THOMAS LOBING, Editor and Proprietor: Devoted to Literature, Science, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Trade, Commerce, &c ONE DOLLAR Per Annum, in

WILMINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1849.

ADVERTISEMENTS Connercial, at the following rates sertion, \$3.50 ; 1 square, 2 months, \$2 00 10) 1 ds. 6 do. 125 1 do. 1 year, 6

a lvertisement exceed twelve lines, th price will be in proportion. All advertisements are payable at the time All advertisements inserted in the Wasty Commercial are entitled to one in-

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

sertion in the Tri-Weekly free of charge

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1849.

COUNTY COURT. The Court of Pleas and Quarter Session for this county, met on Monday last, JAMES T. MILLE, Esq. The State Docket was finished on Wednesday but the large mass of other business before the Court, will require the continuance of the session, thro' all the ensuing week. ASSESSMENT OF TAXES .- The Court have made-

ON THE POLL, WHITE OR BLACK. 30 cents. County Tax, Poor

the assessment of the County Taxes for 1848, as fol-

ON \$100 VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE.

Solicitor of the County of New Hanover to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of David Fut-JAMES L. CORBET, was on Thesday last, elected by the Court of Ple as, now in session, Inspector of

Provisions, for five years, under the late act of the R. G. Rankin, S. M. West, and John Walker, Jr. have been appointed County Auctioneers; C. W. Murphy, County Surveyer, and Moses Lewis, In

spector of Staves.

NEW POST OFFICES A Post Office is established at Kemper, Bladen County, N. C. : Joseph R. Kemp, P. M. allo wit ha Also at Baker's Creek, Bladen County, N. C .: James Smith: P. Marigher coditions, about sees and be

CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVERS

The movements in favor of this scheme, under all the circumstances of the case, are quite animated in this section. Indeed, the great importance of the work, in its effects on trade and commerce, is becoming more and more apparent, as the resources of the country connected with the improvement, are examined. We have at no time considered this as a scheme of secondary importance. With this, and the Manchester Road, now progressing, and the Central Rail Road, we have all we ought to desire-all that the friends of Internal Improvements throughout the State ought to ask for -for the present at

The most interesting item connected with this subject, is the subscription to the Cape Fear and Deep River Company, made in this town. It is not probably less than 13 thousand dollars, and will not fall short of \$15,000. considering the pressure under which our community is laboring, and the claims heretofore made upon us and met by our citizens, this is a very liberal subscription, and speaks well for the unabated arder of the citizens of Wilmington in the first end best of causes, of a tem-

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

R. T. PAINE, of North Carolina; GEORGE EVANS, of Maine; and CALES B. SMITH, of Indiana-havebeen appointed Commissio, ers of Mexican Claims. "GREAT IS DIANA OF THE EPHESIANS."

beneath the weight of party rancor. But the Journal has no malice in all this. Its "craft is in danger'-any thing like patriotic unity among the people, destroys the hopes of demagogues and political tricksters. That paper but labors in it; vocation, which is to set the people in en up our, "fright them with dangers, and perplex their brains, with some fantastic giddy change."

Tariff of '46 -and great is the patriotism that seeks ne up confusion ! Well-let those who choose as course go ahead, and see what they will make of it. It is a very small voice, uttering its little squeak against the Voice of the People. The present administration is not the offspring of excitement, nor does it require nourishment of that character. It "lives and moves and has its being," in the deep convictions of right and the lofty sentiments of patriotism pertaining to an intelligent and independent neonte bannagon pino sen um hos aneos tuo re

w as nothing stilled at manufacture was Large Crop of Doctors.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine in New York, Dr. Manny stated that "at the present time doctors were made at the rate of from fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred a year, not for the benefit of the public or the profession itself, but for the very men who made them doctors. There were forty medical colleges throughout the country which give diplomas, and at many of them there were but two or three professors; no clinical instruction whatever, and no practice of anatomy."

UNITED STATES' SENATE. The committee on SHIELDS' case have reported

as a general thing. Way mostall themwen-

that he is constitutionally ineligible to a seat in the Senate, having been naturalized but 8 years instead of 9, as required by the Constitution. At the instance of Mr. HALE, a letter of Mr. SHIELDS' was read, on the 14th, to the effect that from the time his right to a seat became a subject of inquiry and investigation, he forbore a contest, and submitted unresistingly to the action of the Com-

mittee. As there was a prospect of extended debate, he would relieve the Schate, and hereby tendered his resignation. Mr. HALE moved that the Vice President inform the Executive of Illinios that Mr. S. had resigned his seat; but on motion of Mr. Ben-BIEN the further consideration of the motion was postponed till next day. The Senate then went into secret session.

Arrest of a supposed Robber of the Patent Office. Officer Bowyer, of New York, on Monday arresed James Webb, supposed to be implicated in stealing the government jewels from the Patent Office in this city.

"This man (the New York Post says) is a notorious offender, and was found in Jersey city. Officer Bowyer, intruducing himself as an accomplice, and observing that they had both been severely handled in the Police Gazette, got the confidence of Webb, and, under plea of the desire to communicate some import ant information, persuaded him to cross the ferry to this city, where he threw off his disguise, and producing his documents, sent him to the Chief's office to meditate upon the mutability of fortune and the deceitfulness of white men."-Nat. Intel.

Arkansas.

It is said by the Batesville Eagle that RONNE, the Democratic candidate, if elected, cannot become Governor of Arkansas. The Inauguration outh requires the party to swear he has never been engaged in a duel, either as principal, second, or bearer of a W. S. Ashe, Esq., was on Tuesday last appointed challenge. Col. R. has, however, fought with AL-BERT PIKE. The Senate of the State at its recent session repealed the law, with an eve to the case of Col. R.; but the House refused to pass the bill.

> The Petersburg Intelligencer of the 15th inst. says, The South-side Railroad Bill has passed the Legslature of Virginia, and is now the law of the land. By this act, the State has transferred to the town of Petersburg its Stock in the Petersburg Railroad Company, amounting to the sum of \$323,500, for the

> construction of a Road west, in the direction of

Berke's Tavern, in the County of Prince Edward. Messrs. Burwell of Bedford, and Segar of Elizabeth City, members of the General Assembly, were advertised in the Republican and hand bills to addres- the citizens of Petersburg on this and other subjects of Internal Improvements, at the Court House on yesterday evening, at 74 o'clock, but we learn that they did not armye in the cars from Rich-f

The Senate yesterday passed a bill appropriating \$60,000 to McAdamize certain portions of the Staunton and Parkersburg Road.

The House of Delegates passed a large number o bills-among them a bill incorporating the Norfolk and Western Bailroad; and a bill establishing a Branch Bank at Fincastle or Salem.

DEFINITION OF CHARACTER. The Journal says Gen. Tayton "owes his election to the moderate men of all parties." Very true; and the Journal thus defines its own character as an immoderate vehicle of party-for it was hotly opposed to the election of TAYLOR. And now the people will judge how far a paper is fit to lead public sentiment and give counsel to them, which acknow-

The Treasury .- Mr. Meredith.

ledges uself destitute of moderation.

the National Intelligencer says: A report was started in Washington, a fortnight since, by his opponen's, that Mr. MEREDITH, the new Secretary of the Preasury, was a Free Trader. This is put to rest by the following letter, addressed by him some weeks since to a meeting at Pottsville, Pennsylva, the difference in value between slaves for live, and consideration. We are inclined to the belief that pint: the boundaries I " hors was I

My DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of receiving, in their precise form, the manner and the spirit are availing myself of the invitation. There could be the same, better the majority." no occasion on which I should more joyfu! y parrice attained their majority." Every thing like harmony is repudiated, and the ipate in the festivities. The importance of the result

fury. The Journal gives credit to Gen. Taylor for the act of '46 involved fisult as well as injury to slave-holder and I am percandor and sincerity; and in the space of one week. Pennsylvania, and the reople must have been blind snaded that he would find, in the augmented value of our inhabitants be clad with fabrics from our own one little week? The spirit of candor is an object to the spirit of candor is an object. "one little week," the spirit of candor is crushed to their ow, hone; and interest if they had not resented it. "The triumphant manner in which the people of the commonwealth, and in an especial and He would also liberally share in the general beneremarkable degree the people of Schuylkill county, fits, accruing to the whole State, from the extinction have vindicated their rights, at the recent election, of slavery. These have been so often and so fully not only shows a determination that the principles of the tariff of '46 shall be restored, and that their industry shall not in future be sacrificed to suit the views of political partisans, but exhibits in a strong light Great is the Democratic party! Great is the the fact that the people cannot be long deceived, and ded race of different color; we shall enjoy the proud the fact that the people cannot be long deceived, and that they can and will enforce the due responsibility of their public servants. With men able to do this we may be sure that the republic will continue to be il, political and social equality; we shall acquire the

> of our brethren the following sentiment : Pennsylvania-Proof alike against the wisdom of her enemies and the subtleties of professing friends, she will always stands for the rights of industry and the principles of freedom.

I am, sir, with great esteem, very respectfully, and weather of the flow, Mr. MEREDITH.

B. BARTHOLOMEW; Esq. 200 a TollA .d.

At a meeting of Belmont Lodge, No. 108, of Free and Accepted Masons, held in Duplin County, on Wednesday, March 7th 1849. A. L. 5849, the following resolutions were adopted, expressive of the feelings of the brethren in attendance.

WHEREAS, by a visitation of Divine Providence, our esteemed brother, LEWIS S. HERRING, has been called hence, officially residueld Resolved, That in our deceased brother we recognized a warm-hearted and zealous Mason.

Resolved, That although he is gone, yet his memry still lives with us, and his name is written on the tablet of our hearts.

Resolved. That in testimony of segard for our departed brother, the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days. Resslved, That the Secretary send a copy of the above resolutions to the tamily of the deceased; also a copy to each of the Editors in the town of Wilmington, with a request that they be published. By

LETTER OF MR. GLAY. A letter from Mr. CLAY, dated New Orleans, Feb 19, is in the course of publication in the various presses of the county, explaining his views of the

subject of Slavery and plan of emancipation. We have declined publishing this letter-not soley on account of its great length, but because it contains nothing new or interesting in the matter of perspective emancipation.

Mr. CLAY decants upon the merits of slavery; its effects on the two races, and many other points on topics that have been worn threadbare by reiterated discussion. In fact these things do not require the reasoning or the influence of distinguished men .-Every citizen in the Southern States, of ordinary in-

Mr. CLAY's remarks are generally made in regard to emancipation in Kentucky; though they are susceptible of general application. We make a small

"The colonization of the free blacks, as they successively arrive, from year to year, at the age entitling them to freedom, I consider a condition absolutely indispensable. Without it, I should be utterly opposed to any scheme of emancipation. One hun red and ninety odd thousand blacks, composing out one fourth of the entire population of the State, almost valueless, as they now are, will be rendered with their descendants, could never live in peace, har- prolific sources of wealth and enterprise. We are mony and equality with the residue of the population. The color, passions and prejudices would for ever prevent the two races living together in a state of cordial union. Social, moral and political degradation would be the inevitable lot of the colored race. Even in the free States (I use the terms free and slave States not in any sense derogatory from one class, or implying any superiority in the other, but for the sake of brevity) that is their present condition. In some of those free States the penal legislation against the people of color is quite as severe, if not harsher than it is in some of the slave States. As no where in the United States are amalgamation and equality between the two races possible, it is better that there should be a separation, and that the African descendants should be feturned to the native land of their

"It will have been seen that the plan I have suggested proposes the annual transportation of all born after a specified day, upon their arrival at the prescribed age, to the Colony which may be selected for their destination, and this process of transportation is to be continued, until the separation of the two races is completed. If the emancipated slaves were to remain in Kentucky until they attained the age of twenty-eight, it would be about thirty-four years before the first annual transportation began, if the system commences in 1855, and about thirty-nine years, if the operation began in 1860," not such ob was

In the tollowing remarks, Mr. CLAY takes the points of interest, morality, and political consisten-

"That the system will be attended with some sacrifices on the part of slaveholders, which are to be regretted, need not be denied. What great and beneficial enterprise was ever accomplished withou isk and sacrifice ? But these sacrifices are distant, contingent and inconsiderable. Assuming the year 1860 for the commencement of the system, all slaves born prior to that time would remain such during their lives, and the personal loss of the slaveholder would be only the difference in value of a female slave whose offspring, if she had any, born after the first day of January, 1860, should be free at the age of twenty-five, or should be staves for life,"

"In the mean time, if the right to remove or sell the slaves out of the S ate should be exercised, that trifling loss would not be incurred. The slaveholder, after the commencement of the system, would lose slaves until the age of twenty-five... He mit also incur some inconsiderable expense in rearing, from each other in pushing forward these great works. few days since, your letter on behalf of the commit- their birth, the issue of those v. ho were to be free at tee, inviting me to be present at the Whig jubifee in | twenty-five, until they were old enough to be an-The Journal of yesterday has begun the party cry, Pottsville, on Saturday next, and regret extremely prenticed out; but as it is probable that they would and industry. Give her a ready and easy necess to and although the words above quoted are not used that my engagements here will prevent me from be the most control to him, he would reand although the words above quoted are not used that my engagements here will prevent me from be the most generally bound to him, he would receive some indemnity from their services, until they

"Most of the evils, losses and misfortunes of human life have some compensation or alleviation. The slave holder is generally a land-holder, and I am perpartisan attack opens with all the fire of mobocratic of the election cannot be over ated. The passage of life have some compensation or alleviation. The his land, some, if not full indemnity for losses arising to him from emancipation and colonization .stated, that I will not, nor is it necessary to dwell opon them extensively. They may be summed up in a few wor is. We shall remove from among us the contaminating influences of a servile and degraand conscious sstisfaction of placing that race where they can enjoy the great blessings of liberty and civ- to expire. just, glorious, triumphant. I offer for the acceptance advantages of the dilligence, the fidelity and the constancy of free labor, instead of the carelessness, the infidelity and the unsteadiness of slave labor; we shall elevate the character of white labor, and ele vate the social condition of the white laborer, augment the value, of our lands, improve the agriculture of the State, attract capital from abroad to all the pursuits of commerce, manufactures and agriculture; redressed, as far and as fast as we prudent ly could, any wrongs which the descendants of Africa have suffered at our hands, and we should demonstrate the sincerity with which we pay indescriminate homage to the great cause of the liberty of the baman race. Wistory or windstunes

> The Union understands that the President declines to make a certain appointment "opon the alleged ground that Virginia has foreign missions enough at this time." ils time."
> Whatever the Union may think, the country will regard this as a promising symptom.

AFFECTIONATE. - At a church meeting in the town where the President of one of our N. England Col. leges resides, it becomes necessary to ascertain the number of widows in the parish. After some time had been spent in the premises, a certain officious in, season-and-out-of-season member, named S ____ from the East part of the town, jumped up and said "we have embraced them all, have we not, President

From the Rakigh Register. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT-A CONVEN

A much esteemed Correspondent in our last issue. o whom we had only space then to call attention suggests the propriety of holding a State Convention, for purposes of mutual consultation among the various sections of the State, with reference to the great questions of Internal Improvement, which are and directing a renire de noro. Also, in Doc ex dem, in agitation. We are disposed to regard this as the Scott r. Sears, from Wake, affirming the judgment most prompt and efficient plan by which the success of these gr at works is to be accelerated. In our Bladen, affirming the judgment below. opinion, all that is regulired to effect this desirable should all understand each other."

It is a meet cause of congratulation, that the labor-power of the State seems to be fully alive to the in Martin v. Poindexter, in Equity from Surry, dis-importance of State improvement. Men who have missing the bill with costs. Also, in Forbes v. Smith, not the Capital to invest, are ready now to contribute manual labor; the Mechanic, and the Farmer, and the Laborer, are all willing and anxious to contribute their shares of this most essential Capital. The telligence, understands the whole ground, as well as truth is, the People, the yeomanry of the State, occupy a different position on this subject, from what they have ever done before. They feel that they have an individual interest in it—that they are iden tified with the interests and prosperity of the State that they are not merely the instruments for creating wealth, but of enhancing and enjoying it. -They begin to see that such a system is essential to our advancement and welfare; and acting upon this principle, they are prepared to go into the work with zeal and determination that knows no such word

In summing up the interests that will be promoted and the vast facilities that will be offered by the Central Rail Road, we have been struck with the told that inexhaus ible mines of Coal exist in Chatham, Randolph and other Counties, which are of themselves, if a market were made accessible to them. iron ore, the advantages of which are only partially elt and realized, because of the difficulty of the 5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take transportation of the material to market. These articles in the bowels of the earth, are of no possible value to the country, but when they are brought out by human skill and labor, they become valuable to he nation in a great variety of ways. Iron has always been regarded as an article indispensable to national defence; and in the present state of steam

navigation, coal is scarcely less so. Pail Road communication will also bring into notice the thousand favorable locations for Manufactories, scattered throughout the entire West. And as Manufacturing villages and Towns spring up and nerense, the agricultural interest is promoted in the same ratio. Let us particularize a little. By the late able and interesting Report of the Committee on Ways and Means, we learn that, "taking the census of 1840 as the basis, and allowing for the natural increase of population, those at the present day engaged in manufactures, mechanic arts, and mining in our Country, cannot by less than 1,100,000, and to this number we may safely add 10 per cent for laborers employed about the establishments. This would make 1,210,000, and if we allow that threefifths of these laborers have families, we should, on a fair estimate, have at least 4,000,000 of our population connected with manufactures and mining. These must be supplied with agricultural products a reasonable allowance, they would consume 20,000,-000 of bushels annually, which would be one-fifth of the entire wheat crop of the country, after deduct-ing the quantity required for seed. The same principles will apply to other atticles of vegetable food. Some persons appear to think that the domestic mar-ket for grain is of little account. But if we take the export of wheat flour for the last eighteen vears to all foreign countries, it will average only 7,523,400 bushels, and its value will average only 7,6 17,700 a year. In 1847 we exported 26,312,400 bushels of wheat in the form of wheat and flour; but that being the year of the famine abroad, it cannot safely be taken into account of our calculations for the future. If we allow but 10 cents a day for agricultui ral products consumed by the 4,000,000 of inhaltants connected with these callings, it will give us grand total of \$146,000,000 annually; being \$108. 275,457 more than the whole amount of animal and vegetable food sent abroad last year."

Now supposing that Manufactorics were estabshed in the State, and that our rich and valuable Mines were in process of active and industrious exploration, is il not apparent from such evidence before us, that Agricultural products, as well as property of every species, would be greatly advanced in

that the minds of the people may be brought to their if they were properly reflected on and appreciated, that Capital, and labor and enterprise would vie with Nature has design d that North Carolina should be great Manufacturing as well as Agricultural State couraged, our resources developed, and our capital so increased; that Manufactures and the Mechanic to bis stricted and examina

saw most deroFFICIALS no

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT By and with the advice and consent of the

JOHN GAYLE, of Alabama, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the northern and southern districts of Alabama, in the place of William Crawford, deceased. ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS, of Illinois, to be Attorney

place of a rid L. Gregg, whose commission is about PALMER V KELLOGG, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for the northern district of New York, in the place of Jacob Gould, whose commission is about to expire. JOHN PETTES, of Vermont, to be Marshal of the

United States for the district of Vermont, in the place of Jacob Kent, whose commission is about to SAML D KING and WM. THOMPSON, of Washington, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Collectors of the Customs. Jos. T. NyE, Saco, Maine, vice Ichabod Jordan whose commission expired. THOS. HEDGE, Plymouth, Mass., vice Wm. Mo-ton Jackson, whose commission expired all 107 1

enalloh ovil Naval Officers. CHAS. HUDSON, Boston, Mass., vice Wm. Parmenter, whose commission expired. Surveyors of the Customs.

GEO. HOWLAND, Tiverton, R. I., vice Asa Gray, whose commission expired. WM. P. GREENE, Providence, R. I., vice D. F. Seamans, whose commission expired. ed what adt II w go in Nat. Intelligencer,

SUPREME COURT. Opinions have been delivered in the following Ca

ses since our last notice, viz By Ruffis O. J., In Hauser e. Shore in Equip frome Stokes, dismissing the bill as to Conrad's administrator, with costs. Also, in Carroll c. Hussey from Duplin, affirming the judgment below. Also in Dem ex dem, Hardy & Brother r. Skinner, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below, Also, i Kime r. Brooks, from Randolph, reversing the judg-ment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Watson r. Cox, in Equity from Cumberland, directing reference to the Master. Also, in Word r. Sutton !

Equity from Carteret. By Nash, J. In Horne r. Horne, from Anson, affirming the judgement below. Also, in Patterson r. Bodenhamer, from Guilford, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Doe ex dem, Andres, v. Andres from

By Pearson, J., In Hargrave v. King, in Equity end is, as our Correspondent expresses it, that "we from Davidson, affirming the interlocutory order.—
Also, in Eulis v. Lindsay, in Equity from Guilford, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account. Also, missing the bill with costs. Also, in Forbes r. Smith, in Equity from Craven, directing a reference. Raleigh Register.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

As there is some misunderstanding in regard to the "law of Newspapers," by subscribers and Postmasters, and in order that they may be able to fulfil their duty respectively, we insert the following laws which we find in the columns of our exchanges.-We trust the Post-masters at the various stations to winch our paper is sent, will comply with the requition subjoined below .- Raleigh Register.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to he contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuation of their papers, the publisher may continue to send 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their pa-

pers from the offices to which they are directed, they

are held responsible till they have settled their bill and o der their paper discontinued. 4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

a paper, or periodical from the office, or removing and lea ing it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

Post-masters are requested to keep a copy of

the above rules, and show it to persons who may decline taking their papers out of the respective offices, without having paid up all the arrearages for the

A DEFINITION .- Whew ! brudder Charcoal, 'haps où can unemlighten dis dark nigger on de subject, ob what is ment by de politicians when dey talk about log-rolling?"

"Well, Soothag, I'll ye jis what I think it means; it am dis-by de making ob certain rebolutionary moobments ob do politicial Wheel, 'ticklar indiwidowals are rolled into de office at Washimton, and dev proobe to be nothing but logs arter dey get em dar. "Tank ye; I'se a wiser nigger now dan I shall be

NAVAL HOSPITALS.

We understand that Dr. George B. Loring, of the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, and the Hon. Thomas O. Edwards, M. D., of Ohio, have been appointed Commissioners to examine and report upon the condition of the marine hospitals in the Union. We trust that this measure will lead to the correction of the manifold and gross abuses which have crept into the hospital system as at present administered.

Phila. Ev. Bulletin.

MASQUERADING IN BOSTON.-A masquerade ball ook place at the Boston Theatre on Tuesday night. suit of embroidered Satin, valued at \$200, but she got into such a plight from too free an indulgence in strong drink, that she was not received at her boarding house, and had to be put in the lockup all night. The satin and her character were in the same predic-

A WALLET. BEDKER INSANS.-H. W. Olcott, Esq. one of the oldest stock brokers in Wall street, N. Y., is become insane. His disappearance with \$13,000 created uneasiness, but he was found on Saturday, after having wandered all night in the Hoboken woods, with it safe.

BREACH OF PROMISE. - At the retent session of he Westchester circuit, N. Y., an action for breach, of promise occupied the Court for three days, and excited considerable interest. The plaintiff, Isaac L Tompkins, a young unmarried man, chimed \$3,-000 damages of Marla Jane Hammond, a widow lady, for breach of promise of marriage, alleged to have been made during her widowhood; the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.—Baltimore

Nonsense, --- Professor Mulder, who has been horoughly investigating the potato, solemnly denounces it as article of food, and says it is the "cause of the moral and physical degradation of the nations

From the National Intelligencer. We state for the information of those who have had occasion to correspond with the gentlemen who have lately been called to preside over the Execu-tive Departments, that their occupation has been such since they have entered upon the duties of office, in the reception of visitors and the dispatch of the most urgent public business, as to make it impossible for them to answer letters addressed to them individually, even so far as to acknowledge the receipt of them. This explanation will serve to prevent the misapprehension which their not promptly replying to such letters might lead to.

Captain, now Colonel Bragg, has recently stated that General Taylor, at Buena Vista, did not say to of the United States for the district of Illinois, in the him "give them a little more grape." This is incorrect. But the Direction, or the expression was actually used by Gen. Taylor to Captain James V. Bryant, commanding a section of Col. Washington's battery, at the critical moment, and is thus matter of history and not of fiction .- National Whis-

> TRAGICAL .- A young lady, respectably connected, in the town of Governeur, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., took some Cedar Oil, at the advice or her seducer, and died in a few minutes, in great agony.

> DISTINGUISHED VISITOR .- It is stated that the eminent Savan, Dr. Thomas Dick, whose works form a portion of the standard English literature, will visit the United States during the coming sum-

> > DISSOLUTION:

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PETERSON. CASHWELL & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. Cashwell. put in the hands of an attorney for collection.

at the old stand, will settle the business of the con-E. PETERSON. mans religious out la D. CASHWELL,

I PETERSON.

Feb. 24.

\$25 REWARD. ANAWAY from the Estate of Wm. B. Meares, in June last, a negro fellow called HENRY of HENRY HILL. He is about 5 4 to 5 foot 6 inches high, well made and likely; he is quick spoken and smart. He is probably lurking about Wilmington, where he has a good many relations. I will give a reward of \$25 for his apprehension and delivery to me in Wilmington, or to Wm. T. Bray at Meares'

ORDED and Marsellies Skirts for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS. Feb. 6.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Schr. L. P. Smith. 5 Firkins Goshen Butter, 25 Boxes prime Cheese, 25 Smoked Beef Tongües, 200 lbs. Smoked Beef.

Nov 9.

3 Bbis. Fulton Market corned Beef: 2 Qul'ts Codfish—Good, 20 Bbls. Irish Potatoes, 5 Doz. Small Brooms. Scrubbing Bushes &c.

Boxes Pine Apple Cheech Oranges, Lemons and Segala, 2000 4 Bushel Gunny Bags. For sale low for Cash by GEO. MYERS.

TO LET.

THE House formerly ocupied by ER Wood Immediate possession given Inquire of

HYSON AND YOUNG HYSON,

5 Catty Boxes Y. H. Tea 12 lbs. each, " Hyson " 12 lbs cach, of superior quality and for sale by HARRISS & DRAKE.

RAISENS AND FIGS.

50 PACKAGES Raisens. J. WILKINSON & Co. for sale by

WHEAT BRAN. 200 BUSHELS, for sale by

Feb. 24. 25 Bbls. Irish Potatoes. For sale by

FISH LINES AND HOOKS. A LL varieties of Silk, Hemp, Grass and Co Lines; Hooks of all sizes and shapes, for HOWARD & PEDEN

EGARS.-100,000 Segars, Various Brands and quality. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

HAY! HAY!!

50 BALES, a superior article, landing from Schr. Lamartine, from Bath. GEO. HARRISS,

WINE! 20 GR. Casks Teneriffe wine, just received bale at very low prices, by DeROSSET & BROWN

1 1 & 12-4 Superior Marsellies Quilts for sale by

MOLASSES, MACKEREL AND COFEE

Feb. 6.

20 Hhds. Serinam Molasses, superlor quality breavy bodied and light colored—60 bbls. No. 3 Mackeral and 20 half do No. 2—69 Bags St. Domingo Coffee, per brig Niger, and for sale by BARRY, BRYANT & CO.

and the coursed coleut, a SUGAR FOR SALE. IOURLY expected, 6 hhds, of prime Porto Rico I Sugar, on consignment, selected for the retail trade, and for sale by E. DICKINSON. Jan 11.

LARD. 50 Barrels New Leaf Lard, 50 Kegs do do do

HOWARD & PEDEN For sale by

LIQUORS! 40 BARRELS Apple Brandy; Cider Brandy; for sale low to close consignment. Apply to

GEO, HARRIS, 17 North Water street. Jan. 2 1849. 123-tf.

BOOK KEEPER DISCHARGED! IN consequence of the unpleasant results from long credit and the trouble in collecting, I am compelled to adopt a cash system, so that after the 15th of

March, 1849, no credit will be given at this establishment, as I prefer soring less business and giving no credit to the disagreeable necessity of being obliged to collect according to law. N. B. All accounts and notes due the late firm of Hart & Polley will, if not paid by the 15th inst. be

SPERM CANDLES. For sue at PEDEN