

THE COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY AUGUST 2, 1849.

FAST DAY.

Tomorrow being the day recommended by the President, as a Day of humiliation, prayer and fasting...

Living under a paternal government, erected solely for the benefit and happiness of man, we perceive no deviation, in this instance, from the line of its benign rule...

It will be a spectacle gloriously sublime, to behold a people, nurtured in the school of liberty, unaged to control in spiritual or temper matters...

Since the above was in type, we have been handed the following Notice, for which Col. MILLER is entitled to the thanks of his fellow citizens.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WILMINGTON. Whereas, the President of the United States has recommended to the People of the United States to observe Friday, the 3d of August, as a day of humiliation and prayer...

TOWN MEETING. At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the town of Wilmington, held at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the establishment, upon a permanent basis, of an Academy suited to the wants of our community...

CHOLERA. St. Louis, 23th ult., 10 interments from cholera. Cincinnati, 23th ult., 13 interments from cholera. Buffalo, 23th ult., 58 cases, 23 deaths.

GRATIFYING NEWS. We announce, with sincere pleasure, the fact that a letter from one of the party of California emigrants from this city, who it was feared had been massacred, was received yesterday via New-York, dated at Chihuahua, on the 10th of May.

CHOLERA AMONG THE PRINTERS. Some of the newspaper establishments in New York have suffered severely by the epidemic, the Courier and Enquirer having lost two compositors and a pressman within a few days.

Interesting from a Passenger on board Steamer Oregon. A letter has been received at New Bedford, dated "Steamer Oregon, near San Blas, June 6th, 1849," which says, that we have 200 passengers from Panama, for California, there is no sickness on board, but no deaths as yet.

News from Salt Lake—Indian Outrages—Emigrants Attacked—Battles—Indians Defeated—Robberies—Progress of the Washingtonians, &c.

St. Louis, July 28. A Mr. Williams, with a party, left Salt Lake for the United States, on the 6th May last.

A company of emigrants from Dayton, Ohio, was attacked a few days previous, by the Pampans, on the Platte Bottom. A fight took place between the parties, in which five Indians were killed, and one Buckeye wounded.

The crops at the Salt Lake in the Mormon settlement were good, and promised to yield an abundant return to the labor of the settlement.

The Washington City Company of California Emigrants was within 40 miles of Fort Laramie on the 15th inst.

The Indians continued to commit depredations on the emigrants. Several companies had lost the greater portion of their stock. Many were returning completely disheartened with the prospects before them, and such were selling off their effects at Fort Kearney and making great sacrifices.

Meeting of the British League. Montreal, July 28th—A. M. The British League met, on the 27th ult. (Friday) the motion for the Executive Council was negatived by a vote of 85 to 9.

They afterwards determined for protection against the operation of the negotiation laws, and for the reduction of salaries of members of the Canadian government.

CONVICTION OF NEGROES. The Charleston Mercury, of Tuesday says: "Four more of the Negroes who participated in the recent outbreak at the workhouse, were tried yesterday and convicted. The evidence was not conclusive as to a capital offence, and they were accordingly sentenced to five years imprisonment, and to receive fifteen lashes on the first Friday of every month for six months—their owners, however, having the privilege of selling them out of the State at the end of twelve months."

LETTERS. On the Vine Dresser Model Practical School for the Culture of the Grape Vines as a Staple in the United States. No. 5. "He that will have a cake out of the wheat Must tarry the grinding!" Shakespeare.

To General ALEX. MACRAE: And the bolting, and the leavening, and the kneading, the making of the cake, the heating of the oven, and the baking; nay, you must stay the cooling too, of you may chafe to burn your lips!

And on this well known fact, (the lack of practical information with our people,) they build well founded hopes of yet many years of monopoly, and of the sure prosperity of their wine producing Districts; which, to this day have supported, in luxury, the landlords, and in great comfort the laboring classes, constituting one third of the immense population of France, and paying, at the same time, into the public treasury, a greater amount of taxation than any other agricultural pursuit.

It may be perhaps considered a work of supererogation to speak to you, at this period, of the possibility of cultivating the vine successfully in North Carolina, notwithstanding the many past failures, and in a Country where nearly all the natural elements, and most indispensable to success, entirely occur to insure it; enabling the cultivator, to produce the happiest results.

Still, it is equally true, that during the lapse of 50 long years of repeated trials, only a few individuals have succeeded to produce merely some inferior wines, and even then, of such a quality as to be unable to compete with the similar European productions. I would except, from what I have heard, not from actual knowledge, that wine is produced by W. Longworth of Cincinnati, which has already attained a high character for excellence.

I am aware that with many, the passed but partial and unsuccessful trials are considered all sufficient to form their opinion and deter them from even vouching to make any other efforts. To prove that they are wrong, in their impressions, I insist, and affirm, with the conviction of a man that has strongly at heart the welfare of your State, that a fair and proper trial has never been made with respect to the field culture of the grape vine.

To become an extensive and profitable staple produce, many must engage in it simultaneously, in different parts of the country, with somewhat similar stocks, but originating from a mother institution, that may facilitate operations and serve as a model, and hence the indispensable necessity of a Model Practical School. Once undertaken the success of it, is anything but doubtful. I have the testimony of many who have perfectly succeeded on a small scale, with the culture of many kinds of the European grapes. A lady, a native of this place, not many days ago, honored me with her experience, (the ladies are always promoters of good things, it is an instinct belonging to their nature,) yes, this lady has told me that she succeeded very well, even with her imperfect practical knowledge in this matter. She stated, at the same time, that some kinds are liable to be injured by the autumnal rains.

LIENY (John Booker).—We notice in the Western Texian (San Antonio) the unfortunate death of this officer, who was attached to the 8th Infantry, U. S. A. The Texian states that he was accidentally killed by being thrown from his horse in the streets of that city, his head coming in contact with a post, which produced a commotion of the brain. He survived the shock upwards of thirty hours, suffering the greatest agony. Lieut. B. was a young man of promising military talents. He was through the whole Mexican war and distinguished himself on many occasions for his fearless conduct and deeds of gallantry.

Very respectfully, J. TOGNO. From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin. Later from Texas. By the Palmetto, which arrived last night, we are placed in possession of our Texas files of a late date. We take the following from the Corpus Christi Star, of the 7th. A large portion of the news is very interesting.

ATTACK ON A U. S. TRAIN.—A gentleman in this town received a letter from Laredo on Monday last, which stated, that news had been received there that the Indians had attacked a train of U. S. wagons between Bozar and Eagle Pass, and killed thirteen teamsters, taking all their mules. But one teamster escaped. The letter does not state what escort the wagons had, if any; or whether the Indians destroyed the public property, but as their victory appears to have been complete, no doubt this was done.

A company of flying artillery had arrived at Laredo on their way to the Leona, but on the 27th ult., they were ordered back to Rio Grande city. Some of the citizens of Laredo, however, waited upon the officer in command and represented the exposed state of that place and their apprehensions of an attack from the Indians, and induced him to remain until an answer could be received from Gen. Harney, to whom an express had been sent with a request to have the company stationed at Laredo for the present.

A writer adds: "A general Indian war will exist in less than a month!" PROMUNCIAMIENTO POR SANTA ANNA.—A letter from a gentleman in Laredo, received here a day or two since, says that Paredes has pronounced for Santa Anna. No particulars are given, but the writer adds that the greatest excitement prevails on the opposite side of the Rio Grande. All the Mexican (regular) troops have left their station opposite Laredo, and the National Guard are ordered from the frontier to Victoria. A revolution in the Northern province of Mexico was deemed inevitable, and a proclamation of the Republic of the Sierra Madre was daily expected.

From this same source we learn that the cholera was raging with great violence in Monclova. THE RANGERS.—Lieut. Walker has returned from his pursuit of the Indians who stole Mr. Love's horses, having followed them forty miles above San Antonio without success. His detachment is now stationed at San Antonio, where the Indians have committed several depredations within the last few days, stealing, among the rest, two or three horses from the Rangers themselves.

THE INDIANS.—A party of mustangs were recently attacked within a few miles of San Antonio by a large party of Indians, who killed two men and drove off three hundred head of horses and mules.

DEPREDACTIONS OF THE INDIANS IN TEXAS.—The Western Texian published at San Antonio, mentions the arrival at that place on the 29th ultimo of Captain G. K. Lewis, from Brownsville via Corpus Christi, en route for Austin. He had left the Salt Lake some twenty miles North of Brownsville, and was on his way to see Gov. Wood, for the purpose of obtaining an order to raise a company of Rangers, to be stationed on the lower Rio Grande, to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the Indians.

Captain Lewis states that as many as three attacks have been made upon the Salt Lakes by different parties of Indians, and they have been as often repulsed and prevented from doing any injury, except driving away all the horses and mules belonging to the concern.

He further reports that the Indians made another descent upon those of Col. Kinsey's ranches, the Alacran. They killed his baquero, a Mexican, and drove off upwards of sixty head of horses.

The Texian gives an appalling account of the atrocities of the Indians upon the authority of Capt Lewis, which are represented to exceed anything that has occurred in Texas for the last ten years. The whole country bordering on the Eastern side of the Rio Grande, from Laredo to within 15 miles of Brownsville, is represented as one general scene of desolation and ruin—the hour sickness at the description.

All the inhabitants have been forced to fly from their houses across to the Western bank of the Rio Grande. Many have swam the River with their clothes tied round their heads, while their wives and children have been dragged into captivity by the relentless foe.

The editor writes in a very indignant tone (and justly) in relation to the defenceless and exposed condition of Texas, and with great truth adds: Had the Government, at the close of the war, ordered a sufficient force upon our frontier of that kind of troops capable of keeping the Indians at obedience, it would have saved many valuable lives of our citizens, who have been butchered by the Indians, and their families now from being captives in the hands of the Camanches.

We want no better evidence of the present mode of protection on our frontier, than the precedent recently exhibited to the world by the movement of the troops to El Paso. Six companies of the 3d Infantry arrived here last November, bound for El Paso, and immediately commenced fighting out for that expedition at an enormous expense to the government; this occupied them nearly eight months to get ready, for it has only been a few days since they left for their place of destination, notwithstanding every exertion and vigilance were used by the officers to get under way.

The greater portion of the 8th Infantry are encamped four miles above this place, and should a thousand Camanches or a less number make a descent upon us, they could sweep the whole San Antonio and Guadalupe rivers, and return to their mountain homes, before the commandant of the post here could get those troops in readiness to pursue them. The present defence on our border is a perfect burlesque upon military operations. The officers are discouraged for the want of men properly mounted, equipped and provided for with supplies and transportation adequate to meet any emergency which occasion may require. Unless such arrangements are adopted by our government, the troops in their present condition on our frontier is rendered a perfect nullity.

LIENY (John Booker).—We notice in the Western Texian (San Antonio) the unfortunate death of this officer, who was attached to the 8th Infantry, U. S. A. The Texian states that he was accidentally killed

By being thrown from his horse in the streets of that city, his head coming in contact with a post, which produced a commotion of the brain. He survived the shock upwards of thirty hours, suffering the greatest agony. Lieut. B. was a young man of promising military talents. He was through the whole Mexican war and distinguished himself on many occasions for his fearless conduct and deeds of gallantry.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce. FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the Crescent City, we have received the Alta California of June 14th and 20th, published at San Francisco.

The paper of the 14th contains two proclamations of Gen. Riley, Governor of California, one of which, issued June 2d, declares his official character to have been assumed "in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, not as a Military Governor, but as the Executive of the existing Civil Government."

He then proceeds to call attention to the means he deems best calculated to avoid the embarrassments of the present position of California—Congress having failed to legislate for it—and suggests the mode of electing such officers as are recognized by the laws now governing the Territory, among which are a Territorial Legislature; a Superior Court consisting of four Judges and a Fiscal; a Prefect and Sub-Prefect in each district, Alcaldes, &c.; prescribes 37 as the number of delegates to compose the Convention; apportions the representation among the several districts, fixes the day of election of members of the Convention and Judicial officers on the first of August next; and summons the Convention to meet at Monterey the first of September next—Qualifications of electors are—21 years of age, U. S. citizenship, and actual residence in the district.

The other proclamation, dated Monterey, June 4th, warns the settlers not to countenance "The Legislative Assembly of the District of San Francisco," either "by paying taxes or by supporting or abetting the officers" of that "illegal and unauthorized body," and calls upon all good citizens to assist in "restoring to their lawful keeper," the Public Records of the District of San Francisco, which were "forcibly taken" from the custody of the First Alcalde of said district.

The Alta California condemns the terms of Gen. Riley's proclamation, and denounces the action of the Legislative Assembly alluded to.

The latter body has published an address, in which they complain bitterly of the failure by Congress to give them a form of government—of its course in "having them without giving them a government at all." After a recital of their grievances, and a clear, explicit and intelligent statement of the necessities for immediate, united and determined action on the part of the people, the Assembly "earnestly recommended to their fellow citizens, the propriety of electing at least twelve delegates, from each district, to attend a general Convention to be held at the Pueblo San Jose, on the 3d Monday in August next, for the purpose of organizing a Government for the whole Territory of California."

It is suggested that these delegates have discretionary powers to form a State Constitution, or to adopt such other form of government—subject to ratification by the people—as they may deem advisable.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in San Francisco, on the 12th June, to consider the propriety of sending delegates to a Convention, &c., at which the Hon. Thos. Butler King was present, and addressed the people.

Resolutions to carry the object of the meeting into effect, were presented, when an amendment fixing the elections upon the days appointed by General Riley, was proposed by Col. J. D. Stevenson, and finally rejected. Messrs. Butler, H. Burnett, W. D. M. Howard, D. Gould, Buffum, and Edward Gilbert, were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a Convention and the election of Delegates.

The Alta California of the 20th June, contains a circular, issued by the above named committee, in which, for the sake of securing unanimity of action "without recognizing the least power, as a matter of right, in Brev. Gen. Riley to appoint a time and place for the election of delegates and the assembling of the Convention"—they recommend the time for the elections appointed by that officer.—The committee condemn the appointment of delegates made by Gen. Riley, and virtually, a disregard of his declaration on that point.

A meeting in reference to the same subject was held by the people of the Pueblo San Jose, on the 2d June, at which Gen. Riley's proclamation was approved.

A dinner was given to the Hon. T. B. King, on the 14th, at the Parker House, by the citizens of San Francisco.

A subscription was on foot to survey and buy the Suisun Bay and the Sacramento River between San Francisco and Sacramento to City. Capt. Ringgold, U. S. N., has been employed to take the survey.

Destructive Fire at Albany: ALBANY, July 30. A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning, in a frame house rear of Lumber street between Centre and Water streets, which destroyed all the buildings on the north side of Lumber street between Centre and Water streets, also 3 brick buildings running west of Lumber from Centre. The old brewery building on west side of Centre, and 5 other buildings near it were destroyed. All the lumber in the yard of J. P. Romaine, Rogers, Calander, Kitchen, & Co. was burnt.

The fire is now raging amidst the lumber owned by C. P. Williams, also on Water and Lumber streets. The loss must be very great. Losses by the fire—Dennis V. Verber, the estate of the late Jellis Winne and George Caser. The two former estates were insured. The latter loses three brick buildings on which there was no insurance.

On the night of the 13th inst. occurred in Cambridgeport, Mass., which consumed the extensive confectionery establishment of Col. R. Douglas. It contained \$300 worth of sugars, all which, together with 100 lbs. of lozenges and other confectionery manufactured ready for market, were burnt up, or so thoroughly smoked, as to be useless. His loss must be near \$20,000, while his insurance is only from \$5000 to \$7000.

"Ah! you don't know what musical enthralment," said a music-mad miss to Tom Hood. "Excuse me, madam," replied the wit, "but I do. Musical enthusiasm is like turtle soup; for every quart, or real, there are ninety-nine gallons of mock and calves' head in proportion!"

Telegraphed to the Journal of Commerce. St. Louis, July 29th. A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning, on board of the steamer Columbia, that had just arrived from Missouri, with a full freight burning her, the Mary, Phoenix, San Francisco, and Dubuque. The San Francisco was also just in from Missouri, with a full cargo of hemp, tobacco and bacon.

The Mary had five hundred tons of freight for New Orleans; the Phoenix, one hundred tons for Ohio, principally hemp and lead.

The Dubuque had a small freight in for Upper Mississippi.

Four of the five are new boats; all owned in this city by the Phoenix.

Cannot ascertain the amount of loss and insurance till to-morrow.

The Clerk of the Mary is missing, and several lives are reported to be lost.

There were five hundred live hogs on board the Mary burned. Nothing saved from any of the boats but a few hogs, of bacon from the Mary. All were burned to the water's edge, and hulls sunk, but the Dubuque.

A tremendous riot occurred at half past five this morning, between the Irish and the Firemen. The Irish assaulted the Firemen, and drove them from the engines. Pistols were fired first by James O'Brien and Lynch, from an Irish boarding-house on the Levee, upon the Franklin Engine Co. The Firemen rallied, and riddled O'Brien's and seven other houses, part on Morgan street and part on the Levee. John Grant, of Missouri, was shot in the face, and a number of Irish badly wounded. The riot is still progressing. The Missouri Fire Co. broke open the armory of the St. Louis Greys, and took their arms by force. The Mayor has ordered out the Greys to suppress the riot, and has sent to Jefferson barracks for troops. A number of arrests have been made, and eighteen Irish are in jail. Interments yesterday, 25; cholera, 11.

Burning of the Chicago. BUFFALO, July, 30. The propeller Chicago was destroyed by fire here this morning at 2 o'clock. Loss estimated from \$5 to \$6,000.

SUPREME COURT. The Arguments of Counsel having closed, before this Tribunal, the following Opinions have been delivered, viz: By REXFORD, Ch. J. In Sutton v. Roberson, upon Bladen, reversing the judgment, and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Sturdivant v. Davis, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, Crump v. Thompson, from Davison, reversing the judgment, and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Den ex dem, Johnson v. Bralley, from Edgecomb, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Arbitration, Sutton, from Greene, affirming the decree with costs. Also, in State v. Dempsey, from Bertie, declaring that there is no error in the conviction, and that the sentence ought to stand. Also, in Snowden v. Banks, from Pasquotank, affirming the decree with costs. Also, in Dobson v. Prather, in Equity from Surry, reversing the decree with costs, &c.

By NASH, J.—In Brown v. Hatton, from Craven, affirming the judgment below. Also in State v. Howell, from Granville, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Alford, in Equity, from Roberson, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Stamper v. Hawkins, in Equity, from Granville, directing a decree for the plaintiff for \$303 and interest, &c. Also, in Doe ex dem, Meredith v. Anders, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Plinn v. Anders, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hill v. Jackson, from Randolph, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Bogue, from Perquimans, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court.—Also, in State v. Long, from Martin, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings below. Also, in Stafford v. Newsom, from Montgomery, reversing the judgment, and awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Hawkins v. Simmons, in Equity from Halifax, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J. In Elliott v. Norcom, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Houghton v. Bayley, from Bertie, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Doe ex dem, Ellender v. Asstee, from Currituck, reversing the judgment below and directing judgment here for Plaintiff. Also, in Darden v. Joyner, from Green, judgment below reversed and judgment here for defendant. Also, in Hardison v. Benjamin, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in den ex dem, Adderton v. Melchor, from Stanly, affirming the decision below. Also, in State v. Robbins, from Edgecomb, declaring that there is no error, and directing judgment for the State. Also, in Snow v. Witches, from Surry, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in State v. Roddick, from Gates, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Hall Lodge v. Matthews, in Equity, from Currituck, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Lindsay v. Hogg, in Equity, from Guilford, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Williams v. Williams, in Equity, from Greene, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in State v. Stewart, from Nash, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceeding of the Superior Court. Also, in Burton v. Stamper, in Equity, from Currituck, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Taylor v. Taylor, in Equity from Nash, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Guthrie v. Sarrall's heirs, in Equity from Buncombe, dismissing the bill with costs, but without prejudice. Also, in McIntosh v. Bruce, from Moore, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Burns v. Allen, from Anson, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Riddick v. Satterfield, reversing the judgment, and awarding a venire de novo.—Also, in State v. McCantless & Martin, from Surry, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Brown v. Clegg, in equity from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Coffield v. Warran, in Equity, from Chowan, reversing the decree, with directions to suffer the cause for an account.

By REXFORD, Ch. J. In State v. Robert Hildreth, from Richmond, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in State v. David Hildreth, from Anson, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court; directing a venire de novo. Also, in Pugh v. Mordecai, from Edgecombe, dismissing the bill.—Also, in State v. Murphy, from Duplin, directing the Court below to proceed on the conviction.

By NASH, J. In Powell v. Watson, in Equity from Johnston, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bell v. Nelson, in Equity, from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Stephens v. Harris,

In Equity, from Person, directing reference to the Master, &c. PEARSON, J. In the case of Munroe v. McCormick, in Equity, from Cumberland, declaring that there is no error in the order appealed from. Also, in Smith v. Whitred, in Equity, from Bladen, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Gray v. Armistead, in Equity, from Martin, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Powell v. Powell, in Equity, from Wake, directing a decree for Plaintiff, &c. Also, in State v. Henry, from Robeson, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Murray v. Oliver, in Equity, from Caswell, directing a decree for a division and an account. Also, in State v. Clear, from Martin, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court.

MARRIED. In Greensboro County on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. JAMES W. Doyal, of Weldon, N. C., to Miss MARGARET F. DUPREE, daughter of Capt. Madison Dupree, of the above county.

DIED. In this town, on Monday last, James C. Dobbin, infant son of Wm. S. Adams, Esq., aged 7 months. At the Mansion House, Aiken South Carolina, on the 24th ult. PATRICK CASSIN GANTWELL, Esq. of Charleston, in the 63d year of his age.

MARINE NEWS. PORT OF WILMINGTON, AUGUST 2. HIGH WATER AT THE BAR: 5.56 P. M. ARRIVED. July 31. Sch. Geo. M. Robertson, McFarland, from Baltimore, to G. W. Davis, with goods for sundry persons. Sch. Martha Ann Willis, from Shallotte, to G. W. Davis, with Naval stores. Wm. August, Sch. Cayman, York, from Thomaston, Me., to Barry, Bryant & Adams, with 600 bbls. Lime. Steamer Rowan, Hart, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth, with Mdze. to sundry persons.

CLEARED. August 1. Steamer Evergreen, Rush, for Fayetteville, by John Banks, with Mdze. for S. W. Tillinghast, J. & Roberts, S. J. Hindsdale, E. J. Hale, G. W. McDonald, W. McIntire, Jas. King, T. S. Lott, J. J. & T. Waddell, E. Fuller, P. P. Johnson, N. King, S. S. Arnold, Drury Morgan, Cook & Taylor, P. H. Fries, P. Taylor, A. A. McKethan, Capt. J. A. J. Bradford. Sch. Alarie, Prosser, for New York, by De-Ross & Brown, with 1,042 bbls. Rosin, 270 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 41 bales Cotton Yarn, 5 bales Sheetings, 10 boxes Mdze. Sch. Kensington, Foster, from Philadelphia, to E. J. Luterloh.

NEW MARINE DANGER. The following letter, with the note appended by the gentleman to whom it is addressed, brings to the attention of nautical men a new danger: ADMIRALTY, July 13, 1849. Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of sending you the enclosed account of a very important danger on the coast of Patagonia, that has been struck by a British merchant ship accompanied by a chart showing its position in the offing of Spring Bay. Sir Francis Beaufort, by whose direction I do so, trusts that the information will be acceptable to you. Your obedient servant, A. B. BEES, Commander, R. N. Messrs E. & G. W. Hunt, New York. The above danger is in Latitude 48 07 South; Longitude 65 38 West, and in the way of vessels bound round Cape Horn, who hug the land in that latitude. E. & G. W. B.

NEW YORK. Cleared July 30. Sch. L. P. Smith, Miller, for this port. BOSTON. Cleared July 28. Sch. Lucretia, Moeman, for this port. PHILADELPHIA. Cleared

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. NAVAL STORES. Yellow Dipping 2 20 @ 2 25. New Virgin Dipping 2 40 @ 3 00. Hard Turpentine 1 15 @ 1 20. Spirits Turpentine 1/2 gallon 25. Pitch 90 @ 1 00. Rosin No. 1 2 00 @ 3 00. No. 2 50 @ 1 00. No. 3 55 @ 60. Varnish 20 @ 22. TIMBER. Inferior 3 0 @ 3 00. Fair Quality 4 10 @ 5 00. LUMBER, STEAM MILL. Wide boards, plank and scantling 10 00 @ 11 00. Hoop, Board, &c. as specified 12 00 @ 14 00. LUMBER, RIVER. Floor Boards 7 00 @ 8 00. Wide Boards 5 00 @ 5 00. Scantling 3 50 @ 4 00. RICE. Rough 75 @ 80. Common 80 @ 85. DOMESTIC. W. O. Hhd. rough none 8 50 @ 9 00. " do do do 12 00 @ 15 00. " do do do 7 00 @ 8 00. R. O. Hhd. rough 8 00 @ 8 50. " do do do 11 00 @ 11 50. SHINGLES. Common 80 @ 90. Contract 4 00 @ 5 00. BLACKS' large 3 50 @ 4 00. PEAS. B. E. Peas 65 @ 70. Peas No. 1 50 @ 75. LIGAR. New Orleans 5 @ 5. Porto Rico 4 @ 5. COFFEE. St. Domingo 6 @ 8. " do do do 7 @ 8. " do do do 8 @ 9. " do do do 9 @ 10. " do do do 10 @ 11. " do do do 11 @ 12. " do do do 12 @ 13. " do do do 13 @ 14. " do do do 14 @ 15. " do do do 15 @ 16. " do do do 16 @ 17. " do do do 17 @ 18. " do do do 18 @ 19. " do do do 19 @ 20. " do do do 20 @ 21. " do do do 21 @ 22. " do do do 22 @ 23. " do do do 23 @ 24. " do do do 24 @ 25. " do do do 25 @ 26. " do do do 26 @ 27. " do do do 27 @ 28. " do do do 28 @ 29. " do do do 29 @ 30. " do do do 30 @ 31. " do do do 31 @ 32. " do do do 32 @ 33. " do do do 33 @ 34. " do do do 34 @ 35. " do do do 35 @ 36. " do do do 36 @ 37. " do do do 37 @ 38. " do do do 38 @ 39. " do do do 39 @ 40. " do do do 40 @ 41. " do do do 41 @ 42. " do do do 42 @ 43. " do do do 43 @ 44. " do do do 44 @ 45. " do do do 45 @ 46. " do do do 46 @ 47. " do do do 47 @ 48. " do do do 48 @ 49. " do do do 49 @ 50. " do do do 50 @ 51. " do do do 51 @ 52. " do do do 52 @ 53. " do do do 53 @ 54. " do do do 54 @ 55. " do do do 55 @ 56. " do do do 56 @ 57. " do do do 57 @ 58. " do do do 58 @ 59. " do do do 59 @ 60. " do do do 60 @ 61. " do do do 61 @ 62. " do do do 62 @ 63. " do do do 63 @ 64. " do do do 64 @ 65. " do do do 65 @ 66. " do do do 66 @ 67. " do do do 67 @ 68. " do do do 68 @ 69. " do do do 69 @ 70. " do do do 70 @ 71. " do do do 71 @ 72. " do do do 72 @ 73. " do do do 73 @ 74. " do do do 74 @ 75. " do do do 75 @ 76. " do do do 76 @ 77. " do do do 77 @ 78. " do do do 78 @ 79. " do do do 79 @ 80. " do do do 80 @ 81. " do do do 81 @ 82. " do do do 82 @ 83. " do do do 83 @ 84. " do do do 84 @ 85. " do do do 85 @ 86. " do do do 86 @ 87. " do do do 87 @ 88. " do do do 88 @ 89. " do do do 89 @ 90. " do do do 90 @ 91. " do do do 91 @ 92. " do do do 92 @ 93. " do do do 93 @ 94. " do do do 94 @ 95. " do do do 95 @ 96. " do do do 96 @ 97. " do do do 97 @ 98. " do do do 98 @ 99. " do do do 99 @ 100. FLOUR. Fayetteville 4 75 @ 5 50. Canal 7 00 @ 7 50. Corn 60 @ 65. Meal 60 @ 65. Cotton nominal 10 @ 10. Butter 20 @ 20. Cheese 20 @ 20. Apples 55 @ 55. Soap 44 @ 44. Peathers 25 @ 25. Lard 74 @ 74. Line 90 @ 100.