

# WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

F. C. HILL, Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT"

Wilmington, North Carolina

VOL. IV. NO. 15.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26th, 1839.

WHOLE NO. 171.

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 article will be received for transportation at the Depot at Wilmington, until the freight has been paid. Nor will any article which has been brought on the railroad be delivered, until the freight has been paid.

RAILROAD INSTALMENTS. Office of the Wilmington & Raleigh R.R. Co. January 31st, 1839.

THE Stockholders of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company are hereby notified, that the remaining portion of their subscription to the stock of this Company is required to be paid in the following manner:—viz.

By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES OWEN, President.

THE next ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in Waynesborough on the first Monday (6th) of May next.

TO THE AFFLICTED. HADLOCK'S Vegetable Powder & Syrup.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthful perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweats; relieves chronic affections and congestions of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pains from the chest; relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state.

TO THE PUBLIC. Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and syrup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C. as well as in other places by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints.

NOTICE. THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale the following described property in this town:

Two Brick Stores on the south side of Market street, viz. the Store occupied by Rathwell & Rankin, and the Store recently occupied by S. Harverson and W. Ware.

THE Dwelling House on Princess street, occupied by D. Sherwood, Esq.

THE Dwelling House occupied by the subscriber, and the Dwelling House occupied by Wm. Robinson, and

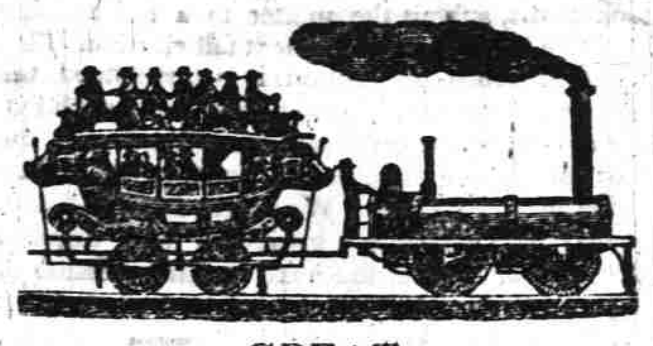
Six unimproved Lots in the vicinity of the Dry Pond.

ALSO, 20 Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock, and 5 Shares of the W. & R. R. Stock.

THE whole will be sold for cash, or exchanged for negroes at a fair valuation. Apply to WILLIAM N. PEDEEN, Wilmington, Feb. 23d, 1839.

Molasses, Coffee, &c. &c. 50 HDS. Molasses, 25 Bags Cuba Coffee, 50 do St. Domingo Coffee, 50 Bbls. N. E. Rum, 10 do India Point Gin, 15 do Hogsheds, 15 do Cargo Beef, 20 qr. Caske St. Lucar Wine, 25 Boxes No. 1 Soap, 100 do No. 1 and 2 Herring, 10 Bales 3/4 bro. Shirtings, 20 do Gunny Bags, 12 Half Pipes old French Brandy, 10 Canisters Black Paint, 10 do Verdigris, 50 Kegs Nails—sorted sizes, 16 do Wrought Spikes, 50,000 Cigars, of various brands.

For Sale by BARRY & BRYANT, 166-17



GREAT CENTRAL & MAIL ROUTE DAILY, BETWEEN THE NORTH & SOUTH, Via the Chesapeake Bay Steam Boats, and the

PORTSMOUTH AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

BY an arrangement entered into between the PORTSMOUTH AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD COMPANY, and the MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA STEAM BOAT COMPANY, there will be, on and after the 1st day of April, 1839, a DAILY Mail and Passenger Line between BALTIMORE and WELDON, N. C. (at which latter place commences the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road Line, running DAILY to Charleston, S. C.)

Being several hours less time, and at MUCH LESS EXPENSE than by any other route—with but one change of baggage—without the loss of one moment's sleep, and without travelling by Railroad after dark.

THE PORTSMOUTH AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD, is now in good order—has none but SPLENDID NEW EIGHT WHEEL PASSENGER CARS, to which NO BURDEN CARS are to be attached; and that company pledges itself, that if faithful Agents—Careful and Experienced Engineers, acting under a constant supervision, can make this route acceptable to the public, then it shall be so.

Office of the P. & R. R. Co. Portsmouth, Va. March 26, 1839.

Passengers from the South by the above route, will always arrive in Baltimore in time for the Morning Line to Philadelphia and New York, WHICH CANNOT BE DONE BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE subscriber not being able to sell out as he wished some time since, has now, as heretofore, imported a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF French Work; Capes; Collars, and Pocket Handkerchiefs.

A few pieces of the handsomest cold fig'd SILKS, ever offered in this market; Black Rep. Silk; Black Italian and Grosde Swiss Silks; Muslins; cold Lawes; Mousseline de laines; Mousseline de Soies; Calicoes and Gingham; English STRAW BONNETS and RIBBANDS, and every thing else in the Dry Goods way that is new and fashionable.

W. A. WILLIAMS, No. 25, Market Street, 169-4.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. COLUMBUS COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1839.

Guilford Moncrief vs. Slaves. It appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State—ORDERED, that Publication be made in the Wilmington Advertiser for six weeks, that unless the defendants appear at the next term of this Court on the second Monday in May next, and plead, answer, or demur thereto, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

CHS. BALDWIN, Clerk. 169 6w

NOTARY PUBLIC. THE subscriber, having received the above appointment, and duly qualified, will be pleased to attend to any of the duties of the office.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS, 167 ff

\$25 REWARD. RAN away from the subscriber on the 5th of March last, a NEGRO WOMAN, by the name of MARY, of about 24 years of age, about 4 feet 8 or 10 inches high, quite spare built, with a notable scar on the back of her neck, occasioned by a burn. She has a pleasing countenance when spoken to. She has a delicate foot, and walks with her toes considerably out, and wore off a pair of square toed shoes. It is supposed she is with her husband, who is also run away. He belongs to William Brantly, of Shalotte, Brunswick county, formerly of this place. If they have left Columbus, it is supposed they are lurking about Shalotte, or somewhere in South Carolina, either in Henry or Marion district, as he has a father and mother and other relatives at the South.

I will give the above reward of twenty five dollars to any person that will apprehend the said negro woman, and deliver her to me in Columbus county, or confine her in any jail in or out of the State, so that I get her again.

JOSHUA ROUSE, Whitesville, N. C. April 8th, 1839. 169 3w

THE publisher of the newspaper in Georgetown, S. C. is requested to insert the above three weeks, and send his account to this office.

## DEFERRED ARTICLES.

### GENERAL SCOTT.

It will be seen, by the following letter, that General Scott declines the proffered compliment of a public dinner in this city. His determination may cause regret, but it is impossible to withhold approval of the feelings by which he is dictated.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1839. Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your two notes, which I beg permission to consider as one—the sentiments and many of the signers being common to both—inviting me in terms as felicitous as they are partial and flattering, to a dinner in the city of New York, in testimony of the estimation in which you are pleased to hold my long endeavors in the service of the country that is equally dear to us all.

Among you, I have the happiness to recognize many an old and kind friend, and not an individual whom I should not be proud to make one. If, then, I find myself compelled to decline the high honor tendered by such persons, on the part of the great city of the new world, I trust you will do me the justice to believe it is from no want of reciprocal consideration and esteem.

Those sentiments are deeply impressed on my heart. But my position as a soldier, bound by peculiar ties and duties to country and government—the necessity of continuing itinerant, I know not how long, and the dangers of seeming to seek, in violation of military propriety, such honors—all have recently admonished me to accept no public entertainment whatever.

In the sentiments expressed, I have the honor, gentlemen, To subscribe myself, Your grateful and devoted serv't WINFIELD SCOTT.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

The last quarterly account of the Bank of England is dated February 7th, and shows.

Circulation,	18,252,000l
Deposites,	10,269,000
	28,521,000l
Securities,	22,157,000l
Bullion,	8,919,000
	31,076,000l

According to Lyford's Price Current there was imported into Baltimore during the quarter ending the 31st of March, 28,638 bags of coffee, from foreign ports, and 1,208 bags coastwise—mollasses from foreign ports, 2,600 hhd's. 130 tierces, 681 bbls coastwise, 1,340 hhd's, 1,036 tierces, 905 bbls.—sugar from foreign ports, 2,195 hhd's. 38 tierces, 1,708 bbls. 162 boxes, coastwise, 4,520 hhd's. 67 bbls. 90 boxes.

From South Africa.—The colony at the Cape of Good Hope is in a sad condition; the Dutch inhabitants are dissatisfied, and disposed to rebel, and the farmers send scarcely any provisions to Cape Town. The emigrant Boers near Port Natal, have fought with the native chief Dingaan, and with the government troops, 100 of whom they killed.

Mails in Arkansas.—The Little Rock Times says: "We have no news, the mail contractor has run away, and the horses are sold, no mail for the last week and no more expected"

Our Mines again. Since our last, we have heard of the discovery of very rich ore at the Lemmon's mine, about 15 miles S. E. from this place. It is believed by gentlemen who have seen the ore, that one bushel of the best would be worth at least \$5,000, and the poorest about \$100 per bushel. The mine is situated on a ridge running from Fox's Hill in a southwesterly direction to the Catawba river, and in every instance where the ridge has been penetrated, fine specimens of its richness have been discovered.

A new mine has been opened on the land of Mr. Elam Hunter, about five miles east of Charlotte, the ore of which is considered good, some specimens of which we have seen. This land, which would have been considered high at \$500, has been increased in value several thousand.

The Rogers' mine, about 17 miles east of this place, discovered several months ago, is also found to be rich in the precious metal, masses having been found embedded in the quartz rock, one piece itself being worth \$300.

The Rudisill mine, which has not been worked for some months, has been reopened under the superintendence of Col. Penman, with a fine prospect of success.

Every indication seems to strengthen former opinions that the mineral resources of this country are almost inexhaustible; and we would consider ourselves under great obligations to gentlemen engaged in mining if they would furnish us with the results of their experiments, as it is a subject of general interest to the community.

Charlotte Journal.

## THE TRUE ISSUE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY STATED

From the Warrenton (Va) Times.

At no period since the foundation of the Whig party has the contest in this State been more doubtful or more important. On the result of the coming election hangs the fate of Van Burenism. One united effort throughout the State will free the country from the domination of a party which, under the name of democracy, has established a practical despotism—under the guise of republicanism, has acquired the confidence of the People, and has used the People's names to pilfer the People's money. Since this party had possession of the Government, from a frugal, plain, and republican Government, it has become the most extravagant and costly Government on earth. In 1828 our expenditures were \$13,000,000, in 1833 they were upwards of \$30,000,000. We held Mr. Adams responsible for the alleged extravagance of 1828; why should Mr. Van Buren be screened for his far greater extravagance in 1838? With all this vast expenditure of money, the public service has been grossly neglected. The spirit of our army and navy has been broken; neither of them is as efficient as in 1828—The reason is, that all the energies of the Government have been applied to purposes of party—to the retention of office—in stead of the true interests of the country. Veteran and meritorious officers have been degraded by the appointment of demagogues and brawling politicians, taken from the county court-houses, and placed in the highest ranks of the army and navy. In making appointments, also, the questions now asked are, Has he done party service? Has he been *thorough going* in his support of the Administration? An affirmative answer insures the appointment. The great mass of the voters are plain, honest farmers, who go for the good of the country, and are careless about party reverses. We ask this class of voters, are they content with the name of things without the substance? Are they satisfied with the profession of economy and the practice of the most corrupting extravagance? Do they know that, under this Administration, a great national debt is fast accumulating? The Secretary of the Treasury has informed us, in a very brief and business-like document published on the first of the present month, that our national debt on that day had been increased to more than seven and a half millions of dollars!! We ask our plain, honest farmers, do you approve such measures? Will you sustain such an Administration by your votes?

WORDS ARE NOT THINGS. "Biddle and the Banks" was a very taking kind of an alliteration, but both of the B's have now to be dropped. We will not say that they went over as the nullifiers did, but there is some suspicion and much talk of it. Verily gentlemen, the calico garment seems well nigh being transferred to your own shoulders.—The spot of nullification that used to be so odious in your eyes, is now the beauty spot of your raiment. The bank spot and the abolition spot which you tried to fix on us, whether or no, seem to be making their appearance also; and what you will do for something about the Whigs to rail at seems to puzzle you.

But the old stain of federalism is still upon us, say you. This we deny. We say that you are the federalists. You go for a strong executive, as the federalists did. You go for an expensive government as they did. You go for proscription and rewarding partisans as they did. You go for a large standing army as they did. You are essentially the federalists, and we, as the republicans of old, are opposed to you. It is idle to stickle upon names, while these distinguishing characteristics are upon you. You stand federalists confessed by your acts, and are democrats only in your vocabulary.—What will you do for something to twit us with? Something to humbug and cheat the people with? Your sub-Treasury don't seem to take. Your hard money is becoming shin-plasters. And your mint drops have all dropped into Swartwout and Price's pockets, and have disappeared.

The levelling, agrarian, demoralizing principles of the ultraists of the present day, in this country, have recently been well reduced in the National Intelligencer. On many occasions we have humbly endeavored to perform the same duty.—These ultraists would convert Republicanism into Jacobinism, and, by unsettling the very foundations of society, destroy all religion, purity and virtue. To aid them in their purposes, they raise the detested cry of the "rich against the poor," and thus create the very division in the community which they pretend to deprecate. The leaders of these People are interested demagogues, and will generally be found to be adventurers in search of profit—perfect Major Dalgettys. They make loud professions; but it is all for pay. They love the dear people; but it is only to fleece them. They are patriots and democrats, but it is only to obtain place and power!—Atz. Gazette.

Widows are in great demand in Texas. They get married before they get ashore.

## COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Charleston papers of Tuesday give us the proceedings of the Convention, on the first day of the meeting, 15th inst. The delegates assembled at 10 o'clock, A. M. Col. JAMES GADSDEN, of Florida, was called to the Chair, to organize the Convention, & Rich'd Yeadon, jr. of Charleston, was appointed Secretary. The Chairman called on the delegates to come forward and Register their names: 170 from South Carolina, 3 from North Carolina, 33 from Georgia, 5 from Alabama, 5 from Tennessee, and 3 from Florida. After which, the Convention was organized by the appointment of Mr. ASBURY HULL, of Georgia, as President of the Convention, and Chancellor Wm. Harper, of S. C., Mitchell King, of N. C., Spencer Jar-nigham, of Tenn. Col. E. Hamilton, of Ga., C. T. Pollard, of Ala. and Wm. J. Mills, of Fla., as Vice Presidents.

On motion of Chancellor Harper, a Committee of Twenty-one was appointed by the Chair, to prepare business for the Convention:

Gen. Hayne offered a series of resolutions, which were, on his motion, referred to the Committee of twenty one.

On motion of the Hon. F. H. Elmore, Resolved, That a Committee of Ten, to consist principally of Merchants from the interior of the States and Territory represented in this Convention, be appointed to ascertain and report whether goods have not been imported and sold at the Southern sea ports, upon as good terms, and at as fair rates, as they can be procured at the North—and whether the Country Merchants cannot now procure at the Southern sea ports as full a supply and as good assortments, as they can procure elsewhere—and whether there exists any and what advantages in making purchases from the direct importers at the South.

Frederick the Great and the U. States. Frederick was never doubtful as to the issue of the Revolutionary war between this country and Great Britain, and openly declared his sentiments in a treaty which he concluded with Russia in 1781, of armed neutrality. Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson, valued the friendly disposition of the great monarch so highly, whose influence over his age was great, that they invited him before any other Power to a treaty of amity and commerce, which was the last national act to which the King annexed his signature. Part of this treaty reads thus: "If one of the two Powers be at war with a third party, the commercial intercourse between the said two Powers shall thereby suffer no interruption, and their respective flags shall protect even the property of the enemy; and in case this property be ammunitions of war, it shall be simply kept in deposit, without being seized. If ever there should be any difficulty between the two countries themselves, the contest shall be confined to the armies, and commerce shall go on unmolested, and no letters of marque shall be issued. The prisoners of war shall be treated in the most urbane manner, and have the same pay, and enjoy the same treatment, as their own soldiers of the countries, according to their respective ranks."—Augusta Chronicle.

Capt. Marryatt and American Seamen. Capt. Marryatt has addressed a long article to the London Times, on the American naval and merchant service, which contains much truth with many errors. Among the latter is the assertion, that the greater proportion of seamen on board our ships of war are British, and that this must have been the case during the last war. The N. Y. Sun reminds the captain that the officers at least were American; and this fact must have thrown the balance in favor of our ships in the last war. It says, further, every American ought to know, that two thirds of the crew of the Constitution, at the time she captured the Guerriere, were Marblehead fishermen, a race of men who have ever stood by their country in its darkest hours, who, in that dreadful night, when even Washington seemed to despair of the holy cause in which he was embarked, and paused upon the banks of the Delaware, uncertain and desponding, dashed boldly into the raging torrent, and by their exertions secured the passage of the whole army. When the ocean closed over the ill fated Wasp and her gallant crew, sixty five families in Marblehead were deprived of parents or children. And so will it ever be. Whenever their country demands their services, the fishermen of Marblehead, Cape Ann, and Cape Cod, will be foremost in the fight, whether on the land or on the sea. Baltimore Transcript.

LONGEVITY. It is stated in a foreign paper, that a man named Juon Graza died not long since in Transylvania, in his one hundred and twentieth year, and would in all probability have lived much longer, had he not accidentally fallen on a scythe, and mortally wounded himself. He had a son aged upwards of one hundred, and a grandson of nearly eighty.

HUSBANDS. It is to be feared that but too many husbands are like the father of Charles the Twelfth, in on particular, who, when his wife was entreating him to be merciful to some of his subjects, said to her, "Madame, we took you to bring us children, not to give us advice."

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, April 20, 1839. I avail myself of the departure of the steamer Meteor, which takes the Abbe Anduze to New Orleans, to inform you that all the difficulties between France and Mexico have been amicably terminated to the reciprocal satisfaction of both countries. The conduct of Adm. Baudin during the whole course of hostilities had been unexceptionable, and in the negotiations, while he guarded the interests of France, he treated the government of Mexico with the greatest respect, and studied to avoid giving the shadow of complaint by a wish to humiliate the Mexican pride.

Vera Cruz is again alive with business, and the inhabitants express the warmest gratitude towards Admiral Baudin. Such is their confidence in him that (the debates of the Mexican Congress having given them cause to apprehend that the treaty would not be fully ratified, they all determined to place themselves under the French flag, and under the protection of Admiral Baudin.

On the 27th an important ceremony took place. On the 26th all the bells in the town announced that a funeral service would be held the next day to the memory of the French who had fallen since the commencement of the expedition.

From the National Intelligencer. We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that a Board is now sitting in this City, composed of naval and civil officers, assembled for the purpose of consulting on and devising the best models for steam vessels of war, three of which were authorized by an act of the late Session of Congress. The Board is composed of the following individuals: Commodore Stewart and Captain M. C. Peiry, of the Navy; S. Humphreys, Esq. Chief Naval Constructor, and Messrs Hart and Lenthall, Naval Constructors; Mr. Haswell, Engineer of the U. S. steamship Fulton; and Wm. Kenble, Esq. one of the proprietors of the West Point Foundry.

## SCRAPS.

IRISH HUMOR. A shrewd yankee, for the purpose of arresting attention, caused his sign to be set upside down. One day, while the rain was pouring down with great violence, a son of Hibernia was discovered directly opposite, standing with some gravity on his head, and fixing his eyes steadily on the sign. On inquiry being made of this inverted gentleman why he stood in so singular an attitude, he answered, "I am trying to read that sign."

Paired, but not matched. An English paper mentions the marriage of Wm. Whalley, a shoemaker, to Miss Jane Dewhurst. The bridegroom is six feet in height, weighing one hundred and ninety seven pounds, and the bride only thirty inches, and weighing only sixty two pounds. It is said that he never pays for more than one person when they travel, as he puts his wife in his pocket.

FORCE OF HABIT. A sexton attended a covenant of his political associates, in a town in New Hampshire lately, and when the Convention adjourned, instead of going home with his brother delegates, commenced blowing out the lights.

WOMAN. Gibbon very truly remarks, that the condition of woman is elevated towards equality with the other sex, in proportion as civilization is advanced. In Asiatic countries, woman, to this day, is but the slave of her haughty lord. Mahomet said that he stood at the gates of Heaven, and the inmates were mostly of the poor, and that he stood at the gates of hell, and the inmates were mostly women!

MADAME DE STAEL. Madame de Stael, speaking of the relative desirableness of genius and beauty in woman, said she would willingly exchange her mind for a beautiful person. This remark is startling at first glance. But when we recollect that she of all things most desired the admiration of men, and that men are, as Byron says, mere moths to be caught by glare, we discover that the lady's opinion, viewed in connexion with what she most desired, was not very remarkable for its silliness.

Cause of quarrel.—"I wish I owned all the pasture land in the world," said Bob. "Well, I wished I owned all the cattle in the world," said Ned. "How could you feed them?" asked Bob. "I'd turn them into your pasture," said Ned. "No, you wouldn't." "Yes, I would." "No, you wouldn't." "Yes, I would." "You shan't!" "I shall!" And then came the fisticuffs—and O! how they did fight!

Ploughshares in men.—There is iron enough in the blood of forty-two men to make a ploughshare weighing about twenty-four pounds.