elief preying at my heart, some un-power of the human will held back and when I would have yielded to my

At times the resolution to despatch him, and follow it up with my own death, was on the very eve of being consummated, when a of hope would bid me firmly to sulfer on. Worn out nature could bear up no nger without repose, and so weared was I in mind and body, that almost unconsciously I sunk into slumber. While the fire at my feet grew more and more dim, my senses wandered away in a delightful dream to the fire-side of my old home, and the wilderness of the trapper life, its many perils and hard-ships, melted away in the soft sunlight of an autumn sky, which appeared to throw its golden beams over my lat-off home. There the settler smoked his pipe in security, his household slumbered in peace, and the mornhopes and wishes.
While my senses were thus wrapt, the re-

knowing for a moment whether it was a dream or reality, I sprung to my feet and felt for my pistol-it was gone! I stood for n moment collecting my thoughts, and partly waiting to feel the effects of a wound, but no sensation of pain manifesting itself, I seized a brand from the smouldering fire and held it over my bound companion; all was solved at a glance-he had in his struggles released one arm, and a fucid fit intervening, poor Verboncur had drawn the pistol from my belt, while I slept, and ended his agony

by his own hand, I was now alone-far in the wildernessa dreadful apprehension of the poison being in my veins ever present to my thoughtsand thus seated in darkness by my dead companion, my heart bowed down, and my mind cheerless as the gloom surrounding me, I upon my manhood, and wept like a child. Morning at length dawned, and folding my dead companion up, as we together had previously bestowed the first victim, I mounted a mule, and with the pack animals pursued my solitary way. My march was now one of indifference, and with a kind of foolish darring I plunged through ever stream impeding my progress, and drank freely of their waters, inviting, as it were, the madness I was sure would come. My progress was tedious, difficult, laborious and full of hardship, but at length, almost worn down, I arrived at our When I presented myself to the commander and wrong. of the post, he did not recognize my gaunt cion-they thought I was crazed. When I told my story, and showed the wounds upon my hands, inflicted by the rabid wolf, and related the death of my comrades, they shook their heads with doubt, and I could hear it whispered among them that some dreadful affray had occurred between us, resulting in their death. Others suggested that the savages had slain my companions, and that through suffering alone in the wilderness. I had become insane. All these doubts worked upon my troubled mind until reason did indeed begin to totter upon its throne. A few days after my arrival at the North Fork post, an express rider arrived, who had passed a night our companion, Worthington, had joined, and he not only had heard our encounter with the mad wolf related, but the fact of his having the malady dreadfully confirmed in the death of Worthington who perished in their camp under all the certain symptoms of hydrophobia. My story being thus confirmed. bored there began to diminish in intensity, and no symptom of the much dreaded malady appearing, hope grew strong within me-This produced a corresponding improvement

I have often since endeavored to assign a cause for my escape, and have as frequently been led to attribute it to my free use of liquor and salt, at our meeting with the northwestern trappers-combined, they pullified the poison. Thirteen years have passed since the adventure, and with a thankful heart I chronicle the fact that no vestiege of its effects remains, except the vivid recollection of our night encounter with the Mad Wolf of the Prairies !- Journal

in health, until gradually the marks of my dreudful march disappered from both form

and feature.

THE ACTOR'S THUMPH -- When Mr. Forrest, was playing Othello in the Walnut st., Theatre, Philaward to wreak his vengeance upon his treacherous ancient, but is prevented by those around-a young man who had been watching the progress of the play with eager and brimful eyes, incensed that Oactio should thus be balked in his purpose, exclaimed aloud, and in a tone full of earnestness and simplicity, " why don't they let him stab him? Why don't they let him stab him ?" No higher compliment than this could be paid an actor.

Sum Jonaing to Pete Gombo, last evening, "I tinks, Pete, dat de persition ob us darkies in P. said Pete, how does

endate will you ?"
ou nee it is jest dis 'cre. The niou nee it is jest dis 'cre. The niou nee it is jest dis 'cre. The niou nee it is jest dis 'cre. The nie kicking up a mess. Dare, Pete;

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1846.

BINDING PRIVATE PROPERTY.

We notice that Mr. THOMPSON, the Senator from Wake, introduced in the Senate a proposition to bind the private property of the Stockholders in the Char-lotte and Camden Rail Road Company, in proportion to their Stock. A proposition of this sort, if adopted, is tantamount to a rejection of every application for incorporation of a Rail Road Company, a Banking Company, or any other project calculated to promot the general benefit. It is not because legislators believe this plan to be just, or that they are really unfriendly to internal improvement-not that they "love their country less, but that they love self more"-and choose to cater for the prejudices of ignorance and promote selfish political objects thereby. They prefer to run with the current impelled by the stolid prejudices of unlettered men and unenlightened minds, rathing sun awake him to enjoyment instead of er than stem the tide by manly and honest exertions four. My dream had taken the hue of my to inform their constituents, on matters involving vast public interests, and affecting the prosperity of the Commonwealth for all time to come. Instead of bepost of fire-arms dispelled the vision, and not ing the representatives of the people's welfare, they are the special agents of their own selfish views; to the people they play the hypocrite; towards the State they act the traitor. These words may appear harshbut they are TRUTH-and there is not a politician in the Legislature of North Carolina that does not know them to be such.

And what is the ground upon which this vandal doctrine is based-the doctrine of making private property liable? To secure the creditors of the Compa nies incorporated! Does not every man know that the private property of present Corporators is not bound What then? Why it is left to the option of every in dividual in the country to credit the Rail Road Com panies or not, or to receive the bills of Banks as mo-

When a Rail Road Company is incorporated the Charter is published. Every man who can, ought to read it, and those who cannot should get some one to reed it for them. The progress and the proceedings of the Company are published from time to time, and yielded to the feelings which were preying all may know the character and nature of its responsibilities. In this land of freedom a man has the same right to do as he pleases with the Company, as he has with individuals. When he believes they will pay he trusts them. He may be deceived-and the only way to be never deceived is never to give a general

Corporations. Each stockholder is pledged to pay a given sum, say \$100 for every share he takes. This the law will make him pay-this he agrees to pay by as is well known, was verified to the letter, and most contract-and any one who would desire him to pay more, by legal provision or otherwise, should withdraw himself from communion with his fellow creatures, till be learn something of the principles of meum and trading post on the North Fork of the Platte. tuum; till he gets some light on the subject of right

But there is no use in appealing to demagogues. form and seared visage. Suffering, both of They have but one idea around which every sentiment body and mind, had so stamped my features, and feeling rallies—a: If—and they never ask them-that I looked like some escaped maniac, and selves or any one else, in sincerity, what is for the the uneasy appearance of my sunken eye made old friends look upon me with suspielected? How can I humbug the people so that they will elevate me to office, under the belief that I am and some money due him as pay."

We are gratified in being able to state to our readers that the amendment proposed by Mr. THOMPSON was rejected by a vote of 29 to 19.

Orleans on the 28th ult., from a visit to his family on the Yazoo. He was received in every part of Mississippi with marked attention. He is on his way to Texas for the purpose of raising and organising a regiment of mounted men.

A MEXICAN PRIEST.

A Mexican Priest has been seized and imprisoned by Gen. TAYLOR, for enticing our troops to desert .in the camp of the American trapping party He was sent under an escort to Matamoras, but escaped on his route. It is said he was a renegade from Texas, where he was a robber and a murderer.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

Capt. Wm. N. PORTER, of the regiment of Tennessee Mounted Volunteers, died on the evening of the 28th ult., at New Orleans. He had returned from Mexico on the preceding Friday, on his way to his and painful suspicions removed, I felt a change family in Memphis, and fell a victim to Chronic Diarrhoea, which prevails in our camp.

COUNTERFEIT NOTE.

The editor of the Southern Patriot was shown a counterfeit bill of Two Dollars, on the Bank of the State of South Carolina, made payable to B. F. TAY-Lon. It can easily be detected, being very poorly engraved, and considerably fainter than the genuine bill. It is lettered E, and bears the number 2342, and is signed by D. J. MLEENT. President; R. H. Goop-

UNITED STATES CREDIT.

The credit of the United States suffers greatly abroad, in consequence of the doctrine of repudiation so often preached and sometimes practised by the "progressive democracy" of several States. Foreigners do not understand the distinction, between the responsibility of a State and that of the Union. They regard us as one great Firm, and say, if one partner in that firm repudiates his just and honorable liabilities, what certainty is there that all the remaining partners may not follow his example? This reasoning may be sound in regard to private business, but cerpala, on the night of the 26th ult., and rushed for- tainly is inapplicable to the relative position of the State and General Governments; and shows that the money-lenders of Europe cannot or will not understand the nature of our system. They prefer investing in other securities at three per cent, than to take U. S. bonds at six. These are the consequences that follow moral delinquency and political profligacy in States. Uncle Sain is punished for being found in bad company. We are not without hope, however, that every State will eventually pay its liabilities and practice on the principle that "honesty is the best policy," at least.

> COMMERCIAL FORESIGHT .- A respectable and wealthy merchant in Detroit, had a very large amount of Flour on hand in New York, when the prices went down to the lowest point last winter .-He set down his loss at some 80 to \$100,000; and surned over his stock to his agents in New York and Liverpool. They assumed sole supervision of it-kept it in bond for sem months, and sold the whole of the large stock, a few weeks since, at 23 shillings a barrel. Mr. B. was entirely ignorant of the course pursued by his agents, until he received information of the sale of the Flour, by which he saved over \$40,000 - Al Eve. Journal

he use of the tariff? The prices higher and the revmue less is a poor consummation of political policy. They say also that new manufactories are going into operation, and that they are as prosperous as ever .-What is become of the 'lordly manufacturers" that the "progressive denforacy" promised to pull down? Being built, up are they? These things show, that one way and another the doctrine of the Great Democratic Party is a very great humbug-so far as this subject is concerned.

HEARTLESS ROBBERY.

Robberies of the most cruel kind, attended the los of the steamer Atlantic. The passengers and crew that were saved, in looking for their baggage that came ashore, for the purpose of changing their clothes from the wet state they were in, found that their trunks, carpet-bags, valices, &c. had been cut and rifled to a great extent. Two sloops lay at anchor a short distance from them, and suspicions were attached to the crews as being the perpetrators.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The Ivory Comb manufactory of Julius Pratt & Co. Meriden, Con., took fire on the 27th ult., and was wholly consumed, machinery and stock a total loss. It is feared that Mr. Wm. B. Hall, a watchman, is burned, as he is missing. The loss is not less than \$75,000-about half of which is covered by insurance. Thirty thousand pounds of Ivory were stored in the

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence between the Mexican Agent and Mr. Buchanan, extracts from which we have published in The Commercial, has been denounced by some of the northern papers as fabulous. It is acknowledged to be genuine, by the Secretary of State, on the authority of the Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. The correspondence shows that the proposition for negotiation made to the Mexican Government in August or September last, is to be considered as having been entertained by that Government.

BAROMETERS.—The use of the Barometer in foretelling an approaching gale, was most clearly shown on Wednesday last at 4 P. M. While it was then blowing about a single reef topsail breeze, the barometer suddenly fell to 28 deg. 89 min., giving ample warning of what was coming. The fall was so marked that a person remarked to one of the Harbor Masters, that it was best to give notice to vessels at the wharves to make extra posts for the night, as it would certainly blow hard before morning. The prediction disastrously in many quarters .- N. Y. Cour. 4- Enq.

A SOLDIER'S GRATITUDE.

The following is extracted from a late Washington letter in the Free Sun : "Yesterday the will of Capt. McKAVEYT, of the 8th Infantry, killed in WORTH's division at the storming of Montercy, arrived in this city. It was found in his trunk after the battle, and appeared to have been written the night previous .-He wills to the Orphan Ayslum in New York city, where he was nurtured in his childhood, nearly all his effects, including a farm in the State of New York,

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT

A very distressing accident occurred in Charles County. Maryland, a few days ago, in the family of Mr. Wilson Compton. Two of his children, a little boy and girl, nearly of the same age, were playing to-Col. Hays, of the Texas Rangers, arrived in New gether in the yard, and just as the former was about to strike a stick of wood with an axe, his sister stooped to pick it up, and received the blow upon her bead. She died the next day.

THE DEEDS OF WAR. The Journal of Commerce has a long letter, appa-

rently from an officer in the squadron operating in the Gulf of Mexico, describing the attack on Tabasco.-We make a short extract, exhibiting the murderous work that mankind are called upon to perform, in consequence of having incompetent, ambitious or wicked

"Great destruction had been done to the town and much suffering created by the balls from the fleet, killing and wounding the people in town-women and children-and it was hoped by the consuls and citizens that the firing of the fleet would cease, although the military force of the town would not surrender it -While the officers were on deck to meet the flag of truce, a resident presented himself, covered with blood and imploringly entreated that a stop might be put to the scene which was enacting, against which the blood of his wife and child was now crying. It was said that while his wife was clinging to her husband, a cannon ball had killed her in his arms; and she was an American born woman, though of Italian parents. Two hours were spent in throwing shot-round, canister and grape, and musket balls, into the place; demolishing parts of those houses from which Mexicans were seen to fire; and, at random, but always with certain accuracy, on some part of the town; the balls and shells fell and we was borne with them, even to the sickening of the hearts of those who sent them!

CAPT. HOSKEN.

Our readers will recollect that much blame has been attached to Capt Hosken, on account of the loss of the steamer Great Western. The Board of Directors of the ownership of that Boat, has absolved the captain from all blame. Capt. H. has successfully crossed the Atlantic 64 times, and possesses the most splendid testimonials of his former career; and yet though private interest and power may sustain him, public oninion will never sanction his re-appointment.

THE ATLANTIC STEAMER.

A notice of the disaster which hefel the steamer Atlantic, concludes with the following words, which may well excite the serious consideration of the communi-"Peace be to the bold sailors, but let it not be concealed, but rather most earnestly urged on the public and on the press, that this sad accident was caused mainly by the fool-hardy daring, engendered, nourished, and encouraged by the puffs of the papers, and the reckless and restless urging of the travelling community. The Governor, an excellent sea boat; in that respect superior to the Atlantic, but having a prudent cantain, did not venture out, in spite of the promptings of her passengers; who were, however, well content the next morning, when they saw the general effects of the past night. The presses, and they alone can correct the evils. Let them see to it, for on them rests a fearful responsibility.

HIGH TREASON

Mark H. Parkerson has been arrested at New Orleans, accused of holding interconces with the Mexican Government.

scription to the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road. Before remarking upon this extraordinary document, we beg leave to introduce the following

Mesers Loring & STRINGER,

Gentlemen: To my utter astoniahment I find my name attached to a priviled Memorial to the Legisla-ture of North Carolina, praying that body not to enertain a certain Memorial to authorize the levy mington for purposes therein specified, and which Momorial has my signature and hearty co-operation to the fullest extent of my ability. It is true, I signed this "counter" Memorial, but I did it under the influ ence of mistatements and false representations, and so soon as they were discovered. I requested those who had induced me to sign this "counter" Memorial. to erase my name from it, distinctly and emphatically stating to them that I was in favor of the taxation and had signed the Memorial asking to be taxed.

You will confer a favor, gentlemen, by giving this publicity through the columns of "The Commercial" so that my fellow citizens may know my true position

Yours very respectfully, J. H. ROTHWELL. Wilmington, Dec. 7, 1846.

The high and honorable ground taken by Mr. ROTH-WELL, is, we learn, considered proper by others, whose names are on the counter memorial, but who have not, as yet, seen fit to vindicate their honor and assert the cause of TRUTH in this public manner. We hope they will do so, and overcome their repugnance to appear before the public, in justice to their own characters.

We cannot, in the present number, note all the points in the counter memorial, which, if properly understood and fairly designated, would be pronounced nothing less than a reckless fraud and a daring impos- friendly towards the construction of the aforesa ture. Though we do not accuse any of knowing it to be such when they signed it.

The counter memorial states, that "In the success We dare say some of the memorialists are candid and honest in this avowal. But we know, from their hisevery scheme calculated to benefit the enterprising and many of your memorialists. Your memorialists wou industrious people of our State, and enhance the prosperity of Wilmington. We have not the least doubt gladly see the road built, because it would raise the value of their property; but they would think it quite 'fair and equitable" that it should be done at other will be no course left for them but expatriation people's expense. We only say, on this point, that hat what has been done is about being done again, by those "fair and equitable" personages. The memorial states that the meeting held on the

28th of October, was not composed of more than 175 count them, but believe there were many more; and it

But if 175 be so contemptible a number to represent our population, how comes it that about 100 property holders, the lawful number on the counter memorial. is so potent for the same purpose? And even of these, is it not fair to presume, that the half of them were, like Mr. ROTHWELL and others, influenced by "mis- in the extreme, and, in a word, one to which they are statements and false representations ?"

The memorial says: "Your memorialists believe We cannot now show the estimate, but hope to do so next Wednesday; but it is pretty certain that the persons who signed the counter memorial represent scarcely ONE FIFTH of the property holders of the tonen, in POINT OF PROPERTY, if they do even any more than that proportion in POINT OF NUMBERS. And yet they claim to be a MAJORITY !!!

Many of the persons who have signed the counter memorial, are strangers to us. But there are others whom we know to be men of the first character, in all that is estimable in the good citizen. Will these genlemen permit their names to continue before the Legislature of North Carolina, and before the world, atached to a document so scandalous in its character as the counter memorial which follows? A document that, in its assumption of facts bearing most weightily on the subject at issue, CONTAINS NOT ONE PARTICLE OF TRUTH!

COUNTER MEMORIAL

Of citizens of the Town of Wilmington, opposed to taxation for Rail Road purposes. O THE HONOBABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Memorial of the undersigned citizens, tax-payers, of the town of Wilmington, respectfully sheweth

That, with deep regret and much uncasiness, they have witnessed for some time past, the movements of a portion of their fellow-citizens, the object of which to procure the imposition upon them (your memorialists) of an onerous tax contrary to the interests and the wishes of your memorialists; contrary too, as your memorialists believe they will, in the sequel, able to demonstrate to your honorable body, to the best interests of the whole town of Wilmington; and contrary, too, in their humble belief, to the spirit of that free Constitution under which it is their pride and their happiness to live. Your memorialists would respectfully crave the in-

dulgence of your honorable body, whilst they briefly state the facts connected with this extraordinary movenent to which they have just alluded. For some time past, a large portion of the citizens

of Wilmington have been desirous of extending the Wilmington and Releigh Rail Road to the limits of the State-to the South Carolina line. In the success of this project, your memorialists honestly and candidly state that they have hitherto felt as lively and as deep an interest as any portion of their fellow-citizens, could the same be enacted by fair and equitable means. Your memorialists would further state to your honorable body, that various public meetings have been held in the town of Wilmington, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of carrying this project through—the connecting Wilmington with the South Carolina line by Rail Road. But your memorialists would not fatigue your honorable body by detailing the proceedings of any of these meetings ex-cept those of that which was held on Friday the 28th of last October, and against the effects of which your memorialists would most carnestly and strenuous protest. In alluding to the proceedings of that mee ng, your memorialists would desire to state nothing but naked facts. The town of Wilmington does not according to the best estimates which your memorial-ists can obtain, contain a population of from eight to nine thousand souls. The meeting to which your memorialists have alluded, was composed of not more than one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seven-ty-five persons at its fullest period; and your memoribare fact, when they say that there was a considerable proportion of even that small number who are not property-holders, and who consequently will not be n any wise affected whether the taxes are one or, one hundred per cent. At that meeting, your memorialists would represent to your honorable body, it was re ists would represent to your honorable body, it was solved to make application for the purpose of having an Act passed by your honorable body to empower the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington to borrow the sum of five hundred thousand deliars; and further, to empower the suid Commissioners to levy a tax of one per cent, upon all the real estate, and fifty the suid solves and the taxable polls in said town, for ceals each upon all the taxable polls in said town, for the purpose of paying the interest upon this loan. raid isie.

to bear the brunt of this onerous fax,) your honorable body will lend them a calm and dispassionate ear, whilst they succinctly state the reasons why, in their humble opinion, said Act should be passed by the Legislature of North Carolina.

In the first place, your memorialists would respectively.

fully submit to the consideration of your honorable body, whether or not it is right, proper or just to im-pose a tax upon any community without the consent of a majority of the individuals composing that community having been first obtained? Your memorialists think not. Your memorialists believe that they comprise a majority, as well in numbers as in interest of the comprise of in interest, of those who are to be affected by the pas sage of the Act indicated above; and as such, the They cannot conceive that the Legislature of North Carolina will enact a law taxing the persons and the property of the citizens of Wilmington, in the face of the solemn protest of a majority of the Tax paying citizens of said town. Your memorialists would beg leave further to call the attention of your honorabie body to the objects for which they are to be taxed,-The avowed end and object of this taxation scheme is to aid in the construction of a Rail Road from Wilmington to the South Carolina line. Now your meorialists would respectfully submit to your bonorable body, whether this be an object for the accomplishment of which the municipal officers of any town ight be clothed with authority to tax the people of said town? It is not contended by the advocates of this high handed measure that the contemplated tax is to be levied for municipal purposes. It is evidently for the purpose of carrying out a scheme foreign to the town of Wilmington in its municipal capacity. Your memorialists would, therefore, as citizens the town of Wilmington, submit to your honorable body whether, although they may feel ever so Road, they ought to be compelled against their will, to pay an enormous tax for its building? Your memoialits would further represent to your honorable body that the taxes which property holders of the town of Wi of this project, your memorialists honestly and can- mington at present pay, are more onerous than those didly state that they have hitherto felt as lively and as Carolina. Indeed, they are already so burdensome deen an interest as any portion of their fellow-citizens, that many of your memoralists, who are not in the could the same be effected by fair and equitable means."

possession of large means, find that it is with the utmost difficulty they can pay them. Should they however, be doubled as the act of Assembly which you are called upon to pass, seeks, they will become so extory, that others are not, but have ever been opposed to tremely burdensome as to work the greatest hardship to are many of them who own only the houses and lots upon which they live, and that with the small means but many of the leaders of the counter memorial would in their possession they are barely able to meet the taxes which are now imposed upon them; and that should the net of Assembly to which your memorialists allude, be passed by your honorable body, the will not be able to pay the enhanced taxes, and must, as an inevitable consequence, sell out their little possessions, if they can find purchasers, and renove from the limits of a place hallowed to them by associations of the most endearing character. Your memorialists are free to confess, that those who so ardently advocate this taxation scheme are men of proppersons of a population of eight or nine thousand souls. erry and respectability; but at the same time they We will not dispute about the number, for we did not (your memorialits) think that their feelings and their opinions are entitled to some respect, especially if it be true, as they believe it is, that they compose a mais certain that it was universally declared to be one of jority as well in interest as in numbers of those who the largest meetings ever held in the town of Wilmington, are to be most deeply affected by this novel and arbi-

> But your memorialists will not occupy the valuable time of your honorable body by adducing the many arguments which they might urge against this hig handed measure. Suffice it to say, that they regard to as a povel precedent in North Carolina-arbitrary and unconstitutional in all its bearings-inexpedient

prosed in every shape and form.
Finally, your incorpolists would most solemnly enter their protest against the pussage of this act, so that they comprise a majority, as well in numbers as obnoxious to their feelings and their interests. They in interest, of those who are to be affected by the pas- would therefore most respectfully call upon your honoits bearings and in all its consequences, before any action is taken upon it. Your memorialists feel well assured that the wisdom and justice of your honorable body will dispose of the whole matter satisfaction of all those most deeply interested.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound,

Saml. Potter, John Wooster, W. C. Bettencourt E. C. Bettencourt, A. J. DeRosset, Patrick Murphy Neill MacLaurin, A. B. McCalen, Owen Fennell, Miles Costin. H. M. Bishop, J. W. Johnston, I. Pe-terson, Nich. N. Nixon, A. V. W. Hewlett, Anthony Wanet, Peter Harriss, W. N. Peden, W. S. An derson, Jno. C. Bowden, J. Wessell, Jesse Bowden, Iver McCollum, D. M. Foyles, Alfred Dudley, Jas. Burch, R. I. Jones, H. R. Savage, John Bishop, Jno. K. Currie, Gabl. Holmes, W. Destrac, James Stokely, Isaac Cason, Wm. G. Fowler, Samt. Shuter, John I. McMillan, J. H. Rothwell, H. B. Eilers, John G. Baumun, J. Walker, D. Sherwood L. H. Marsteller Jore. Nichols, C. B. Miller, J. E. Bunting, John W. Holmes, by his quardian, Adam Emple, by his agent B. Everitt, Thos. H. Holden, Wm. L. Jacobs Ajkins, Wm. B. Jones, Robt. S. Macomber, J. Hartman, Rd. Simpson, James Mahony, Wm. Thompson James Grant, Isaac Wells, A. Mindel, Robert Smith Wm. Radcliffe, James Petteway. Wm. Wells, John Bunting, Mrs. M. Langdon, Samuel Black, Extr. of S. A. Lillington, in trust for Mrs. Mary F. Watters, Miss S. Edens, Mrs. M. Mason, Mrs. E. Coxetter, Mrs. S. Wilkings, Wm. J. Yopp, Miss M. J. Toomer, Mrs. L. J. Kirkpatrick, J. Cowan, Mrs. A. Anderson, W. J. Love, st. Mrs. Jane Jacobs, W. F. Burch, Wm. Morris, W. H. Costen, Mrs. E. Williams, Mauger London, Asa a Hartsfield, Mrs. S. T. Singletary, Mrs. M. McIntosh, Mrs. M. L. Orme, Mrs. C. Prescott, Mrs. M. Morris, Mrs. M. J. Baldwin, Thomas J Capps, J. W. Hambleton, Mrs. S. T. Cowan, Ex. Thos. Cowan, Wm. McKenzie, G. Prigge, Elizabeth Melton, Sarah Hildreth, A. W. Smith, E. Rouse, Joseph Skipper, Wm. Freshwater, Archibald Skipper, James Garrason, Mary Fairchild.

State of North Carolina, New Honover County 1, Owen, Fennell, Sheriff of New Hanover County do hereby certify, that the names of all persons who are on this Memorial are owners of real estate in and adjoining the town of Wilmington.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1846.

OWEN FENNELL, Shff. [Seal.]

D. Teller. Joseph B. Mayers, F. Agostine, Isidor Samson, Baker & Kshuweller, G. W. Costin, Wm. S. Skipper, H. M. Foyles, Weiber & Ellis, Jacob Kraus, H. R. Nixon, H. Fridenberg, N. Drey, Joseph M. Tilly, Jno. S. James, James Gibson, S. R. Robbins, C. Howard, W. B. Flanner, Chas. Gray, Em. F Bitancorte, Chas. Blakealee, Alfred L. Price, J. S. Williams, T. F. Robeson, Jo. MacLaurin, Wm. S. Cason, A. Sherwood, J. S. Murphy, John Shaw, John Kyle, David Shaw, D. J. Gilbert, E. Turlington, J. A. Bunting, Roht, S. Driver, Malcom McInnis, Enoch Somers, E. H. Rue, R. Gouldsmith, S. C. Beach, J. T. Morris, M. C. Nixon, W. H. Costin, John Keller, S. A. Baldwin,—November 10, 1846.

DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

We are glad to see the Hamburg (S. C.) Journal. democratic paper, assert what must be the convictions of every honest mind, notwithstanding the efforts of politicians to glorify the subject. Speaking of the anperation of New Mexico to the Union, by the Proclamation of Gen. KEARNEY, the Journal says: "We think that such a stretch of Executive authority, to say the least of it, is extremely questionable. It is calculated certainly to render his power unlimited, and to swallow up that of all the other departments of the Government." Yes and swallow up the people, too,

A WINDFALL

THOMAS KEEF, an Irishman employed as a laborer on the Bridgeport Rail Road, lately received intelligence that he was the inheritor of an estate in Ireland, to the amount of \$60,000. It is needless to add that Thomas started off at once for the Eme-

of weakness, for it gave me the blues to hear him

minds me of an affecting scene of last night. I a ordered by Col. Childs to take a company of my n ment and break in the doors of a row of houses in second plaza. I had gone nearly through without ing a soul, when, for a tline, the efforts of my r were exerted in vain to get into one that seemed ticaded with care. As the hinges of the door w about to give way, a tremulous voice on the inside seeched me not to break the door down, it should opened. When unlocked, Prushid in as well a could over beds, chairs cushions, etc. etc., and to surprise found the room occupied by about twentywomen! As soon as they saw me and the soldie following, they ran around me and fell on their kno the elder beseeching in tones of deep distress, my p tection, and to have their lives spared; the youn, begging timidly not to be injured. While they w thus kneeling; and I assuring them that no harm or jury should befall them, a prerty little woman slid h the circle and knelt close to my feet. - 'Senor,' a she, in a soft, quivering voice, for the love you your mother, for the love you have for your wife. the tender affection your heart holds for your childr oh, spare this, my poor little babe'-holding up a bris eyed, dimpled cheeked little boy, about a year old. She never asked for herself. In spins of me, ter rushed to my eyes, and I could only speak with a f heart as I told her to rise, and assured her that s and her child were perfectly safe. 'Be the Holy V gin, Capting, remarked a rough Irish soldler, wipi away a tear with the back of his hand, 'mon't the or Seventh purteet them!

"That night I watched over that room, which w sacredly kept from intrusion. The next day we we blessed by these females in their attentions, for the protection we had given them, for they gave us what they had to eat and drink, and we were near famished. Poor creatures, how much they were d tressed. The young mother will ever be painted my mind's eye as the devoted guardian of her babe. Her husband, I learned, was an officer, and was the fighting us in the city. She could not have know whether he was alive or not, and I have not heard

Many scenes, very like that described above, too place in the city. I did not hear of a single outrag being committed where women were in the question but heard of many instances in which food was fu nished to our men and paid for, even when the figi was going on .- N. O. Picayune.

From the New York Journal of Commerce MAYNARD; HASSLER; EDWARDS.

These there names ought not soon to be forgotten onnection with the late wreck of the Atlantic. Thoug the first public statements, do justice chiefly to the o cers of the boat, facts will show that none displayed greater heroism in rescuing so many of her passer gers from death, than the gentlemen above named.

The two first, Lieut, Maynard and Dr. Hassle

both of the Navy having been familiar with th them, applied themselves industriously on Thurday to the preparation of floats for men, women and chi dren, encouraging the timid, and instructing the ign rant in such matters, how to meet or escape danger in various emergencies. Of Lieut, Maynard's nob efforts we shall have more to say hereafter-having narrative respecting his course, to the truth of which many saved by his exertions can testify, and which ought to secure for him a meed of honor from th community and from the Government, greater that that conferred upon those of his profession who em ploy their energies in the work of destruction. B respecting Hassler and Edwards-the former whom was instantly killed on the striking of the ver sels, while the latter survives -we know not that any thing more need be said than what is contained i the following modest and hurried note from Lieu Maynard to a friend in this city:

My dear sir :- I have observed that in not one of the papers, giving an account of the wreek of the A lantic has the name of Dr. Hassler received a passir notice for his noble and disinterested efforts to assis the women and children. He thought not of himse until they were all provided for with floats and life preservers, and placed in a position to be the mor readily attended to when the vessel struck; for you must know that we counted fully on her striking some thirty or forty yards from shore, where there was a stiff, moddy bottom; in which case there would have been ample time to provide for them all and the floats would have been of great uselstance .-But his noble heart stopped not here; for there was a child and a little boy whose parents were too feeble to take care of them. One only had been provided for and the other he would willingly, have taken himself but for my advice to the contrary, as I considered him too weak and feeble for the task, and he would only have involved them both in a common ruin. He then went, at my request, in search of some more robust person, for I thought that I had seen among the passengers one or two gentlemen who had the appearance of being sea-faring men, and I felt assured that no true-hearted tar would hesitate a moment to undertake the task.

Now, may I not beg of you, my dear sir, to see that these facts are properly noticed; for like the rest of his cloth, he was poor, and has left his family destitute; and this, his only legacy, should not be withheld from them.

I believe that I spoke to you about the conduct of Wm. Edwards, who behaved so well after the had struck on the rocks.

It is rumored that Gen. Scorr is sent to Mexico uner the impression that he will sooner than any other General, promote a settlement of our difficulties with Mexico, without further bloodshed—as it is expected that propositions favorable to such a result will be

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