

**THE COMMERCIAL.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1851.

**ABSENCE OF THE EDITOR.**  
The Editor will be necessarily absent during the issue of the three or four succeeding numbers of *The Commercial*—and it will not be very wonderful if we should have one more view of the "beautiful city of oaks," before our return. It is a goodly place to look upon, and that is not all, not "half a quarter" that is good about it.

**STATE OF THE THERMOMETER—WEATHER.**  
Saturday, 12th 1 o'clock, 81  
Monday, 14th 1 o'clock, 78  
Tuesday, 15th 1 o'clock, 79  
Wednesday, 16th 1 o'clock, 83

**THE TRANSFER QUESTION.**  
The second communication of the Rev. C. P. Jones was received too late for this number. It will appear on Saturday.

The article from the *Richmond Christian Advocate*, inserted on our outside form, though in large type, is classed among the advertising matter, and inserted at the desire of the Rev. J. T. Munds, whose reply will be found in another column.

**THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE** will meet at their Hall, to-morrow night, at 8 o'clock.

**FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.**  
The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement of Freeman, Hodges & Co., New York Importers and Jobbers. It is especially interesting to Milliners.

**SMITHVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.**  
We invite public attention to the advertisement in another column, relative to the *Carolina Female Seminary*, at Smithville. The qualifications of the parties engaged in the management of this institution are unquestionable, and their character beyond reproach. Would it not be wise for southern citizens to give home institutions a trial, before sending their children abroad? We have an article on the subject of this school, and education in general, from "Amicus," which will appear on Saturday.

**THE CONVICTION.**  
A general order has been issued announcing the verdict of the Court Martial against Gen. Talcott, and dismissing him from the service; so that all contradictory reports about this matter are put to rest. The chief charge against him was for permitting and sanctioning a contract with Dr. Carmichael for shot and shells, after the Secretary of War had positively refused to sanction such a contract, as the articles were not wanted.

**THE TELEGRAPH.**  
We have heard many complaints relative to the operations of the Telegraph at this place; indeed our people are very much excited at the delays and interruptions which they suffer in their attempts to communicate with other places. Of course, there is a cause for all this, and it should be speedily removed, or else the public should be made acquainted with it—that they may understand whether the deficiency is in the operators or the defect in the system itself, as established here.

**THE ELECTION.**  
The elections for members of Congress are now upon us. In this District, there being no opposition to the present incumbent, we have quite a calm time of it. We do not regret this for though we have often been engaged in political strife, we cannot get in love with it; we are always ready to perform our duty to our friends when occasion requires—adopting the rule not to say much about politics, or indeed any other matters, when there is nothing to say.

In some of the other Districts the contest is pretty warm. We doubt, however, if the custom of unqualified abuse is so much esteemed as formerly; almost all the charges made against the several candidates being put down to partisan account. In proportion to the violence and recklessness of the press, in these latter days, is the loss of its moral power—especially when the loud acclamations of those who are rewarded by government patronage is heard. Certainly the government must employ some persons to do its work, and it is quite natural it should employ its friends. But those friends should not be "righteous over-much," lest they fall under the imputation of being moved by "the spoils."

**GROWTH OF WESTERN TRADE.**  
The growth of Western trade, in fifty years, is really wonderful. Mr. W. D. Gallagher, in an address before the Historical Society of Ohio, exhibits in a few sentences, facts of great interest. Previous to the year 1800, some eight or ten keel boats, of twenty or twenty-five tons each, performed all the carrying-trade between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. In 1802, the first government vessel appeared on Lake Erie. In 1811 the first steamboat (the Orleans) was launched at Pittsburgh. In 1825, the waters of Michigan were first plowed by the keel of a steamboat, a pleasure trip to Green Bay being planned and executed in the summer of this year. In 1832 a steamboat first appeared at Chicago. At the present time, the entire number of steamboats running on the Mississippi and Ohio, and their tributaries, is more probably over than under six hundred; the aggregate tonnage of which is not short of one hundred and forty thousand—a larger number of steamboats than England can claim, and a greater steam commercial marine than that employed by Great Britain and her dependencies.

**THE NEW CAPITOL.**  
The Republic says that the new Capitol Buildings to be erected are to be each one hundred and forty-two feet eight inches front, by two hundred and thirty-eight feet eight inches deep. They are to be placed at the distance of forty-four feet from the present Capitol, on the north and south ends, and will be united to it by connecting corridors. The Senate chamber will be seventy-eight feet by one hundred feet in the clear; and the hall of House of Representatives one hundred feet by one hundred and thirty feet. Both of these chambers will be placed in the western end of the new buildings.

**ITALY.**  
Innumerable arrests are still taking place in Naples, which keep the whole population in a continual state of alarm. Gentlemen of rank are marched through the streets, handcuffed and tied together by a cord, between files of soldiers.—There is a new class of political victims connected, or supposed to be connected, with the expulsion from Naples of the Jesuits; others are accused of having excited the lower orders to shout, "Long live the constitution!" whilst a third group of offenders belong to the disasters of May, 1848.

**KILLED IN A DUEL.**  
J. W. Foster, editor of the *New Orleans Crescent*, was killed on Monday last, in a duel with Dr. Thomas Henry, brother of the candidate for Congress. The quarrel arose from political differences, though both were whigs. The weapons used were guns.

**THANKSGIVING.**  
Governor Wood, of Ohio, is making an effort, by corresponding with the Executives of the several States, to bring about the observance of a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, by all the States, at the same time. This movement is made in consequence of a joint Resolution of the Ohio Legislature. The Day most likely to be selected will be the last Thursday in November.

**NEW MEXICO.**  
Governor Catron, of New Mexico, delivered his first message to the Legislature on the 21st ult. We quote the following passages relative to peons and free negroes:

"The relations between Masters and peons should be distinctly defined, and each should understand their respective obligations, and appropriate remedies for a violation of them, upon the part of either, should be provided."  
"Free negroes are regarded as nuisances in every State and Territory of the Union, and where they are tolerated society is most degraded. I trust the Legislature will pass a law that will prevent their entrance into this territory. This disgusting degradation to which society is subjected by their presence, is obvious to all, and demands a prohibitory act of the severest character."

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL.]  
New York, July 14, 1851.  
A cheap way of "Saratoging it," and rather convenient for the unfortunate New Yorkers who can't leave the city, is to jump aboard the steam ferry boat and cross over to Hoboken, an hour or two before that beautiful union of rural and marine attractions is desecrated by the coarse, noisy presence of the crowd. In the sail which the trip renders across the North river, with its magnificent panorama of steamboats, hay sloops and regatta craft, one may fill his lungs with such air as is not to be had in Broadway at any price. I am in the custom of trying it every morning, and on the whole, think it rather preferable to the prevailing custom (of those who can afford it) of suburban residence. Hoboken has become quite a place for Summer boarding,—so has Staten Island, which is at about half an hour's sail hence.

When an ante breakfast walk yesterday on the Battery, I noticed a fact which may be interesting to naturalists.  
It was the appearance of what appeared at a cursory glance to be innumerable white blossoms falling from the trees upon the grass, not unlike an apple orchard in June, after a hard blow. Upon closer observation, however, of this phenomenon, I found that what I had at first taken for blossoms were delicate white millers, or butterflies, in a definite or dying condition. To count them would have been what Dick Swiveller calls "a stiffer," even for "Young Safford, the wonderful Mathematician." Many thousands of these little insects in white dresses, were clinging with tenacity to the trunks of the trees. Their presence explains, perhaps, the disappearance of a large portion of the foliage in June last. Some of the trees which were stripped in the Spring are now leaving out again, and make rather a novel appearance, considering the lateness of the season.

While rustating in Massachusetts a fortnight ago, I observed some apple trees having all the appearance, at a distance, of being burnt over.—This mischief was done by the canker-worm, and I was told that in many cases whole orchards have been ruined for the season by the same apparently insignificant insect.

I regret that I cannot record some decrease of the too general disregard of the Sabbath in this city. In my walks yesterday, Sunday I could not but feel grieved and astonished at seeing in the streets more than the usual show of placards inviting people to Sunday amusements, steamboat excursions, concerts, &c., &c. On the corner opposite to my residence, an Irish woman seemed to have selected the Sabbath as the most fitting day on which to start a cake and fruit business. Hundreds of Irish women are engaged in this traffic on the Lord's day, in humble competition with the marbled counter and mirrored saloons.—Still I would by no means intimate that New York is "a perfect Sodom," (an ancient city which I believe would have been saved from its summary fate, had there been only ten righteous men in it) for in a population of over 500,000 men, women and children, there are perhaps as many as 40,000 who attend Church. New York is, too, the radii of the most important and efficient religious efforts and influences.

From this point 210,000 copies of the evangelical periodical called "The Messenger," are scattered broadcast over the whole surface of the country once a month. Here, too, are the head quarters of the Bible and Tract Societies, the Colporteur Directors, and the various Sectarian Boards of Publication, and large establishments for printing religious periodicals, &c.

The immense building occupied by the American Tract Society, in Nassau street, is now undergoing enlargement.  
Bishop Hughes, of the Roman Catholic Church, yesterday administered the rite of confirmation to a large number of persons. With the exception of one or two clergymen, abjuring the tenets of the Episcopal Church, the subjects of confirmation were mostly children.  
A long time before Rev. Mr. Wiseman was made

a Cardinal by Pope Pius, the Rt. Rev. Mr. McNeill, of Liverpool, famous there for his zeal and ability as a High Churchman, prophesied that England would in a few years be converted to papacy.—Had he extended this prophecy to the members of the Church of England in the United States, we should begin to look for its fulfillment.  
Last Saturday was "California day," the Steamer Empire City leaving at 3 P. M., with the U. S. Mails, and rather fewer passengers than usual.—The recent great fire in San Francisco has given an impetus to shipments thither, as is indicated by the Empire City's Manifest.

The growth of Flax in this country as a substitute for cotton is likely to lead to a warm discussion by the press North and South. The abolitionists argue (showing what they call "the figures of it") that if the Northern and Western States will fall to cultivating flax, and the factories go into the manufacture of *laines*, it will be afforded cheaper than the cotton fabrics and thus break down the cotton culture, and, with it, slave labor. On the other hand, our Southern friends say (very justly I think) that, even admitting the very dubious hypothesis of the cultivation of flax supplanting that of cotton, slave labor would be quite as available in raising other articles, and even flax itself, as in producing the present staple.  
The Flax-ites are anticipating the division of the country into two parties, "The *Laines*" and "The *Anti-Laines*."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Monday.

**ARRIVAL OF THE**  


**STEAMER FRANKLIN.**

4 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.  
The U. S. Mail Steamship Franklin, Capt. J. A. Wotton, arrived at an early hour this morning. She sailed from Havre at noon on the 24 July, ran across the Channel to Cowes Roads, finally sailed from thence at 9 P. M. the same day, after having embarked the English mails, and passengers sent down from Southampton in a small steamer.

She has performed the voyage from the Needles to New York in a little over 11 days.  
She brings over 100 passengers, all first class and the largest and most valuable freight that has ever yet arrived from France by this line of steamers. It consists of nearly 700 tons measure of continental merchandise, including silks, laces, shawls, and expensive and valuable consignments of jewelry and articles of fashion and dress. It is thus shown that all the attempts of the Cunard line to beat off the American and Havre steam packets have failed, and the successful operation of the Franklin and Humboldt is fully assured.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamer Asia reached Liverpool at 7 P. M. on the 28th ult., after a fine run from New York of 19 days 24 hours, mean time.  
The Franklin brings us London papers of the 24 July, and the news is nearly five days later than that brought by the Canada at Boston. We have also received by a special express from London to Southampton, copies of the afternoon edition of the London Times of the day of sailing.

The returns of the number of people visiting the Great Exhibition show a considerable falling off when contrasted with the recent reports.  
On Saturday, the 28th ult., the Lord Mayor of London gave a grand entertainment to the Royal Commissioners of the exhibition, in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion House, at which nearly every one who has taken a prominent part in the Exhibition was present, together with several of the Cabinet Ministers and foreigners of distinction.

The accounts from France are not of much importance.  
There is nothing doing now in the political world. M. de Tocqueville, the reporter of the Committee of Revision, was busily employed in preparing his report, which it was thought would be presented to the assembly on the 7th of July.

A serious riot had occurred in Liverpool, between the soldiers of the 91st regiment and the police. Several men were killed and many severely wounded.

**TERRIBLE STORM IN TEXAS.**  
STEAMERS DRIVEN ASHORE AND LOST.—Advices from Texas to the 5th have been received.  
A terrible storm had prevailed along the coast for several days, in which the steamships Mexico Courtland and Wm. Penn. lying in Matagorda bay, had been driven on shore. The steamer Maria Bart, which left Galveston on the 24th, encountered a severe gale, and was totally lost. Many houses in Texas had been blown down, the young cotton crop was partially destroyed. As far as can be ascertained no lives had been lost.

**ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER.**  
A dispatch from Cincinnati says that John London, a notorious counterfeiter from Virginia, was arrested a few days since on board a steamer, en route for Texas. On the officers approaching him, he resisted them and drew a bowie knife. They, however, shot at him, and finally secured him.—He is now on his way to Virginia. When arrested, he had his family with him, and also \$10,000 in good money.

**A PATRIOTIC HUSBAND.**  
The following amusing card appears in the *Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian*, a democratic paper:  
"To the PEOPLE GENERALLY.—Having learned from various sources, that I, even I, would be elected to the Senate, beyond the possibility of a doubt, and knowing the same to be repugnant to my wife's feelings, whose happiness alone I wish to perpetuate I therefore, respectively withdrew my name  
M. G. TURNER."

**From the Greensboro Patriot, July 12.**  
**MEETING OF STOCK HOLDERS.**  
The stock-holders of the N. C. Railroad Company having assembled in the Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 10th, the meeting was called to order by Dr. F. J. Hill of Brunswick, and on his motion, the Hon. Calvin Graves, of Caswell, was called to preside over the meeting.

On assuming the chair Mr. Graves made a few pertinent remarks, calculated to produce a spirit of harmony in the important deliberations then commencing.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, Dr. Stradwick, of Hillsboro' and C. L. Banner, Esq. of Salem, were appointed Secretaries of the meeting.  
A committee of three, viz: John A. Gilmer, F. J. Hill, and Wm. C. Means, was then appointed to examine and report upon the state of the stock and what portions were represented in the present meeting in person and by proxy. After a necessarily tedious investigation they reported 8319 shares of stock represented—4871 in person and 3448 by proxy,—and upwards of one hundred stock holders in personal attendance.

On motion of Mr. Mcbane, of Orange, it was resolved, that hereafter at any Annual Meeting the stockholders shall report themselves and their proxies to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board before the hour of meeting, in order that that officer may report to the meeting without delay.

The president of the Company J. M. Morehead, was then called upon for his Report which he submitted in writing, recapitulating the successive steps of progress in the work, and referring to tabular statements showing the expenditure already made, the detailed estimates of the work, estimates of the amount of work that can be done entirely with North Carolina material a list of the engineers, &c. It appears that there has been so far expended the sum of a little over \$28,000 only, for salaries, surveys, and every thing else on the route—leaving a balance of over \$21,000 of money in the treasury unexpended. The Report and accompanying papers were received and ordered to be printed with the minutes, we shall not, therefore, undertake to compress the valuable information therein contained into our limited space this week.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to go into the election of Directors, and that suitable names be proposed by the stock holders in specified districts, according to the plan adopted at the first Annual Meeting in Salisbury.

Mr. Morehead, of Raleigh, introduced a resolution which was amended by Mr. Gilmer, and as amended read as follows:  
Resolved, That no person who is now or may be hereafter a contractor, directly or indirectly secretly or openly, in his individual right or as a partner in any company of contractors under this corporation, can, without violation of law act as a director in the North Carolina Railroad Company; and if any director thus interested shall be elected, that he be required to qualify himself to act legally as such.

An animated and able debate arose on this resolution.—Messrs. Mordcau, D. L. Swain, Ralph Gorrell and D. F. Caldwell speaking in support, and Judge Ellis, Gen. Leach and Rev. T. McDonald in opposition. The resolution was framed with a view to the statute of 1828, which makes it an indictable misdemeanor for any commissioner or director on any public work to become a contractor thereon; and Gov. Swain stated that he was prepared with authorities to show that a contract made in disobedience to the law is thereby vitiated. It was insisted on the other hand that the stockholders of the Road, including of course those who should become directors, subscribed with the understanding that they should have the privilege of working out their shares and that the directors were in every place on an equal footing with other stockholders as regards contracts.—All ruled aside to the Engineers' estimates. But no definite opinion against the application of the law, as contemplated by the resolution, was expressed, and the resolution was finally laid on the table until to-morrow morning in order to give the stock holders time to consider it more deliberately.

Dr. Williamson, of Caswell, brought to the notice of the meeting the programme of proceedings for to-morrow (the 11th) on the occasion of "breaking ground" on the Railroad. Whereupon Mr. Mcbane, of Orange, moved that Calvin Graves be appointed to remove the first a shovelful of earth, and putting the question, it was carried by acclamation.  
Adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, Friday Morning.

Judge Ellis and Gen. Leach, in graceful terms withdrew, on the part of themselves and their friends, their opposition to the resolution of yesterday in regard to directors becoming contractors, and the resolution was unanimously passed.

A committee of three was raised on the revision of the by-laws.

Gov. Swain read a most interesting letter from the Hon. William A. Graham, which was received with much applause and on motion of Mr. H. C. Jones ordered to be entered upon the journals.

Gov. Swain called for more particular information in relation to the letting of the contracts, and in relation to the carrying out of the instructions of the last Annual Meeting to observe the resolutions of the Salisbury, Greensboro' and Hillsboro' Conventions as to preferences in contracts, &c.

Whereupon President Morehead arose and made a clear statement, giving detailed information of the progress of the lettings and the principles which governed them, whereby it appeared that the best was done that could be done to satisfy every interest and understanding involved. His statement was important, and we propose to give the substance at length hereafter for the information of stockholders who were not present.

ed the last \$100,000 at the Hillsboro' Convention. Both speakers proclaimed the necessity of carrying out every understanding in good faith, and were warmly applauded by the meeting.  
Nominations of Directors having been made at the commencement of the morning's session, and the votes taken,—they were now counted out and the result announced as follows:

**Directors for the ensuing year.**  
WILLIAM C. MEANS, of Cabarrus,  
JOHN W. ELLIS, of Rowan,  
D. A. DAVIS,  
FRANCIS FRILES, of Forsythe,  
JOHN W. THOMAS, of Davidson,  
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford,  
JOHN A. GILMER,  
CAD. JONES, sen., of Orange,  
EDWIN M. HOLT, of Alamance,  
R. M. SAUNDERS, of Wake,  
A. T. JERKINS, of Craven,  
FREDERICK J. HILL, of Brunswick.

The meeting on motion, now took a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon, in order to attend the ceremony of breaking ground.  
The *Patriot* has an animated description of the incidents which followed, and which is excluded from our columns for want of room.

**ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPSIS.**—Dr. J. S. HUGHES' GASTRIC PEPSIN, the *True Digestive Fluid*, or *Gastric Juice*, prepared from KENNETT, 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 DIBETIS, curing after NATURE'S OWN METHOD, by NATURE'S OWN AGENT, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice in advertising columns. 12m-c

(FOR THE COMMERCIAL.)  
**TRANSFER QUESTION.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 12th, 1851.

To DOCTOR LEE, Editor of the *R. C. Advocate*:  
It was with pain and astonishment indeed, that I read upon my arrival in this city, your remarks upon the meeting of a portion of the members of the Church in Wilmington, and your very unjust and uncalled for allusions to, and insinuations against myself. I shall not now, as I might do, show that the transfer is unconstitutional, and that the spirit in which it has been here carried out is unchristian; neither shall I make Mr. Lee, "founder in the shame of his country," as you would have it, by telling him and "the public" that it has been condemned in to-by by the oldest and one of the most respectable Editors in the State; or by setting forth wherein it reminds me of the very sensible plan adopted by a magistrate out west, who always made his decision upon hearing one side of a case, lest he should be puzzled and bewildered after hearing both.

My purpose simply is, to convince you of your error,—to clear myself of charges which you have seen fit to bring against me, (not by name, but in such a way, that while I feel myself, am and prepared to prove myself entirely innocent of them, yet I am obliged, without the use of spectacles or aid of an interpreter, to know they are intended for me and for me only,) and to demand of you as much as you have held your mouth with the same extent you have implicated, you will now declare me innocent. Believing that if a man's "heart be right" he will gladly see and repair the wrong he may have done, and assuring you that if you fail to do this, "when the right time comes" the matter shall be shown up before "the public who will agree that for the sake of peace and honor you ought to have held your mouth with a leaden" and not upon mere suspicion of the unpleasant cause causing such a rise of bile, having been administered to you by my hands, spouting out such a volley of slanders against one altogether innocent.

You charge me:  
1st. As being "the getter-up" of this meeting, which you are pleased to call an "indignation meeting." Now, in this respect, I am as innocent as a babe in the woods, and I can prove by at least five persons, who tho' a very small portion of the members of the church" will be quite a sufficient number to answer my purpose. The meeting was proposed by a layman who up to the time had taken no part whatever in the matter. To one of those who composed it I had never said "bring it up" in my life, to some I had not spoken of it in any way, and to some others I had never had more than one conversation on the subject.—Then so far from being "the getter-up" it would seem I was not even a mover in it. What say you? "Clarity is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil." And the command is "judge not and you shall not be judged; condemn not and you shall not be condemned."  
You charge me:  
2nd. With writing the communications and using Mr. Cassidy as an instrument in publishing them. This charge I likewise deny and am ready to prove false. I hesitate not to say that I penned the articles, but I penned them not as a minister of the North or South Carolina Conference, or as a party concerned in this affair, but as a lover of truth and the justice and as Mr. Cassidy's agent, acting for him at the same time in matters of altogether a different nature and penning other important business letters. The truth is, Mr. Cassidy was sick in bed a part of the time, under medical treatment and detained to me what I should write and did not yield to my judgment but acted upon his own, having every sentence in accordance with his own views. And, not that I entirely clear I am responsible for anything written I should I be wronged however glaring to you, truths set forth I should Mr. Cassidy from sickness or any other cause, needs assistance in his business, is to be expected that he will go abroad seeking it, when it may be met at home without trouble or difficulty? You charge me:  
3rd. With acting behind the scene. Here again I plead not guilty and all that I ask of you is the privilege of coming before the scene to do this.—You mistake, sir, in supposing me "the man with a mask," as do also your worthy coadjutors in this region round about. A suspicious mind is generally the index of a guilty heart. I have nothing to hide. I am responsible and answerable for all my sayings and doings, and consequently the threatenings of Mr. Lee have about as much terror in them to me, as the brayings of an ass would have to an elephant. But if any have aught against me why come they not and tell me. "Brethren if a man be overtaken in a fault, you which are spiritual restore such an one, in the spirit of meekness, &c." But some "delight in the violence of their hands" and like the reptile can act only under cover, because if seen they will be known and despised and avoided; will doth David say "his person is the poison of a serpent and they are like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear." Shine upon that man who instead of "praying without ceasing" makes himself a curse to the church, by tattling and slandering without ceasing, no matter whether by word or by pen, under the cloak of religion.

4thly. With being "blind as a mole." If so I should be pitied, not upbraided. There was one who despised not the blind, nor reviled the guilty, but opened their eyes and pardoned their sins. "He was given for our example, and 'tis said, 'if any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his.'" "Blind as a mole." Behold, I say, I thank God, however that I have sight enough to read the teachings of his word, and to see in the Gospel glass the deformity and ugliness of Mr. Lee's present conduct; and charity enough to hope that this sight may be sufficiently restored even for this. Then he may learn, that "a soft answer turneth away wrath" and that it is wrong and impolitic to undertake to reconvert gentlemen by ridicule and abuse; and much more so, because we are stung in a sore place, to bring "false and railing accusation" against any one, particularly one of the brethren. Alas, that there should be so many blind leaders of the blind, 'tis to be feared many will fall into the ditch.  
You charge me:  
5thly. As reddening my hands "with smiling" the posts of the doors of the Lord's house." This is a grave and solemn charge. If true, would of course exclude me from the church above, and consequently all bars upon him who makes it, and should arraign him before the church and the world. Now, in the name of God sir, I call for the proof; let, if possible, one jot or tittle be produced. On the other hand, "Who art thou that judgest another?" "He that speaketh evil of his brother, and judgeth his brother, speaketh evil of the law, and judgeth the law; but if thou judge the law, thou art not a doer of the law, but a judge."  
But from the signs of the times I am led to fear, not say that some of "the posts" would not stand much "smiling" because of their rottenness. I say, it is about time it seems to me they should be removed. If will, and sarcasm, and bitterness is the spirit of the Gospel, why then we should put in high places those capable of using them, and allow them to be put out with impunity. If not, we should be careful how erect, and allow to remain, such sign posts.

You say: "The Job of this affair must remain indebted to our mercy, and the remembrance of other days, for present concealment." Sir, I scorn your "mercy," and would have you blot out "the remembrance of other days" if by so doing the wrong may be set right. "All the ends I aim at are truth's, my country's and my God's," I smile a quail not over before the wrath of man, I ask not mercy at the hands of any, but demand justice, unmitigated justice of all, save God, who only is pure, and impartial, and whose mercy is his hope.

If not a sinner, most certainly a violent attack has been made upon me, without the least shadow of ground, but of that suspicion and hearsay upon which to base it. Some little wit and a good deal of wrath have been called into requisition to spice it with ridicule and denunciation. All this I might have passed by as beneath the dignity of a Christian Minister, or even the notice of a respectable man. But knowing that "to err is human" and hoping that all who bear the name of Jesus would have him abide in their hearts, and to this end are ready to feel and say as did Zacharias "If I have taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him four-fold." I have dwelt upon and shown the wrongfulness of these things.

I have said nothing, sir, about the intrigues and slanders, and insinuations, which in the meekness and gentleness of your heart, you have thought proper to cast out against those brethren composing the meeting of a portion of the members of the church" here. I have gotten them into no predicament, as you would make it appear, nor am I called upon to use any efforts, or exert any energies to get them out. I am not answerable for their conduct, or responsible for their safety. They are of age, and are not (as has been said by some whose obligations should teach them better things) under my leading strings. They can speak and act for themselves.

I have given Dr. Lee's article a place with mine, that the public may judge of its merit, and shall wait and see if, in return, will do me equal justice, by inserting my defence in his columns.  
J. T. MUNDS.

more so, because we are stung in a sore place, to bring "false and railing accusation" against any one, particularly one of the brethren. Alas, that there should be so many blind leaders of the blind, 'tis to be feared many will fall into the ditch.  
You charge me:  
5thly. As reddening my hands "with smiling" the posts of the doors of the Lord's house." This is a grave and solemn charge. If true, would of course exclude me from the church above, and consequently all bars upon him who makes it, and should arraign him before the church and the world. Now, in the name of God sir, I call for the proof; let, if possible, one jot or tittle be produced. On the other hand, "Who art thou that judgest another?" "He that speaketh evil of his brother, and judgeth his brother, speaketh evil of the law, and judgeth the law; but if thou judge the law, thou art not a doer of the law, but a judge."  
But from the signs of the times I am led to fear, not say that some of "the posts" would not stand much "smiling" because of their rottenness. I say, it is about time it seems to me they should be removed. If will, and sarcasm, and bitterness is the spirit of the Gospel, why then we should put in high places those capable of using them, and allow them to be put out with impunity. If not, we should be careful how erect, and allow to remain, such sign posts.

You say: "The Job of this affair must remain indebted to our mercy, and the remembrance of other days, for present concealment." Sir, I scorn your "mercy," and would have you blot out "the remembrance of other days" if by so doing the wrong may be set right. "All the ends I aim at are truth's, my country's and my God's," I smile a quail not over before the wrath of man, I ask not mercy at the hands of any, but demand justice, unmitigated justice of all, save God, who only is pure, and impartial, and whose mercy is his hope.

If not a sinner, most certainly a violent attack has been made upon me, without the least shadow of ground, but of that suspicion and hearsay upon which to base it. Some little wit and a good deal of wrath have been called into requisition to spice it with ridicule and denunciation. All this I might have passed by as beneath the dignity of a Christian Minister, or even the notice of a respectable man. But knowing that "to err is human" and hoping that all who bear the name of Jesus would have him abide in their hearts, and to this end are ready to feel and say as did Zacharias "If I have taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him four-fold." I have dwelt upon and shown the wrongfulness of these things.

I have said nothing, sir, about the intrigues and slanders, and insinuations, which in the meekness and gentleness of your heart, you have thought proper to cast out against those brethren composing the meeting of a portion of the members of the church" here. I have gotten them into no predicament, as you would make it appear, nor am I called upon to use any efforts, or exert any energies to get them out. I am not answerable for their conduct, or responsible for their safety. They are of age, and are not (as has been said by some whose obligations should teach them better things) under my leading strings. They can speak and act for themselves.

I have given Dr. Lee's article a place with mine, that the public may judge of its merit, and shall wait and see if, in return, will do me equal justice, by inserting my defence in his columns.  
J. T. MUNDS.

**MARINE NEWS**

PORT OF WILMINGTON, JULY 17.  
ARRIVED  
15. Rebr. E. W. Brown Hulse from New York, to D. Ross & Brown, with m. lce, to sundry persons.  
Schr. Mary Isabella, Martin from Norfolk to J. & D. McCracken Co. with corn, flour and bacon.  
Schr. Forest Small, from Boston, to J. & D. McCracken Co., with ice to A. P. Repton.  
Brig Caroline, Kenrick, from Boston, with ice, to Wm. M. Harris.  
Barque Sophia, Freeman, from Boston, to Potter & Kiddler.  
Brig Susanmah, Delaney, from New York, to Potter & Kiddler.  
Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Walker, from Baltimore, to Ellis & Russell & Co. with m. lce to sundry persons.  
Brig Commerce Greenlaw, from Boston, with ice, to A. P. Repton.  
Brig Prince Albert, Rogers, from Boston, to Potter & Kiddler.  
Schr. C. D. Ellis, Horton, from New York, to Miles Co. with m. lce to sundry persons.  
16. Schr. James G. King, Wainwright from Boston, with 200 bags h. g., to Leighton, Chadbourne & Co.  
Steamer Rowan, McKee, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh. Also, Two-hat Boat Berry, Andrews, from Fayetteville to E. J. Lutterloh.

CLEARED.  
11. Schr. Robert Whitburn, for Charlotte, w. h. m. lce by Leighton, Chadbourne & Co.  
Schr. Mary Abigail Shallotte, with m. lce, by Leighton, Chadbourne & Co.  
16. Barque N. W. Bridge, underwared for Cadix, Spain, by Adams, Brother & Co. Exports in our next.  
Schr. Eudine, Perry, for Jamaica, by DeRosset & Brown, with 90 feet lumber, and 92 M. Shingles.

**TUNING PIANOS.**

L. H. WHITAKER respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Wilmington for a few days. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, and on liberal terms.  
July 17. 52 2t.

**NEW-YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,**  
**FREEMAN, HODGES AND CO.,**

68 LIBERTY-STREET,  
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU-STREET,  
NEAR THE POST-OFFICE,  
NEW-YORK.

WE are receiving by daily arrivals from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of Rich FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.  
We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and as interested governors, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.  
BEAUTIFUL PARIS RIBBONS, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.  
SATIN AND TAFFETA RIBBONS, of all widths and colors.  
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, and UNCUT VELVETS for Hats.  
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS  
PUFFING AND CAP TRIMMINGS.  
DRESS TRIMMINGS, large assortment.  
EMBROIDERIES, CAPS, COLLARS, UNDER-SLEEVES AND CUFFS.  
FINE EMBROIDERED REVERE AND HEMSTITCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.  
GRAPES, LISSES, TABLES, ILLUSION AND CAP LACES.  
VALERIENS, BRUSSELS, THREAD, SILK, AND LISLE 4 HEAD LACES.  
KID, SILK, SEWING SILK, LISLE THREAD, MERINO GLOVES AND MITTS.  
FIGURED AND PLAIN SWISS, BOOK, BISHOP LAWN AND JACONET MUSLINS, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN AND ITALIAN STRAW GOODS.  
July 17. 52 6t.