whole city, relieved only by the fearful

with a considerable noise, and the burning fragments were strewed on each side of the hearth.

The invalid at this noise trembled upon burning brand, which in its fall had blacken ed the marble-threw it amid the wood in the ahimney, and fell senseless.

eyes were fixed with horror upon the marble slab blackened by the brand.

CHAPTER V.

THE DISCOVERY.

The Counters had left three nephews who were to inherit her property; they were pres-ent at her death, which seemed to them long in coming, so anxious were they to divide amongst them her princely fortune. They had all seen the fall of the brand-the look of horror of the Countess-and the slab blackened by the smoke. They recollected that ince the des h of the Count, his widow had obstinately shut herself up in this apartment, which was impenetrable to others-this mysnever allowed to enter ; nor would they have dared to pass the threshold, if the invalid was not deprived of the use of her faculties. They place foremost in the van. recalled all the circumstances, talked them over with each other, and their cupidity explained all. One of them struck the heel of his boot against the marble, and the sound which it yielded left them no longer in doubt -the stone certainly hid a treasure. All three on their knees, with their bodies

bent, and their greedy eyes full of pleasing anticipation, endeavoured to discover a secret spring in the marble, and their Dutch hearts palpitated from time to time with desire, hope and impatience, but the slab betrayed not by any exterior sign, the treasure it contained

The heirs, cruelly disappointed in their investigation, arose with anger, and cast upon the deceased Countess, looks of reproach and indignation.

But determined not to give up the search, they again essayed, and knelt down afresh. when suddenly a cry of soudid joy was heard from one of them; a spot scarcely percepti-ble, upon which he had least with his utmost force, appeared to yield at his pressure, and the slab was drawn aside by a spring, leaving an apertare sufficiently large to admit without culty his hands.

the whole city, relieved only by the fearful sound of thunder at an alarming contiguity. One lamp of an antique form, placed upon a gilt bracket near the bed of the invalid, cast its sickly and melancholy light on this scene of death. The flame of the lamp, wa-vered, and would appear to extinguish alto-gather; then again it would re-kindle sud-dealy; throwing upon the pale forehead of the expiring Countess its livid reflection. In the fire-place was burning a fire of wood, which on a sudden cracked and exploded with a considerable poise, and the burning GEN. WORTH. Gen. Taylor he is indebted for his success, as the great confidence that chief reposed in

him sent him to where glory awaited him All at once one of these burning brands flew across the lender, and rolled on a mar-ble slab in the middle of the orstory. Taylor has done all in his power to place him in a position where laurels were to be her couch, raised herself as if supernaturally won. He says that the most perfect under-between them.

If there was any one thing in the world wanting to put the finishing touch to the pic-Ten minutes after she was dead, and her ture of Worth's high achievements in our estimation, this has done it. He has not blabbed it forth to the world ; he has taken a friend to his tent and there told him that it seriously grieved him to see the distinction attempted to be made by a few admirers .-The friend told us this in argument, and in giving it publicity, we conceive that we cap the column which Worth reared.

With regard to Gen. Taylor, we think we know enough of him to see the smile of satistaction with which he reads the high encomiums bestowed upon Gen. Worth. Himself already mounted upon the highest pinnacle of fame, and holding, as he does, so prominent a place in the hearts of his countrymen, he is not niggard enough to begrudge the terious oratory, which they themselves were praise which is given on others, and particularly that which is lavished on one whom the nation is well aware he has striven to says that the report that she had been sold to the U-

Our country has gratitude enough to bestow on all; and so we'll sing the praises of 'Rough and Ready' and the 'Waving from New York on Thursday last, for California and Plume.'- Matamoras Flag. Nov. 4.

SON OF JUDGE WOODWORTH

Our last number contained the extract of a etter from Mr. Tabor of Albany, respecting the suicide of young Woodworth, and the death of his mother, on account of it. Who will answer for the Rumseller's doings. We quote the notice of two of the New York pa-

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE ---- Yesterday a man was brought into the police office, who complained that he was followed by a host of persons who sought to take his life, and desired to be protected. He was recognized by a person in the office to be Mr. Wesley Woodworth, the son of Judge Woodworth of Al bany. He was taken into the prison, and ap peared willing to remain there until his por suers could be got rid of. During the after noon, at his request, food was purchased for him and he partook of it freely. In the evening he was locked up in his cell, and upon opening his cell this morning, it was ascertained that he had committed snicide, either during the night or at an early hour this morning. We visited the cell where he laid this morning, when we found that he had destroyed his life with a common sharppointed penknife, with which he had cut in his left arm, severing the veins and one or more arteries. He lay upon a straw pallet with one foot resting on the floor, and the right arm hanging down. The knife lay on the opposite side of his cell, from which we should judge that after cutting himself he had suddenly fung the knife from him. The bed was covered with slotted blood, and the wall and tish Steamship Tay, there to be distributed to floer were sprinkled over with blood. It is evident that he could have lived but a few moments after the infliction of the wound .--It is strange that a man laboring under the delirium tremens should be locked up in a N. Y. Evening Post. Thus terminated the life of one who was by parentage, education and association emi-nently qualified to lead a useful and honorable life ; and who, no doubt, under more favorable circumstances, would have been distinguished among the best and most talented men of his day. He was a noble and generous-hearted young man-spirited and ambitious, and, for a time, gave great prom-ise of honoring hunself and his country ; but, like too many of his class, who are not torti-fied against the drinking habits of the day, he sacrificed his life upon the blood-stained altar of intemperance. In accordance with the usages of good society, he drank wine at parties, at weddings, at balls, and, in this way he contracted an appetite for strong drink, which grew with his growth, and strengthen ed with his strength, until at length it became omnipotent, overpowering conscience, reputation, pride, ambition, everything, and finally, he breame a maniac, and was confined in Dr. White's lunatic asylum at Hudson, where he gradually recovered his reason, and returned to his friends. About this time the Washingtonian reformation commenced, and Woodworth was attracted to its standard, signed the pledge, and under the patronage of Mr. Delvan of Albany, made a temper-ance tour, during which he delivered temper-ance lectures, which were so much superior ad, as no doubt all would be, to hang the whole crew, all but the Mexicans, from the captain to the cook. Let one severe exam-ple of this kind be made, and we shall never be troubled with them afterwards. The Span-ish government has given us assurances that they will keep a strict watch on all their West India possessions, and prevent, as much as possible, any ressels from being futed out to the ordinary Washingtonian experiences. they will keep a strict watch on all their West India possessions, and prevent, as much as possible, any reasels from being futed out as privateers in their posts. This will in a great measure prevent persons from enga-ging in this business there.

, who are largely m

one and a half, and of common oil of vitrio A slight increase of the latter increases the rapidity of combustion. With this prepared saw dust, Mr. Turner discharged a pocket pistol, loaded with ball, with force equal to that of gunpowder. Weight for weight, he thinks the saw dust will prove the better projectile.-Balt. Clipper.

THE COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1846.

DAYS OF PUBLICATION.

We are compelled to change our days of publication. A large number of our country subscribers, under the present arrangement, do not get their papers within two days of the time they should be received. Consequently, we shall, hereafter publish The Commercial on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, The next paper issued from this office will appear on FRIDAY next.

THE SOUTHERNER.

The Charleston Evening News of the 30th ult, says hat the Steamer Southerner left that port for New York on the preceding Friday, with upwards of 100 passengers. The New York Commercial Advertiser nited States Government was without foundation.

FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON. The barque Whiton, Capt. Roland Gliston, sailed Oregon, carrying a full cargo of Government stores and merchandise, and a large number of passengers.

THE STEAMER MARIA.

The steamer Superb, arrived at New Orleans, states that of the twenty-one persons scalded on board the Maria, seventeen have died, and there was little hope of the recovery of the remaining four.

GENERALS SCOTT AND TAYLOR.

It is said to be the express wish of Gen. TAYLOR that Gen. Scorr should take the command of our army in Mexico, and that there is the most cordial good feeling existing between those officers.

Gen. Scott, in assuming the command of the army will make Tampico the base line of his operations with the nine new regiments. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says : "The route having been left open by Ampudia, in his retreat to San Luis from Monterey, it is thought that no more reinforcements will be needed to enable Gen Taxton to form a junction with Gen. Scorr at San Luis Potosi, by the way of the Saltillo route."

Gen. Scorr has rendered the War Department most march, the apportionment of the troops, the points of attack, and the arrangements for supplies of the gene ral detachments of the army of occupation and invasion

LOSS OF THE STEAMER MARTA It addition to the melancholy details furnished by ubjoined statement, which we published yesterday in an extra, we learn from Mr. McGuire, the second clerk of the Maria, who arrived here in the Laciede, that there can be no doubt of the loss of the first clerk, Mr. James P. Durat. At about the time of the accident he had just risen from his berth, and at the moment of collision was heard cheering the men, and was noticed to rush into his office. This was the last that was seen of him. It is supposed that the door closed upon him, preventing his egress, and that suffocated and bewildered by the steam, he leaped through the window, in which case he must have perished either on the wreck below, or in the river. His loss will be deeply tegretted. He was a young man of more than ordinary promise; and by his amiable character, integrity and intelligence, he had endeared himself to a large circle of friends. In St. Louis where he resided, he was universally respected. Mr Samuel Herin, the third engineer, was killed at the engine. The other persons who perished belonged to the crew. There were no deck passengers, and no one was injured in the cabin. The engineer of the Maria states that at the time of the collision she was hugging the bar on the 'Mississippi side of the river, and was not in the bend as stated by the passengers of the Sultana. Mr. McGuire brought down with

New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1846.

We, the undersigned, were passengers on board th steamer Sullana, when she, about 7 miles below Natchez, at 2 o'clock, A. M., on the 21st inst., unfortunately came in collision with the steamboat Maria, the bow of the Sullana striking the Maria opposite her boilers, throwing them out of their places and breaking the connection pipe, causing her to sink in 5 minutes. the water coming up within 2 feet of her cabin floor. It is believed that there were from twenty-five to thirty persons drowned or lost, mostly all hands belonging to the Maria, including the first clerk and the third engineer. There were eighteen or twenty severely scalded, the most of whom must die. None were injured on the Sultana.

ved. The boat is a total loss.

In relation to this unfortunate accident we believe from all that we have been able to learn that it was purely accidental; when Mr. Peters, the pilot of the Sultana first saw the Maria, she was in the bend on the Louisiana side, and that he believed it was her then elect him triumphantly. pilot's (Mr. Smith) intention to pass him on his starboard side. Consequently he, Mr. Peters, kept in the main channel-the pilot, Mr. S., however, soon changed his course and sheered towards the bar on the Mississippi side of the river, when Mr. Peters discovered this, the boats being some considerable distanc from each other-immediately stopped the engines of the Sullana some three minutes before the collision took place. We believe that Mr. Smith, the pilot of the Maria, fully believed that he would be able to pass the bow of the Sullans in due time to prevent danger. and indeed that his safety depended on his continuing to run, and consequently he did not stop the engines of the Maria. Capt. Pease, who is well known to be one of the most careful and competent Captains on the river was at his post, and after the collision took place remained by the side of the wreck till some time after sunrise, rendering all the service in his power to the sufferers. In a few minutes after the accident occurred, the steamboat Taima came up by our side Capt. Hite acted most nobly, taking on his boat some

eighteen or twenty of those who were severely scalded, to carry them to Natchez to have them nh

affoat and now in course of shipment, and that the foeign demand for our products will cease by the openortion of them, especially as the temporary exports of lour, corn, dec. assist in getting Europe in debt, and, y consequence, there must be an influx of specie, which is, by the way, always desirable.

Time will show that the cry of short crops in Great Britain, the starving condition of the Irish people, &c., s much exaggerated. Much on these subjects has een said in the English journals for effect, their obect being to induce us to ship provisions extensively, n order to break down prices on the other side, and then let us shoulder the losses. The English merchants are much more cool and cautious than the Amer can merchants, and the commerce of the two counries is managed so as to throw nearly the whole loss on the latter. It is generally believed that nearly all the exports of flour at high prices were on American ccount, the agents of foreign houses only making the him in the Laciede, all the furniture that could be saadvances

Some of the Locofoco papers ascribed the great advance in breadstuff to the tariff of 1846. What will the aforesaid editors now say in regard to the great lecline before the abominable bill is operative? And what can they say after it is in operation, should flour. wheat, corn, &c. decline further? These questions must puzzle them not a little, especially the far-seeing

The restoration of the tariff of 1842 and the ann illation of the Subtreasury would save the country from much trouble; but I suppose such important measures will be reserved for the next Congress.

ditor of the organ, who no doubt will be quite bewil

Since the late very satisfactory elections, men of business dabble but little in politics, and, as far as I am ecquainted with their views, acquiesce in your prudent suggestion to let the Presidency alone, at least for the present. Nominations in the newspapers are eminently calculated to create discord in the Whig ranks. At the proper time the Whigs will, no doubt, select the most popular statesman among them, and R.

(The above Letter is from an intelligent and wellinformed merchant.-Editore.]

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

It appears, from a publication in the Journal of Commerce, that a correspondence, having for its obect the restoration of neace, has recently taken place between the agent of the Mexican government and the American Secretary of State. The following is an extract from one of the communications of the agent to Mr. Buchanan -

· · · · · The question is now intricate : it is however, to be met-and settled. The sooner the bet

. . . "The Mexican Junta: it is not impossible, indeed, but that you may receive a proposition. . "In August and September I had the honor to urge in strong language, the entertaining your overture for negotiating a peace on terms on which the two governments may reasonably agree to, with honor to both. An honorable peace [for Mexico] you are pledged to assent to, by the tenor of your late despatches to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations," " My letters urging the entertaining your overture, must have arrived at the Mexican capitol subsequently to the reception of it by the Mexican government: I think you have failed to view, in a true light, the reply sent. That which you regard as a "rebuff" from the rulers of Mexico, appears to me to have been the surest, best and only method to give their sentiments the only efficient value, truth and force. It might have seemed presumption for rulers to attempt action if unsupported by, or not based upon the suffrages of a tree people. The heads of the Mexican nation, desirous to regenerate the Republic, commenced by acknowledging the people the rulers of Mexico. The Peace, when established, will thus be based upon the wishes and will of the people, and will be more satisfactory to you, and to them, on that account.

The shipment of breadstuffs to Europe, particularly to Great Britain, continues on a large scale, but at much soluted prices, flour, the chief article, having declined from the highest point of the season (64) to about 85, with a prospect of further decline. It is the pinion of experienced men that the corn markets of England will give way on the artival of large provider countered the engine at full speed. The "concus-sion" was so great that the engine was thrown from the track and plunged into the bank hard by, breaking it to pieces and doing much injury to the bagreign demand for our products will cause by the view of the second state of the new year. I have no doubt of it, and hope it may be otherwise, as the crops of this country are from progressing. The animal then walked off and took up his quarters in a neighboring field, surveying the scene with as much composure as if nothing had occurred.

We understand that the "Rail Road bo-hoys" were to indignant, and withal so mortified, at the disastrous result of the contest with the bull, that they preferred a complaint to the owner, and had him killed as a "dangerous animal !" before the return train came up !- Saratoga Repub. N. (1 1. 1. 1997)

They'll Just Do .- It appears that the men in New Mexico are permitted to marry not only one wife, but as many as they please. General Kearney has hvo hundred Mormons with him -- Reveille.

BY THIS EVENING'S MAIL

WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.

IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE.

By an Extra, from the National Intelligencer we learn that the steamer ATLANTIC; which runs between New York and Norwich, Con., was wrecked on Fisher's Island on Thursday hight last, and forty lives lost. Capt. Dustan among the number. The ves-

sel went entirely to pieces. It is impossible to arrive at a full list as yet, of the passengers saved and lost. There were in all on board about seventy persons, of whom thirty were passengers from Boston. We give below the names so far as

heard from. with himse

Officers and Passengers of the Boat lost. Capt. Dustan, of the Atlantic. Dr. Haslin, of the Navy. Lieut. Norton, of the Army, A Clergyman, named Armstrong. Mrs. Hilton, stewardess. Sarah Johnson, chambermaid. Sarah Ruby, of Providence, do Eliza Wacob, servant of Mrs. Lewis, John Walton, Mrs. Jane Walton, and their child-ren, John, James, and Eleanot Jane, all one family, from West Newburg, for Pennsylvania. Robt. Vine and Jacob Walton; of the same fami-, saved.

The following, are the names of such of the crew lost as we have been able to ascertain : John Gleason, Thomas Gedney, Michael Dougher-ty, Charles Ryley, John Macfarlan. Passengers Saved, Passengers Saved. Capt. Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. Eng'r Corps. Senbury Brenster, New York. Capt. Peter Hann, Portland. C. C. Orr, Louisville, Ky. Joel R. Andrews, New London, Lieut. E. Maynard, U. S. N. Lieut. C. S. Stawart, U. S. Eng'r. Charles Cadnedy, New York. Hiram Tarbox, Lisbon, Ct. Francis Herrick, Boston, Geo. W. Rogers, New London

Three mir of hands eagerly pressed forward in order to execute with greater promptness the desired entrance, which being effected, they engerly cast their eyes into the discovered space, when, horror upon horrors, a fleshless skeleton appeared to their eyes, standing upright in this small aperture . .

BELINDA

From the New York Herald. MEXICAN LETTERS OF MARQUE.

By the last accounts from Mexico, it appears that the government of that country have issued three hundred letters of marque. and transmitted them to Havana by the Bripersons disposed to embark in privateering on the commerce of the United States. The Mexican government knew full well at the time it issued these commissions, that none of their own people had vessels suited for priva- cell alone, without being searched. teering, and to get over the difficulty, they attached to each naturalization papers, con-ferring upon all who accepted them the priviloges of Mexisan citizens. This was done as an inducement to foreigners to equip vessels and murder our sitizens and destroy our

We think it very likely that Almonte will be much disappointed, if he thinks that those letters of marque will be accepted and used by foreigners. Privatooring is at best an extremely hazardous business, and requires the greatest caution on the part of those who engage in it. The law of nations is explicit in requiring certain conditions to be followed, in order to entitle a privateer to be distin-guished from a pirate. If these pre-requisites are not complied with, privateering is nothing but piracy, and all engaged in it are hisble to be hanged as pirates. Every foreigner who engages in privateering under these letters of marque and naturalization papers is, in the eye of the law, a pirate, and will be hanged as such, as sure as he is captured.

In case, however, that privateers are fund out in this manner, there is but one course left for our government to pursue, and that is to hang every man of them. It would be well to issue a proclamation to that effect imiy, as a warning of what may be ezsected, and if, after that, a privateer is captur-id, as no doubt all would be, to hang the

THANKSGIVING.

The 26th of last month was celebrated in seventeen States as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, namely : New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Louisiana, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvanis, Delaware, Kentucky, Indiana, and Florida.

KIDNAPPING.

THOMAS FINNEGAN, lately convicted of kidnapping a family of free colored persons, at Gettysburg, Penn. was sentenced to five years solitary confinement and hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary of that State.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Counterfeit Dollars and half dollars are in circulation in this community. We have one of each before us, taken by a mercantile establishment in this town, not long since. The dollar professes to be a Spanish coin of the issue of 1805, with the usual impressions of the genuine, and very well executed. It is made of a composition resembling silver and calculated to deceive those who do not very closely examine it-a dead sound follows an attempt to ring it. The half dollar is in imitation of the Federal Coin of 1840, and very well executed. It is copper washed with silver.

From the United States Ganti WHO SHALL BE PROTECTED 1

The editors of the Harrisburg Union declare that they will insist upon such a modification of the Tariff of 1846, as will insure protection to the coal and from of Pennsylvania. We hope they will be successful, for the coal and iron of Penneylvania really need and deserve protection. But other 'Interests in the United States are not less concerned in the modification of the Tariff, than are the leading ones of Pennsylvania.-Now it may be worth while to ask, whether it is the expectation of any real Pennsylvanian, that the Congress of the United States is going to select out the two staples of this State, and restore them to their former aituation under the Tariff of 1842, while the leading manufactures of other States are left unprotected, and the capital involved in their production allowed to

be frittered away by the manufacturers of Europe! It strikes us that the question deserves some though We have good reason to believe that Mr. Calbour, the representative of the free trade men of the South, the sinve-holding free traders, will never vote for any speciality of that kind. He has, we believe, dete ed against it.

There are free trade men in the Middle and the Hantern States, who can make more profit by importing iron from England, and coal from Pictou, than in selling these articles of Pennsylvania production.

And can any one suppose that the manufacturers of New England will consent to such a place of favorit-ism, as will strip their own products of all prosection, while it enhances, by protective duties, the price of materials which enter largely into the manufacture?. It is ovident that no such plan can succeed, that firerition of that kind will not be allowed on any side and that the only hope of restoring adequate protion, must be in the concurrent action of the friends of that measure, and an impartial application of the primHospital. It is very common in accidents of the above kind.

to hear criminations and recriminations, but on this occasion we heard none, and we think there ought to I c none. We believe that no boat which runs the Mississippi river has a more competent and careful set of officers than has the Sultana. And so far as we know, the officers of the Maria are competent and careful men. We therefore hope no public consure will fall on these worthy officers.

JOHN LANE. R. C. STOCKTON. RCH'D FETHERSTON, D. G. HUMPHREYS. T. DRISKELL. J. W. TRAYLOR, F. G. BUELL. IRA O. BRADFORD. J. O. WOODRUFF. JOHN WILLIS, LEON'D. JOHNSON.

We, the undersigned, were on board the Maria, and we willingly bear testimony to the above statement. E. GARRERT. C. SCHMIDT, WM. WRAY.

AUGUSTA, NOV. 28.

Fraz.-On Thursday night last, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Western wing of the wooden warehouse of Jonathan Meigs, Esq., in the upper part of the city. That portion of the warehouse, which was only used as a Cow house, was entirely consumed. We are sorry to add that seven Cows were also consumed, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to rescue them.

The fire department displayed their usual extraordinary skill and energy. Owing to their promptness and untiring exertions, the adjoining buildings on that entire square, which are all of wood, were saved -Any one who will examine the premises, will perceive at once, the cyldence of exertions highly creditable to our gallant firemen.

Our noble hearted friends, the Hamburg Fire Company, were with us. They were stationed at the river, and supplied our city companies with water, by means of a line formed by our Engines, stationed at intervals from that point to the scene of conflagration. Constitutionalist.

FIRE,-A fire broke out in Tchoupitoulas street yesterday evening, about half-past 4 o'clock, which destroyed the roof of a three-story brick house, a little above the St. Mary's Market. The goods and furniture in the house were all saved without any material damage.

A fire was observed in the rear of a building, occupied as a bakery by Mr. Poinsey, on Madison street, on Monday night. The fire however was quenched before any material injury was effected. Picayune.

I'r Mrs. Caton, the eldest daughter of Charles Carrol of Carrollion, and reliet of the late Richard Caton, Esq., died on the 18th inst. at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. McTavish, the British Consul at Baltimore. She leaves many children, a mong whom is the Marchioness of Wellesley.

Arming Posts-The authorities of the city of New York are about removing all awning posts from the aide walks, as causes of inconve and as necessary to the production of shade.

"Nation I honor is believed to be the war-force of Mexico. If the war-force of your government is not inimical to that, and you will frankly declare it, your government need fear no 'rebuff' from the government and people whose cause I have the peculiar honor and ambition to continue to advocate." . . . "I send you reason to believe pacific sentiments of

an honorable nature exists in the minds of the Rulers of Mexico." . .

"Your kind and conciliatory communication, I send to the Mexican Government, with copy of my letter to which it is reply, and copy of letter I now finish, with assurances of your having my most respectful consideration."

To which Mr. Buchanan made the following re ply.

My letter of the 20th instant does no more than truly express the sentiments of this Government. "You mention articles for a treaty, some of which

the two Republics might reasonably agree to with honor to both. Entirely ignorant of what those articies contain, I can of course express no opinion on the subject.

" I am pleased that you consider my communication to you kind and conciliatory. It was certainly so intended. Personally, I have always sincerely regretted the existence of the war : and now do still more because I cherish the hope, that, under the federal sys-

tem, should it be honestly maintained. Mexico may recover from all her misfortunes, and her people may become prosperous and happy. It is one of the most innatural events in history, that the two Republics which might do each other so much good in peace, should be engaged in war. Still, in opposition to your opinion, I must continue to believe that this war was

forced upon the United States : and I know that we engaged in it most reluctantly.

"For the character of Mexico throughout the world, this war has had one good effect. No person can hereafter doubt the valor of her troops. In every engagement they have proved themselves to be men." We trust that this correspondence will have a favorable issue, and that peace between the two countries may be restored, for we are by no means partial to "scenes of blood and carnage."

BULL VS. STRAM ENGINES .- An amusing, though somewhat serious accident, occurred to the downward train of cars upon the Renselaer and Saratoga Rail Road, on Tuesday morning last, which considerably injured the sugine and cars stached, but fortunately no person was burt by the concussion. It seems that no person was burt by the concussion. It seems that the cars were progressing at a moderate rate, a short with 193,000.ft. S. S. Lumber, by Barey & Bryant

Geo. W. Rogers C. C. Comstock, do Thomas Truesdell, New York. Thomas Gooding, Boston. Nahum Reise, Newark, N. J. E. V. Booth, Boston, Eward Maddon, do. Charles Mitchell, Norwich. C. Peterson, Boston. Henry Van Wart, Birmingham, Eng. Varnham Marsh, New York. James Wilson, Boston. Nathaniel Atwood, Massachusetts, Richard Atwood. ----- Gould, Adams' Express. Munroe, do

Officers of the Boat saved. James Stetson, 2d Capt. Charles Woodworth, barkeepe Boyle, Clerk. Capt. N. A. Allen, pilot.

Charles Crandall, second p Dennis Spellana, wheelman Elins Kingston, first mate. R. W. Duncan, second mate. John Keefer, steward. Eli Birdsell, second engineer.

John J. Gale, third engineer. Charles Christian. There were but three female passengers on board in-cluding the environt of Mrs. Lewis, all lost. There were probably 5 or 10 deck hands who all perished.

FAILURE OF THE MAIL. These was a failure of yesterday's Northern Mail, owing to the running off of the

Locomotive about two miles this side of Weldon. No one was injured. The Locomotive was slightly damaged. The two mails were brought to-day at the usual hour.



Dayis. "Schr. J. Lybrand, Teal, for Richmond, Va., with 85,000 fl. Plained Lumber, by J. Mulock: "Brig J. R. Dow Merryman, for Havana, with 142,000 fl. S. S. Lumber, by Barry & Bryant. "Schr. Harrison Price, Beaston, for New York, with 500 Bbis. Spirits Turpentine, 978 Bbis. Tur-pentine, 975 Bbis. Rosin, 4 Hada, War, 350 Barge Pea Nuts, 50 Bales Cotton, 60 Casks Rice, 3 Bbis. and 8 Boxes Mdze., by E. J. Lutterloh. Dec. 1. Schr. Albert Venal, Niekols, for St. Thomas with 105,000 fl. Lumber, by G. W. Da-vis.