

CONGRESS.

By a Telegraphic Despatch published in the Journal of yesterday, we learn that the House of Representatives was partially organized on that day. Lyms Bora, of Kentucky, Speaker. The reading of the Message was commenced a little before 5 o'clock. We may expect it in town to-day.

LAUNCH.

Yesterday afternoon, the new and beautiful Flat Boat Genl. MacRae, was launched from the ship yard of J. Casiner, Esq. She is of the following dimensions, viz: 100 feet in length, 17 feet beam, and 3 feet depth of hold.

POLITICAL CATHOLICISM.

We noticed a few days ago the position of Bishop Houssin, now a Cardinal, we suppose, of the Roman Catholic Church. It is not the province of a commercial paper to take sectarian ground in religious matters—but it is the duty of all Editors, as sentinels on the Watch Tower of Liberty, to notice the course of prominent men in the Church, when they assume the attitude of political leaders, as is the case with Cardinal Houssin.

Our course in such matters sets aside the imputation of sectarian prejudice, because it is but a short time since we commented upon the conduct of a Bishop in the Methodist Church, who obstructed himself into the political arena; to whom we were attached from personal considerations as well as a high regard for and connexion with his community. So we beg our readers not to permit a charge of this sort to break the force of the fair and honest investigation of the subject, which we propose—if any force may be attributable to our remarks.

If we permitted ourselves to be influenced by private considerations, we would stop at the threshold—for we have many warm personal friends in the Catholic communion. But it is not the members of that Church we have in view, nor is it the peculiar faith and doctrines thereof to which we raise objections—but the policy and objects of the leaders of that denomination as a division in the political array, whereby the destiny of our beloved country may be affected.

We do not expect to obtrude our remarks in consecutive order upon our readers; but we will ask their consideration of such matters as we may bring to their view, from time to time, under the head of "Political Catholicism;" and will endeavor to follow the admonition of the Poet—"Notting extenuate, nor set down in malice." We invoke the attention of grave thought and sober reason; of sentiments more solemn than those which usually enter into the flippancy of political discussion.

In opposition to the avowed policy of the Pope, and the sentiments of some Catholic Periodicals, Cardinal Houssin, on two recent occasions declared himself in favor of liberty of conscience.—That his influence should be thus used, would be a matter of rejoicing to thousands, who can have no personal hostility to him, and who would not doubt his sincerity, but for the historical data, and many circumstances surrounding him, which contravene the probability even, that he will redeem his pledges. Take, for example, the following remarks of the Pope found in an address recently delivered to the Consistory, or private Assembly of the highest clergy in that Church, whereby Mr. Houssin is a Cardinal—if it be lawful to call a man *Miser* who is to all intents and purposes "my lord," "his eminence" and the like. But to the Pope—he says, speaking of a treaty just concluded with Spain:

"This, indeed, we have had, above all things, at heart—most anxious to consult for the security of our most holy religion, and the spiritual affairs of the Church. And, therefore, you will perceive that the Catholic religion with all its rights which it enjoys by its sacred institution and the sanctions of the Divine Canons, is so simply as heretofore to flourish and be dominant in that kingdom, that every other worship is altogether removed and interdicted."

In the present days, as in those of former years, the Pope does not by his supreme authority issue interdicts for Spain, or any other nation; but the matter which he had "above all things at heart," is secured by treaty, viz: the interdiction and removal of all modes of worship throughout the Kingdom of Spain, save that of the Roman Catholic.

Such being the sentiments of the Pope, the question at once arises, will not the Cardinal think and act with him, on every occasion that may offer? A Cardinal, it should be remembered, is *ex officio* a candidate for the Papal Chair—and he would hardly jeopard his prospects for that high distinction, by opposing the notions of the Pope, which are likely to be those of the Cardinals, who elect him.

But the question may be asked, why is Houssin singled out for this occasion—is he so powerful for mischief if he chooses to do wrong? The fact is the Southern people do not know as much as they ought to know concerning the malignity and power of this political Catholic clergyman. Hear what a New York contemporary says: "The opinions and teachings of Archbishop Houssin are to us objects of deep solicitude because they may profoundly affect the welfare of our Country and the Progress of the Human Race. His ecclesiastical position, his National origin, his personal abilities and tact, have combined to give him a spiritual power among us greater than that of any other living man. His is the only fiat which could take Forty Thousand Children out of our Common Schools and keep them out, with many thousands more, for an indefinite period to come. He has power to rekindle the fires of Theological rancor among our People, such as have hitherto reigned in some Counties of Europe, and teach a part to regard the residue as enemies to be vanquished and put down because of their diverse convictions respecting God, Revelation and our Future existence."

Some may suppose that the writer has exaggerated in his description of the power and influence of Mr. Houssin. We do not believe he

has. Not only does he control at the polls, the immense masses of ignorance and superstition that roll across the Atlantic from year to year, but he has also the aid and support of the intelligent, the virtuous and the refined—who from education and cherished customs are subservient to his will.

We do not believe that admiration of Kosuth constitutes the test of patriotism—but it is really unfortunate that Houssin should have seen fit to denounce him. His course is pretty well defined in the following remarks which we quote from a northern writer: "His gratuitous attack on the lion-hearted Kosuth, and his explanation thereof, show this bigoted ecclesiastical character. He says he thought Kosuth a saint so long as he supposed him to be a Roman Catholic; but when he found that on his arrival in England, Kosuth declared himself a Protestant, and although he praised his Catholic countrymen of Hungary; he demanded the order to which the reverend father belongs—the bigotted, intolerant Jesuit—then he discovered that Kosuth was a humbug!"

We think it unfortunate, too, that Houssin, who is so prominent in political matters, should be connected with the Jesuits—a society well known as hostile to civil and religious liberty—and as using deception and intrigue, almost beyond belief. They claim, we believe, the right of mental reservation, in regard to any pledges or professions they may make, public as private. For this they have the sanction of very high authority. When the archives of the Popes were carried to Paris, in 1809, among other surprising things, says the historian, a practice came to light which the Popes had, of declaring null and void, by *secret mental reservation*, the contracts which were made in public. This was the case with Alexander VII, with regard to the treaty of Pisa, in 1664; also with Clement XIII, with regard to the banishment of the Jesuits from France, &c.

UTAH—THE MORMONS.

We lately published some accounts from Utah, in which the conduct of Gov. Young was represented as very disgraceful on many occasions.—There is now a different version of the matter. A correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, under date of the 25th ult. at Washington, says: "Dr. Bernhisel, delegate from Utah, arrived here on Thursday last. He evinces much feeling at the reports here prevalent to the disadvantage of Gov. Young and the Mormon community. He denies that these are truth in any of them. The letter published in the Washington Union, and extensively circulated through other prints, which attributes to Gov. Young the most gross and vulgar denunciation of this Government, is said to have been written by a judicial officer of Utah. Dr. Bernhisel says Gov. Young never used on any occasion such language as that Gov. Taylor was dead and gone to.— The speech in which he is charged with having perpetrated this scandalous indecency, was made on the 24th July, at some Mormon celebration. The Dr. says he was present and heard all that passed, and not only was nothing said disrespectful to the memory of Gen. Taylor or the Government of the United States, but Gov. Young habitually and always expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the course of Gen. T.'s administration towards the Mormons, and declared that he was deeply sensible of President Fillmore's kindness towards himself and his people. The delegate states also, that when he left the territory everything was perfectly quiet. The blanks for taking the census of Utah had not arrived, but the Marshal and his assistants had made the enumeration with the aid of manuscript forms—a slow and difficult mode—but the work is said to have been performed with fidelity and accuracy.

"The population of the territory, according to Dr. B., is about 10,000. He would have brought the returns, but the Marshal was engaged in transferring them to the printed forms, these having arrived after what may be called the field work was completed."

We think it likely that the truth is between the above and the previous reports. There has, doubtless, been some exaggerated accounts, prejudicial to the Mormons, but there is some truth in them. The cause of hostility between the Mormons and the people about them, has always been that they sought to repudiate the constituted authorities of the country, setting up the counter jurisdiction of their priests, elders, and prophets, and that seems to be the true source of difficulty now.

It is very certain that the U. States Judges, Secretaries, and Marshal, did leave the territory some time ago, and this step would hardly have been taken without cause.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

Gen. BEVELL of Kentucky, is spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency, and will carry with him the Union of the whole Free-soil Democracy—a thing that will not be lightly considered by the Baltimore Convention. The Democratic party in the Legislature of Kentucky have united their votes upon Butler, as their party preference for United States Senator.

JUDGES IN VIRGINIA.

It is said that there appears to be a determination throughout the State of Virginia, not to allow politics to enter into the election for Judges. If this turns out to be the case, it will be better than electing by the Legislature of that State, for the Republican says those elections were always governed by party.

IRISH PEACE SOCIETY.

A meeting of Delegates from all the Irish societies at Newark, N. J. was lately held, with the view of adopting measures to put an end to all feuds and quarrels among their countrymen. They resolved to form a society to be called the "Newark Peace Society," to the every constitutional means to establish unity and good feeling among Irishmen, and to solicit the aid and co-operation of the clergy and the press in their laudable movement. They also resolved to correspond with similar societies throughout the Union, and to request contractors on public works to report the misconduct of Irishmen in their employ.

MR. WEBSTER.

The address of the Massachusetts Convention for the nomination of Mr. Webster for the Presidency, after setting forth the various public services which entitle him to the gratitude and support of his countrymen, has the following concluding paragraphs:

"With this experience of his ability does any one doubt, that if Mr. Webster were chosen President he would do honor to himself and the country? For ourselves, we feel confident that he will give the country and the world an example of a Chief Magistrate, such as will reflect new credit upon the leading Republican government. We feel confident that, as the Head and Representative of the country, he will pursue a course, of which all its citizens will be justly proud; returning to the office as much dignity as he will derive from it. We believe that all parts of the Union will feel that the government is in hands eminently safe, and well entitled to their respect and confidence, and that foreign countries will own that Republics are not always ungrateful for the services of their most distinguished citizens.

"We are persuaded, at the moment when we put forth this address, that there is no man in the country in whom the great masses of our fellow-citizens have higher confidence, and we cherish with equal confidence the conviction that, in the judgment of the civilized world, there is not more than one American entitled to stand higher than him. We feel a just and elevated pride, as Americans, that one whose name is thus known and respected throughout the world; whose thrilling eloquence has roused and encouraged the oppressed wherever they have been struggling to be free; who has best defended the constitution of the country, and done most for its permanence, is an American patriot, worthy the highest honor his country can bestow, and whose election would be regarded as one of the purest triumphs ever achieved by our republican institutions."

NEGROES IN CANADA.

The negroes who were incited to go to Canada, by the aiders and abettors of American Abolitionists, are reaping the fruits of abolition sympathy. The Toronto Globe says the Anti-slavery Society of that city have exhausted all their means for the relief of the refugees who are living among them. They are now compelled to look around for aid from the benevolent, as the negroes are suffering from sickness and poverty. There may be temporary aid afforded, but the prospects of these miserable dupes of fanaticism and hypocrisy, are gloomy indeed in the face of a Canadian winter. They cannot get employment, for all outdoor work of which the majority of refugees are capable is suspended during that dreary season—the last crowning act of abolition sympathy will consist in permitting the negroes to suffer from sickness, hunger and cold.

A CARD.

Rev. C. P. Jones having affirmed, and Rev. W. BARRINGER having denied a fact in certain public communications, and there being an apparent issue of veracity between them, and they having submitted the matter to the undersigned, we, after inquiry and deliberation, have reached the following conclusion: That whilst Rev. C. P. Jones honestly believed the statement he made to be true when he made it, and is therefore not guilty of falsehood, nevertheless, he was mistaken, and should give full credence to Rev. W. BARRINGER's denial of the charge referred to.

(Signed.) J. H. WHEELER, R. T. HEPLIN.

We agree to the above as the basis of an amicable settlement of the difference between us.

(Signed.) W. P. JONES, C. BARRINGER. Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 25th, 1851.

THE ARAB AND HIS SERPENTS.

A Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says: I stopped to see some of the numerous shows, which are in full operation during the holidays. I found myself at last within a circle where an Arab was showing off with seven or eight great serpents. I wanted to turn and go away, but the crowd had become so great that I could not move, and was obliged to remain a witness of certainly one of the most curious and frightful spectacles ever offered to the public.— The snake charmer was seated on the ground after the fashion of his country with his snakes all around him; two or three of them were of the most enormous size, almost as large as a full grown man. He would take them up in his hands, let them wind around his legs, arms, body, neck, and head; stick out their forked tongues and kiss him on the hands, the lips, the eye-lids, and present their heads or tails to him, as he commanded them.

While the spectacle was proceeding in the most successful way, one of the largest snakes slipped off unnoticed by the Arab, or apparently so, and dragging itself along, got out of the crowd, every body, you may be sure, giving him a clear space. Just outside of the circle two dogs were playing together. The serpent no sooner espied them, than he raised his head, and in another moment was busy winding himself around the body of one of the unfortunate animals. The poor dog really screamed with fright. It was like the screams of a human being.

The Arab no sooner heard it, and understood the cause, then he got up, went to the spot, and without touching the serpent at all, spoke a few words, and the creature instantly uncrolled itself slowly until it left the dog free, and I assure you one of the canine race never ran as fast as that dog did, as soon as he got loose. The surprise of the spectators of this scene knew no bounds and pieces of silver were literally showered into the Arab's turban.

A man of coolness and courage was stopped by a highwayman, who demanded his purse, and presented a pistol with which to enforce the demand. "Good!" said the gentleman, "I was just about to make the same demand of you; but come, I've got a capital job on foot, and if you will lend me a hand, we'll divide the profits, seeing that you are one of us." Deceived by his confidence, the real rogue went with the counterfeiter, and was speedily handed over to the tenacious mercies of the police.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL. ERRORS OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Editor:—In my last I noticed the error of having too many Colleges and too few Academies. In this I will notice an error, that has ever held and now holds, in all the Colleges of which I have any knowledge, in the course of studies predicated for students. The universal custom is to study Latin, Greek and Mathematics almost exclusively the first three years of the College course; leaving but one for modern languages and English science.

To this I object; it is devoting too much time and study to the acquisition of dead languages, from which we derive no knowledge of a practical character for any department of life. It is almost the inevitable impression made upon the student's mind when pursuing these studies, that he is laboring to no purpose; that he loses his energy, becomes indolent and contracts habits of negligence that cling to and defeat him in every enterprise through life. And how could it be otherwise?

The pupil is laboring without design; there is nothing to stimulate him; he sees others, who never studied these things, by pursuing a course of scientific reading far more intelligent and successful than himself. How often is a want of useful information, scientific research and common sense principles observable in students just from College. And why? It is plain.

They have been confined closely and almost exclusively to Latin, Greek and Mathematics. But their minds are disciplined. That I admit is the case. If their studies have been pursued properly, their habits of thought, capacity of intellect, and power of investigation have been much improved every way. But may not those objects have been as effectually secured by pursuing some other studies more useful. I think they might; and if they might, they ought.

I contend that the study of modern languages will as effectually train the mind as Latin and Greek, and call upon any one to show why they cannot.

I think that Latin and Greek ought to be confined to Academies mostly if not exclusively; and the College course should be occupied in studying modern languages, particularly the French and German, and higher branches of English science.

Let any one take the pains to examine, and he will find that the German has a more important bearing upon our own language than either Greek or Latin, being principally derived from the Anglo-Saxon. Can a language, in which the best mathematical works in the world are found, have no philosophy? Can the language constituting the dialect of Courts and the polite circles of the world have no refinement; does the language in which are existing the most profound works of philosophy, metaphysics, theology, and of the principles of all languages, have no element to train the mind? Away with the notion. Let us drive Latin and Greek from our Colleges; let modern languages take their place. This is important, useful, necessary to the commercial, political, scientific and religious world, each of these indeed demand it. The ends of the earth are brought together; the world constitutes but one great family; and each member should be able to act well his part wherever he may go. An Englishman studies Latin and Greek till his days, and is yet only an Englishman; but let him master French and German, and he becomes an additional man for every additional modern language he acquires, and has all the advantages the learning of all those countries can bestow. Indeed there is not a standpoint from which we can view this subject, from which almost innumerable do not call upon us to change our present college course.

And shall we, from regard to a few leading literary men and attachment to a long continued custom, continue to sacrifice the best interest of our literature and Country? I hope not. B.

FATAL ENCOUNTER.

Mr. Wentworth, a respected citizen, died this morning from the effects of injuries received from Martin Wyzoon, the mate of the steamer *Albany* in a personal encounter last Sunday night.

Wyzoon was arrested to-day in Cleveland. Mr. Wentworth leaves a large family.

En route for Washington—Snow Storm, &c.—Gen. Cass, Judge Douglas and Senator Walker, left here for Washington, this morning.

The snow is falling fast here, and it is freezing hard—the Canal is likely to close speedily.—Through freights were contracted for only yesterday. The arrivals have been slow, lately, while numbers load outward.

PALMYRA, NOV. 25.

Destruction of a Steamer Flouring Mill by Fire—The steamer flouring mill of Peter Bayce was entirely destroyed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. It was valued at \$150,000 with insurance for about \$100,000. Owing to a severe snow storm the outbuildings were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Enormous Outlay for Advertising.

Townsend, the Sarsaparilla man, says that his books exhibit an outlay for advertising in the course of five years, in the various papers of the United States—\$800,000! He says, for six months he cut off all his advertisements, to see if his medicines would not go on their merits, just as well as advertising. He lost \$300,000 by it sales dwindled right down to nothing, for his competitors, seeing him drop off, went on advertising heavily, and got the start of him.

Great West.

During the Embargo, a debate was had in the Assembly of Pennsylvania, upon the expediency of a new organization of the militia; during which a member from one of the German shires exclaimed:—"Mr. Speaker, me tink de militia mit do mit de drums and vifes, without de organs."

Said one of the judges to a blunt Quaker, who was on the stand, "Pray sir do you know what we sit here for?" "Yea, verily do I," said the Quaker, "three of ye for four dollars each day, and the fat one in the middle for four thousand dollars a year." 12m-c

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.

The steamer *Alabama* arrived at New Orleans on the 23rd ult. in 9 days from San Juan, Nicaragua, bringing 240 passengers and California dates to the 1st November.

The *Pacific*, from San Francisco 1st Nov., reached San Juan del Sud on the 15th, bringing down 400 passengers, many of whom came in the *Alabama*; amongst them Mr. G. W. Barbour, the Indian Agent, who concluded treaties with about 40 Indian tribes in California, most of whom were previously at open war with the Whites, while all is now peace and quiet in the recently troubled regions.

The clipper ship "Challenge," from New York, had arrived at San Francisco, but was beaten 18 days by the "Flying Cloud."

Ten of the crew of the Challenge died on the passage; and six more were taken on arrival, to the hospital, in a dreadful condition—it is reported in consequence of injuries received from Capt. Waterman, who has escaped. A heavy reward is offered for him, but he has as yet avoided arrest. All the ships in port had been searched by the citizens, and the excitement against him was intense.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROTHER JOHNATHAN.

The steamer Brother Jonathan, Captain Kitteridge, from San Juan Nov. 14th, and Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 11th, arrived at N. York on Friday morning. Capt. Kitteridge brought her in, in place of Captain Mill, who was left sick at Kingston. Captain Crocket, of Portland, Me., was lost overboard on her outward passage.

The B. J. brings nothing later from California. It is charged in the Kingston, Jam. Standard, that several colored persons had been enticed on board the American steamer Illinois, and another, name not mentioned. The whole matter will doubtless undergo judicial investigation.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON.

The United States Mail Steamship Washington, Captain G. W. Floyd, arrived at New York, at 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

She left Bremen on the 6th inst., arrived at Southampton on the 11th, and after having received the French and English mails departed from Southampton at 4 P. M. on the 14th inst.

The Washington brings a considerable amount of passengers, but only a moderate amount of freight, consisting of 100 tons of merchandise from Bremen and 50 from Havre.

The advices brought by this steamer have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Asia* at Halifax and Boston.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

We learn by the arrival of the brig *Galaxie*, Captain Phillips, at this port, yesterday, from Havana, that a report was current, at her departure, to the effect that Mr. John S. Thrasher would be pardoned by the Captain General, on condition he leave the island, and that twenty days would be allowed him to arrange his affairs.

CHARLTON COURIER OF SATURDAY.

THE CHRISTIANA TREASON CASES. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day the trial of Castner Hanaway was resumed. A great number of ladies were in attendance than any preceding day, but the same absence of negroes was observable.

James Cowden, the juror chosen on Wednesday, was sworn in, and after the jury was seated, District Attorney J. W. Ashmead opened the case and addressed the jury at great length. He said the outrage perpetrated at Christiana was treason against the United States, and all who participated in it were guilty of that offence. It was concerted and combined resistance against a statute of the United States, and as far as the defendant, Hanaway, was concerned, was made with the intent to render that statute void and inoperative.— The proof against the prisoner would be clear and convincing, and such as would satisfy every man of his guilt. The overt acts would be established by the testimony of more than two witnesses, and in so pointed and distinct a manner that no question of their truth could exist.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 26, 1851. Information has been received from James P. Waddell, Esq., U. S. Consul, at Matanzas, of the murder by the Indians, high up on the Rio Grande river, of W. C. Frink, late a citizen of the United States. Mr. Waddell has succeeded in recovering, and now has in his hands, a portion of the effects left by the deceased.

MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION.

This body, at the last accounts from Jackson, was engaged in discussing the report of the Committee of Thirteen, declaring that the people of the State would stand by the Union and the Compromise; and also denying the right of secession, and pronouncing the call of the State Convention by the late Legislature, unwarranted and uncalculated for.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Foote: "Resolved, that the Convention, that two delegates be immediately elected by ballot, whose duty it shall be to proceed to the State of South Carolina, and in such manner as they may think proper represent to the authorities of said State the wish and desire of the State of Mississippi that South Carolina should acquiesce in the recent compromise or adjustment measures, and remain as she has heretofore, and now is, a member of this Union.

Mr. Phelps moved it be laid on the table. On this motion the yeas and nays were as follows:—Yeas, 50; Noes, 25.

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

MARINE NEWS.

HIGH WATER AT THE BAR. 0.49

PORT OF WILMINGTON, DEC. 2.

ARRIVED.

29. Brig Ella, Bryant, from Newfoundland, in ballast to Miles Costin.
Brig A. Blanchard, Blanchard, from Matanzas, in ballast to Adams, Brother & Co.
30. Steamer Gov. Graham, Hort, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth, with Cotton, Naval Stores and Mince, to sundry persons.
Dec. 1. The new Pilot Boat Alwilda, Capt. J. Price, in 12 hours from Bonafort Bar. The Alwilda was built at Bonafort by B. H. Longest and C. F. Delma, for J. Price, J. Arnold, and J. N. Atkins; she appears to be well built, of good material, and in every way calculated for the purpose intended.
Brig Buena Vista, Hanton from New York, to Geo. Harris.

CLEARED.

29. Brig Forrester, Perkins for Walldoboro, Me., by Wm. M. Harris, with 65,000 feet Lumber, and 40,000 feet Timber.
Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, with tow boat Mike Brown in tow, by T. C. Worth, with Midge, for sundry persons.
Schr. Saxon, Perkins, for Boston, with 975 bbls. Rosin, 182 Spirits, 36 bushels Pea Nuts, by Miles Costin.

Dec. 1. Schr. G. H. Townsend, Hutchinson, with 300,000 Shingles and 40,000 feet Lumber, for Port au Prince, St. Domingo, by Potter & Kidder.
Barque Garland, Martin, for Carthagena, with 110,000 feet of Lumber, by Adams, Brother & Co.
Brig Charles Henry, Small, for Nantucket, Mass., with 203,000 feet of Lumber, by Wm. M. Harris.
Brig Versailles, Conant, for West Indies, with 52,000 Shingles, 150 lbs. Shooks, 125,000 feet Lumber, by Wm. M. Harris.
Schr. Mora, Cotrell, for New London, with 85,000 feet Lumber, by J. & D. McRae & Co.
Schr. Corinthian, Wainwright, for Baltimore, by J. & D. McRae & Co., with 82,000 feet Pl. and Lumber.

IN BELOW BOUND UP.

2 Brigs and 1 Schooner.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table with multiple columns listing various goods and their prices. Includes items like N. C. Hams, Western, N. C. Sides, etc. with prices in dollars and cents.

Table titled 'Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.' Lists exchange rates for various locations: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Virginia, Charleston.