

stopping the cold of my first husband—the dear good Mr. Pheaser. Heaven rest his soul, which, in spite of all I could do, turned to an inflammation of the lungs, and he is now in his grave, poor man.

But what could put into your head this shocking remedy of the split fowl!

Why, it's been in my head ever so long, Doctor. My grandfather was cured by it, of a putrid fever, as I've heard my mother say. Father was likewise cured by the same remedy, of a dreadful rebellious fever; but just as he was getting on his feet again, he had a prolapse, which carried him off. Besides these, my cousin Jonathan Jenkins was cured of an inflammation in the bowels in the same way. Then Mrs. Thistlesier, who, you know, is very skilful in roots and herbs, and so forth, says there is nothing in the world so good for fever, as the split fowl!

A split fowl! I was going to say; and in deed, if all fools were so, who meddle with that which they know nothing about the world would be better off.

Did you give the medicine I left him? No, Doctor; Mrs. Thistlesier came here just after you went away, and I couldn't do no less than to insult her in so imminent a crisis; and we came to the conclusion between us, that it was not best to give him the medicine you left—but to put the split fowl on his feet, poor man, and dress him well with pepper grass tea, and a little gill go-over-ground, and smartweed with it.

So you didn't give him the medicine I left? No, Doctor; Mrs. Thistlesier and I thought it such an impotent case, that the split fowl was the principal thing that could be relied on. Besides, to tell the truth, Doctor, we were afraid there was mercury in the medicine, and we noticed a white powder in it.

Indeed! and so because you and Mrs. Thistlesier noticed a white powder in the medicine, you threw it aside and then split open a live fowl!

Yes, Doctor, I do think mercury is a dreadful bad thing. It saves people's lives, to be sure; but then it gets into the bones, as Mrs. Thistlesier says, and there's no getting it out again as long as you live. Oh! I would 'a had Mr. Tozer, poor man, to take it for anything!

And so, by following your own and Mrs. Thistlesier's foolish notions, you've lost your husband!

Lost him did you say, Doctor; lost my dear Mr. Tozer.

Ay, I grieve to inform you, madam, that he won't live forty-eight hours!

Not forty-eight hours, Doctor! not live forty-eight hours! and I've only been married to him a year!

I'm sorry to inform you there's no help for him!

And I laid out so much money for my wedding clothes only a year ago. And the dung-hill fowl gone too—the fattest rooster in the barn-yard. Oh miserable me! that I should be a widow again, so soon!

Saying this, the good woman wrung her hands, and wept bitterly.

The next day Mr. Tozer died. Mrs. Tozer as in duty bound, wept profusely for his death—but finally comforted herself that she had done every thing an affectionate wife could do—having taken the advice of Mrs. Thistlesier, and having killed the most valuable rooster in the barn-yard to save her husband's life.—N. O. South American.

THE NEW MUSEUM.

A day or two since we published the commencement of a list of curiosities in this concern, and the request of the proprietors to hand in whatever in the way of antiquities might come to hand. In looking round we have picked up the following, which we donate:

A portrait of the Printer, of the Book of Fate.

A shell washed up by the tide in the affairs of men.

The pencil with which Britannia ruled the waves.

A lock of hair plucked from the brow of night.

A portion of the yeast used in raising the wind.

A "Dime" from the moon when she gave change for the first quarter.

The shell of the duck's egg that hatched the first quack.

A one dollar bill on the Bank of Newfoundland.

A portion of the sugar used in the sling, with which David slew Goliath.

The stone that whet the scythe of time.

A steaf from the shock of an earthquake.

A fish pole made from the last hurricane.

Half pound of butter made from the milk of human kindness.

An arrow, shot from the bow of promise.

The fifty cents paid for mending the seat of war.

The saucer belonging to the cup of sorrow.

A spoke from the wheel of fortune.

A cabbage raised during the winter of our discontent.

A daguerrotype likeness of the dentist who extracted the last snag (previous to Polk's Veto) from the mouth of the Mississippi.

A seed from the apple of discord.

The officer's writ who apprehended more difficulty.

The mapper of the whip of the driver who is engaged in putting through the stage of action.

The dress of the chag who came out ahead in the human race.

Bees hived from the honey moon.

One of the stakes of the anchor of hope.

The case of the vessel that walked the water like a thing of life.

The crank that was used in turning the stone that ground the face of the poor.

Grass that grew upon the height of folly, and also herbage plucked from the brink of ruin.

A link from the chain of circumstances.

A passed sixpence taken from the scale of Justice.

The tools that were used in pointing the finger of scorn.

The rule that measured the step between the sublime and ridiculous—working both ways.

The screw of the monster vice.

A snore from the land of nod.

The press that was used when the moon was made into green cheese, and also the tunnel through which the milky whey escaped.

The key stone of the arch of the bridge of sighs—a permanent article.

The motive power that drew the above conclusions.

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1846.

From the Baltimore Sun.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GREAT WESTERN

12 Days Later from Europe.

RECEIPT OF THE NEWS OF THE TAKING OF MONTEHEY IN ENGLAND—DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF IRELAND—RIOT AND MURDER—MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES—AN EARLY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT—A REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON FOREIGN GRAIN RECOMMENDED, BUT NOT CARRIED—ARRIVAL OF MR. BANCROFT—MATRIMONIAL PETES IN FRANCE POSTPONED—A STORM BREWING—DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD IN FRANCE—DESTRUCTION IN PORTUGAL—WAR IN CIRCASSIA—THE MARKETS, &c.

The steamer Great Western arrived at her dock in New York, at ten o'clock last night, from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 31st ult, twelve days later than those brought by the Britannia.

The Great Western brings one hundred passengers. She took out the news of the capture of Monterey by the American forces under General Taylor, which created no little excitement.

Food riots in Ireland.—Ireland seems to be in a deplorable situation. Tipperary is almost in a state of insurrection. A few days since it was our painful duty to notice the murder of a man named Gleason, in that riding. Another man named Williams, has shared the same fate. The town of Templemore was the scene of three food riots on Monday, by a mob varying in numbers from one to five hundred men.

The worst feature in this transaction is, that several of the persons engaged in it might have had employment, though to a very limited extent, on public works, but they were prevented from availing themselves of it by intimidation.

The rage for the possession of fire arms is increasing. An attack upon the Very Reverend Dr. Holmes, whilst fishing on Saturday last by an armed gang, eighteen in number, was in some measure successful.

On the evening of the same day the house of a farmer in the parish Oringlass, was burglariously entered by three ruffians supplied with pistols, who carried off £10 15s. Nor have the deplorables spared even their own clergy. The residence of the Rev. Dr. Moriand, P. P. of Castledown Arra, was visited on Friday last by a lawless party, which deliberately forced his keys from his pockets, unlocked his desk, and seized on £17 with which they decamped.

In the southern division Lord Donmore's agent has been robbed of £700 in the open day on the mail coach road, and within less than a mile of the populous town of Clonmel. By far the greatest portion of Munster presents, at this moment, the appearance of a slumbering volcano.

The difficulties of the Ministry.—Lord John Russell and Lord Cottenham, at the cabinet council on Wednesday, urged earnestly the constitutional necessity for an early session of Parliament, before Christmas, not only to obtain an act of indemnity for Lord Bessborough's extension of the labor-act, but also to obtain a parliamentary sanction for the reduction of the 1s. duty on imposed grain. The council broke up without coming to any definite resolution.

At a meeting of the Ministry on Thursday, the subject was resumed, and on this latter occasion the opponents of an early session had the advantage of Mr. Bancroft's arrival from the United States with intelligence that the supplies of grain collected in the American ports for exportation is so ample as to render it extremely improbable that the supply was equal to any demand that could be made, consequently this removed necessity for the reduction of the duty, thus relieving the Ministry from the most important motive for calling an early session. Another step in what he is said to call the administration of a despotism.

The objections to an early session have been most anxiously pressed by the Irish Secretary, and the other ministers connected with the government of Ireland, and with some show of reason; they allege that an early session must embroil them with Mr. O'Connell and his adherents and thus depriving the cabinet of its principal support. It is not only on the side of Ireland that there are such difficulties threatening the administration at the assembling of Parliament, whether early or late.

We have the testimony of the Mill Owner's Journal to the fact that a feeling of the necessity of reducing produce and wages between thirty and forty per cent, for such must be the effect of working four days instead of six, is rapidly spreading, and becoming almost universal. This serious reduction in the amount of wages contemporaneous with a steady advance in the price of the principal necessities of life is not calculated to infuse an agreeable temper into the proceedings of the popular branch of the legislature.

A third objection to an early session may come from Lord Palmerston, who may not be desirous of explaining the process by which he has managed to give the French government and people a triumph.

FRANCE.—The fetes in Paris in honor of the matrimonial conquest of Louis Philippe and his son have been postponed some time, in consequence, as has been alleged, of the inundations in certain parts of France in consequence of the late rains and storms. It is a good and convenient, but it is not the real excuse. There is a storm brewing, which the president but anxious constitutional king of the French foresees. It is not his interest to quarrel with England, and yet he has deliberately, and with malice prepense, provoked.

It would not look well to have fetes in honor of his son's marriage with a helpless and unprotected infant of Spain, sold by a worthless mother, at which fetes the British Ambassador, Lord Normandy, for good political reasons, could not have been present. This would have affected the funds, agitated the money market, and damaged the good King's private interests as a fund-holder, a trader, and a manufacturer.

Destructive Floods in France.—We have most disastrous and melancholy accounts of the consequences of a flood which had occurred in the Loire, the waters of which had suddenly risen to a height exceeding any thing known for a century back. The Loire and its tributaries have been the principal theatres of this phenomenon, and have produced inundations exceeding any known by the oldest citizens of the department of Allier, Loire and Elchen. In a single night the waters of the Loire itself rose twenty French feet.

Another Insurrection in Portugal.—The latest news from Portugal received at Madrid, announced that a revolutionary movement had broken out at Oporto. The reported arrest of the Duke of Terceir was confirmed. That statesman is in prison at Oporto. A regency, it was said, was proclaimed in the name of Bedree III. It was said at Madrid that Costa, Cabral and Gonzales Bravo, were to have left on the 19th for Lisbon.

Our Lisbon letter of the 16th inst., states that all communication between that capital, Oporto, and Coimbra, was cut off in consequence of the telegraph being broken. The Diario of that day contains seven royal decrees dismissing from their posts as many civil governors appointed by the late Government. Mr. Palmeta had demand his passports for France.

War in Circassia.—The news from Circassia which comes down to the 31st August, is of great and thrilling interest.

A Russian deserter to the Circassians, Baki Delfuseng by name, who, obtaining influence with the various tribes, has been raised to an important command, has made a successful tazzia on the Russian possessions.

THE MARKETS.

PROVISION MARKETS.—Liverpool, Oct. 31.—Friday.—There has been but a small demand during this week for Irish butter, and with only a moderate import, holders have been enabled to keep up the former quotations. Some holders refuse to offer at present, particularly any thing fine. Bacon and hams are in good request, and at an advance in price. Lard is scarce and wanted. Beef is without alteration, whilst Pork is held by some for higher rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Friday. The accounts by the Great Western gave a further stimulus to our market, and an advance of 14 per pound was obtained for American and Surat, at which a large business was done on Thursday. The Hibernia arrived with further accounts of favorable weather for picking, which seemed to check the speculative ardor, and the market has been quieter since, though as yet steady at the advance noticed.

Brazos and Egyptians are without change since our last. So also Sea Islands. There has been taken on speculation 23,100 bales, consisting of 19,320 American, 700 Egyptian, 400 Maranhon, and 2,700 Surat; and for exportation, 1,550 American, and 250 Surat furnished into the country unsold, and during the week 680 American, and 70 Surat. The prices declared by the committee of brokers this week for fair cotton are:—Bowed 6d; Mobile 6s; Orleans 6s;—sales from the 24th to the 30th of October inclusive, 45,700 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The depression of public securities continues without any new cause being assigned. Consols 94 for money, and 94 for account; reduced Three per Cent 92; Three and a Quarter, new, 94. From these extreme points there has since been an improvement of one-eighth per cent. Exchange Bill 8; India Bonds 10; for Bank Stock 204; and India 257.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, October 30.—A liberal arrival of foreign oats has completely frustrated any advance generally asked for Irish during the week, and we experienced a slow trade at our previous currency. White peas are in good request.—Egyptian beetles are from 1s. to 2s. dearer. No change in the value of other grain.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, Oct. 30.—At this day's market the millers, who are now tolerably well in stock, appeared determined unanimously to remain on the reserve. The wheat trade altogether was consequently languid in the extreme, and had sales been feasible beyond a very limited amount, many holders would have accepted easier terms. Irish flour was unaltered in value; but States and Canadian being more difficult of sale than usual, all descriptions of this article, both free and in bond, receded 1 per barrel below last quotations. Malt and barley, and malt, would readily bring much higher rates, but having little or none of prime quality remaining here no certain prices for the moment can be formed.

Grinding Barley, Beans and Peas, attended by occasional sales, fully sustained last current rates; and at our meal meeting very little notice, this morning were in turn cheaper. Indian Corn would be taken freely for Ireland, there being several causes, which in the absence of supplies cannot be executed for the present, although if practicable, somewhat higher prices might be obtained.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR STORES.

Some villain or villainess, while he and his Clerk were at tea, broke into Mr. B. F. MITCHELL'S Store last evening, and rifled the money drawer of about \$30.—We trust our Storekeepers will take warning and look well to their fastenings.

CALL FOR TROOPS.

We learn from the Washington Union of the 16th inst. that regulations have been sent out from the War Department, calling into the service of the United States, nine additional regiments of volunteers, to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. One Regiment is asked for from each of the following States, viz: Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Massachusetts, New York, and one regiment of mounted men from Texas.

The North Carolina Regiment will rendezvous at Wilmington.

FROM THE ARMY.

We learn, from the N. Orleans Bulletin of the 13th inst. that Capt. R. Lewis arrived in that city on the 13th, in 36 hours from Galveston. He left Monterey on the 13th of last month, and brings intelligence several days later than before received.

It was the almost universal opinion through the army, that Gen. Ampudia had not (as has been so generally believed and reported) retreated from Saltillo to San Louis Potosi, but that he had proceeded on the road to Montevideo, with a view to intercept Gen. Wood, and prevent his junction with Gen. Taylor. It is not known whether Gen. Wood would take the road through Monclova, or deviate through Lampasas.—The presumption is, that he took the latter, as it is a much better, though a longer route.—so the armies may not meet. If the march of Gen. Wood has not been interrupted, he is, doubtless now in Monterey, and if he has encountered Ampudia, we shall soon know the result.

PARTY FATUITY.

The Union warns the people that the "federal party" meaning the whigs, intend, among other matters, to advocate "a cowardly feeling that we, as a nation, must suffer insult, rather than defend ourselves." And this vile slander, in the face of all truth, is promulgated by Mr. Richter, Mr. Polk's official Editor.

STARVATION IN IRELAND.

A letter from Ireland, speaking of the starvation and deplorable suffering in that country, expresses the astonishment of the writer that the Americans, instead of Irish as they are, have manifested the least sympathy for them in their deplorable condition, more especially as in India the Irish there entered into the matter very cordially.

The Pittsburg Gazette and Advertiser says: "We blushed when we read the last paragraph in the above article, to think that nothing had been done in Pittsburg to relieve our suffering fellow-men, and thousands here may say, their suffering fellow-kindred, from absolute starvation. Where are our bowls of compassion? How can we sit down at our tables laden with the bounties of Providence, and not reflect that hundreds of thousands of Irishmen are pining in hunger, and dying, yes, absolutely dying of starvation? Irishmen! we appeal to you. Will you do nothing for your suffering countrymen? Thousands of dollars were raised a few years ago for repeal; can nothing be raised for bread? Let a meeting be called at once, and a ship load of flour and corn be sent from Pittsburg before the canal closes. The weather is still propitious, and, if we haste to do good, we may have the heavenly consolation of knowing that we have brought the inestimable blessing of those ready to perish! upon our heads!"

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of North Carolina met on Monday last, the 16th. We are indebted to the Raleigh Register for an account of the first day's proceedings, which we condense below:

The attendance of members of both Houses was unusually punctual.

In the SENATE, Col. Andrew Joyner, whig and Louis D. Wilson, dem., were nominated for the office of Speaker. Col. Joyner received 24 votes, and Gen. Wilson 20.

Henry W. Miller, whig, was elected Principal Clerk of the Senate, receiving 38 votes. H. W. Husted, whig was elected Reading Clerk, receiving 25 votes, to 21 given for Perrin H. Bushe, dem.

Green Hill, whig, was elected principal Doorkeeper, by 5 votes over Page, dem. For Assistant Doorkeeper there were several competitors. On the fifth vote, Patrick McGowan was elected on account of a piteous appeal to the Whigs to let the other party have one Doorkeeper, to attend their Convenues.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Edward Stanly, whig, and Daniel W. Courts, dem., were nominated for the office of Speaker. Stanly received 65 votes, and Courts 47.

Charles Manly, whig, was unanimously elected Principal Clerk of the House, and J. R. Dodge, Clerk Assistant, without regular opposition.

S. J. Finch and John C. Moore were nominated for Principal Doorkeeper. Finch received 82 votes, and Moore, 15—both whigs. W. R. Lovell, of Surry, was elected Assistant Doorkeeper, without regular opposition.

RALEIGH REGISTER.

The Editor of the Raleigh Register, gives notice to those desirous of taking that paper during the Session of the Legislature, that it will be furnished for that period twice a week, for one dollar, and once a week for fifty cents, in advance. Mr. Gales says: "It is evident, that the coming Session will be one of peculiar interest, and it shall be the aim of the Editor to give a full, fair, and impartial account of its proceedings."

TRAITORS IN OUR MIDST.

The New Orleans Delta of the 12th inst. furnishes us with some further particulars relative to the conduct of Wylie, Egars, & Co. a Spanish House of that city, of great wealth and extensive connexions. It appears that about the latter part of September or first of October the brig Plymouth was cleared from New Orleans for Havana. It is ascertained that this brig was loaded with arms, ammunition, and munitions of war, which were landed in Mexico, and delivered to the enemies of our country.

It will be recollected that suspicions were entertained in regard to the cargo of the barque Coosa, of whose capture by our Squadron we gave an account in Tuesday's Commercial. The Coosa was cleared by the same House, and as it has the character of being very respectable, the proprietors may escape the hanging they so richly merit, for their overt act of treason, in the case of the Plymouth, and perhaps the Coosa also.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF CHICUAHUA. The Lexington Monitor says—"A gentleman of this city informs us that he received a letter a day or two since, which had been received in Camden, giving the particulars of the surrender of Chichuahua to the forces under Gen. Wool. The army, it seems, entered the city without resistance. The Mexican flag was saluted by the citizens, and after a few hours had elapsed, the American officers were invited to partake of a splendid dinner, which had been prepared for them by the Chichuahua. That we should say was rather a new mode of capturing an enemy's town."

NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico is now a territory of the United States made so by a receipt issued by Gen. Kearny, under instructions from the President of the United States. This document reads as follows:

NOTICE.

Being duly authorized by the President of the United States of America, I hereby make the following appointments for the Government of New Mexico, a Territory of the United States.

CHARLES BENT, to be Governor.
DONACIANO VIGIL, to be Secretary of Territory.
RICHARD DOLLAM, to be Marshal.
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, United States District Attorney.
EGORNE LETTSWORTH, to be Auditor Public Accounts.

JOSE HAUGHTON, ANTONIO JOSE OTERO, and CHARLES BAUBIEN, to be judges of the "Superior Court".

Given at Santa Fe, the capital of the Territory of New Mexico, this 23d day of September, 1846, and in the 71st year of the Independence of the United States.

A western paper, speaking of the "strict constructionists" of the administration, says: "Their tender consciences will not permit them to pull a log or snag out of the Mississippi, even when it endangers thousands of lives and millions of property, but they can ride rough-shod over the Constitution in a career of conquest and national aggrandizement."

A GOOD JOKE.

At the Marlboro' Chapel, Boston, a dull speaker was incessantly applauded to the annoyance of many of the assembly, and to the great encouragement of the prosing debater, who was thus induced to inflict a long speech upon the audience. It was finally ascertained that the rapping was commenced by a dog, scratching out fleas, who thus led the applause of an intelligent Boston audience.

A CURIOUS HEAD.

A newspaper announcing the affair at Monterey, says: "Glorious doings at Monterey—five hundred Americans killed and wounded."

APPEALS AT NAVY.—A letter from Nauvoo, dated on the 28th ult., states that Gov. Ford had arrived there with about 300 men and two pieces of artillery. Gov. Ford had an interview with Gen. Broctman, the leader of the Anti-Mormons stationed there, who gave the Governor to understand that he felt justified in all his proceedings, and was fully prepared to do the same again; he put the Governor at defiance, and told him the "boys were on hand" at any time, and at any hour.

BY THIS EVENING'S MAIL.

From the Baltimore Sun, of yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

Four days later—Price of Flour, Corn, Cotton, &c.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston yesterday morning at half past 9 o'clock, having sailed from Liverpool on the 4th instant, and making the passage from shore to shore in the brief space of twelve days and eighteen hours.

The Acadia having left Liverpool only four days behind the Great Western she brings but little later news, and her political news is of but slight interest.

Our correspondent at Boston having received the news by the Great Western, by telegraph, previous to the arrival of the Acadia, has sent us only the variations in the prices of the market quotations, which are as follows:—

Flour and Grain.—American flour in bond, 33s. per. bbl., free flour 34s. 6d. per. bbl., corn (duty paid) 65s. per 480 lbs.

Cotton.—Ordinary Orleans and Mobile 5d. to 5 1/4; do. fair 6d. to 6 1/4; do. good from 6 1/2 to 7d.

From the above it will be seen that there has been no material change in the price of either cotton or flour during the time intervening between the departure from Liverpool of the steamers Great Western and Acadia.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 8 P. M. The flour market to day has been unsettled, and there has been no sales to note. The arrivals are large, and a general disposition is evinced to store, in preference to submitting to a decline.

Rye flour is held at \$4 1/2 to \$4 25; and corn meal \$3 75. Pennsylvania red wheat sold yesterday at \$1 10—to-day there has been no sales. New corn is held at 55 cents, and oats at 33 cents.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NOV. 19.

HIGH WATER AT THE BARR: 7 54 P. M.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 18. Schr. Alaric, Purnell, from New York, to E. Van Lutterloh, with goods for John Hutchings, A. H. Van Bokkellin, T. J. Armstrong, E. Armstrong & Strickland, J. Mulock, H. Nutt, B. Flannery, H. G. Rankin, D. L. Russell, E. J. Lilly, Merchants Steam Boat Co., J. C. Wooten, Sandford, Smith, Johnson & Chesnut, S. J. Hindsale, J. A. Biting, Hall & Johnson, J. M. Rose, G. W. McDonald, R. J. Gregory, Smith & George, L. T. Hannum, R. Burn, G. P. & R. H. Grant, Brown & DeRosset, J. Johnson, J. A. Taylor, Neff & Warner, G. C. Hotchkiss, J. Conoly, Isaac Wells & Co., R. H. Cowan, John Dawson, J. A. Davis, R. H. Staunton & Co., P. M. Luciani, R. W. Brown, J. T. Brady, A. V. Hewlett, R. Goldsmith, C. W. Bredley, B. Baxter, Howard & Peden, J. Wooster, J. S. Williams, G. & C. Bradley, J. & W. L. McGary.

19. Schr. C. G. Scull, from New York, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

Brig Watson, Watson, from Sedgwick, Me., in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

Brig Adelaide, Marson, from New Bedford, in ballast, to E. Dickinson.

Schr. Adeline, Moore, from Providence, to E. Dickinson, with loss of Jibboom and Flying Jib in the gale of the 14th, off Hatteras. Saw several vessels lying to.

Schr. J. Lybrand, Teal, from Philadelphia, to J. Mulock, with Wize for N. Mendenhall, E. A. Cushing, H. Winkie, W. P. Henly, W. Shaw, M. Baker, J. A. Bein, D. J. Russell, E. J. Lilly, M. Brown, S. Teller, B. Robinson, H. Buckheiser, W. B. Giles & Co., Jewett & Co., Bonner & Crisp, P. M. Luciani, E. J. Lutterloh, W. Cheetham & Co., Brown & DeRosset, R. W. Brown, Worth & Saunders, Hines & Wilson, S. Perry, Freidburg & Bro., A. Hunt, Conconi Manufacturing Co., A. Martine, P. Taylor, C. A. Bleck, J. A. Witherspoon, J. Brookbanks, Mayer, J. Hollingsworth, C. Barr, S. Sandford, C. Blakeslee, and F. M. Augustine.

Brig Paetolus, Dean, 3 days from Richmond, with brick, to P. K. Dickinson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS EVENING.

19. Brig Wolcott, Eddy, 30 days from Darien, loaded with Mahogany, Cedar, and Honey, for New York. Put into this port on account of heavy weather and for provisions. Experienced gales during the whole time. The Captain has consigned her to J. Hathaway & Son.

Barque Ben Adams, Adams, from Gaudaloupe. Schr. Emerprise, Stinson, from St. Thomas.

CLEARED.

Nov. 19. Merchants Line Steamer Wm. B. Meares, McRae, with Toots Bess, Ben Berry and Mary Eliza, for Fayetteville, by R. G. Rankin, with goods for J. & T. Waddill, H. & E. J. Lilly, E. W. Wilkins, D. G. McRae, J. Utley, E. Fuller, Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, John M. Rose, John D. Williams, T. S. Lutterloh, B. Rose & Son, of Fayetteville; and Murchison, Reed & Co., Marsh & Moffit, W. Lassier, McMillan & Co., J. C. Wooten, Rankin & McLean, G.