



Elizabeth-City, June 30, '49.

**Mr. V. B. Palmer**, is our authorized Agent for Philadelphia and New York. Office in Philadelphia, N. W. corner 3d and Chesnut st's. New York, Tribune buildings.

FOR CONGRESS,  
**Hon. DAVID OUTLAW,**  
OF BERTIE.

We are authorized to announce LEMUEL S. REID as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court.

We are authorized to announce W. M. W. GRIFFIN as a Candidate for re-election to the Office of Clerk of the County Court.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM D. PRITCHARD as a Candidate for Office of Clerk of the County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. MATHEWS as a Candidate for Superior Court Clerk.

We are authorized to announce CALEB SANDERLIN as a Candidate for Superior Court Clerk.

CELEBRATION OF THE APPROACHING FOURTH OF JULY.

The citizens of Elizabeth City and the County are requested to assemble in front of the Court House at 10 o'clock A. M. when the procession will be formed under the direction of W. M. E. MANN, Chief Marshal of the day. The procession being formed by the Marshal will march under his order to the Office of John Pool, Esq., where the Chaplain, Orator, Reader and Committee of Arrangements will be received and placed in front of the Sons of Temperance. The procession will thence march to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where after singing by the Choir and prayer by Rev. P. F. August, the Declaration will be read by Mr. JAMES W. HUNTON, and the Oration delivered by Mr. GEO. M. WILDER.

It is particularly requested that all will be at the appointed place precisely at 10 o'clock and join in the procession.

The Procession will be formed in the following order:

1st. Rough and Ready Light Dragoons—dismounted.  
2d. Sons and Cadets of Temperance.  
3d. Citizens.

After the services are over at the Church, the procession will return to the Court House where it will be dismissed, by the Marshal, and the command of the Military and the different Orders given up to their respective officers.

A Public Dinner will be given by Mr. Wm. W. Burgess, at the Court House, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

MINIATURES.

We would remind all who wish their own or their friends Miniatures taken, that Mr. Tatem is now ready and prepared to execute any kind of picture, from the smallest to the largest size. His Daguerreotype Room is over the Store of J. J. Grandy, Esq., where he has a large collection of specimens, and which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. We understand his stay is short, therefore all who wish anything in the Daguerrian line ought to call early.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.

It gives us pleasure to inform our readers, that this champion of Whig principles has lately been nominated by the Whigs of the 8th Congressional District for a seat in Congress. We have no doubt but what he will be triumphantly elected, and we sincerely hope he may; for with OUTLAW and STANLY from the Eastern section of our good old State we need no better hands to fall into. We are glad to learn that the utmost enthusiasm prevails among the Whigs of that District, and that they are truly awake to the great crisis that is at hand. They have raised the Whig Banner there, and upon it we would suggest the ever-to-be-remembered motto, "ON STANLY ORS," that floated over the North Carolina Delegation at the great Convention in 1840, in the City of Baltimore.

The attention of our sea-faring friends are called to the official report from the superintendent of the Coast Survey, in regard to the coast about Cape Hatteras. It will be found on the last column of the 1st page. Cape Hatteras being such a dangerous coast, it is of the utmost importance that all information in regard to the different shoals, inlets, &c., should be spread before the hardy mariner.

We see it stated in the North Carolina Democrat, that the Cholera exists in Elizabeth City, and that one death had occurred in Plymouth from cholera. We have every reason to believe that the Democrat's source of information was untrue. We have advices from Plymouth every other day, and we hear no reports of cholera there. The 'Old North State,' of Elizabeth City, do not mention the cholera as existing there—which if it was, we have no doubt but it would have stated the fact.

We understand that there were two

cases and one death in Plymouth from some disease, but doubtful whether the cholera.—Gladiator.

We can inform the North Carolina Democrat that its author, (whoever he may be) has been guilty of a downright falsehood, for up to the present moment we have not had a single case of Cholera in our town, and in fact our citizens never enjoyed better health (taking it in the general sense) than they do now. We hope that dreadful disease, the Cholera, may not reach us, but if it does we shall certainly let our neighbors know it.

Whigs of the Ninth District.

We are again called upon to elect a Representative to the next Congress. Col. Outlaw, who has so gallantly sustained the principles of the great Whig party, is opposed by one, for whose success every effort will be made, and no trick, cunning or contrivance be left untried. Under these circumstances, criminal negligence and careless lethargy are inexcusable. Our duty to our country, as well as to ourselves, demands that we should act. Remember, that once we were beaten, by our inactivity and too great reliance upon supposed security; and that that foul stain upon the purity of our escutcheon, so gloriously wiped off in the next struggle, is again threatened. While our friends throughout the State look with anxious solicitude upon the present contest, they feel confident that we shall not prove recreant to duty, and shall make the exertion requisite to success. They hail our name as surely and uncompromising Whig, and rest bright hopes upon their faith in our promptness to obey the calls of our country.

If we allow this District to send a Democratic Representative to the next Congress, it may give a majority to that party in the lower House. At this time especially are we called upon to exert ourselves. To be content with one victory is characteristic of our party—to rest as soon as the contest is over, and take so little advantage of a triumph that it proves an ultimate defeat. In the late Presidential contest our success was complete. We saw the country in the road to ruin—and that, by the bungling hand of a President untaught in the intricate science of government, and mentally unable to meet the difficult duties of his station, we were engaged in troubles fraught with much inevitable evil, unless touched by some master hand. We knew that a crisis had come upon which depended our glory, greatness and prosperity to an alarming extent; and with a determination, so seldom exerted by us, proclaimed that a hero, a patriot, a sage and a Whig should be at the head of the nation. And now, lulled in the fancied security with which his name inspires all, we are too prone to believe, that there is no pressing necessity for extraordinary exertion. But consider, for a moment, how dangerous to suppose this escape from the ills of mis-rule complete. Though that giant spirit, with his manifold wisdom and goodness, sits chief of the Councils, as of the affections of his country.

"Charged by the people's unbought grace,  
To rule his native land,"

yet our form of government enables him to exert but a circumscribed influence, upon the tenor of her policy. 'Tis true he holds the "checks and balances;" but to control the deliberation, to direct the aims and shape the ends of the National Legislature, by his wisdom and judgment, is beyond the power invested in him by the Constitution. To gain the benefits of the late triumph, we must place men in the Legislative councils, whose principles are such as we would wish to characterize the policy of the government. Our enemies are making every effort to thwart the beneficial results of the victory, by composing the House of Representatives of men, who will lay themselves across the path of our great and honored leader, to be "as thorns in his side," and insurmountable obstructions to his efforts for good. Place a Democratic majority in the lower House; and all the efforts of the Executive will fall useless to the earth, while the spirit of discord, feeding on the burning elements of disappointment and revenge, will stalk widely abroad and deal death blows to the prosperity and welfare of the country. But place there a Whig majority; and hand in hand with the Executive, they will carry out the views of the people, as expressed in the election of Gen. Taylor; while the evils which are brooding in our midst, and the dangers which threaten from abroad, will vanish like the mist of morning, and peace with her benignant smile, and prosperous plenty with her well filled horn, will hover over and bless a wise and justice loving people.

All this may depend on the election now in our hands. Virginia has dishonorably deserted the flag under which she lately fought so bravely, and caused much distrust and fear for the complexion of the next Congress. North Carolina is now to give her voice. The Whigs of the Union are looking upon her—the good—the glorious—the honored—the independent Old North State—the first to raise the banner of freedom.—May she be among the proudest of its preservers! The eyes of her sisters are upon her, and voices—"be ready"—"be true"—"desert us not now," come with cheering, encouraging cadence from every part of the land. Every section of the State feels the responsibility, and is determined to do its part. All look with confident reliance upon the staunch, firm Whigs of the NINTH DISTRICT. Let us show that for our part, we are here and true. Let every man go to the ballot box, and show the opposing Democratic candidate, that it is but a giddy freak of youthful folly to rely upon the lethargy of sound-headed Whigs, when their country's good demands their votes. \*\*\*\*

We understand that Capt. Tart Etheredge, of Roanoke, has been appointed keeper of the Light Boat stationed off Roanoke Island. This appointment will, we understand, give general satisfaction to the people of Currituck County.

The Double Face Game.

We want every honest, unprejudiced Democrat in the 9th Congressional District, and in fact in the State of North Carolina, (if it were possible) to read the SECRET CIRCULAR of the Democratic party in the State of Indiana, to be found in our paper to-day. It is decidedly the cap sheet of all fraud, wire-working and deep laid scheming, that we have ever laid eyes upon. Last year, as will be seen they were one thing and this year they are another—last year they had one set of fraudulent resolutions and this year they have another—last year they were (professionally) with the South—but now they are bitterly against her.

If any Southern Democrat can, after reading these resolutions countenance such men and such proceedings for the purpose of breaking down an Administration brought into power by the majority of the freemen of this country, he deserves the utter contempt of every true Southerner.

We hope the Whigs of this District at the coming Election will show to these unprincipled Northern traitors that they may lay their wires for the State of Indiana, but that their foul breath can have no influence to dampen the ardor of the true Whigs of the Old North State. Already in Connecticut, Ohio and Vermont have the Abolitionists and Democrats united (what a jolly set) to break down the Administration of Gen. Taylor; and in the last Election succeeded in getting out of the Whig ranks from Connecticut some three members of Congress. In New York also we see that the true Democrats (as they styled themselves) are about forming a league with the Abolitionists for the same purpose. We refer to the Old Hunkers and Barn Burners, one party supporting Gen. Cass, the true Democratic candidate, and the other Mr. Van Buren, another true Democrat, but run as the Presidential candidate and supported by the Abolitionists of the United States. Thus we see that the Democratic party are completely desperate, and will do every thing in their power to stop the wheels of Government. They want the majority in the House of Representatives and nothing will be left unturned by them that can be attained by the sacrificing of every principle once professed by the party; no trick so mean, no fraud so debased but what they would jump at it, if they thought they could further their party ends. But they may unite and form, and if need be, charge upon the Administration of Gen. Taylor, but they will find him, as Santa Anna found him upon the battle field of Buena Vista, both ready and prepared to repel the attack and maintain his ground, and we doubt not but what the good old State of North Carolina will have her six strong and good Whigs in their places to give him their aid and talent in the management of this great Country. But we cannot believe, as bad as the loco foco party are, that any true Southern Democrat will countenance the Indiana proceedings. We hope for the honor of the Old North State that there is not one of her sons who would be found so recreant to his State, to his country and above all to his God as to hold with these black hearted Northern traitors. The Resolutions can be found at the bottom of the article taken from the Raleigh Times.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot—By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 26, P. M.  
APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

George W. Charles, Camden, North Carolina, vice William D. Pritchard, removed.

John D. Whitford, Newbern, North Carolina, vice Thomas S. Singleton, resigned.

Oliver York, Stonington, Connecticut, vice Benjamin Pomeroy, removed.

From the above it will be seen that George W. Charles, Esq., of this place, has been appointed Collector of the Customs for the District of Camden. A better selection, in our opinion, could not have been made, as Mr. Charles is well known to our citizens, and was turned out of office because his political opinions did not suit the Polk Administration. No doubt his reinstatement will give pleasure to some of his Currituck friends who strove so hard to have him beheaded some 4 years ago.

THE BARNBURNERS AND OLD HUNKERS FRATERNIZING.

The two sections of the party in New York are about to bury the hatchet. M. B. F. Butler opened the negotiation in New York city, on the part of the Barnburners, by offering resolutions, declaring their opposition to the Administration of Gen. Taylor, their great indignation at his not keeping every Locofoco in office whom he found in, and resolving, that a union of the party was necessary that this business of turning out Locofocos might be stopped.

The proposition of Mr. Butler was cordially approved by the Barnburners elsewhere, and has been responded to by the Old Hunkers. The State Central Committee representing the latter, have issued a circular, in which they suggest, that the Central Committees of the Barnburners and Old Hunkers should agree to recommend, that one delegate from each organization be selected in each assembly district, to meet in separate bodies at Rome, on the fifteenth of August next, for the purpose of consulting and devising means of union; and, if it shall be deemed expedient, to meet in joint convention, and suggest names for an union ticket for State officers.

Of course the proposition will be acceded to and the union consummated.

Now what will be the action of the party elsewhere, when they see that in New York the great question which divided them in the election of 1848, has been surrendered by the one side or the other, and a union effected between them merely to oppose Gen. Taylor's administration? What will the South say? Will they agree that the men, who fraternize with these "free soil democrats," whose daily

and hourly talk is about the iniquities of the peculiar institutions of the South, and who have sought every, and lost no opportunity to inflame the passions of the people of the North against the people of the South—the Southern Locofocos agree to receive these free soil men into the ranks, to share their counsels and to be controlled by their decisions? We need not ask what will Mr. Senator Foote say, for, though he has assumed the championship, he will scarcely have it allowed; and besides he gravely intimated in the Senate, that the people of his State were fond of hanging, and would be likely to indulge their liking if a free soiler strayed off there.

But we ask, will the leaders of the party at the South, those who were most indignant in opposing the course of their free soil brethren in New York, will they still refuse all communion with Mr. Van Buren and his followers, and persist in denouncing them, and consider a union of them as a sacrifice of all the principles, to support which the party was formed? We shall see.

Balt. Patriot.

When this Administration came into power there was not a Whig in the thirty Foreign Missions maintained by the United States; not a Whig filling the office of Marshal, District Attorney, Collector, Naval Officer, Inspector, Receiver of Republic Moneys, Register, &c; not a Whig filling a Post Office the emoluments of which were worthy the attention of a Democratic partisan, certainly not filling an office of the class which requires the incumbent to pass the ordeal of the Senate. At Washington, two Auditors, whose whole adult lives have been spent in office, and whose knowledge of the peculiar duties of their bureaus rendered their retention desirable, have been successively spared by Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, as monuments of Democratic liberality, though, in fact, constituting, under the circumstances, exceptions which go to prove that proscription is the rule. A few subordinate clerks, useful in their respective spheres, and maliciously called Whigs by those who wished to get their places, escaped also the hurricane. The last and least of Democratic Presidents turned out every Whig he could, and his worst enemies, among his own party cannot accuse him of ever appointing one to an office which a Democrat could be found to fill. Speaking generally, we may say, with truth, that all the officers of the country were considered as beyond the reach of the Whigs, as much so as if they were constitutionally ineligible. A Whig would have stood a better chance of receiving an Executive appointment at the hands of the Emperor of Russia or the Grand Sultan than at the hands of James K. Polk, the President of the Democratic Party.— Lynchburg Virginian.

From the Raleigh Times.

Free Soil—The "Free Democracy"—Desertion of the South!!

It is known, and has been for some months past, (and we have from time to time called public attention to the fact,) that the entire Democracy of the Northern States are uniting upon the subject of Free Soil and putting a stop to the farther extension of Slavery by imposing the Wilmot (or as Benton calls it, the Calhoun) Proviso on all the newly acquired Territory. The united Democracy of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin have lately erected a Platform, embracing substantially the following cardinal positions as the groundwork of their future action:

1. No more Slave Territory or Slave States.
2. The abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.
3. The extension of the Wilmot Proviso over the Territories of New Mexico and California.
4. Equal suffrage for men of all colors.

In New York, the union between the sections of the Democracy—the Old Hunkers and Barnburners—is not yet complete, but approximating rapidly towards consummation, as may be seen by the leading articles of the Albany Argus and Albany Atlas, the Organs of the respective wings. For instance, the Argus of Saturday week holds the following language, which is only one of its many overtures for reconciliation:

"We repeat, whenever the press and its managers here which profess, but have failed to practise, reconciliation, should proffer, or signify an acceptance of any fair proposition for harmony, it will be met, not in terms of derision, but in good faith and in a right spirit."

On the Monday following we find this sentence quoted in the Atlas, accompanied with these remarks:

"We are pleased to see this unwilling approach to a concurrence in the demand for Democratic union on the part of the Argus. The modes of the union are not wanting. Not only the suggestions of friends are before us, but the example of States. In Vermont and Wisconsin we have seen that the alienated sections of the Democracy have like kindred drops been mingled into one."

In subsequent papers the subject is farther discussed, and in such a spirit as to show that a formal union will be effected during the coming summer, upon the basis, mainly, of the Buffalo platform. This desertion of the South by the "Northern Allies" has therefore become too true to admit of doubt or question, and must henceforth be regarded as a "fixed fact." Let our Southern Democratic friends examine the planks of this new political Platform; let them recollect that upon it the Locofocos obtained a majority at the

last Connecticut election, where the triumph of Free Soil Abolitionism was complete under the auspices of the Connecticut Democracy; let them remember that this coalition gave the Free Soil Party an increase of strength to the full amount of the Connecticut representation in Congress; and then let them calculate what the result must be to the South, when the whole Northern Democratic representation in Congress shall owe their elections to their advocacy of the principles above set forth, or those of the Buffalo platform either.

Are Southern Democrats willing to support and be controlled and governed by the creed of this unfraternal coalition against the South? We have too much cause to fear it. These "Allies" have evidently sold Democracy to the Free Soil faction, and Southern Democrats will be transferred in the bargain; and go they must. "Free Democracy" is now the talismanic name, and "Free Soil" the rallying cry: it is something akin here; it is "free and equal suffrage" here; they have not added "for men of all colors" yet; but they are still Democrats, Red Republicans, Locofocos—"to the victors belong the spoils"—and we fear they will still act with their faithless "Allies."

Why do we fear it? Because we see the Democratic press of the South rejoice when they hear of victories the effect of which is to establish these principles; because we see them quiescent in this matter; raising no warning voice; sounding no note of alarm; sleeping amid the agitation of a subject which their great Apostle declared always rang in his ears like "a fire-bell in the night;" and completely complacently encouraging and approving the course of Father Ritchie, who panders to this Free Soil spirit by taking in an Abolitionist as associate Editor of the Union.

But let Southern Democrats look at these "Northern principles!" Do they indeed belong to the Democratic creed? Is it a Democratic principle to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia? to admit none but Free States? to extend the Wilmot Proviso over New Mexico and California? and to confer the right of suffrage on men of all colors? This is Northern Democracy at the present day: what do Southern Democrats think of it?

And yet—Benton, who has lately come out for all this, bids fair to be the Democratic Free Soil candidate for the Presidency, and the Southern Democrats and their presses will be compelled to support him, as they were to support Cass, who prayed for the abolition of slavery everywhere.

"What, then, are Democratic principles worth? If they are anything but a struggle for the 'spoils,' why are they ever shifting and varying with the difference of latitude and the circumstances of sectional campaigns? Principles, to be worth anything, should be fixed and unalterable, founded upon truth, applicable everywhere, and thus controlling and uniting all who adopt them everywhere. Is it so with the Democracy? And yet they are always talking about 'principles' and 'platform!' The following specimen of the convenience of Locofoco principles, and removals of the planks of the 'platform,' we copy from the Nashville True Whig:

REVAMPING "THE PLATFORM."—"The following 'Secret Circular' of the Locofoco Central Committee of Indiana was published about two months since in the Brookville (Indiana) American, whose editor (a most high-minded and respectable gentleman) vouches for its authenticity. Still, we hesitated to publish until we noticed its republication in all the Indiana Whig papers with which we exchange, without (so far as we know) having its authenticity questioned in any quarter. It may therefore be considered a genuine document, and as such, affords ample food for reflection:

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: You will have received the proceedings of the Democratic Convention of Indiana, by the ordinary channels of information, before this reaches you, together with the resolutions forming the Democratic Platform for 1849. As these differ in some respects from the platform of 1848, an explanation to a few of the leading Democrats of every county is deemed advisable. You remember that our platform of last year contained the following, on the subject of slavery:

"Resolved, That all the efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere, with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

You have seen that we have put forth this year the reverse of this. A very few words of explanation will suffice. The platform last year was intended more especially for the South, in order, if possible, to secure southern aid in the Presidential election. Odius as it was in the north, we succeeded in carrying most of the Northern States, under the plea that the President had little influence in such matters. The platform this year is only intended for Indiana, and accordingly adapted to the sentiments of Indiansians on the subject of slavery. This is deemed the more necessary, as Congressmen are to be elected and the subject will come up in all its force, next August. One object in this letter is to apprise you of the necessity of selecting, at your Congressional Convention, some staunch Democrat whose sentiments are Northern. It

may be necessary, therefore, we regret to say, to select from those who were not on the Electoral Ticket, as some of them are so far committed as to be odious to the people on the subject of slavery. You can find several others, who took so little part last year, as to be free from the objection which would lie against your election, unless he is a man of more than ordinary tact. Should you be compelled, during the canvass, to account for this sudden change in the platform, you must rely mainly on the exigencies of the occasion, as no general rule can be given. Perhaps the plea which will be most satisfactory will be, that General Taylor is a Southern man, and therefore allied to the slave interest. Nothing will most effectually upset the new administration in the present state of the public mind, than to charge upon it as being pro-slavery. Hence you have noticed, no doubt a decided change in the tone of Democratic papers on that subject, since the election. As before said, however, you must depend mainly upon your own judgment, should this change be objected to. Converse freely with the leading Democrats of your county, and act in concert, at least in the same county. It will be advisable to print as little as possible. Stump speeches are soon forgotten—printed matter sometimes becomes documents.

Yours,  
THE COMMITTEE.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

	New cases.	Deaths.
New York, June 23	40	21
Philadelphia, " 23	5	2
" " 24	3	3
Cincinnati, " 23		60
Richmond, " 23	7	3
Brooklyn, " 23	2	1
Petersburg, 20 to 22	5	1
Buffalo, June 21	2	2
Pittsfield, Mass.		2
Yarmouth, Mass.		2
Louisville, June 19	6	4
Madison, June 15 to 17	12	3
Maysville, " 16 to 19 70		12
St. Louis, " 21		106
" " 22		86

At Boston, on Thursday, three deaths were reported of cholera, but the papers appear to think it doubtful whether the disease in either case was the Asiatic Cholera. The number of deaths for the week ending Friday was 76—three from cholera morbus, and two from diarrhoea.

In New York in the week ending on Saturday, there were 243 new cases and 110 deaths by cholera. The total number of cases for the preceding week was 212, and the deaths 100; consequently there is an increase of 31 cases and 10 deaths.

The Richmond Times, of Saturday, says: We learn through passengers by the steambot from Norfolk, that the cholera has visited, with marked violence, the plantation of Mrs. Jones, of Gloucester. Its ravages have been confined entirely we hear, to the colored portion of the people in the neighborhood. Mrs. Jones, it is reported, has lost fourteen servants out of a family comprising, a few weeks since, eighteen souls, and the four remaining servants are said to be dangerously ill with cholera. The disease is said to have been introduced on the plantation of Mrs. Jones by one of her servants, who has been employed on board an oyster vessel. The oysters becoming spoiled in the hold of the vessel, one of Mrs. J.'s men was employed to assist in clearing out the vessel—he assisted one day, and returning home at night, was seized with cholera, and speedily died—the other deaths are said to have followed in rapid succession.

In New York, on Saturday evening, there was a sudden attack of cholera at the corner of 37th street and 10th avenue. The man died in a very short time.

Married.

On the 26th inst., in this County, by S. D. Grace, Esq., FRED. JININGS to Mrs. PATSEY CASEY.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday, the 21st instant Mr. WILLIAM ALBERTSON, aged about 74 years. Mr. A. was one of our oldest citizens, and has been associated with the town of E. City ever since it was a town, and his absence is missed as one of the necessary appendages of our little village. He was once the Editor of the E. City Star, and the Proprietor of an Hotel for a great number of years in this place. After giving up the Hotel he moved to Mississippi where he remained for several years. He arrived back to his native town in 1845, and has been for the last year or so County Register.

In this town, on Wednesday last, ROBERT, infant son of Robert and Cornelia Watkins, aged about six months.

Weep not for the dead, but  
"Weep, weep for her who comes to weep  
Where her sweet infant lies full low;  
Not for the spark whose upward leap  
Hath made it flame with cherubs' feet."

Marine News—Port of E. City.

ARRIVED.  
Schr. Jos. Trimble, Thompson, from Balto.  
Schr. Margaret Ann, Burgess, from N. York via Canal.  
Schr. Mary T. Sanderson, Roughton, from Baltimore.

SAILED.  
Schr. Edward Wood, Simmons, with Shingles to Philadelphia.  
Schr. Lydia S. Lewis, Spruill with Shingles to Baltimore.  
Schr. A. Riddick, Long, with R. R. Timber, to Fredericksburg.  
Schr. Virginia Hodges, Owens, to W. L. with Lumber by S. Williams.  
Schr. Baltimore, Etheredge, with Shingles to Baltimore.