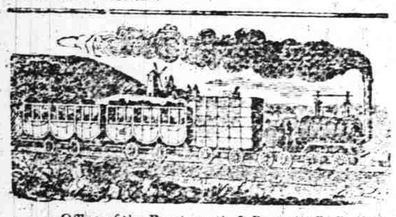
WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

F. C. HILL, Editor and Proprietor. "BE JUST AND FEAR NOT." Wilmington, North Carolina.

VOL. III. NO. 31. FRIDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1838. WHOLE NO. 135.

PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS.
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a Square inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion.
No Subscribers taken for less than one year, and all who permit their subscription to run over a year, without giving notice, are considered bound for the second year, and so on for all succeeding years.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
☞ OFFICE on the South side of Market Street, below the Court House.



Office of the Portsmouth & Roanoke R. R. Co.
Portsmouth, Va. May 28th, 1838.

Great Central Route

BETWEEN THE
NORTH AND SOUTH,
Via the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, and the Chesapeake Bay Steamboats,

THROUGH from Halifax, N. C. to New-York, in FORTY ONE HOURS, being THREE HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE, *and this without a moment's night travelling on railroad south of Philadelphia, and* WITHOUT THE LOSS OF SLEEP—Thus:

From Halifax to Portsmouth,	6 hours.
" Portsmouth to Baltimore	14 "
" Baltimore to Philadelphia,	8 "
" Philadelphia to New York,	8 "
	36
Stoppages,	5
	41

☞ Leaves Halifax every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Washington City every Wednesday. Fare from Halifax to Philadelphia, including every expense, (meals, porterage, &c.) $18.

To be published until forbid in the Augusta Chronicle, Savannah Georgian, Charleston Courier, Norfolk Herald, Baltimore Patriot & American, National Intelligencer, U. S. Gazette, Pennsylvanian, and New York Star, and accounts sent to the Office of the Portsmouth & Roanoke Railroad Company. 125 tf

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

ALL Merchandise, [illegible] forwarded on the Railroad, [illegible] between sunrise and eight o'clock, [illegible] thing sent after that to remain on the [illegible] day. Nothing will be received after [illegible] up in the most substantial manner. [illegible] must have the owners name marked [illegible] on it, and a bill accompanying [illegible] *weight*, stating who it is from, who it is for, and where it is to be left.

The merchants will be held responsible in every case, for the freight on every thing sent by them. Merchants having consignments of produce, and other articles from the country, must take them away the day that they arrive, as the Company will not be responsible for any thing suffered to remain at the Depot all night.

Articles will be delivered at, and taken from the following points on the road, viz. Rocky Point Depot, Water Station, near Burgaw Swamp, and the Depot, near South Washington.

L. L. H. SAUNDERS,
Agent of Transportation.
May 12th, 1838. 122 tf

Pittsborough Academy, N. C.

THE Trustees of this Institution take great pleasure in announcing to the friends of education throughout the State, that they have engaged the valuable services of Mr. J. M. Lovejoy to take charge of this Academy. The Trustees have received very flattering testimonials, (both as regards his qualifications as a teacher, and his habits as a gentleman,) from several gentlemen of Greenville, N. C. where, in consequence of the sickliness of the climate, Mr. Lovejoy has been compelled to abandon a very flourishing school, numbering about seventy boys; which, in addition to letters received from Greenville, is an evidence of the estimation in which this gentleman was held as an instructor. Mr Lovejoy is a graduate, is said to be a first rate mathematician and linguist, and (what is of great importance,) is said to possess the rare faculty of imparting knowledge with facility. The course of instruction in the Pittsborough Academy will embrace all the lower and higher branches of education, including Latin, Greek, and French. It is designed to make this, as it is believed it will become, a first rate Preparatory School, for such as are desirous of entering either of the classes of the University. The first session of the school will commence on the 4th Monday of July inst. Board can be had in respectable families at $10 a month. Tuition at the ordinary rates.

It is unnecessary to speak of the great advantages Pittsborough offers in point of health and society, as it is believed they are superior to those of any town in North Carolina.

M. Q. WADDELL,
Secretary to Trustees.
July 11th, 1838. 132 5w

☞ The Edenton Gazette, Tarborough Free Press, and Elizabeth City Phœnix will publish the above till the 1st September, and forward their accounts to the Postmaster at Pittsborough for payment.

DWELLING HOUSES
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that desirable, and pleasantly situated HOUSE AND LOT, on the north side of Market Street, between Second and Third Streets, at present occupied by Mr. A. A. Brown. This is a large, convenient, and pleasant house, and the lot is unusually large, with every convenience, vacant space at both ends of the house, a large yard, and a fine garden spot, stables, &c. and situate in the most healthy and pleasant part of Wilmington.

ALSO,

That convenient and pleasant BRICK DWELLING, with an excellent store underneath, situated near the Town Hall, and adjoining Mr. John Wooster's, at present occupied by Mrs. Laspeyre. This is a very convenient and pleasant house, in excellent repair, near the market, and very convenient to the business part of the town. The lot extends from Market Street back to an alley.

For particulars, apply to Mr. Wm. Wilson.
T. H. BYRNE.
August 3d, 1838. 133 tf

ICE! ICE!!

THE Subscriber having purchased the Cargo of ICE just arrived from Boston in Schr. Splendid, is now ready to dispose of the same in any quantities. The prices will be as follows:

Families, regular Subscribers, 3 cts. per lb.
Transient purchasers, 6 " "
Bar Rooms, or quantities of 100 pounds, or over, 2 1-2 cents per pound.

J. NICHOLS.
At Ice House back of Barry & Bryant's Ware House.
N. B. If sufficient regular subscribers can be obtained, it will be delivered at their houses every MORNING.
Aug. 9th. 134 tf

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW, Importer,
33, Nassau Street, New York,

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade, upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, 21st, July, 1838. 134 7w

☞ The Star, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Spectator, Washington Whig, Oxford Examiner, Carolina Watchman, Edenton Gazette, Hillsborough Recorder, and Elizabeth City Phœnix, will each insert the foregoing to the amount of $2,50, and charge to the *Raleigh Register*.

FOR RENT,

FROM the first day of October next, a BRICK HOUSE, LOT, AND WHARF. Enquire of
T. N. GAUTIER.
August 1st, 1838. 131 tf

Proposals for Stone.

THE undersigned, or in his absence, Hinton James, Esq. will receive until the 15th of September next, proposals for delivering on board of lighters, in the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below the town of Wilmington, 2,000 perches of such stone as would be considered the refuse of quarries. The stone to be heavy and durable, and no one stone to weigh less than six pounds.

Also, at the same place, 1,100 blocks of heavy and durable stone, the length of each block to be about eight feet six inches, and its breadth and depth to vary from sixteen to eighteen inches.

Also, 100 tons of heavy and durable stone, to be delivered at the wharf at Fort Caswell, 500 tons of which to be in blocks weighing not less than one ton each, and the remaining 500 to be composed of stones weighing not less than fifty pounds each.

The delivery of all the above lots of stone to commence by the first of November next.

ALEX. J. SWIFT,
Capt. U. S. Engineers.
Wilmington, July 26th, 1838. 132 8w

☞ The Fayetteville Observer, and Journal, the New York Evening Post, and Star, Philadelphia Gazette, and Enquirer, Baltimore American, and Chronicle, will publish this advertisement until the 1st of September, and send their accounts to the subscriber.

Proposals for Piles.

THE undersigned, or in his absence, Hinton James, Esq. will receive until the 10th of September next, proposals for delivering at the [illegible] Wilmington, 3,000 PILES, varying in length from [illegible] to forty feet. The piles to be of good [illegible] pointed on two opposite sides [illegible] twelve inches. The delivery to commence by the first of October next.

ALEX. J. SWIFT,
Capt. U. S. Engineers.
Wilmington, July 26th, 1838. 132 7w

FOR SALE,

A GOOD second hand double panel **GIG,** nearly as good as new. Apply to
W. A. WALKER,
At the Rockspring Store.
Wilmington, August 3d, 1838. 133 3w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HOWEY & ALLEN, was dissolved on the 21st instant, by mutual consent.

Those who are indebted to said firm, either by note or book account, will please call and settle on or before the first of October, with Thos. H. Howey, otherwise, such claims must be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

WM. A. ALLEN,
THOS. H. HOWEY.
Wilmington, July 27th, 1838. 132 4w

Wanted to Charter

A VESSEL or vessels to carry 135,000 BRICKS to Savannah. Apply to
R. W. BROWN, & SON.
Wilmington, July 26th, 1838. 132 tf

SCRAPS.

Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 3d of April, to the 26th of June, 1839, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 William IV, cap. 83.—

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
Circulation	19,047,000	Securities	22,351,000
Deposits	10,126,000	Bullion	9,722,000
	29,473,000		32,076,000

Downing street, June 29, 1838.

Lord Whamcliffe has been questioning Lord Melbourne upon the appointment of Mr. Turton as one of Lord Durham's chief secretaries at Quebec. Lord M. said it was with very great concern that he saw the appointment.

March of Intellect.—A gentleman the other day visiting a school at Edinburgh, had a book put into his hands for the purpose of examining a class. The word "inheritance" occurring in the verse, the querist interrogated the youngster as follows: "What is inheritance?" A. "Patrimony." "What is patrimony?" A. "Something left by a father." "What would you call it, if left by a mother?" A. "Matrimony."

EXCELLENT.

The Cincinnati insurance offices have agreed to an abatement of ten per cent on the premium due from steamboats conducted without intoxicating drink.

Dr. Webster is about to issue a new edition of his large dictionary, with the latest improvements. It will be published in monthly numbers, whereof twelve will include the whole work. Price, one dollar per number.

FOREIGN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GERMANY.—The Confederation was established at the peace of 1814; with the consent of France, England, and the Holy Alliance. It is composed of the empire of Austria, the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Bohemia, Hungary, Hanover, and Wurtemberg; of the grand duchies of Saxony, Baden, Electorate of Hesse and other principalities; the republics of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburgh. This may be considered the grand military confederation of the north of Europe, which extends its power over the Lombardo-Venetian states, and the whole of Italy, under the yoke of Austria. It is the alliance of these states which is the great check to the ambitious views and despotism of Russia.

The Empire of Austria may be considered the most important. It is composed of 13 states, viz, the Archduchy of Austria, Styria, Illyria, Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, Gallicia, Hungary, Croatia, Sclavonia, Transylvania, Dalmatia, and Lombardo-Venetian. It comprises 900 towns, 2,137 burghs, and 77,956 villages. Its population is 32 millions of inhabitants; army, 271,404 men; revenue, 440 millions francs; public debt, 1 billion 700 millions francs.

Bavaria—Population, 4,070,000 inhabitants, army, 35,800 men; revenue, 60,733,000 francs; debt, 265,200,000 francs.

Denmark—Population, 1,950,000 inhabitants; army, 30,838 men; revenue, 33 millions; debt, 280 millions francs.

Belgium—Population, 3,560,000 inhabitants; army, 47,000 men; revenue, 90 millions; debt, 849,245,000 francs.

Holland—Population, 2,558,000 inhabitants; army, 26,000 men; revenue, 85 millions; debt, 2 billions 838 millions francs.

Norway.—Population, 1,558,000 inhabitants; army, 12,000 men; revenue, 8,300,000 francs; debt, 27 millions francs.

Sweden—Population, 3,866,000 inhabitants; army, 45,201 men; revenue, 49,300,000 francs; debt 81 millions francs.

Saxony—Population, 1,400,000 inhabitants; army, 12,000 men; revenue, 28 millions; debt, 70 millions francs.

Switzerland.—Population, 1,980,000 inhabitants; army, 33,758 men; revenue, 10,410,000 francs.

Wurtemburg—Population, 1,520,000 inhabitants; army, 13,955 men; revenue, 20 millions; debt, 50 millions of francs.

The Kingdom of Prussia is the second military power included in the German Confederation, and keeps the *equilibrium* of the north. Population, 13,168,000 inhabitants; army, 190,452 men; revenue, 215 millions; debt, 726,680,800 francs.

Spain.—Population, 13,000,000 inhabitants; army, 71,000 men; revenue, no official return; debt, do.

Portugal.—Population, 3,500,000 inhabitants; army, 29,645 men; revenue 54,095,000; debt, 160,000,000 francs.

Roman States—Population, 2,500,000 inhabitants; army 7,400,000 men; revenue 45,000,000; debt 350,000,000 francs.

Sardinia.—Population, 3,300,000 inhabitants; army, 46,857 men; revenue, 70,000,000; debt, 500,000,000 francs.

Sicily.—Population, 7,420,000 inhabitants; army, 51,510 men; revenue, 110,000,000; debt, 500,000,000 francs.

Greece.—Population, 700,000 inhabitants; army, 6,000 men; revenue, 6,000,000; debt, 165,000,000 francs.

Turkey.—Population, 19,500,000 inhabitants, army, 95,000 men.

Persia.—Population, 9,000,000 inhabitants; army, 25,000 men; revenue; 80,000,000 francs.

Morocco.—Population, 6,000,000 inhabitants; army; 25,000 men; revenue; 22,000,000, francs.

America.—Population, 39,000,000 inhabitants, viz, 14,600,000 whites, 10,000,000 Indians, 7,400,000 blacks, and 7,000,000 other casts.

United States.—Population, 11,800,000 inhabitants; army, 5,770 men, revenue, 138,490,000 francs; debt, none.

Brazils—population, 5,000,000 inhabitants; army, 30,000 men; revenue, 6,000,000; debt, 233,000,000 francs.

Mexico.—Population, 7,500,000 inhabitants; army, 22,758 men; revenue, 74,757,00 francs; debt, 508,600,000 francs, composed of 24 states.

Poraquay—Population, 250,000 inhabitants; army, 5,000 men; revenue, 5,000,000 francs.

Peru—Population, 1,7000,000 inhabitants; army, 7,500 men; revenue, 30,000,000; debt, 146,488,000 francs.

China.—Population, 170,000,000 inhabitants; army, 914,000 men; revenue, 980,000 francs.

Hayti.—Population, 880,000 inhabitants; army, 45,000 men; 15,000,000; debt, 150,000,600 francs.

India.—Population, 130,000,000 inhabitants; army, 210,000 men; Hon. East India Company's revenues, 527,236,000 francs.

Japan.—Population, 25,000,000 inhabitants; army 120,000 men; revenue; 250,000,000 francs.

Siam.—Population, 3,600,000 inhabitants; army, 30,000 men; revenue, 45,000,000 francs.

Every *tenth* house in Glasgow is a grogshop according to the Edingburgh Review.

Adventures of a Wooden Leg.

I am one of those unfortunate wights who have found themselves obliged to call on the carpenter, for the purpose of mending their mortal *frame*. I was born complete, as sound as a pumpkin; with a pair of as sturdy limbs as ever kicked. I stumped about merrily on both of them during my youth, never dreaming that I should one day be indebted for the same peripatetical faculty to a stick of wood.

During the last war with Great Britain, I served in our army on the frontier. I was in many battles, but managed throughout nearly the whole of the conflict to keep lead and cold iron out of me. I began to think myself bullet proof—but never was a conjurer more mistaken, as I soon found out at the battle of Plattsburgh, by the help of a cannon ball, which took off my leg just below the knee. This happened in the beginning of the action, and I fell into the enemy's hands. We got the victory at last, as is well known, and when the British retreated, I was carried by them along with some of their own wounded. I was duly reported by the American returns 'among the missing,' and my friends all imagined me dead.

After lying some time in the British hospitals I was sent to Montreal, where I met with a very ingenious French mechanist, who fitted me with a new limb, so admirably constructed with springs and hinges, that, after a short practice, I found myself able to manage it with so much dexterity that it passed with the world for a real bone and flesh of my flesh. I was sent home to Boston after the peace, and received by my friends as one risen from the dead. They little imagined on seeing me safe and hearty, that I had one foot in the grave.

Now, though I might have claimed and received a pension for the loss of my leg, yet I resolved to keep the matter secret—as who would not? Nobody wishes to be pitied for his wooden shins, when he can have the credit of owning a pair of real live stumpers. No mortal of my acquaintance suspected that I had a sham leg, and I was resolved to take no pains to divulge the secret, but if I got a kick upon my wooden shin, even to scratch where it did not smart.

The pertinacity with which I have sunk to this determination, has led me into the oddest adventures, I was kicked by a horse on my fictitious limb, and to the astonishment of every body walked home after it, without so much inconvenience as a sprained ancle. I was bitten by a mad dog most furiously in the same place, and every one prophesied that I should die, but I got well of the bite and amazed them all. A cart wheel ran over my foot and jammed it into a cocked hat; no one but admired the fortitude with which I bore the pain. Walking home one cold day with the doctor, I stepped with one foot mid leg deep in a puddle of water. The doctor was positive that I should take cold in consequence of it, and I won a wager of him by not coming off hoarse the next morning to his utter astonishment.

But this unfeeling limb of mine has sometimes brought me into awkward scrapes. I shall never forget how supremely foolish I felt one evening, when I had been ridiculing most unmercifully a certain foppish, conceited, pragmatical fellow about the town: all this I did in the presence of his two sisters, whom I did not know to be such, and never imagined my friend Walter, who sat next to me would let me run on in such a strain without apprising me of the blunder I was committing.

'Why you incomprehensible fellow,' said he to me as soon as he came away, 'what the vengance possessed you to keep on talking in that style, when I was *treading on your toe* every instant to make you stop?'

Once, indeed, I came very near being detected, and the artifice by which I escaped detection had the strangest effects. Who would believe that the ghost of a wooden leg could break off a match? Or that by saving my limb, I made Mr. Beau Babbleton lose his mistress? I will tell the whole story, for it is seldom that a wooden leg has kicked up such a dust.

One very dark evening I was walking homeward through a street where the side walks were somewhat narrow, and the cellar projected quite out to the curb stone. One of these happened to be covered with a wooden grating, and in walking over it I trod in the dark on a detective part, and my foot broke through. It was my wooden leg, and in my endeavors, to extricate it, the unfortunate limb broke loose and fell into the cellar.

Here was a terrible awkward situation for a fine gentleman to be in. There was no getting my leg out of its limbo, in the dark, and to apply for help would discover me. Luckily I had my walking stick, and with the help of that, made shift to hobble to my lodgnigs, where I arrived undiscovered, thanks to the lateness of the hour! But the difficulty was not over. I had lost my leg, and no one could make me such another; or, if it could be replaced the thing could not be effected without a delay of many days, and the story would infallibly get wind. What should I do? I knew the house into which my stray limb had stept, but was not on the right terms with the occupant to trust him with a secret. This was the most unlucky circumstance of all—he was Joe Clack about a person with whom I was involved in a quarrel; and was moreover an arrant busy-body. In short, he was no man to entrust with a secret of a sham leg.

At last a thought struck me of a method to get my leg and save my credit, for I saw plainly that my leg must be had immediately, or else the cat would be let out of the bag. I thought of Beau Babbleton, the foppish fellow mentioned above, as a personage on whom I might, with some conscience, play the trick of fathering my lost limb—I had got myself into hard odour with his sisters and two or three score of their gossipping female acquaintance by means of his foppery and the insensibility of my timber toes, and I determined to be revenged upon him by means of the same intractable members. The plan was this,—to send by a trusty servant a note to Mr. Clackabout, requesting the leg in the name of Beau Babbleton, by which means I should get my limb again without being suspected, and Beau might account for the superfluity of shin bones in his own animal economy as well as he was able.

The plan succeeded to admiration; and much better than I looked for. For I had the luck to see a darky passing under my window in the morning, and him I sent off with the note. You must judge the surprise and astonishment of Mr. and Mrs. Clackabout and his two sisters, as they sat at breakfast, when they received the following.

"Mr. Babbleton's compliments to Mr. Clackabout, and requests he will have the goodness to despatch him his leg, by the bearer; it will be found in the cellar. Mr. B. hopes to be excused for stepping through Mr. C's cellar door last evening."

Nobody knew what to make of this strange epistle at first. One thought it a hoax, but on sending into the cellar to examine, the leg was found sure enough, and the breach in the cellar where the misstep had been made. And then what a starting and wonderment there was among the Clackabouts at the discovery of Beau Babbleton's artifice. Who would have thought of it?—they all exclaimed—a tip-top dandy, a buck of the first water, an irresistible creature among the ladies; and yet doing all this with a wooden leg! Oh! monstrous!

However, after a pretty close scrutiny of this unfortunate limb, it was delivered to Cuffy, who passed for Beau Babbleton's servant, as no question was asked, and my stray appendage brought me without any discovery being made. Now I was Richard himself again, but Beau Babbleton absolutely beside himself.—Mr. Clackabout chanced to meet him the same forenoon, and wished him joy on the recovery of his leg. Beau replied that his leg had never been ill.

'Not ill, to be sure,' said Mr. C., but terribly out of joint.'

'Out of joint! out of joint, Sir! What do you mean?'

'Oh, I don't mean that it was hurt in breaking through the cellar door; indeed, I believe it was sent in good order; truly, you walk very well with it—one would never suspect you.'

'Never suspect me! I don't understand you—Pray what do you suspect me of?'

'Of getting the boot on the wrong foot, for you need'nt think to mistify me.—What! brave it out in this fashion, when you left it in my cellar last night, and I sent it to you this morning?'

'Really, Mr. Clackabout, you talk like a man who has lost his senses.'

Really Mr. Babbleton, your effrontery is too much to bear. You will make a lame piece of work of it, and get yourself into a hobble. I advise you to show a little more understanding. And with these punning allusions to Beau's fancied infirmity, Mr. Clackabout walked off.

Poor Babbleton was utterly confounded at being snubbed and brow-beaten in this incomprehensible manner. But this was cakes and gingerbread to what happened afterwards, for the Miss Clackabouts kept the secret of Beau's wooden leg in the customary way; that is, they told it in confidence to all their acquaintances; and the consequence was, the greatest rout and stir among the *beau monde* that ever was in Boston.

Miss Tiltaffety, whom Beau had engaged to marry, being his seventeenth flame, was so shocked at hearing the intelligence that she called for hartshorn, & vowed she would never see him again. The match was therefore broken off, for nobody could persuade her the story was incorrect, as she knew him to be guilty of false whiskers, and a buckram and a whalebone waist, and a sham leg was a horse of the same color. Beau was obliged to put up with his ill luck, but he never could endure the sight of any thing that reminded him of a wooden leg afterwards. Even to this day he never sees a person with a hitch in his guilt without a sigh.

The Army and Navy Chronicle mentions, as a rumor, that the ship of the line OHIO is to be fitted out for the Mediterranean, under the command of Com. HULL.

From Mr. Woodbury's Report on Exchanges.

MEMORANDA.

The American dollar contains 371 1-4 grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver.

The Spanish dollars are not all of the same weight. Those in circulation in 1829 were said by the director of the mint to be worth, on an average, 100 cents 3 mills.

The Mexican dollars are said to be equal to the Spanish.

The "Carolus" dollars are the Spanish dollars coined prior to the year 1809, in the reigns of Charles III. and IV. They are said to be not superior in weight and firmness to the Mexican.

The American eagle of the old coinage, previous to the 31st of July, 1834, contained 247 1-2 grains of pure gold.

The American eagle of the new coinage contains 232 grains of pure gold.

The British sovereign, when coined, contains 113 grains and 18-1214 parts of a grain of pure gold, worth, according to our present mint valuation, $4 87 7-120.

The Spanish doubloon should, according to the regulations which have nominally prevailed since the year 1772, contain 376 grains of pure gold, which would, at our mint valuable, be worth 16 dollars 20 cents. But, according to assays made at the London and Philadelphia mints previous to the year 1829, Spanish doubloons contained only from 366 to 362 4-10 grains of pure gold.—This would make their average value, at our mint valuation, about $15 56 3-4.

The Patriot doubloons are said to be equal in weight and firmness to the Spanish.

The difference in the price of Spanish and Patriot doubloons, and of the different species of dollars, at New York and Philadelphia, is chiefly owing to difference of demand for them in foreign markets.

In the price currents, $4.44 4-9 are assumed as the par of exchange on England. This practice began when the Spanish pillar dollars were in circulation, and when the market value of gold, compared with silver, was less than it is at present. The true par varied as the market value of the gold varied, when compared with silver. It was estimated by Mr. Gallatin, writing in 1829, at 7 per cent above the nominal par; by others at 8 per cent.

Since the passage of the act of 1834, for reforming the American gold coinage, the true par exchange with England, estimating gold against gold, is about 9 7-10 above the nominal par.

The quotations of exchange on France are so many francs and centimes payable in France for a dollar paid here. According to the regulations of the French mint, the silver franc should contain 69,453 troy grains of pure silver, equivalent to 18 708 1000 cents in silver currency of the United States. The quantity of pure silver in an American dollar is equal to that in 5 francs 34 534 1000 centimes. But as foreign coins are not a legal tender in France, and as a seignorage of about 1 1-2 per cent is charged on silver coinage at the French mint, American dollars, when sold as bullion in France, are said to bring, on an average, not more than 5 francs 26 25 1000 centimes. This is, by some writers, assumed as the par of Exchange on France. Other writers assume 5 francs 34 centimes as about par.

The quotations of exchange on Holland are so many cents a guilder; on Hamburg, so many cents a mark banco; and on Bremen, so many cents a rix dollar.

The exact value of the guilder of Holland is 39 97-100 cents of United States silver currency; but 40 cents are usually assumed as the par of exchange.

The mark banco of Hamburg is a money of account equal to 35 144-1000 cents United States currency.

The rix dollar of Bremen is a money of account equal to 80 cents and a very small fraction United States currency.

Rapid Travelling.—The performance recorded in the following paragraph is one among many modern instances of improvements in the mode of travelling:

A gentleman arrived in the Royal William steam ship, left Trieste on the 15th June, and after passing through Italy, Switzerland, France and England, visiting four of the European capitals, and spending twelve complete days at the different places mentioned above on his route until his arrival at Liverpool, the port of debarkation, reached N. York on the 24th July. Thus the whole distance was performed in thirty-nine days; from this time is to be deducted twelve days of detention at the following places:

Venice,	1
Milan,	3
Lousanne,	1
Paris,	2
Boulogne,	1
London,	3
Liverpool,	1
	12 days,

and there are left twenty-seven days of actual travelling.

By the death of Com. RODGERS, Com. JAMES BARRON became the senior officer of the United States Navy.