

CLOSING THE STORES.

It has been arranged that all the stores in town be closed at sundown, both Dry Goods and Groceries. The regulation as respects Grocery Stores goes into operation on Monday next. The Dry Goods Stores have been under the rule since the 15th inst.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The effusion of our fair Correspondent "Lizzie Lovell" shall appear on Tuesday. Candor compels us to say that its metre is defective, which, we trust, she will hereafter avoid in other compositions.

MEDICAL JOURNAL.

We have received the May number of "The Charleston Medical Journal and Review," edited by D. J. Cain, M. D. and F. Peyre Porchers, M. D. It is published once in two months, by Walker & James at Four Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

THE PRESIDENT.

The last accounts we have of The President, he was at Rochester, of "hocking" notoriety, and was expected to return to Washington in a day or two.

STATE OF THERMOMETER—WEATHER. 22 Thursday, 1 o'clock, 82. 23 Friday, 1 o'clock, 82. Pleasant breeze from from S. S. West. Town very healthy.

POST OFFICE.

A new Post Office has been established at Orange county, N. C. and Josiah T. Moore appointed Postmaster.

STEAM BOAT COLLISION.

The Baltimore steamer Ohio, one of the line of steamers plying between Baltimore and Philadelphia, sank in Delaware on the night of the 20th inst., having come in collision with the steamer Stockton. Four passengers were drowned, and the rest escaped with the loss of their baggage. A young man named Taylor, a Clerk in a Hat Store in Charleston, was among the lost. He had gone on a visit to his parents in Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASTING REFLECTIONS.

Our friend of the Register seems disposed to cast reflections upon the Editor of the Standard. He advises that a full sized mirror be purchased for his use, as well as that of the other Excellency. We guess the gentleman did not wait to be advised, but long since came to the resolution of fixing matters up in a style suited to the several dignity of their several positions. We think they may have said:

"We'll have our office lined with looking glass, and entertain a score or two of tailors, to study fashions to adorn our bodies."

But if the full sized mirror is got, we hope Mr. Gauss will endeavor to be on hand, and give a report of the very first appearance of our friend Holden, before that article of official necessity. Some may think he will exclaim:

"Hence! horrible shadow! Not so—he will rather perpetrate the following: 'Hyperion curls! The front of Jove himself! An eye like mine, to threaten or command!'"

We expect to see a decided change in our friend Homer, when we go up to Raleigh. Instead of the staid and sober personage we have been used to see in the leader of the untiered, we may find the "Bean Nash" of the city of Raleigh.

Keep an eye and an ear for the Capitol, Mr. Gauss. Some of these mornings you may hear a quiet, beginning:

H.—"Gracious, graceful, graceful Governor!" Gov.—"Finished, finished, finished!" Editor!

And ending no one can tell how—because there is no counting on the extent of a mutual admiration and esteem.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Georgia arrived at New Orleans on the 21st inst. with three hundred passengers, including Gen. Smith, who is recalled from California. The dates from San Francisco are to the 15th of April. The news is not important, but the accounts from the mines are less favorable.

There is great excitement at Honolulu, in consequence of the threatened blockade by the French. The King is determined, if the French persist to throw himself on the protection of the United States.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.

Some time ago, Reynolds Carpenter, of Pownal, Vermont, lost \$4,000 while on a tour to buy wool in the Western States. A few days ago, the cashier of the Stock Bank at Bennington received by express a little box containing \$3,430 of the money, and a letter from Louisville, Ky., directing him to place the sum to the credit of Mr. Carpenter, and stating that the latter found the money, and had used a portion of it, which he will return as soon as he is able. This honesty is not only remarkable, but cool. Wonder if the Kentucky gentleman will pay interest on the \$661.

AFFAIRS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Rockville (Md.) Journal, of Saturday, has the annexed paragraphs:

Mr. Edinbo, who was convicted of a conspiracy to entice slaves from their owners, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, has been pardoned by the Governor, and his fine remitted. He had in jail over twenty-one months. He took his departure on Wednesday morning for his home in Pennsylvania. The ground of his pardon was a petition to the Governor, very humbly signed by citizens of this county, who were satisfied, from facts which came to be known since his conviction, that he was not guilty of the charge, of which he was convicted, or at least, they were such as to render his guilt extremely doubtful, and altogether improbable.

MAJOR GWYNN'S REPORT.

We cannot find room for the excellent Report of Major Gwynn, of the surveys for the North Carolina Rail Road. We are compelled to content ourselves with an extract, comprising the FIRST DIVISION.

This Division unites the North Carolina Rail Road with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, thus forming a continuous line from the Seaboard through the heart of the State, and reducing to realization the long deferred hopes of a Central Rail Road.

The Charter requires that the Rail Road shall connect with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, "where the same passes over the Neuse." The bridge of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, over the Neuse, is united to the main land on each side by a trestle work across extensive low grounds, subject to frequent inundations, which affords no secure site for a landing or suitable place for building. As this provision for the charter was evidently intended to unite the Rail Road with Steamboat Navigation on the Neuse, and thus extend its benefits and a participation of its advantages to the lower Neuse, I have on account of the objections above assigned to a strict compliance with the letter of the charter, directed the approach to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, by the way of Waynesboro, which affords the nearest eligible site to the point, where the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road passes the Neuse for a landing. Here the channel washes the base of a high bank which is rarely if ever overflowed, affording every necessary facility for transhipment. Making Waynesboro, therefore, a point in the location, three lines were run from station 228, four and a half miles West of Goldsboro, to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road; one by the way of Goldsboro, thence to Waynesboro, making Waynesboro the terminus of the Road. One by Waynesboro to Goldsboro direct, and one by Waynesboro, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, 1.08 miles South of Goldsboro.

These lines are all laid down on the accompanying map in the order here referred to. Lettered A, B, and C, and a comparison of their cost, length, and grades will be found on a sheet hereto annexed, upon an examination of which it will be found, that the line passing through Waynesboro and intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road 1.08 miles south of Goldsboro, designated as C, on the map, is 2,887 feet shorter and will cost \$10,277 less than line A, which stands next in the comparison. Commencing at station 228 the point of divergence of the routes above described, two lines were run to Mount Auburn, ten miles East of Raleigh, one crossing the Neuse river at Smithfield, the other crossing on the lands of Wm. Vinson, four miles above Smithfield. The result shows 1 mile, 1720 feet in distance and \$11,000 in cost in favor of the line by Vinsons; the rate of grade and length of straight line, is also in favor of this route; it was therefore selected as the basis of the estimate and is designated on the map by the red line.

From Mount Auburn, after a most thorough examination and survey of the country, with the view of obtaining the best route through the City of Raleigh, three lines were selected for comparison which will be designated as the South, middle and North lines. The South line runs down Wild Cat Branch, crosses Walnut creek, near Hollenham's bridge, and runs up Rocky Branch to its head, passing in the rear of the Governor's and Judge Cameron's residences, and thence in the vicinity of the Hillsboro' road to the end of this division, six and a half miles West of Raleigh. The middle line descends the Pool's branch to the junction with Walnut creek, and after crossing Walnut creek near Mr. Hutchings', it ascends along the slope of the ridge between Walnut and Crabtree, to its summit in the race field; there it follows nearly the course of the ridge, passes South of Mr. Atkinson's through Raleigh by Hargett street to its re-union with the South line at Judge Cameron's.

The North line is identical with the middle line, until it reaches a point between the race field and Mr. Atkinson's, it then runs a little South of Mr. Atkinson's and through Lans street by the Raleigh and Gaston Depot, back of the Female Seminary and connects with the middle and Southern line near the Haywood road on the lands of Dr. Cook. It appears from a comparison of these lines as exhibited in the accompanying table, that the South line is 1875 feet shorter, and that the cost of graduation and construction is \$6,788 less than the Middle line, and that in comparison with the Northern line, the length is 2175 feet and the cost is \$55,029 in its favor. The maximum grade is the same on all these lines, the grade being rather in favor of the Middle route ascending westward and about the same in both directions as the Northern line. The curvature is also in favor of the South line as compared with both of the other lines.

A line was also run uniting the South and North lines through Harrington street, which increased the distance over the South line 2750 feet and the cost \$25,511.

The cost, distance and degree of curvature being all in favor of the South line, I am compelled in a professional point of view to give it my preference. There are other considerations, however, which may properly influence the Board, such as the propriety, probably the necessity and obligation of the Company, to put a depot within the corporate limits of Raleigh, which would be attended with no serious objections so far as the grades of the road are concerned on the Middle line; while on the South line the road ascends with a uniform grade of 4 1/2 feet per mile past Raleigh, upon which the establishment of a depot would be very objectionable, on account of the difficulty of stopping the descending and starting the ascending trains, and this objection can only be removed by introducing a lighter grade, which can in no other way be effected than by increasing the rate of ascent from Walnut Creek, which would operate against this line; but as the grade would be in favor of the heavy tonnage, it would still maintain its superiority over the middle line.

Recurring again to the commencement of the line at the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, I would recommend the establishment of the Depot

at Goldsboro, instead of at the point of connection of the roads—for the reason that the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, having warehouses already erected at Goldsboro, could without additional expense to them give accommodations that would be a saving the Company.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL.

New York, May 21, 1851. The U. S. mail Steamship Ohio, which was expected yesterday with Gold from California, has not arrived at this writing. She is advertised to sail from this port for New Orleans and Chagres on the 25th inst. but to day the Cherokee has been substituted and will make the voyage in her place.

Such is the competition between the steamers plying between this city and the Isthmus, that the fares especially for passage from Chagres here, are very low. The passage out is another matter; still a man may go out, like a lord for \$50 as far as Chagres, and more humbly in the steerage for 20, though the nominal price is doubly that sum.

The Californians who return in these Steamers speak of them in high terms, as being much superior to the Steamers between Panama and San Francisco, owing probably to the want of competition on the other side. A man the other day in my office informed me that he came home from Chagres in the first Cabin or Saloon, and fared sumptuously, at a cost of only \$20. So great was the competition for passengers that the Steamship Captains had orders from the owners to sell state room tickets for ten dollars and steerage berths for \$5, if the opposition went as low as that. The passage is now made in 8 days and a fraction.

Adams & Co.'s Messenger, with Express freight, came through from San Francisco, last time, in one month only!

The "Brother Jonathan," which was advertised to sail on the 13th inst. will not leave until the 26th. The California Steamers find it impossible to obtain passengers and freight enough now-a-days. The "million" that Messrs Howland and Aspinwall have made by their steamers will not be augmented much during the next year or two.

As I write, the newsboys are straining their throats with vociferous announcements of the arrival of the Africa, with the latest European news. A gentleman who occupies a store in Wall Street for which he pays \$1,200 a year (for a single floor) was yesterday offered a rent of \$1,800 per annum for 3 years, if inclined to relinquish it. This would have yielded him of course a clear profit of \$600 a year—enough to support a single man of unexpensive tastes—but upon inquiring closely into the character of the applicant, and his past employments, became, rather reluctantly, to the conclusion, that should he accede to the offer, the store would soon be metamorphosed into a mock auction establishment. It was rather a delicate question to put to a man of general exterior, and "the highest references," but he asked the applicant plainly, if, as he wanted it for a dry good auction room, he was going to do a legitimate business or a mock auction trade.—"What do you call a mock auction?" said the other. "A Peter Funk business," replied my friend.

"All auctions" (the applicant rejoined, argumentatively) "are more or less Peter's." "What you do not mean to say that such auction houses as — and — and — patronized by our best merchants are Peter Funk's?" "Well, they all do it more or less." Go in there any time, and you will see a few faces that are always there. Some man buy at one auction and sell at another.

"Others put up goods, and if they are likely to be sacrificed, hid them in and put them up at the next sale, and the next, until they can get their price for them. It is not right, but we all have to do it, more or less!" My acquaintance declined to let his store for any such purpose and thus the negotiation ended. I have mentioned this as a peg on which to hang another caution to your readers to the wide awake when they come within the siren cry of the N. Y. auctioneers "going, going, gone!" There is a rich Jew in this city who has made his money by three dry good auction shops which he keeps "going" down town. It is his custom to sell two hours daily in each place, and his squad of salaried bidders go from one to the other in regular order.

One of those miserable humbugs for credulous people, mesmeric doctors, was held to bail yesterday by coroner Gear, on the charge of producing the death of Mrs. Austin by mal-practice.—The deceased had been sick, and was induced to put herself under the care of the accused (Hays) who subsequently put her into what he called "a magnetic sleep," in which she died. At the Coroner's inquest, several chemists, who had attended the post mortem examination, testified to discovering a large quantity of morphine in the stomach.

A terrible mistake was made yesterday by a druggist at the corner of Wooster and Fourth Streets who in putting up a prescription for a sick child, put two grains of Dovers powders into a dose instead of half a grain, which produced death.

In the Court of Sessions a Millner, named Ann Meahan, was on trial for so mistreating an apprentice girl named Ann McEowan, as to produce death. The testimony disclosed a most detestable system of persevering brutality towards the poor child who died in the Hospital the same day that she was carried thither.

The war between Webb and Willis, in which the latter is charged with the greatest crime of which man can be guilty short of murder, is narrowing down to a point not properly, perhaps, interesting to the public, but which circumstances have made so. Mr. Willis certainly owes it to himself to give a better and more explicit explanation of the charge of seduction.

Two More Vexatious Suits disposed of. DORRIS, May 20.—The cases in the Supreme Court to-day against Knight and Hughes, for the arrest of Wm. Crafts and his wife, were discontinued, there being no endorser for the costs.



ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA. 4 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 21, 10 A. M. The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, bringing 63 passengers.

The Humboldt, from New York to Havre, was spoken by the Africa when 8 days out. The Africa's passage is one of the best to this port, of the Casard Company's line, having accomplished the passage in ten days and seventeen hours.

Among the passengers in the Africa is the new French minister.

According to Hamburg letters, measures of conciliation are being taken by the Danish Cabinet.

The opening of the Frankfurt Diet has been postponed from the 12th to the 18th inst.

The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia are, it is said, to meet at Warsaw during the present month.

Prince Schwarzenberg is to leave Vienna for Dresden on the 12th inst.

Arrived at Liverpool 7th, Shooting Star, from Baltimore. The Iowa, of Baltimore, was passed water logged and abandoned in flat 39, long 65. Loading at Liverpool, Athens, for Baltimore. Arrived at Bremerhaven 6th, Regina, from Baltimore, and Suplice and Orion, do. Arrived at Cadiz 28th, Harkaway, from Baltimore. Arrived at Queenstown 4th, St. Patrick, from Baltimore.

ENGLAND.

In the Commons, Mr. Bailey brought forward his motion for a repeal of the malt tax. He said, the effect of that tax was to increase the price of beer to the poor man, who had to pay 500 per cent upon his beer, and this had the effect of diminishing the consumption. The House then divided when the numbers were, for the motion 122 against it 258; majority against the motion 136.

Mr. Hume moved for a select committee to inquire whether the mode of assessing and laying the income tax might not be made more equally equitable. Some discussion then took place, and the motion was agreed to. The other orders of the day were then agreed to and the House adjourned.

Everything with regard to the great exhibition progress satisfactory, and the papers are filled with the wonders of American and Continental industry.

The Liverpool councils have confirmed their resolution not to oppose the modified bill of the American chamber of commerce in relation to the dock estate.

Lord John Russell has given reason to hope that the Hungarian refugees will shortly be set at liberty.

FRANCE.

There is little of interest, beyond the usual amount of revolutionary gossip. Girardin persists in his assertion that Gen. Changarnier proposed to invade England, and now says that the general sent a written proposition to Ledru Rollin to that effect, and it is reported that the letter will be published. Gen. Changarnier does not deny the charge. The funds are very heavy.

Petitions in favor of a division of the constitution and a prolongation of the President's power, are becoming general.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen having appointed the Duke of Saldanha President of the Council, the revolution is at an end.

GERMANY.

Berlin advises to the 6th, state that the Frankfurt Diet will be opened on the 12th of May, and that the entry of Austria, with all her States into the confederation, will form the first subject of discussion.

ITALY.

Great agitation prevails in the Roman States, and throughout the whole of Italy. The movement is expected to commence at Genoa. The Marquis of Dairegio, President of the Council, has left Turin, for Genoa, in order to calm the democrats, if possible. Piedmont and England are against the commercial league of the Italian States.

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid that the government, on the 1st inst., despatched a courier to Lisbon, with new instructions for the Spanish minister, with reference to the success of Saldanha's insurrection. One of the Madrid papers announces that Count de Thomar has been accredited minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary at the Spanish court.

From Madrid we learn that the Spanish government is actively negotiating with France for the adjustment of the line of boundary between the two countries, on the Pyrenean frontiers.—The account states the claims for indemnity for the damages done to various nations in consequence of the war in Sicily, have been brought to a satisfactory arrangement by the mixed commission.

It was the general opinion that the cabinet would obtain a large majority in the Provinces. It is rumored that the Queen is in a very delicate situation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The steamer Hellespont arrived at Plymouth on the 8th inst. She left the Cape on the 4th inst. There had been some fighting, but not very serious. Some of the Cape mounted rifles are said to have gone over to the Kaffirs.

Cholera at the West, Ohio River, &c. PITTSBURGH, May 19. Two deaths by cholera were reported last Tuesday. The victims were passengers from New Orleans. The river had five feet of water in the channel, and is still rising. Business continues very brisk for the season.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE.

The United States Circuit Court room was thronged at an early hour this morning with persons desirous of hearing the argument in the controversy between the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Among them we noticed several clergymen of various denominations, and the gallery was occupied by a number of ladies.

Judges Nelson and Betts took their seats on the bench at ten o'clock, and the counsel for the parties soon made their appearance at the bar. Southern clergy present, Rev. Drs. Early, Prince, Smith, Northern clergy present, Rev. Drs. Scott, Durbin, Pock, Kennady.

The title of the cause is Henry R. Bascom and others vs. George Lane and others, and the complaint is filed in equity for the purpose of enforcing a division of the funds of the Methodist Book Concern.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, and Daniel D. Lord, Esq., of this city, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Webster, who is also engaged on the same side, being absent. For the defendants, appeared the Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, and George Wood, Esq., of this city. Hon. Thomas Ewing was also present, he being counsel for defendants in a similar suit against the branch Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati.

Daniel Lord opened the case with a brief detail of the general facts and circumstances of the case. The subject of this controversy is what is denominated "the Book Concern," in the city of New York, the funds of which amount to \$750,000.—In the early history of the Methodist denomination, the press was reported to by Mr. Wesley for the purpose of disseminating a religious literature. The nucleus of the establishment in this country was in Philadelphia, whence it was soon after removed to New York. It became ultimately a concern of great magnitude. In 1836 their building was burnt down, but was soon rebuilt, and the Concern gradually increased in its operations until it reached its present large extent.—The profits of the fund were devoted to making up a provision for superannuated preachers the widows and orphans of deceased ministers &c.

The affairs of this denomination are governed by what are called annual conferences and a general conference. In 1784 there was but one annual conference, but afterwards, and for a long period of time, there were seven. The conferences consisted of all the preachers who travelled a particular circuit. In 1844 there were thirty-two or thirty-three annual conferences. The general system of the Methodist clergy is to itinerate from one circuit to another. Many of these were unable to pay their ministers, and the conferences provided for them as far as they could. When the conferences were too poor to provide for them a deficiency of course occurred, and it was to supply this deficiency in part that the surplus funds of the Book Concern were appropriated. In 1808 the power of the general conference became so absolute that the more conservative members of the denomination began to fear that it would be dangerous, as it might even alter the doctrines of the church, and a change was then made in its organization, providing that it should be composed of delegates instead of all the preachers, and a number of restraints were imposed. Among other things they were restricted from diverting the surplus funds of the Book Concern to any other purpose than the support of superannuated preachers, &c.

A great question will arise in this case as to the effect of this restrictive rule. It grew out of the subject of slavery. The Methodist denomination at an early period took high ground on temperance and slavery. They excluded from membership any one who bought and sold human beings for the purpose of enslaving them; and these provisions were found to be so impracticable that they were rescinded at the next General Conference, and the matter was left to the legislation of the various States in which their members resided. About the year 1843 the agitation of abolition began very seriously to disturb the Methodist Church. The bishops and the conservative clergy endeavored to soothe the agitation. But in 1844 the matter became critical and decisive, and a state of things then occurred which necessarily led to a separation of this church into two parts. A minister named Harding had been complained of as possessing slaves, and the Baltimore Conference suspended him, although it was impossible for him to annul it. The abolition spirit was up, however, and it was determined to attack him. Without trying him they passed a resolution that he should suspend his episcopal functions until he manumitted his slaves. These things convinced the Southern members of the church that it was unprofitable for them to go on in connexion with the Northern brethren. They presented a document to the General Conference of 1844, protesting against the action taken in the case of Bishop Andrews and the Rev. Mr. Harding, and declaring that if it was persisted in the Methodist Society in the South would be extinct.

Sixteen Southern Conferences elected delegates to a Conference of the Methodist Church South, held at Louisville in 1845, and they resolved to organize themselves into a church independent of the North. They appointed commissioners to meet commissioners of the Church North, and arrange a plan of separation. But the Northern body had in the meantime been overtaken by constitutional scruples, and refused to recognize the action of the Louisville Conference, notwithstanding it had been held at their own suggestion. The Louisville Conference adopted the whole creed and discipline of the Methodist Church as it had existed in this country since 1784, and did not change a single doctrine. The Southern claimants to their share of the profits of the Book Concern are, therefore, just as orthodox as they ever were, and just as much entitled to their proportion in the fund which has been accumulated by the joint exertions of their fathers and hands.

Mr. Lord then read the complaint. After which Mr. Johnson (a son of the Hon. Beverdy Johnson, we believe) read a portion of the answer, and Mr. E. L. Fancher concluded the reading of the same with.

Mr. Lord here stated that Bishop Bascom had died since the bringing of the suit, he had obtained a consent from the defendants to substitute the name of the Rev. William A. Smith, one of the plaintiffs, and an order of the court making such substitution was accordingly made.

Mr. Lord commenced his argument by stating that Emory's History, the Book of Discipline, the printed journals of the conference prior to 1844, the manuscript journals of the conference prior to 1840, and other documents, were to be introduced as evidence, by agreement between the parties.

He then read extracts from the Book of Discipline of 1840, page 197; Dr. Emory's History under the year 1800; the Articles of Religion the Six Restrictive Articles; Wesley's Letter to Dr. Coke, Mr. Francis Asbury, and the brethren in North America, &c., and had not finished reading the authorities upon which his argument is to be founded when this report was closed.

PORTLAND, ME., May 19th.

Governor Hubbard's message to the Legislature of this State was delivered this morning.—It makes several complaints against Massachusetts, for her liberal policy in regard to her land claims in Maine, and especially in refusing to aid in the construction of Aroostook road, which passes principally through territory claimed by her. He says that, should Massachusetts continue her present attitude, it will become with Maine a question of serious import, what means of redress shall be adopted to protect herself.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IN POTION! TANT TO OYSPETICS.—Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from RENNIN, or the Fourth Stomach of the OX, after directions from Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HAUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing NATURE'S OWN METHOD, or NATURE'S OWN AGENT, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, published by agents gratis. See notice in advertising columns.

MARINE NEWS.

HIGH WATER AT THE BAR. PORT OF WILMINGTON, MAY 21.

ARRIVED. 22. Schr. Isabella Thompson, Corson from New York, via Cape May in ballast, to Geo. Harris. Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichol from Charleston in ballast, to DeKoster & Brown.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth, with 15 cabin passengers. Steamer Evergreen, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux, with Rosin, Spirits and Waste.

Brig Tangier, Parks, from Matanzas, with 276 bbls Molasses, to Poston & Kiddor. 23. Schr. Menemoto, Turry, from New York, with 1242 to Jos. H. Flanner.

Schr. Denmark, Tarbox, from Savannah, in ballast, to Leighton, Chadbourne & Co. Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. C. Latta. Passengers—Messrs. Brown and Banks.

CLEARED.

22. Brig David Duffell, Puffer, for New York, by Geo. Harris. Exports in next. 23. Schr. Mary Powell, Briggs, for New York, by Geo. Harris. Exports in next.

Brig Buena Vista, Myers, for New York, by Geo. Harris. Exports in next. Schr. Wm. Hart Ganley, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harris. Exports in next.

Schr. B. S. Powell, Powell, for New York, by Geo. Harris. Exports in next. Schr. A. J. DeRoset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRoset & Brown, with 1199 bbls. Rosin, 806 do Spirits Turpentine, 18 bales Yarn, 24 do Sheet-iron, 38 bbls Fea Nuts, 1 hhd. Wax, 17,190 feet 8 S Lumber.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth. Passengers—The Misses Daily, Fox, Helen Owen, and Martha Owen Thaggard, Walker, Holmes, Savage, Green, Barr, Wm. Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Murphy 3 children and servant, Messrs Green, Bryan, Smith, Banks, Strange, Powell.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux, with mize to sundry persons.

LOST.

YESTERDAY Between the office of Mr. Henry Watt, near the Railroad Depot, and the new building of Mr. P. K. Bickel, a great quantity of money containing about Seventy Five dollars in small notes. The finder will be liberally rewarded if left at the office of The Commercial.

THE WEEKLY MESSAGE.

Will be published at Greensboro, N. C., in quarto form, of eight pages and three columns per page. No pains spared shall be spared to make it an agreeable and profitable Family Visitor and Instructor. The editor's great aim shall be, to point out the practical relations between Religion and whatever else may, from time to time, engage the public attention: as Literature, Science, Arts, General Intelligence, &c., &c.

TERMS. \$1 per annum if paid strictly in advance, otherwise \$1.50. Payment made on the receipt of the next number will be considered in advance. All our travelling and local preachers who will call, are agents; and each agent is entitled to one sixth of all that he collects, for the paper for the first five paying subscribers, and to one dollar for every six collected afterwards.

Companies sending us 25 shall be entitled to six papers. Any person in each neighborhood who will take the trouble to raise such companies shall be our agent for that purpose; and the money shall come at our risk, provided it is carefully mailed in the presence of the post master.

Any Minister, either local or travelling, who will call the special attention of all the congregations where he preaches steadily, to this last condition of our terms, and will designate at each place, some person or persons to raise companies, and forward the money collected if requested to do so, shall be entitled to our Paper so long as he shall continue to do us this service as often as once a year.

No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; nor discontinued without due notice and the payment of all arrears previous to the close of that term;—except in those cases where, at Greensboro, and paid unless they contain remittances or new subscribers.

Be careful to give us the post office, county, and state, of each subscriber. May 20. 28-1mo.

PIANOS.

MRS. H. WHITKIRK has this day received at her Music Room, two sets of those fine ROSEWOOD PIANOS warranted in every particular.

All those in want of a Piano would do well to call soon at her Music Room on Market Street, opposite the Episcopal Church. Also, Piano and Guiter Music constantly on hand. Wilmington, May 20. 28-1mo-p.