

# WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

THOMAS LORING, Editor and Proprietor: Devoted to Literature, Science, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Trade, Commerce, &c.—ONE DOLLAR Per Annum, invariably in Advance

VOL. 2.

WILMINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1849.

NO 47

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
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## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 6 1849.

### CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

We learn that DAVID REID, Esq., is a candidate for Congress in this District, in opposition to Wm. S. ASH, Esq., the nominee of the Democratic Convention. We do not venture an opinion as to who will be the successful candidate.

### CHOLERA.

New York, June 27, 43 cases and 24 deaths.  
Philadelphia, June 27, 43 cases and 12 deaths.  
St. Louis, June 27, 100 deaths. The emigrants arriving there are swept off by hundreds.  
At Cincinnati, 25th, 73 deaths.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.**  
George W. Charles, Collector, Camden, North Carolina, vice William D. Pritchard, removed.  
John D. Whitford, Collector, Newbern, North Carolina, vice Thomas S. Singleton, resigned.  
William H. Haight, of North Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina, vice Henry W. Miller, who declines the office.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDING EDITOR.)  
**MEETING OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

Mr. LORING:—Enclosed I send you a copy of the proceedings of our meeting. Entire harmony and unanimity prevailed, and though but little business was transacted, the effects of this meeting may be very important, by reason of the energy, confidence and enthusiasm which its harmony and animation inspired.

If you do not push ahead rapidly in your Manchester Road, we shall be able and ready to furnish you, from the bosom of Chatham, with iron for your track.

Pursuant to previous notice, the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company held their first annual meeting in Pittsboro, on Wednesday the 20th day of June.

On motion of J. H. Houghton, Esq., Hon. CALVIN GRAVES was called to the chair, and B. I. HOWZE, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Houghton from the committee appointed to ascertain what amount of stock was represented, reported "That the whole capital stock, including that of the State, amounted to 1690 shares, and the number represented is 1253 shares, which is a majority of the whole."

Dr. S. McCLEAN, President of the Company, addressed the meeting in explanation of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, and as to the progress and present state of the work.

The Treasurer's report was called for, whereupon, the following report was submitted and accepted. "As no instalment has thus far been levied, the financial operations of the Company have been simple and meager."

As Treasurer, I have received from the President and Directors,	\$350
From Stockholders according to the 4th section of the Act of Incorporation,	446—\$796
I have paid to W. B. Thompson,	8550
To sundries on accounts of the Company,	35 87—555 67
Leaving a balance in my hands of	210 13

B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer.

C. F. & D. R. NAV. CO.  
On motion, the Chair appointed the following Committee, to inspect and audit the Books and accounts of the Treasurer, viz: Alex'r. McRae, M. C. Waddell and R. K. Smith.

Mr. C. E. Dibble of Newbern, who had just become a stockholder was invited to a seat in the convention, and in answer to a call from Mr. Waddell, addressed the meeting in a very clear, humorous and convincing manner.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Gen'l Alex'r. McRae, and unanimously adopted, viz: Whereas a number of the Stockholders of this Company, procured a survey of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers by W. B. Thompson, in the fall of 1848, together with a report thereof; and advanced the money for the payment of the same.—And whereas this Company contemplates to use the results of that survey, by which their operations will be greatly facilitated.

Therefore, resolved, That the Treasurer of this Company be instructed, to credit the several Stockholders, with the sums so respectively paid by them.

On motion of J. H. Houghton, It was resolved, that the next annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company be held in the town of Pittsboro' on the third Thursday of July 1850.

Gen'l. McRae of Wilmington offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Company be, and they are, hereby instructed to put the work promptly under contract, commencing at the lowest point."

After an animated discussion, in which Gen'l. McRae, Dr. Hill, and others participated, the resolution passed by acclamation!

On motion of Mr. Houghton, the thanks of the

meeting were unanimously tendered to the Chairman, for the satisfactory manner in which he had performed his duties.

On motion, it was resolved, That the Secretary publish the proceedings of this meeting, in the *Christian Sun*, and that other papers, friendly to the cause, be requested to copy the same.

The meeting then adjourned.  
CALVIN GRAVES, Ch'r.  
B. I. HOWZE, Sect.

### THE CHOLERA IN PARIS

A letter from Paris, dated June 5th, says that the deaths from cholera, during the previous three days, amounted to sixteen hundred. Most of them occurred among the better classes, from imprudence. On the day previous, the deaths were so numerous that hearses could not be found for one half the interments, and the dead were carried to the ground in covered carts.

### CURE AND PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

Laudanum, } each 2 ounces.  
Spirits Camphor, }  
Tincture cayenne pepper, 2 drachms.  
Tincture ginger, 1 ounce.  
Essence peppermint, 2 ounces.  
Hoffman's anodyne, 2 ounces.  
Mix all together. Dose, a tablespoonful (in a little water) for an adult.

This prescription is carried on nearly all the boats on the Western waters, and will check diarrhoea in ten minutes, and abate the other premonitory symptoms of cholera immediately. I have tried it in my own person, and have given the recipe to over one hundred persons.

THOMAS S. BRYANT,  
Pay-Master United States Army.

### The English Permitted to Enter Canton.

The Patriot (says the Baltimore Sun) has a letter from a Baltimorean, now on public service in the East Indies, in relation to the difficulties between the Chinese and English as to the stipulated opening of the gates of Canton to foreigners on the 1st of April. The prospect of a collision with the British forces drew down to Canton from the interior large numbers of desperate people, whose object was plunder rather than the defence of the city, and consequently, the Chinese and traders, thus threatened from without and within, organized a body of 100,000 militia. The correspondent of the Patriot, however, adds a postscript, as follows:  
P. S.—Canton, March 28th, 1849, 9 P. M.—A message has just been received from Peking, authorizing the English to enter the city of Canton on the 6th proximo.

### The Death and Interment of James K. Polk.

The *Nashville Union* gives the following particulars of the death and interment of the deceased:

In our last issue we briefly announced the death of James K. Polk, late President of the U. States. Seized, about two weeks since, by a violent attack of a disease to which, in a chronic form, he has been long subject, rendered doubtless more malignant by the prevalence of the epidemic in our midst, he lingered, alternating between life and death, until Friday the 15th instant, when, at eighteen minutes before 5 P. M., he finally sunk to rest.

During the continuance of his illness, and up to a very few moments previous to his dissolution, he retained his consciousness. Aware of his critical situation, and from an early period of his sickness, satisfied that his earthly career was drawing to a close, he calmly prepared himself for the crisis.—With the strong moral courage so conspicuous in every act of his eventful life, he looked to a fatal termination of his disease without fear, and died without a murmur or a struggle.

The city authorities, upon the official announcement of his demise, met at the City Hall and passed resolutions deploring the visitation of Providence which had deprived them of the society and services of their distinguished townsman, tendering to his afflicted family their condolence for the heavy misfortune that had befallen them, and requesting the citizens of the town to close all houses of business or recreation on the day of his funeral as a mark of respect to the deceased. The funeral was appointed to take place on Saturday the 16th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

In accordance with the request of the Mayor and Aldermen, all the ordinary avocations were suspended, stores and other places of business closed, and several houses draped in black on the day indicated. At the special request of the deceased, he was consigned to the tomb by Masons, and with Masonic honors. After the fraternity had gone through with the customary ceremonies—both affecting and impressive—at his residence, the body was conveyed to the Methodist Church, and a funeral sermon delivered by the Rev. J. B. McFerrin.

The speaker, in that portion of his remarks personal to the deceased, gave a brief sketch of his life and public career, passed a high and deserved eulogium on his moral character and unblemished integrity, and detailed, in a forcible and impressive manner, the particulars of his last illness and death. Early in his sickness Mr. Polk had connected himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church—a church for which, as his friends and acquaintances all know, he has always felt a preference.

The funeral services performed, the body was conveyed to the grave yard, accompanied by the masses, the city authorities, and a long train of mourning citizens, and deposited in the tomb with Masonic honors, after a brief, but beautiful and appropriate address by Wilkins Tannehill, P. G. M., presiding officer of the fraternity. A benediction by the minister closed the ceremonies, and our distinguished fellow-citizen was left to his last and long repose.

From the *Charleston Courier*.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25—1,41 P. M.  
A large meeting has been held of those persons favorable to the German patriots, in their present struggle for freedom.

The steam ship *Isabella*, from Chagres, via the Havana, has arrived. She left the former place on the 13th of the present month. The rainy season had commenced, but it was healthy. All the emigrants at Panama had taken passage in the steam ship *California*, for San Francisco, which vessel was expected to leave about the 20th. The U. S. frigate *Raritan* had arrived at Havana, and would

leave for Vera Cruz on the 23d to join the squadron. The steamer *Isidus* brought a small mail from San Francisco.

The steam ship *Globe* had arrived from the Brazos with 50,000 dollars in specie. The insurrectionists had issued pronouncements, which were common in Matamoras and the neighboring provinces. At Vera Cruz on the 15th the monarchists and partisans of Santa Anna had concerted together for the overthrow of the government of Herrera; and a revolution in favor of Santa Anna was daily expected.

A Mexican Vessel of war left Vera Cruz on the 13th for Tabasco, as was reported, where agents of Santa Anna were expected to land, for the purpose of making a demonstration in his favor.

The Mississippi Democratic State Convention had assembled, and had nominated Gen. Quitman for Governor.

The U. S. Branch Mint at New Orleans was engaged in coining the gold dollar, and issuing them in large quantities.

Cleared on the 23d inst., the brig *Isabella Reed*, for Charleston.

A great meeting was held here Saturday evening last, to sympathize with the Italians in their efforts to establish a republican form of government, and measures were taken to render them some assistance.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26—2,15 P. M.

The Matamoras, Texas, paper publishes a document purporting to be a Declaration of Independence from the Northern States of Sierra Madre, Mexico, and we shall probably have some stirring news from that quarter soon.

A rumor prevails that upwards of seventy-two emigrants from Rapides, Louisiana, en route for California, had been attacked this side of the Rocky Mountains, and all, with the exception of six, had been murdered.

### Sad Disaster at the Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 22.  
Last evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock, while a party of ladies and gentlemen were visiting the Luna Islands, among whom were the lady and little daughter of Mr. De Forest and young Chas. C. Addington, and several others, and while the little girl was standing on the very brink of the river, and only some twenty feet from the Falls, and holding by the hand of a young gentleman whose name I have not learned.

Young Addington came up and said playfully, "I'm going to throw you in," touching her lightly on the shoulder—when she sprang forward with a sufficient force to slip from the hand of the young gentleman who held her.

She was instantly followed by Addington, who caught her, and in the effort was prostrated by the force of the water, throwing the little girl at the same time so near the shore that the young gentleman who had her by the hand nearly caught her, but lost his balance, only saving himself by catching hold of some brush on shore. In an instant, young Addington and the little girl were swept over the falls.

No human effort could avail them. A single moment threw them beyond the reach of all mortal aid. Young Addington was a young man of excellent character, of high and generous impulses. He was the only son of the bereaved family residing in Buffalo.

They are now here—their grief is intense—no event has ever cast such a gloom over our village.—The body of the little girl has just been recovered, and will be sent to Buffalo by this afternoon's train. It was carried to the house of Squire Hewlett, where it was laid out, and prepared for sending up by the cars.—*Buffalo Com. Adt.*

From the *N. O. Delta*.

### LATER FROM MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the British steamer *Clyde* at Mobile Point, on the 20th inst., we are in receipt of a file of Mexican papers to the 12th inst., from the city of Mexico.

Various letters have been placed in the hands of the editor of the *Trait d'Union*, the French journal recently commenced in the Mexican capital, giving an account of the hardships, privations, and difficulties to which emigrants are exposed upon their arrival in California. As all our previous accounts have been, perhaps, somewhat highly colored, this intelligence may present the reverse, or gloomy side of the picture.

An express arrived the day before yesterday from Mazatlan, in five days and a half, bringing intelligence from San Francisco to the 18th of May. At that date every thing was in disorder in California. The Governor with his troops had been obliged to take refuge on board the American vessels in port, and the soldiers durst not land, for they are hunted down like wolves. The law of the strongest had been proclaimed. A letter affirms that an individual had been killed even in San Francisco, by a mafactor, who was wanted to wrest from him a morsel of bread which he held in his hand.

We must say, adds the writer of the foregoing, that these details require confirmation. They were given as rumors in a letter from Mazatlan. [The italics are in the original.]

We concur with the writer above, that the intelligence respecting General Peralta F. Smith, the Governor of California, requires confirmation. It is incredible that the American population of San Francisco should have permitted such an indignity to an officer of General Smith's character. The account relative to the soldiers is also, doubtless, a gross exaggeration.

The following are also from the *Trait d'Union*:  
The following documents have been handed to us: They embrace interests of too grave a character to admit of the least delay in giving them publicity.

MEXICO, June 4, 1849.—Ma. Editor: Having left the placers on the 25th of April, and San Francisco the first of May; having seen with an impartial eye, all that is now passing in California, I deem it my duty to give to the public the truth in all its nudity. Although it is of a nature calculated to alarm many persons who have relations and friends in that country, it may, however, prevent others

from rushing to their ruin perhaps—even it may be the means of saving their lives.

Gold is not extracted with a knife. In order to obtain it, excavations must be made of a yard (vara) or a yard and a half deep by the same dimensions wide, with crowbars and pickaxes. These pits are dug in the beds of the rivers, or in their banks, and, consequently, in a short time they are filled with water—this inconvenience does not exist in the dry diggings. The laborers, up to their knees in water, are exposed during the day to a heat as powerful as that of the *tierra caliente* in Mexico; and during the night, when the cold is severe, they sleep under a tent, if they have one, or, which is often the case, are compelled to pass it in the open air. Such is the true state of things. Some lucky individuals collect gold, but unfortunately the greater number do not obtain sufficient to defray their expenses, which are enormous; and the man who can return home in good health with what he has brought hither, may consider himself fortunate indeed.

Labor at the mines is that of a *galley slave*; the most robust man cannot stand it a month. Upper California, the fertility of which has been so lauded, is, on the contrary, of a deplorable sterility when compared with the Mexican Republic. It is a country where sufferings and privations only are to be encountered.

I beg you, therefore, to insert these fugitive remarks, and also the following two articles from the American paper, published on the spot, with a few paragraphs taken from letters emanating from persons worthy of credit.

JUAN REDDING.

[From the *Alta Californian* of April 24.]

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—We have for some weeks published a list of vessels up for California. This list does not really comprise the half of the real number, and we may presume that two hundred sails from the United States will enter our port during this year.

Many vessels have set sail from England and the continent of Europe; a crowd of others are loading. We receive similar intelligence from all the islands and coasts of the Pacific, whilst emigrants are arriving, by land, in thousands.

This extraordinary movement and this vast enterprise inspire us with inexpressible fear. Fear be it from us to believe that the gold on the placers will be exhausted, but at the same time we perceive the sufferings and cruel disappointments which many among the multitude of our daily arrivals will experience.

The placers, like all other things, have their favorites and their unfortunates; they require, like every other speculation, industry, prudence, health and energy.

Many of those who come hither, will prosper, but many others, after having abandoned their homes in search of gold, will find, as their only reward, nothing but fatigue and privations.

[From the *Alta Californian* of May 1st.]  
LATEST FROM THE PLACERS.—In most of the rivers and streams where gold is found, there is too much water to admit of its being worked profitably. In many of the dry diggings plenty of the precious metal is obtained.

Many of the newly arrived are very much discouraged, and several who came from the United States, are going to return home on the steamer *California*. We believe that their discouragement does not arise from any doubts they entertain of there being plenty of gold here, but they shrink from the fatiguing life and the privations which the gold digger is obliged to undergo.

From the most reliable accounts, we estimate the number now working at the placers, at about eight thousand—probably the half are Americans and an eighth Californians. The prevailing idea among the Americans and the Californians is, that foreigners should not be permitted to work at the placers. They think that they alone have the right to the treasures; besides, it would be the means of forcing the foreigner into other branches of industry. Meetings are loudly spoken of, at which petitions are to be prepared and addressed to Congress, praying for the issue of licences to dig gold, and that they should be restricted to American citizens.

There have been several encounters on the placers between the whites and the Indians. It is impossible to ascertain their origin; but it is certain that an impression prevails among the whites, that until they have got rid of the savages, they will never be able to work in security. We mentioned a fortnight ago, the murder of five white men from Oregon, by the Indians, on the American Fork. Twenty-four fellow-countrymen of the victims went in search of the assassins, whom they subsequently met and fought, killing twenty and making fifty prisoners.

Mr. Redding, the writer of one of the letters given above, communicates the following additional information to the editor of the *Trait d'Union*, who states that Mr. R. is extensively known in Mexico, and that his accounts are worthy of credit.  
Gen. Smith, disgusted with his position, is on the eve of returning to the United States.  
All the respectable females have abandoned, or are about abandoning the country.

Col. Mason, upon whose circular the responsibility of all the painful deceptions experienced by emigrants is thrown, did not consider himself in safety; and it was feared that unless he left, he would become the victim of private vengeance.

Persons accustomed to all the luxuries of life, had been compelled to perform menial service, in order to prolong their existence. So far, Mr. Redding.

The *Trait* contains a long article, mentioning a plan, now under advisement by the Mexican Government, of colonizing the State of Sonora. It seems to have been suggested by a Frenchman. It is proposed to organize a body of 3000 men, one half French, and the other half Mexicans, which are deemed sufficient to people the country, from the River Gila to what is termed the Gulf of Cortez (California)? These were to be divided into soldiers, miners, farmers, &c. The greatest drawback to the plan, is the fact, that the country is the abode of the dreaded Apache Indians—the direct foes of Mexicans, and who have recently committed such atrocities in the valley of the Rio Grande. The placers of Sonora are described as extending through a tract of country more than three hundred leagues in extent, from Bacubirito, in the State of Sinaloa, to

Sonora. Lumps of virgin gold are mentioned as having been discovered at Yitobac, in 1836, weighing one hundred and sixteen ounces. The silver mines of Sonora are also said to be of unequalled richness. It is alleged that lumps of pure silver have been discovered at Arizona, weighing three thousand five hundred pounds? The Gulf of California is represented to be dangerous for sailing vessels, and steamers, are recommended, to be subject to the same duties as national vessels. The *Trait* concludes its grandiloquent article by declaring that "the eyes of foreigners living in Mexico are being turned upon this country; if the French emigration from Europe or the United States should take that direction, it is probable that ere long the California El Dorado will be thrown entirely in the shade by the marvelous prosperity of the immense territory, which it is only necessary to wrest from the Indians." Upon glancing at the map, our readers will perceive that the State of Sonora lies at the head of the Gulf of California, south of the Gila, our boundary with Mexico under the recent treaty.

The proclamation of General Smith, relative to foreigners trespassing upon the public lands in California, appears to have aroused the resentment of the Mexicans, and, among others, the editor of the *Trait d'Union*, from which many of the foregoing extracts are taken. It would be well, therefore, to receive his statements with some grains of allowance.

From the *Philadelphia Ledger* of the 19th inst.  
Shameful Outrage—Prompt Action of the Police—Ten Rioters Captured.

The Western Horse Carriage, in charge of nine or ten members, was passing the Philadelphia Engine house, in Schuylkill Sixth street, near George, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, on their return from a fire, which occurred shortly before, when they were assailed in the most outrageous manner, by a volley of bricks and other missiles, coming from every part of the engine house. Some of the assailants were stationed on the belfry, on the roof and at the upper windows, while others let fly their missiles from the alley beside the house.

The rioters were repeatedly summoned to surrender, but refused, and they maintained their position until Mayor Swift repaired to the scene, about four o'clock, when his summons to them being alike unheeded, he ordered the door to be broken open, which being done, a thorough search was made throughout the premises, and ten persons were found in various hiding places from the belfry to the cellar, and were lodged in the city lock-up, to await a hearing this morning. Capt. Wm. Young, of the city police, also assisted in the arrest of the rioters.—Their names are as follows:—James Dickson, James Carson, John McLaughlin, Charles Brown, James Mealey, Lawrence Rennell, Charles Duncan, John Boswell, Geo. Flood, and Peter Callahan.

The rioters captured are said to be members of the Schuylkill Rangers, that gang having the reputation of being an ally of the Philadelphia engine.

The mayor took possession of the engine house and has also the list of members. In the loft of the building there was at least a cart load of bricks and pieces of granite, showing that the attack had been premeditated. With this ammunition the officers were also assailed on the first attempt to arrest the rioters.

Later from Hayti and Venezuela.

BOSTON, June 25—5 P. M.  
Advices from Hayti, per schooner *Tellus*, state that the President, Souloque, had disbanded his army and ordered them to return to their homes.

It was thought that the monopoly law would be repealed as soon as the government had fulfilled certain contracts.

From Venezuela, we learn further that the brig *Mount Vernon* has been released by government and \$10,000 bonds given to meet the demands of the owners for damages.

Monagas was about 40 miles from Porto Caballo. Public opinion was gradually concentrating against him.

Advices from Port Cabello to the 7th ultimo, state that several papers had lately appeared, containing high revolutionary articles. It was generally thought that the present government could not last sixty days.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

BOSTON, June 25, 1849.  
Capt. Harding, of brig *Echo*, from Porto Cabello, 5th inst., reports Venezuela affairs in the same unsettled state. The excitement against Monagas and his party was increasing, in consequence of the pressure occasioned by the arbitrary laws passed. It was the opinion of well informed people that Paz would be in power in 60 days. A revolution expected daily. Monagas was at Valencia, about 40 miles from Port Cabello.

The brig *Mount Vernon* was released from seizure through the representations of Mr. Shields, United States Minister at Caracas, backed by influence of U. S. ship *Germantown*. The government had agreed to pay \$10,000 damages, and given a bond to that effect. The bond is considered worthless. The *Scourge* is still under seizure, and will probably be condemned.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE POPE.

The *Philadelphia Ledger*, of the 26th inst. says:—Sunday next is designated by Bishop Hughes for a general collection throughout his Diocese for the relief and support of Pope Pius IX in his present struggle against the Roman Republic. The call of the Bishop upon "Republican America" to aid in putting down Republican Rome is a curious commentary on the progress of liberal opinions. The following is an extract from the circular of the Bishop:

The sacrilegious invaders of his rights may profane the apostolic shrines of Rome—may melt the sacred vessels for their nefarious purposes—may strip the temples of the Living God of the ornaments with which the piety of our ancestors in the Faith had adorned them, but they will never be able to sever the divine bond of Catholic Faith and subjection which binds us indissolubly to the Chair of Peter. God, in his inscrutable Providence, may permit those sacrilegious men to invade with apparent success for a time the rights of his appointed representative on earth. But it will be for a time only, and after that, he will rise in the might of his wisdom, and employ the folly of their own devices to

scatter them to the ends of the earth, and to vindicate his consoling promise that the gates of hell shall never prevail against that Church which he built upon the rock of Peter. In the mean time the children of the Church are numerous enough to see that his enemies shall not have the power to humble the Sovereign Pontiff to the extent of actual destitution, or want of means necessary to carry on the numerous offices of his most holy and most exalted station.

Similar collections are to be taken up in all the other dioceses of the United States, to be forwarded to the Pope by the Archbishop of Baltimore.

From the *Augusta Ga. Republic*.

New Boat for our River.  
A company of gentlemen in Hancock county have had a boat constructed at Pittsburg to run between this city and Savannah. It is built on the plan of the Western Boats, with state-rooms fitted up in the most splendid style. It will accommodate conveniently one hundred passengers. We learn that it will draw 22 inches and carry 1200 bales of cotton in gulf rivers. Capt. Murray, who will command the Boat, passed through this place on his way to Pittsburg a few days since. He expected to be upon deck in our waters by the 15th of September. We will then give a more particular description of the Boat.

### AWFUL DENOUEMENT.

The Cincinnati Courier, of last Friday says: Yesterday, a man was laid out, after dying as was supposed, by cholera. But while the burial service was going on, the supposed deceased came to. The consternation of the assembled company may be imagined, but it cannot be described. We understand the cause of the man's stupor was too large a quantity of cholera medicine given him containing opium. Persons should be careful, and send for a sensible physician at once.

### INCREASING THE CHOLERA.

A physician of New York has been detected in reporting a number of his patients as having the cholera, when in fact they had not the least symptoms of it, in order that he might gain a reputation for great success in treating and curing the disease. The injury done to the business of a city, by such a course, is nothing, compared with the benefit which this Doctor expected to himself.

### SLAVES WANTED IN CALIFORNIA.

We give an extract the other day showing that though it was declared the people of California would exclude slavery, yet a merchant at San Francisco, from Rhode Island, had bought a negro woman and child for \$1,500. In addition, L. W. Boggs, formerly Governor of Missouri, and now a resident of California, says, in a letter to a friend in Missouri: "In connection, let me say, if your sons will bring out two or three negroes who can work and attend at a hotel, your brother will pay cash for them at a good profit, and take it as a great favor." A San Francisco letter from New York, written in April, also says:

"Good boys that a man could hire cheap are wanted. A good negro would do well. If I could buy a good slave, South, he would be a good thing if I could keep him."

"OLD WHITEY," the veteran stevedore of the veteran President, arrived at Cincinnati on Friday last, and was to leave in the cars the same day for Washington city. He is described by the *Enquirer* as "an honest looking character, about sixteen and a half hands high, and is the relic of a substantial square trotting coach horse."

### THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE

A letter to the *New York Sun*, dated at Nouvitas, May 17, says:—

"I have vessels gradually left Havana for the coast of Africa. They are said to carry sixty-one guns among them, and are commanded by Vinia and some other fellow whose name I have forgotten.—Thus you see we will have cargoes of Africans plenty, unless John Bull and Uncle Sam send off their clippers after this brutal traffic in human beings."

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE adjourned recently after a session of over seven weeks. Five banks have been chartered this session, viz: The State Bank, at Hartford, with a capital of \$400,000; the Farmers' Bank, at Bridgeport with a capital of \$200,000; the Citizens' Bank at Norwich, with a capital of \$200,000; the Pawcatuck Bank, with a capital of \$75,000; and the Deep River Bank, with a capital of \$75,000. The Clinton Bank bill was continued to the next General Assembly.

POST-OFFICE ROSSBY.—The Post-office at Lynn was ordered on Sunday night by thieves, who stole about three dollars in change, and several letters. The letters were subsequently found, unsealed in a marsh adjoining the town.

### CLEAR THE TRACK!

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.

HAVING concluded to go North during the warm season,