

education! This would prove to her how much I love her, how dear her memory had been to me.

He desired Juliette to enter his carriage, drove to a clothing establishment, had the girl fitted out with all she stood in need of, then proceeded to a seminary at some distance, with the instructress of which he was acquainted, recommended her as though she had been his child, requiring her education to be in every way complete; that nothing should be omitted until he came to demand her again. 'In two years,' he said, 'she will be as well educated as the daughter of a rich man. If on the contrary, she possesses no talent which seems probable, and yet has the modest virtues and affectionate disposition to make a good wife and mother, why I will give her as a wife to some worthy young man, with a marriage portion, and to me they will owe their happiness. This,' he thought, 'will be some reparation for having, by the expression of my love, compromised the name and happiness of a woman, delivered her over to the fury of a jealous husband, who keeps her secluded at Auvergne, some distance from Paris, and kept prisoner by a ferocious man, who promises to become a second Fayal. What would become of her?'

These thoughts continually occupied, for an entire six months, (unparalleled constancy!) the mind of the young man. His appetite failed him, the color forsook his cheeks. He no longer was in the boulevards or at the clubs; his companions pined him without knowing the cause of this change, as they did not consider it possible that the disease of love could have remained so long incurable.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A bold robbery was effected last night between 7 and 9 o'clock, on the shop of Mr. Wm. Rouse, Queen-street, watchmaker, while that gentleman was temporarily absent, and Mrs. Rouse sitting in the back parlor. One of the panes of glass was cut with a diamond, apparently a glazier; the operator fancied a gold watch with a gold chain attached, but this being directly in view of the door of the back room, he cunningly cut a pane on one side, but after all failed in getting his golden treasure and only succeeded in breaking the chain from the watch which finally slipped from his grasp. Determined, however, not to go away empty handed, he then seized upon a silver watch that had been left to be repaired, but in withdrawing his arm from the broken pane he must have loosened the spring, for the outer case of the watch with a noise that alarmed Mrs. R. and caused the thief to decamp. As the watch will be useless as it now stands, the operator is requested to call on Mr. Rouse or the case.—Evening News.

PANAMA, Feb. 17, 1849. The California has just arrived, one P. M. The excitement is as bad as you ever saw in Wall street. Indeed we have had a regular exchange here every day at the corners of streets—selling and buying of tickets for all sorts of conveyances. The usual price of tickets in the steamer ranging from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five dollars, for steerage passengers; the cabin in proportion. The captain has not yet arrived on shore.

One word for those who have occasion to pass this way hereafter. Let them bring with them such money as they expect to expend in crossing the Isthmus in French silver, dimes and half dimes will do. Spanish, that is, Mexican dollars, will amount to the same thing nearly; let me explain: a dime or half frank is equal to a Spanish shilling. Consequently the Mexican dollar passes for ten cents. So with the five franc piece, whereas the American gold or silver is subject to a discount of 25 or 33 per cent. For instance, an American half dollar will be exchanged for four pieces, equal to ten cents each; but the Mexican dollar, or five franc piece, passes for ten pieces of the same value. Dimes, Mexican shillings and half francs of the same value here and at Chagres.

At the hotels the price of board runs thus; for one day, four dollars; for two days, six dollars per day; for more than three days, two dollars per day. I would not like to give you the bill of fare for certain reasons—perhaps you might laugh rather worse than Mexico will.

Some ten or twelve have died since our arrival at Chagres, and many more of them terribly frightened. Two of them were passengers in the Crescent City.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About one o'clock on Friday a locomotive, with the mail and a passenger car attached, coming up in the rear of the passenger train, ran off the track and struck the engine of the (M.) train, which was moving so slowly that it did not see the other train. The engine, conductor, and fireman, were all of them more or less injured, but not dangerously. The Elkton Whig says: "The scene of the accident presents the most utter wreck we ever saw. The locomotive was driven into a frozen bank, and it and the tender are smashed into a thousand pieces. It left the track from some cause unknown, about one hundred and fifty feet from where it took up against the bank, breaking and tearing up the rails nearly the whole distance."

FRANCE.—We find the following in the Courier de la Gironde, of the 24th January:—

Twelve ships, bound for California, are, at present, taking their cargo on board in the port of Bordeaux. These ships will depart during the month of February, loaded with wine and brandy. The wine trade, which has depreciated for the last eleven months, seems to revive. California, with its daily increasing population, will open to the market of Bordeaux and the department of Gironde a new place to sell wines and brandies. The inhabitants of California, who are busily engaged in the gold mines, pay enormous prices for the eatables and drinkables brought there, either from Europe or from the Cape of Good Hope. No doubt our produce will sell well in California.

MASSACHUSETTS.—CALIFORNIA MOVEMENT.—Ships Sweden, with about 150 passengers; Regular, with the Bunker Hill Company, Charlotte, and brig Taranto, with the Shawmut Company, are nearly ready to sail for California. The Sweden cleared yesterday. The Sagamore and Sacramento Mining and Trading Company, consist of 52 members, is to start from Lynn about April 1, to join the company which is to leave Independence about the 25th of the same month. About thirty men have paid the \$2500 assessment. Mark Averon, of Walden, has been appointed a good company in Connecticut.—Boston Bee, Feb. 24.

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1849.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE.

We have received the March number of the Magazine under the above title. Always an interesting work, this number has become much more so, from the commencement of Mr. WILLY'S Novel, entitled "Roanoke, or Where is Eutopia." This number contains six chapters of the work, and they will be continued in succeeding numbers, till completed. Sartain's Magazine, is printed at Philadelphia, 3d street; opposite Merchants Exchange, at \$2 per annum; two copies for \$5.

THE CABINET.

A report was current in the city of Washington, on Wednesday, that Gen. TAYLOR had named Hon. HORACE BISNEY, of Pennsylvania, for Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. POLK.

The Washington Union says the President of the United States will leave the White House on Saturday evening, (this evening) and take up his quarters at the Irving House. He and his lady, and the Secretary of the Treasury—who will go as far as New Orleans with them—will leave in the regular Boat, early on Tuesday morning.

MADAME BISHOP.

MADAME ANN BISHOP, the celebrated vocalist, who has been styled "one of the small number of Musical wonders now in the world," design a stopping in this place for one night, on her way to Charleston. She will be assisted by Mr. BOSCHA, the eminent harpist and composer. Thursday next is fixed upon as the time for the Concert.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

There is a good spirit generally prevailing in relation to the Central Rail Road. There is to be a meeting in Raleigh, to-day, on the subject. The presses of the city are doing their duty. The Star of Wednesday last, says:

"There appears to be great anxiety in the public mind to know what Raleigh will do towards aiding this great State enterprise. We say to those who are solicitous on this subject, and from the 'central' position we occupy, (not 'central influence' which we wield)—it is natural that all should be so—just wait until next Saturday, when our public meeting will be held, and see if Raleigh will not speak as becomes enlightened, liberal and patriotic citizens, who know their duty, and have the spirit and the will to do it. A part from duty to the State, Raleigh and Wake county have a deep and absorbing interest in the accomplishment of this work—all, the poor as well as the rich, have a deep interest in it, and all should support it, and contribute according to their ability and means towards its speedy and certain consummation. It is not only, in the language of the Guilford meeting, 'the harbinger of prosperity to the old North State,' but of rich and incalculable advantages to the people of this city and county—Surely they cannot, by their apathy or backwardness, disappoint a just public expectation, and prove themselves unworthy of the proffered benefits."

We are sorry to find our Northern friends somewhat dull on the subject. The Republican of Wednesday says: "In this place, we regret to say that a perfect indifference seems to exist with regard to the matter. Our people do not care much about it any how, and many of both parties are even opposed to it—because of the taxes it may bring with it, we suppose. Shall there be a meeting here during Court week to consider the matter? Nothing would be lost by it any how; and that's something, in these days when every one inquires, what's the Cost?"

BILLS REJECTED.

The Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road Bill, or Southwestern Rail Road Bill, was defeated in the Virginia House of Delegates, on Monday last, by a vote of 60 to 65. The Covington and Ohio Rail Road Bill, was also defeated by a vote of 47 to 72. The Blue Ridge Rail Road Bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday, and it is supposed, will share the same fate. The death blow to Internal Improvements, for the present session, has thus been given in Virginia.

CALIFORNIA GOLD AT THE MINT.—We understand that the amount of California gold deposited at the mint of Philadelphia for coinage up to Wednesday last was \$38,572. The only coinage of California gold is in quarter eagles, and amounts to \$6,897.50. Of these the pieces transmitted to John Y. Mason, Esq., the Secretary of the Navy, were marked with the letters "Cal." over the head of the eagle. The other pieces, with a few exceptions, had no distinctive mark.—Union.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

The Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress of the United States, to communicate to General TAYLOR official information of his election to the Presidency, waited on him for that purpose on Monday last. Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of the Senate, Chairman of the Joint Committee, addressed the general. The following are the concluding paragraphs of the address:

"A majority of the Senate of the United States are of the political party which most ardently desire to see you elected to the Presidency. To select me, under these circumstances, to announce to you your election to the highest office in the United States, will be received as a token of their acquiescence, not reluctant admission, but respectful acquiescence in the decisions of the people. I feel, sir, that I can offer you assurance that from their own administration will not encounter factious opposition; that, as far as difference of opinion will permit, they will give sincere support to your common interest and constitutional obligations might lead you to expect."

"The character of your election, the general feeling of admiration and gratitude for your long, arduous, and most brilliant military services; a life of earnest devotion to your country, your whole country, give a high hope and expectation in the public mind that in taking the Chair first held by Washington, you will be able to hush the winds and still the waves of sectional strife, to pursue the constitution with all its harmonizing compromises, to promote the permanent prosperity and further illustrate the honorable fame of our Union."

The reply of Gen. TAYLOR was brief, but like all his composition, was to the purpose and the point. He gave assurance of his fixed purpose to administer the government for the benefit and advantage of the whole country. He expressed an ardent wish that he might be able in any degree to assuage the fierceness of party, or temper with moderation the conflicts of those who are only divided as to the means of securing the public welfare.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL. Mr. EDITOR.—In looking over the census for 1840, I find the value of Lumber produced in New Hanover County, put down at \$14,178 being about 200,000 less than the amount actually produced. And Naval Stores of every kind, in all the counties that trade to Wilmington at 103,955 bbls., say about 200,000 bbls. less than was actually produced; from these specimens it will at once be seen that very little reliance is to be placed in them. It is to be hoped they are more accurate in other particulars, or it is money thrown away in collecting and preparing them. Y.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on the 27th, a large number of memorials and petitions were presented.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, from the joint committee appointed to wait upon the President and Vice President of the United States elect, reported that they performed that duty yesterday; that these gentlemen will take the oath of office on Monday, the 6th of March, and that they will, to the utmost of their power, endeavor faithfully to discharge the duties of the high stations.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jefferson Davis, John Davis, and Reverdy Johnson, was appointed to receive the President elect.

The Senate took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and were engaged in the consideration of amendments until, at 4 o'clock, they took a recess.

In the House, on the 27th, the House went into committee on the bill to provide a territorial Government in California.

Mr. Roman, of Md., concluded the speech, which he commenced last night, in favor of protection to American labor.

Mr. Sawyer moved to strike out from the bill the twelfth section, which inhibited the extension of slavery. He said that the people should have the right to regulate their own internal concerns.

Mr. McClernand said that if the bill went from the House with this section, the Senate no doubt would reject it, as they did some years ago the Oregon bill, with a similar proviso. He spoke of the duty of Congress to provide governments for the people of the territories.

Several amendments were offered, and voted upon; and then the question was taken on that of Mr. Sawyer, to strike out the Wilnot proviso. It did not prevail—yeas 88, nays 105.

Mr. Preston offered a substitute for the bill—to enable the people of all the territory acquired to form a State Government. This received but one vote in its favor—Mr. Gayle, of Ala. Of course the substitute was rejected.

The committee rose, when the bill which had been considered was reported to the House with but two verbal amendments. It is nearly the same in its provisions as the bill which was passed for Oregon.

Mr. Meade moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion did not prevail—yeas 86, nays 127.

The bill was passed—yeas 126, nays 87.

Mr. Meade reported a bill to establish a branch mint of the U. S. at San Francisco, on board of the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, which shall be sent out for that purpose.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill establishing a Territorial Government for New Mexico.

The first section fixes the boundaries, and gives to New Mexico the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

Mr. Vinton offered an amendment, with a view to giving Texas a right to be heard in defence of her claim to that territory.

A debate sprung up, and without taking a vote, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 28th, the Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President, communicating information in reference to the commerce and navigation of the country, and 2,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Bill providing for the establishment of lights and light-boats along the Atlantic coast, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, was then resumed.

The bill and amendment in Committee of the Whole, having been last night reported to the Senate, the amendment providing for the next instalment of the Mexican indemnity, was this morning rejected, being already provided for in a separate bill, which has passed both Houses.

The amendments authorizing the purchase of the papers of George Washington and James Monroe, for \$20,000 each, was adopted, the first 28 to 26, and the second 28 to 20.

On the amendment of Mr. Walker, adopted in committee of the whole, extending the revenue laws and other laws of the United States applicable, over Upper California, and providing therein a temporary government, Mr. Dix asked the yeas and nays, and proceeded at length to express his views in opposition to the amendment, as out of place in an appropriation bill, and in favor of a territorial bill, as providing the only proper government at this time.

Mr. Dix did not conclude his remarks until twenty minutes before 4 o'clock, when Mr. Dickinson indicating a desire to address the Senate, on his motion the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were again opened took a recess until 6 P. M., at which time Mr. Dickinson will have the floor.

In the House, on the 28th, the States were called in order for reports, and a great number were made chiefly of an unimportant nature.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll reported a bill to amend the act for the admission of Iowa and Florida into the Union, with the Senate amendments, which was concurred in, and so the bill passed.

Mr. Duncan, of Kentucky, from the select committee to whom had been referred the message of the President, justifying the collection of duties in Mexico, and the disbursement of the same therein, during the war with that Republic, presented the report of the majority of that committee, in opposition to the views of the President. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stanton presented a minority report sustaining the positions of the President. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Venable and McClernand also presented a minority report, differing from the preceding, but sustaining the President. Ordered to be printed.

other words, the balance between a man's debts and credits is struck and he only pays the tax on the excess of interest upon the latter over the former.—This tax can only reach persons who are in independent circumstances. The poor Farmer and Mechanic will not be touched by it. It is only upon sums above one thousand dollars that the tax will be laid, it requiring that amount to bring in sixty dollars interest.

We have no doubt that demagogues will seize upon this measure to bring the Rail Road into disrepute; but they cannot stand before the people upon such an issue. Under other circumstances, they would have seized upon the Revenue bill as a hobby; and particularly upon the income tax. But regarding it as subsidiary to the system of internal improvements adopted by the Legislature, they address their appeals to what they think a new class of dupes—the wealthy. We rejoice that the day has gone by, when the spirit of demagogism can impede the progress of improvement. Both parties are united in support of a liberal system, which will give a new impulse to the energies of the people.

From the Journal Extra of Yesterday. DISASTER! The Spanish Steamship Guadalupe, Capt. MANUEL LABORDA, arrived at this port about 11 o'clock this morning, in distress.

We learn that the Guadalupe is hurried 600 tons; that she left Havana on the 20th February, in ballast for New York, for the purpose of undergoing some repairs.—Experienced strong Northwesterly winds until within 100 miles of New York. On the night of the 26th Feb., at 12 o'clock, experienced a severe gale from N. E.—endeavored to head it that night and next day, a tremendous heavy sea rolling during the whole time, which carried away bulwarks and swept the decks, together with bulkhead, which supported the hurricane deck, and the Steamer nearly filled with water.

The Captain called a consultation of the officers, and it appearing evident that the ship could not stand the sea much longer on her present course, it was determined to scud her. The Engines proved faithful, under the superintendence of Mr. DOWNING, Chief Engineer, who, we learn, is highly commended by the Captain, for the praiseworthy efforts he used for the safety of the Steamer. The Steamer was scudded for two days—expecting every moment to be the last. 100 miles South of Cape Henry, fell in with Pilot Boat Fashion, of Baltimore. Owing to the heavy sea, it was impossible for the Pilot Boat to go alongside the ship, but through the urgency of the Engineer, one of the Pilots, Mr. J. A. THOMPSON, of Baltimore, was induced to fasten a rope to his body and drop himself into the water, and by this means, through great exertions, he succeeded in getting on board of the steamer. While Mr. T. was in the water, the two vessels unfortunately came in contact, and placed him in great peril of his life. He was forced to sink himself below the bottom of the Steamer, to prevent being crushed to death! He, however, succeeded in getting on board the steamer, unhurt. As the two boats came together, three hands on board the Fashion jumped on board the Steamer, and Mr. Thompson had great difficulty in getting them back. They were, however, placed in a yawl, and succeeded in reaching the Fashion in safety. The Steamer then bore up for Cape Henry, but the sea making a complete breach fore-and-aft, and the ship being in danger of going down every moment, her course was shaped for Charleston. On arriving off Cape Fear, it was found that her fuel was giving out, and she put into this port in the above condition.

CLICKNER'S SUGAR-COATED PILL.—Medicine a luxury! We mean what we say; Clickner's Sugar-Coated Pills have no taste of medicine, but on the contrary, of a pure sugar plumb. And yet for operation there is no such medicine extant.—Speaking in a general way, no person can be sick in the morning who has taken a dose of those Pills the night before, and yet they lie on the stomach as mild as a moon beam, giving no token of their presence by griping or nausea, or by any other than the splendid manner in which they clear the system, and put one merrily to the right about.

For sale, wholesale and retail by WM. H. LIP-PITT, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., and by dealers Medicines generally throughout the U. S.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

NAVAL STORES.		
Dipping	2 25	1 30
Hard	1 25	1 20
Spirits Turpentine	23	..
Tar	1 15	..
Pitch	1 00	..
Rosin No. 1	1 50	1 75
" No. 2	90	1 00
" No. 3	60	..
Yarnish	20	22

TIMBER.		
Fair Quality	3 00	..
Superior Quality	4 00	5 00
LUMBER, STEAM MILL.		
Wide boards, plank and scantling	10 00	11 00
Floor Boards	12 00	14 00
LUMBER, RIVER.		
Floor Boards	7 00	8 00
Wide Boards	..	5 00
	4 00	5 25

NICE.		
Rough	75	80
Cleaned	2 62 1/2	2 75

STAVES.		
W. O. Hhd. rough—none	8 50	9 50
" " barrel	12 00	13 00
" " dressed	7 00	8 00
R. O. Hhd. rough	8 00	8 50
" " dressed	11 00	..

SHINGLES.		
Common	80	90
Contract	4 00	5 00
"Black" large	4 00	4 50

PEAS.		
B. E. Peas	65	70
Pea Nut	50	75

SUGAR.		
New Orleans	5	5 1/2
Porto Rico	4 1/2	5 1/2
COFFEE.		
St. Domingo	6	7
Rio	6 1/2	7 1/2
Java	5 1/2	7 1/2
Laguaira	7	7
Cuba	7	7

MOJASSES.		
New Orleans
Cuba cargo	19	21

SALT.		
Domestic	17	18
Liverpool	1 25	..

SPIRITS.		
N. E. Rum	27	28
Common Gin	28	30
Whiskey	27	27 1/2
Apple Brandy	30	32

BACON.		
Hams, N. C.	8	10
" Western	5	..
Sides, N. C.	7	8
" Western	5 1/2	6
Shoulders, N. C.	6	7

DOMESTIC.		
Cotton Yams	13	14
Cotton naburags	7	7 1/2
Sheetings	6	6 1/2

FLOUR.		
Fayetteville	4 50	4 75
Canal	7 00	7 50
Corn	45	50
Meal	65	70
Cotton—nominal	..	5 1/2
Butter	10	20
Cherese	7	9
Brewery	20	21
Hay	50	60
Soup	4 1/2	..
Fenichs	35	..
Lard	7 1/2	..
Lime	75	1 00

ARRIVED.		
1. Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to John Banks, with goods to John Banks, Henrietta S. B. Co., Wm. Branson, T. Sandford, Martin & Cronly, Samuel Werns, K. W. Drown, Carroll & Fennell, Passengers: R. Johnson, H. Johnson, C. Dibble, J. Hunt, Mr. Ingram, Mr. J. Sampson, Mr. Werns, R. M. Martin.		
2. Spanish Steam Ship Guadalupe, Manuel Laborda, from Havana, in distress to G. W. Davis.		

ARRIVED.		
1. Scher. Urania, Meyer, for New York, by E. J. Lutterloh, with 300 bbls. Turpentine, 212 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 284 bbls. Rosin 242 bales Cotton, 6 bales Rags, 350 bushels Pea Nuts.		
2. Scher. Gen. Boyd, Hill, for Newburyport, by E. Dickinson, with 100,000 feet S. S. Lumber, from S. Berry & Sons mill.		
3. Scher. Lincoln, Sibley, for Boston, by Harris & Drake, with 122 bbls. Rosin, 143 bbls. Spirits Turpentine 150 bbls. Lamp Black, 50 boxes Rice, 3,900 Staves.		
4. Scher. Minnesota, Richardson, for Boston, by Harris & Drake, with 100 bbls. Rosin, 150 boxes Rice, 100 bbls. Pea Nuts, 300 bbls. Tar, 5000 Staves, and 2,500 feet Lumber, from J. D. McRae's mill.		
5. Scher. James G. King, Wainwright, for New York, by Jeffreys & Leighton, with Cotton and Naval Stores.		

ARRIVED.		
25. Scher. Harrison Price, Naylor, hence.		
" A. J. Dellonset, Brewster, hence.		
PHILADELPHIA—CLEARED.		
27. Scher. J. P. Brown, D. Wolf, for this port		

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