

THE COMMERCIAL.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1851.

THERMOMETER—WEATHER.
Monday, 11th, 86
Tuesday, 12th, 90
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MR. MEGINNEY'S SCHOOL.
The public are respectfully invited to the public exhibition at this school, which is to commence at 9 o'clock this morning. The Exercises will consist of Declamation, original and selected, interspersed with vocal music.

NEW HANOVER INSTITUTE.
An advertisement of Madame CHANESS, in another column gives occasion to make a few remarks on a subject interesting to us all. It is certainly good policy to support our own institutions, in preference to those of the North, especially when got up with the spirit, enterprise and expense of the one under the management of this lady.

The expense of education at the New Hanover Institute is moderate, and has the advantage of northern schools of the same class in its being away from a mere genial climate. Not unfrequently, the severity of the north, in this respect, plants the seeds of early decay and death in the constitutions of southern children sent there; and if they escape this, they return with partiality for modes of society, tastes, and feelings, which to say the least, are disagreeable to a southerner.
A natural, honest love and preference for one's own quarter of the country is an evidence of a patriotic heart, and is not inconsistent with the largeness and fullness of Christian Charity—so, we think these sentiments may be cherished without impeachment. North Carolinians have at their very door an institution which stands second to none in the ability of its teachers, the energy of its discipline and general administration, and the paternal care and sympathy impartially bestowed upon the pupils. For orphan children, especially it affords a safe asylum and comfortable home, under the sheltering care and guidance of the Principal.

A GLANCE SIDEWIS.
The Editor of the Raleigh Register, in his paper of Saturday publishes an article headed the "Prospects of our State." He says: "A Central Rail Road to be built—a Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road re-terminating—a Deep River Navigation to be opened—a Western Plank Road to be completed, call for strong exercise of energy and application."
We are sorry our friend GATES did not look at the matter with his face to the front, instead of glancing sideways upon the great enterprises of the State.

Here is the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road whom called the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, one of the very best Roads in the Union, and one of the best managed anywhere, not noticed at all. The very base line of all Rail Road improvements in North Carolina, and the worthy exemplar of the State, is treated as a thing that is not and never was! The Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, another grand and important scheme, promising wealth and honor to the State, in rapid progress of erection, is not discovered nor discovered!

The Editor of the Register, though a young man, is in many respects, a fit companion for the experienced and wise; and this fact makes it difficult to account for the strange omission in this case. His article will go forth as delineating the "Prospects of our State;" be copied into the National Intelligencer, of course—and thus will be spread abroad a meagre, one-sided, partial and unjust view of the citizens of North Carolina, and the prospects before us!

THE ABOLITION PREACHERS.
We believe our friends in the West have determined to get rid of the abolition incendiaries, at all hazards. At a public meeting held at Union, on Deep River, Guilford County, on the 26th ult., the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we will give our continued and united efforts to expel the said Adam Crooks and J. C. Bacon from our State, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

Resolved, That this assembly offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of Adam Crooks and J. C. Bacon, or one hundred dollars for either of them, if taken in this State at any time after the 6th day of August, 1851.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN CHARLESTON.
The Charleston Courier of Monday last, notices the arrival of Lt. R. B. Howard, W. G. Gill, and J. H. Wheelock, with fifty-three privates, on Sunday morning in the steamer Wilmington, from Fort Johnson. The same paper of Tuesday notices the arrival, on the previous morning, in the Gen. Dutton, of Major Ridley, Lieut. Mack, and company of C. consisting of forty-nine men, from the same place.

FIRE ANNIHILATOR.
This miracle of the age, invented in England, will soon be offered for sale in the United States, as the engagements of the Patentee in England, cannot permit him much longer to withhold its benefits. It is compelled by law to offer it for sale here, within eighteen months after the date of his grant, sixteen of which have already expired.

We have heretofore noticed the wonderful performances of this invention. The machines were much used in England, and several experiments have been lately made. At the London Gas Works, Yaxhall, lately, as on other occasions, a roughly constructed house was set on fire, and the flames instantly extinguished by the machine, and a large open vessel of coal tar being ignited, the same means immediately effected the desired result. The cost of the machine is about \$25.

A HIGH SHERIFF.
It is said that a certain Sheriff in the State of New York, is six feet four inches high. This is not much to brag of; we have known several Sheriffs, not so tall, who were high every night and low every morning.

MORE ABOUT CUBA.
We are prosecuting the close of the last "Chapter of Accidents" in the history of the Cuban fuss, so far as the actors now on the stage there are concerned. There may be some additional stir on account of aid from the United States, which will probably drop in by squads, just in time to "come in at the death"—when the chase is up, and when the victims will find, too late, that they have been deluded and betrayed, by mountebank heroes and base schemers, whom their "over-cloyed country vomits forth to desperate adventures and destruction."

In connection with this subject, we learn from the Louisville Journal, that efforts have been made in that city to persuade boys, some of them not more than sixteen years old, to enlist in an expedition against Cuba, under promises that they would be provided with every thing necessary for their comfort, and on their arrival receive \$3,000!

This is in keeping with the devices used by unprincipled men, who really would subscribe no cause but that which promotes their own interest and ambition.

This is decidedly an age of adventure and enterprise, and no one would be more willing to keep up with the spirit of the times, in all efforts to promote the cause of liberty and the rights of man, than "ourselves." But really we cannot, even to oblige the sanguine, temperance of our young friends whom we esteem and respect, consent to take Pan for Apollo—or greet the rag, tag, and bobtail of creation, with glorifications, and strike up the music to the words: "Behold the conquering heroes go!"

From the following despatch, translated for the Journal of Commerce, from the Commandant General of the Department of the Centre to the Governor and Captain General of the Island, it will be seen that the leader of the insurrection, Joaquin Agüero y Agüero, has been captured.

"EXCELLENT SIR: Commandant Bruno Gayosa, second in command of the Cantabria regiment of infantry, writes me from San Miguel de Nuevitas under yesterday's date as follows:
"Capt. Carlos Comes, of the Cazadores, writes, under date of yesterday, in a despatch just received, (it is now 2 o'clock P. M.) in the words following:
"I have this moment, half-past 1 o'clock at night, at the rancho Punta Ganado, arrested the rebel Joaquin Agüero y Agüero, with six other persons, five of them belonging to his gang, as noted in the margin. On surprising them, they fired upon me, which was returned by the cazadores, until I proposed a surrender, telling them that if they did not I would burn the house; whereupon five of the number surrendered, but not Joaquin Agüero y Agüero, who fled and was pursued and captured by the lanceros."
"As soon as the prisoners arrive within this jurisdiction, (partido) they will be kept with the utmost vigilance and security, until I receive orders from your Excellency what to do with them."

It appears that at no one place did the rebel force exceed two hundred! Great doings this.—It is said that "Don Ferolo Whiskerandos," alias Lopez, is expected to embark with 500 men from New Orleans. We guess this is a manufactured report, to excite people at the north to come to the aid of the "patriots." But if it be true that this very considerable persona has gone with such a vast number of "patriots," we venture to predict that he will not fare so well as he did before, when he contrived to escape with the vessel that took him out, leaving only five victims to suffer the penalty of death. If he should again escape, we dare say he will be careful to keep the cash in charge, entrusted to him for the payment of the troops. They will be hung or shot, and of course, will not want it, while it will be quite necessary for him to travel about the country, to enjoy the entertainment which will be given him on his route through the United States—to meet and greet the "stupid starers and the loud buzzers."

TREATY WITH PORTUGAL.
The New York Journal of Commerce has letters from Lisbon of the 18th July, from which we learn that Mr. Haddock, our charge to Portugal, has procured the signature of that Government to the new treaty, and has transmitted it to Washington. The rumor mentioned in the English papers that the arbiter (Louis Napoleon) on the question of damages for the destruction of the privateer Geop. Armstrong had already decided against the American claim, and in favor of Portugal, was without foundation.

DETENTION OF THE CARS.
The Charleston Courier of Saturday says: The Hamburg train due here yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, did not arrive at the Depot, until about four o'clock, in consequence of the cars having run off the track near Clinton, in Barnwell District. The baggage car, as well as we are informed, demolished, but fortunately no one was injured, and the express train overtaking them the cars were soon enabled to proceed on their route.

General Wool and the Liberty of Conscience Case.
General Wool has come out in a card relative to the fine an imprisonment of a Catholic soldier, named Duggan, because he refused to attend a Protestant Church, which concludes as follows:—
"There was no evidence before the court except a simple declaration of Duggan to one of the witnesses, that he was a Catholic. From the testimony of Col. Gardner, I have no doubt that had Duggan communicated to the colonel that, on account of his religious scruples, he could not conscientiously attend a Protestant Church, he would have been excused; but this he would not do, and left his company. For this act of disobedience and insubordination, and nothing else, I approved of so much of the sentence as imposed a fine of five dollars. From the remarks of the editor of the Boston Atlas upon the letter of the Secretary of War, it might be inferred that the officers of the army, as well as myself, are intolerant, and would "punish a man for declining to give up to his officers in the army his religious belief." I am gratified to find the editor exhibiting towards the Catholics, and especially the Irish, those tolerant feelings which no less become his head than his heart. But I yield not to him or any one else in feeling and sympathy for a people who have suffered more from oppression and bad government than any other on the face of the globe. No, far from it, I would indeed extend to them to the fullest extent the guarantees of the constitution—civil and religious liberty."

COMMUNICATED.
Mr. Erroon.—Allow me to thank your correspondent "Smithville," through the columns of the Commercial, for his kind promise of giving the Latin sentence proposed by me for a solution, an English dress. His "soft impeachment" I feel, and duly appreciate all he says; and I regret that I did not quote the "work" and "author" in my communication. The sentence occurs in "Pliny's Natural History" vol. 2, page 407. May I hope to have "Smithville's" real name, either in your paper, or through box 135, Post Office?
Yours very respectfully,
A TEACHER.

COMMUNICATED.
Mr. Erroon.—My attention has been recently called to a communication signed "A Teacher," in relation to what is considered a "difficult Latin sentence;" a request is made to "your learned readers" to produce a satisfactory translation, and also to give the name of the individual who shall be able to do so. Since then, I have seen another communication signed "Smithville," who very properly states, that it is always more or less difficult to give the true sense of a detached sentence in any language, and therefore wishes to know the author of the phrase.
Now while it is but right to demand the name of the work from which it was taken, I think I may venture to explain to your correspondent the meaning, according to my own view. My belief is, that the elder Pliny uses it, and if wrong in my conjecture or translation, I shall be happy to be corrected.
Yours very truly,
J. H. B.

Text.—Homo, in Hispaniam natura, naturam vitium visum.
Translation.—All creation sailing into Spain, to see (examine) the nature of the vines.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 11, 1851.
Peaches are very abundant in the markets this morning at \$1.50 a \$2.50 per basket; very good ones retailing at a cent apiece. Thousands of Irish people are occupied peddling this delectable fruit. Two thirds of them are located at street corners, the rest are peripatetic. Many of the peddlers of fruit are girls, with some pretensions to good looks, but none to chaste language and moral character. Their grossness is the result partly of their low birth and associations, but mainly, I think, of their treatment from the merchants' Clerks and other men, to whose coarse and cowardly jests they are constantly exposed and with which they at last become familiar. It would be a matter of surprise, if they all escape prostitution.

Some of the female fruit-peddlers are of chaste and decent deportment, but even these are induced by fear of losing custom to submit silently to very coarse language, and smugly insinuations, from the gentlemen they deal with. Is he worthy of the name of man, who taking advantage of his fancied superiority, uses such language to a poor apple-woman as would earn him a cow-hiding if applied to a female of his own "rank in society?"

Many Irish women here set their little girls to peddling fruit, as soon as they know what money is, and can trot round among the stores and saloons. It appears monstrous, but it is a fact that not a few men take pleasure in talking immudely before these half-grown children, and this diabolical satisfaction increases as the poor creatures mature in personal attractions. Seeing, as they do daily, well dressed men, and "merchants in first rate standing," (on the books of "the commercial Agency") do these things, the little children, of whom our Saviour said "suffer them to come unto me"—soon lose every trace of innocence and beauty and after a life of lust and intemperance, die a miserable death.

How utterly selfish and depraved must be the heart of the man who carries his licentiousness even into his conversation with a child!

The weather yesterday, owing perhaps to distant showers and electricity the night previous, was absolutely delightful. It was as bland and salubrious as any of the best days of (that to us most agreeable month in the year) September.—It was worthy of the Sabbath; and the purity of the atmosphere and serenity of the clear blue sky, succeeding a week of hot and stifling weather seemed a fit type of the regeneration of the human heart, converted from "the flesh and the devil" to the worship of the true God. Such regeneration, for instance, as came to King Nebuchadnezzar, when after seven years of beast-in-the-field life, he cast his eyes up penitently to heaven and, his understanding restored unto him, glorified the only true God.

Our own pastor being engaged in recruiting his strength among the physical amenities of Newport, I was attracted by the literary reputation of the author of "the Pastor's Sketches," to the church of the Rev. Dr. Spencer, in Brooklyn. He is an old man, but very sturdy, broad-chested, and solid. His forehead is broad and massive, expressive of the thoughtfulness and acumen which distinguishes him.

His discourse was devoted to the exposure of what he called "a mistake and heresy," viz: the theory that Christ's blood does not really atone for sin, but his acts, precept and example, (of which his death was merely a result) by "alluring men to virtue" saves them from God's wrath. If this theory were true, then Christ he said, was no more a "propitiation for sin" than was Stephen or Paul, both of whom preached the whole counsel of God, and were martyr for doing so.

There is nothing new in town to-day. The "Empire City" will leave to-day for New Orleans with Adams & Co.'s Express freight.
The old U. S. Mail line of steamships to New Orleans is preferred to the new line, consequently the "Empire City" got a great deal of freight that otherwise would have been given to the new steamer Union. The next reliable steamer for New Orleans is the Ohio.

The Georgia will sail for Chagres on Wednesday next. First class passage to San Francisco is now \$330.

The money market continues very stringent.—But is rather more easy, than it was last week.
The weather to-day is as lovely as it was yesterday.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.



STEAMER ARCTIC.

New York, August 11.
The royal mail steamship Arctic arrived this morning, bringing 36 passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 20th. She experienced very heavy northwest and southwest gales during the passage.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 26th, and the Baltic on the 19th.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the House of Commons, Russell's motion excluding Solomon from his seat, has been sustained by 55 majority.

Mr. Swift, Catholic, has been elected sheriff of London.

The reported discovery of four bodies of the Franklin party, by the crew of the Hall whale ship, is generally credited in England.

Parliament will close between the 10th and 15th of August.

The shilling visitors to the Exhibition continue to increase.

The eclipse on the 28th of July excited much attention in London and Paris.

The visitors at the Exhibition on Monday were 67,170.

The Irish Catholic clergy are addressing earnest appeals from the pulpit in favor of Lord Arundel as a candidate for Limerick.

Mary Catharine, daughter of David Munroe, late of Washington, D. C., died at Kingston, Eggland.

The Dublin and Galway Railroad will be opened on the 18th of August.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, states that an army of ten thousand Turks are expected there, on their march against the Wahabite bands.

FRANCE.

The Assembly has decided to adjourn from the 10th of August to the 20th of October.

The Ministerial budget reports a deficiency for the current year of 59,000,000 francs.

The election of the officers of the inquisition at Rome, from their quarters, by the French military authorities, to make way for fresh arrivals of troops, has caused serious discontent. Emile Girardin has become a convert to peace doctrines.

GREECE.

The brigands in this country are still unsubdued. Eighty travellers, on their way from Sparta to Propylite, were stopped and robbed, and the mail also plundered.

GERMANY.

The Hamburg Senate have placed severe restrictions on the transport of emigrants, and have requested Prussia to adopt similar regulations.

The new Austrian Loan had been taken by the Rothschilds.

ITALY.

The Milan Gazette, of the 16th, contains a proclamation, by Marshal Radetzky, alleging that fresh attempts at insurrection were making, and that he prepared to adopt rigorous measures to suppress it. Martial law had again been proclaimed. Mazzini had issued an address, calling on the friends of liberty to be prepared for the hour of Italy's regeneration.

TURKEY.

A great fire had occurred at Constantinople on the 12th of July, destroying 140 buildings.

INDIA.

The India mail brings intelligence that the ship Ariel, from Jeddah, with four hundred pilgrims for Bombay, was wrecked on Kenery Island, on June 12th, and one hundred lives lost. The English ship Charlotte, from Calcutta, for the Bay of Bengal, was driven ashore on the 11th of June, and proved a total loss.

INTERESTING CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

From a letter of the New York Evening Post's San Francisco correspondent, we make the following extracts:
A cargo of live hogs arrived a day or two since from the Sandwich Islands, and sold at 20 to 25 cents per pound, on foot, or 80 cents per pound when dressed. The same vessel brought over 400 turkeys and 350 hens. The latter sold readily at \$2 1/2 each.

The crop of hay this season will go far towards supplying all our need. In the valley of Santa Clara, 5 tons to the acre is not an uncommon yield, and at present it readily commands \$50 per ton. The crop of barley will be harvested within two weeks, say by 1st July, and promises well, though squirrels are found to be very destructive to many fields, compelling the farmers to resort to a liberal use of arsenic to poison them.

The mines continue productive, though it has been recently remarked by a gentleman high in the confidence of government, who has returned recently from a trip through the mines, that the amount of money spent and to be expended the next three years in Quartz Rock machinery, and experiments of various kinds, involving heavy expenditures, will exceed the profits of gold obtained therefrom in the subsequent three years of labor and toil. The subject is beginning to engage the attention of many of our citizens.

A project is now on foot by many leading southern men—strong politicians, to bring about a division of this State, to enable them to introduce slavery and slave labor into the southern half of it. But our people are of course opposed, and it will prove the political ruin of its friends and supporters.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

On Thursday evening, says the Cecil Democrat, as the mule team of Slater Brown, Esq., was on its way home, above Oak Hill, a flash of lightning struck down the driver and all six of the mules killing the two middle mules and severely stunning the other four and the driver.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Orange,	709	Venable,*	670
Alamance,	427		588
Chatham,	m 200		0000

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Halifax,	Miller,	Daniel,*	
	89	303	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

New Hanover,	Ashe,*	Scattering,	
Duplin,	759	3	
Sampson,	178	8	
Onslow,	195	23	
Bladen,	060	000	
Cumberland,	000	000	
Brunswick,	479	56	
Robeson,	000	000	
Columbus,	000	000	
	000	000	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Lenoir,	Staley,*	Ruffin,*	
Craven,	273	446	
Greene,	664	648	
Fitts,	321	350	
Wayne,	687	611	
Beaufort,	298	1125	
Hyde,	1010	672	
Tyrrell,	000	000	
Carteret,	m 261	000	
Washington,	000	000	
Jones,	m 194	000	
	210	204	
	000	000	

NINTH DISTRICT.

Hertford,	Outlaw,*	Martin,*	
	163	75	

Disgraceful Occurrence at West Point.

The steamer Hudson, on Friday, conveyed two military companies, the Wright Independent Rifles of Jersey City, and the New York Volunteers, on an excursion to West Point, accompanied by a large party of passengers, who, together with the companies, might amount to some eight or nine hundred persons, composed principally of the royalty of N. Y. On arriving at West Point, Mr. Cozzens, the proprietor of the hotel refused to allow them to land, but they landed in defiance of him. The hotel was then closed, and the unruly mob was refused entrance. The loafers and hangers-on joined the members of the companies in a furious rush upon the house; determined to force an entrance, but the pressure upon the piazza of the hotel caused one of the beams to give way, and all were precipitated into the area below. Mr. Theodore Cozzens, who was endeavoring to still the tumult, was severely bruised by the fall, and the elder Mr. Cozzens was slightly injured.—The inmates of the house defended their property against the brutal assaults of unlawful interlopers, who were finally driven off, many of them considerably injured.

Hungarian and Polish Refugees of a Questionable Character.

An Officer of the United States, of high personal character, writes, under the 5th ultimo, from Constantinople:—
"On the 19th of June the regular English steamer left Constantinople for Southampton with one hundred and ten so-called refugees on board, 107 thirty more from the Dardanelles, making one hundred and thirty seven in all. Of the one hundred and ten, thirty are nominally Polish refugees, and eighty are nominally Hungarian refugees. But I am sorry to say that the Poles are represented to me as being the dogs of the emigrants, and many of them were Jewish Poles, tradesmen here established, who imposed upon the generosity of the Turkish Government to obtain a gratuitous passage. Of the eighty called Hungarians, there are some Italians and Greeks of miserable reputation.—Certainly, there are also Hungarians, honorable and brave, among them. But on their arrival in New York, several of their leading men on board ought to be employed by the proper authorities to point out such as truly belong to the emigrating Hungarians and Poles of the Revolution."
I send you (subjoined) a list of the names of the thirty Poles which the steamer received at the Dardanelles. They are of the class to whom applied the offer of our Government of a free passage.

List of Polish Refugees of high character.

General George Bulhary; Colonel Ladislav Tcharnicki and Thaddeu Idrikowaki; Majors Adolph Grechawalski, Const Matczynski; Sev. Blesynski and Severin Thorzelnanski; Joseph Niewiadomski, a clergyman, Leonard Haack, captain; eight lieutenants, four sergeants, and three ladies, with four children, and servants.

John M. Smith, Esq. and Mr. R. O. Lyman were killed in the night of the 24th July, while engaged in surveying the Indian lands on Woolf river, (Iowa.) They were encamped with the other members of the surveying party, when a tornado came up, during which a large tree was blown directly across the tent, striking Mr. Smith and Mr. Lyman on the head and killing them instantly, and seriously wounding Davis Howard.—Mr. Smith being the chief of the party, this unfortunate casualty had the effect of breaking it up, and the remaining members were to return to Dubuque, to be re-organized by the United States Surveyor General.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

YOU are earnestly requested to meet at the Division Room, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock By order of the W. P.

Aug. 15.
A. A. B. SOUTHWALL, R. S. 64-1.

FOR RENT.

FROM the 1st of October next, the House and Lot called the Rail Road Coffee House, apply to
H. & J. MAYER.
August 14, 1851. 14-4w.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

One of the ministers preaches a great part of his time in "a certain" neighboring "town" about which I suppose he felt deeply anxious, and after having received a most cordial invitation, as can be proved, from the stationed minister, to visit the Parsonage, bring his family in, and preach whenever he could conveniently do so, took "special pains," upon his after very frequent visits, to keep aloof and then to circulate a report to the effect that he had been shamefully neglected and had never been asked to preach. And did all that could be done to ruin a party among the people against their own minister so prejudicing the mind of some, that they would not hear him preach. And this is not all, receiving several invitations after all this to occupy the Methodist pulpit, he refused unless the board of trustees or stewards would meet and officially vote him an invitation, than which nothing could be more ridiculous, or unheard of in the history of Methodism. And to carry the thing out, then unbosomed himself of all his grievances to the minister of another church, preaching for him for several successive weeks, influencing some to neglect our church, and causing some to leave it, and unite with that whose cause he had espoused, and all the while leaving his own work unattended and unexcused. For, of course this was right. Whatever excitement or discord it might produce, could afterwards very easily be fished upon Dr. Wightman, who while in Charleston, attending to his arduous duties would scarcely believe it possible that such could be the conduct of a man professing the Christian religion!

The above extract is from an article which appeared some time since in the Wilmington Herald, over the signature of "North Carolina."

Having satisfactory evidence that its statements were intended for me, yet, thinking it probable that its author had made them through the misrepresentations of others, and, therefore, that there might be an honorable and amicable settlement of the matter, I delayed coming before the public in vindication of myself until I could make proper efforts otherwise to secure reparation for the injury done me.

Those efforts having been made without securing an acknowledgment of the wrong, nothing is left for me now but to pronounce the above charges false, and to state that I shall not further notice them unless an effort shall be made to prove them true.

WM. I. LANGDON.
Smithville, Ang. 12th, 1851.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPORTANT TO DYSPPEPTICS.—Dr. J. S. HIGHTON'S PEP-SIN, the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from BENNETT, 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, BILIOUS COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing after NATURE'S OWN METHOD, by NATURE'S OWN AGENT, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, issued by agents gratis. See notice in advertising columns.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Capt. DAVID RUSH, of this place, to Miss MARY ANN DAVIS, of Charleston, S. C.

DIED.

In this Town, on Tuesday evening last, in the 25th year of her age, Miss SARAH JANE MELVIN, consort of Mr. J. L. MELVIN.

In this Town, on the 10th inst., after a short illness, MARY F. DUNNAN, daughter of Samuel and Eliza Dunning aged 3 years and 1 month. Kind parents weep not, your lovely daughter is not dead but sleepeth. Dear little Mary,
"How sweet in death
Appears that face, so calm, so purely fair,
Beauty that fled not with the fleeting breath,
Still lingers there.

In the calm grave, Nor care, nor pain, nor sin, shall harm thee more, The stormy blast, and life's fast troubled waves, Has thrown thee here on the shore.

Like a New bird, has soared in light away, And we would not recall thee to liberity, A prison house of clay.
L. S. B.

MARINE NEWS.

HIGH WATER AT THE BAR.—97

PORT OF WILMINGTON, AUGUST 14.

ARRIVED.