully com-

SALES OF LOTS ON

nend the work to the patronage of the public.

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