

THE COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1852.

THE SAMPSON AFFAIR.

We have received a full report of the affair at Sampson, between the Greys Company and citizens, the fatal result of which has been already made known. As it comes from a reliable source we will publish the statement on Saturday.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Commissioners on Tuesday Evening last, Col. Wm. C. Howard was unanimously elected Magistrate of Police. After which, Charles D. Ellis, Esq., was appointed Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, with a salary of \$200 per annum. Henry Ruggles, R. H. Grant and J. Mulock, Captains of Engines, at a salary of \$50 per annum. Messrs. R. B. Wood, A. J. De-Roset, Jr., R. H. Cowan, P. M. Walker and T. W. Brown, Fire Wardens.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE.

The February number of this work will be embellished with a beautiful representation of the New Capitol at Washington engraved on steel.—The same number will contain also the promised engraving on steel, of Blanchard's great picture, representing Columbus and his Companions attending the first Christian Religious ceremonies in the new world. These two pictures are said to be worth a year's subscription to the Magazine.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

We have heard of no arrangements for the celebration of this day—the glorious eighth. These festivals must necessarily be abridged, as we cannot celebrate all the days that have been graced by glorious achievements.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

The North Carolina Argus, printed at Wadesboro', Anson Co. has changed hands, and is now published by Messrs. Shelton & Paul; and Mr. J. W. Cameron, the first Editor and Proprietor of the establishment, has again taken the post of Editor.

REPUBLICAN AND PATRIOT.

Mr. N. S. Richardson has become associated with Mr. Götlick, in the publication of the Goldsboro' Republican and Patriot. Mr. R. is one of the best practical printers in the State.

DAILY MAIL.

The Goldsboro' Republican and Patriot of Tuesday, informs us that Messrs. Springs & McLean have made a new contract with the Post Office Department, which secures a daily mail between Raleigh and Goldsboro'. The schedule is to be arranged that the mail will leave Goldsboro' for Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, upon the arrival of the Southern train, and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, on the arrival of the Northern train, and connecting with the tri-weekly line to Newbern. This arrangement will go into effect in a few days.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.

We published on Saturday, an amusing article taken from the New York Tribune. We dare not say it is instructive, though it bears evidence that Dr. Bourne is a genius, and a conical writer of philosophical matters and things.

We agree with the learned and profound Doctor, that if the Conductors of Rail Roads possessed all the qualifications enumerated, no accident could possibly happen; because if all the requisites named must be had to ensure appointment to that office, no Rail Road Car or Locomotive will ever run while the world stands—or rather, goes round the Sun.

We do not wish to be understood as discrediting the science of phrenology; but by its own teachings a man may have the best sort of developments, and be clear of practising the virtues or powers they indicate. Phrenology teaches this, or else it would indeed be a humbug. A man's fitness for any position depends entirely upon his education and character. The "bumps," as they are called, are all abstractions, until brought into action by cultivation; and for a man to possess all the developments enumerated in the two characters pointed out, would be of no more practical benefit to himself or others, than the metals left in rest in the quarries or the mountains. They must be worked upon before they can be serviceable. We must have the mechanic, the school-master and the moralist, to take a hand in the business.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

At a Whig Meeting held in the Court House in Newbern, on the 17th ult. the Hon. Wm. H. Washington was recommended as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor—subject to the decision of the State Convention.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

The Senate will consist of 24 Democrats and 16 Whigs—and the House of 87 Democrats and 65 Whigs—democratic majority on joint ballot, forty. Johnson's majority for Governor, in the whole State, is 6,800.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

As the affairs of Europe, at this time, are of much interest to the people of this country, we make copious extracts under our Foreign Head. The reader will find some interesting details of the election in France, which will afford rare specimens of practical democratic republicanism there. From what we can perceive, there is little prospect of any outbreak for freedom, with any hope of success. If there are any wars they will arise from contests for the supremacy of orders, or the success of nations—there will not be any thing even attempted for the rights of the People. Even the reforms proposed by Kossuth, do not embrace any design for the elevation of the masses. As we have before stated, his project contemplates a contest for State Independence; nothing more—not all the oppressed nations included in his revolutionary scheme.—We find that Mr. Badger, in his speech in the Senate sustains our views on the subject. He says:

Kossuth was called the great impersonation of free principles. He examined the claims of the Hungarian struggle to be styled a republican struggle, and denied that it was any more than a contest for State Independence, in which the Magyars were to be supreme, and the Croats and Slavonians were to remain as before.

Kossuth was invited, if at all, as an emigrant; he came as a political emissary to inflame the minds of the American people on a question of European affairs; and the question is, was there any thing in our past history, or in the expectation of the future, which should induce us to welcome an avowed political emissary.

THE CUBAN CAPTIVES.

We have already announced to our readers that the Queen of Spain had pardoned and released all the prisoners who are citizens of the United States, who were engaged in the Cuban Expedition. The prudent and just course of The President of the United States has brought about this result, so cheering to the friends of humanity. While disorderly and brawling "patriots" would have long since embroiled us in a war with Spain, by which the release of the prisoners would have never been obtained, a respect for the laws of nations and the claims of justice, has done all that we required.

The following is the substance of the Queen's Decree, as published in the Madrid Official Court Gazette of the 11th December:

"The reply of the Government of the United States of America to the reclamations of the Queen's Government has arrived by express. The many and honorable conduct of the Federal Government on this occasion, its admission of the insult offered to the Spanish flag by a seditious populace, which it appreciates in the same manner as the Government of Her Majesty, and its offer to the latter of every just, practicable, and honorable reparation for both countries, have induced Her Majesty to declare herself completely satisfied, and to order the insertion in the Gazette of Madrid of the note addressed by the Hon. Daniel Webster, the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to M. Angel Calderon de la Barca, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty at Washington. Having obtained so satisfactory a result, and the Queen our Sovereign being desirous to give to the respected President of the United States and his Government, as well as to the People of the Confederation, a proof of her amicable intentions, has been pleased, by a spontaneous act of Her Royal clemency, to pardon all the prisoners taken in the last expedition against Cuba who are citizens of those States, whether they have already arrived in Spain to undergo their penalties or remain confined in Cuba. Finally, Her Majesty, being anxious to give a proof of Her Royal esteem to M. Angel Calderon de la Barca, Her Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States, for the exertions he has made to bring that important affair to a satisfactory conclusion, has designed to confer upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III."

The difference being thus fortunately adjusted, M. de Laborde, Consul of Spain at New Orleans, was ordered to return to the United States.

FROM MEXICO.

Accounts from the city of Mexico to the 11th ultimo confirm the news of the second rout of Carvajal and his followers on the Rio Grande.—Gen. Jauregui, in his report to his Government, states Carvajal's loss at a much higher figure than the accounts received by way of Brownsville.

It appears that an arrangement has been made with the English creditors of Mexico, by which for five years they are to receive three per cent. annual interest and five of amortization, and afterwards four per cent. interest and six amortization. The Spanish debt has been arranged in the same way.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on the 5th inst. at an early hour the various passages and lobbies of the Capitol leading to the Senate chamber were thronged and crowded. At eleven o'clock the doors were opened, and the galleries were soon filled.

At twelve o'clock the Senate was called to order, and the vast crowd were comparatively quiet during the prayer.

A large number of petitions were presented, and several reports on private cases were made.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the rules were suspended, so as to admit ladies to the floor of the Senate, and, accordingly, Mr. Gwin entered with Madame Kossuth, followed by Pulasky and several ladies. Every available standing place in the Senate was at once occupied by ladies.

At one o'clock Gov. Kossuth entered the Senate, leaning on the arm of General Shields, and accompanied by Messrs. Cass and Seward, and others of his suite. When arrived at the chair, General Shields said, "Mr. President, we have the honor to introduce Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States."

The chair requested the committee to conduct M. Kossuth to a seat. The committee conducted him to a seat in front of the Secretary's desk.

Mr. Mangum said that in order that all might have an opportunity of paying their respects to the illustrious guest, he would move the Senate adjourn.

And the motion was agreed to.

M. Kossuth remained in the Senate chamber some 20 minutes, receiving introductions to Senators, ladies, and others and then retired.

In the House, on the 5th inst. Mr. Carter, of Ohio, moved the suspension of the rules, for the purposes of submitting the resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of five members to welcome Louis Kossuth, and introduce him to the House.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, proposed an amendment, that the Chairman introduce M. Kossuth with these words—We introduce Louis Kossuth—and that the members then rise, and the Speaker invite him to take a seat, which was objected to, and therefore could not be put.

The yeas and nays were then taken on Mr. Carter's motion, which was carried—yeas 117, nays 31.

The previous question having been carried, Mr. Carter moved the adoption of the resolution, upon which the decision was 123 in the affirmative and 54 in the negative.

FATAL AFFAIR.

On New Year's night, an affray occurred at Syracuse, N. Y. between several whites and blacks, which resulted in Sylvester Ryan, white, being killed by Enoch Reed, colored. Two other whites, Patrick Stovell and James Carroll, were also severely wounded. Reed was arrested.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FRANKLIN.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Progress of the French Presidential Election—Perfect Tranquillity.

New York, Jan. 8. The Steamer Franklin, which left Cowes at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 22d ult., arrived this afternoon, bringing 50 passengers, and making the passage in less than 12 days.

The Franklin brings a large and valuable freight.

FRANCE.

The election for President in France commenced on Saturday, the 20th ult., and was to be continued for three days. The Franklin brings advices from Paris up to Sunday morning, the 21st, and up to that time the election had progressed with great tranquillity.

The voting at Paris on Saturday, the first day, was continued up to 8 o'clock in the evening, and upwards of 100,000 votes had been polled. The weather was favorable and the voting was conducted with the greatest quiet.

It is announced that addresses of adhesion have been presented to the President from 115 places and 38 departments.

Dispatches had been received by the government from various departments, announcing that the voting for President was earnestly and peacefully progressing.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News states that the French government is about contracting a loan of two hundred million francs. It was also the intention to abolish Octroi duties and the tax on wines, and levy a heavy tax on articles used exclusively by the richer classes.

The London Times states that the relations of Napoleon to the British government are unsatisfactory. That it is also equally unsatisfactory to the despotic powers—as Austria and Russia, whilst pleased with the steps taken by Napoleon, look upon his power as provisional, and that it must give way to the restoration of legitimacy.

ENGLAND.

Robert J. Walker has declined the banquet offered to him at Southampton. His letter was posted and placarded about town, headed "Alliance with America."

The subject of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain, for the preservation of freedom against the advancing tide of despotism, was exciting a lively interest throughout the country.

An awful colliery explosion had taken place at Raunmarsh, at which fifty-two lives were lost.

MOROCCO.

Accounts from Morocco states that the dispute with France was unaccommodated. The Emperor refusing to treat with the Charge, he embarked on board the steamer for Tangiers, with many French residents. It was thought that hostilities would be recommenced.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important Intelligence—Triumph of Napoleon—Cavaignac Returned to Paris—Flight of Victor Hugo—The Working Classes and Louis Napoleon—Austria.

New York, Jan. 4.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at her wharf at 5 o'clock this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 24th ult. She brings important commercial and political intelligence.

FRANCE.

The balloting on the proposition for sustaining the President in his new form of government, closed on Sunday evening, the 21st ult. The result in two arrondissements of Paris, stood:—Yeas 132,217 to 80,161 in the negative.

At 6 o'clock on Monday evening, the returns from the Departments, received at Paris, gave the following returns:—Yeas, 1,775,000; "Nays," 207,000.

Numerous deputations representing the trade and manufactures of Paris, headed by Mons. Lemoine, presented on Saturday an address to the President of the Republic expressing their deep gratitude for the measures they had adopted.

At Amiens, the Bishop, clergy, and religious congregations voted openly in the affirmative.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that in the arrondissements of Paris, inhabited more particularly by the working class, majorities in favor of the President have been polled, whilst in those quarters inhabited by the old nobles, neutrality has been strongly manifested.

The working classes generally manifest strong hopes in Louis Napoleon, believing that he is a Socialist in the proper sense of the word, and that he is already contemplating, and will soon execute decrees testifying his solicitude for them; and that he will apply those doctrines with which they sympathize, and those theories that will give them a material well-being and a cheap existence.

The Bourgeois also believe that the advantages to them from the promulgation of the powers of Napoleon will be equally great.

The Bishop of Strasburg has addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese, urging them to vote in the affirmative.

M. de Morny, the Minister of the Interior, has commended the attention of the printers of Paris and has informed them of the intention of the government to prevent the publication, unless previously apprised of, any pamphlet of less than ten sheets.

Victor Hugo has made his escape into Belgium by means of a false passport.

Paris, Monday 22d P. M.—The result of the election as far as heard gives 2,900,000 votes for Napoleon, and 60,000 against him being a definite majority of 2,840,000, which is expected in favor of the President.

General Cavaignac arrived in Paris on Friday

night, having been liberated on that afternoon. As the election is now over, Napoleon thinks that the time has arrived when he can with safety set free the other Generals, and a report was current that they had been liberated on Tuesday.

At Soane the whole garrison of 10,000 men with the exception of 300 signed in the affirmative, and the best discipline prevailed.

The Republican Clubs in Paris have decided that no Republican Government can be attempted now in France.

At Rouen the votes were "yeas," 28,590; "nays," 6,810. At Lille the "yeas," were 50,272; "nays," 9,152. At Angers, the "yeas," 8,807; "nays," 1,625.

VERY LATE FROM PARIS.

The President remains determined to propose an abolition of the Octroi duties, and is also resolved on making some experiments in diminishing the protective system.

AUSTRIA.

Dates from Vienna, to December 17, state that notes, complaining of the dangerous support given to political fugitives in England, were presented to the English foreign office by the representatives of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and the German Confederation.

On the 12th, a similar note was also handed to Lord Crowley, at Frankfurt, asserting that Austria will not hesitate to adopt measures which will make it imminent or difficult for Englishmen to travel in the Austrian States as long as the just complaints of the Imperial Government are not attended to in London, and an organized communication between the revolutionary party in England and all the Continental States is carried on under the protection of the law. The note further adds that the English will have less cause of complaint, as the duration of the measure will depend on themselves.

A considerable sum of money which had been forwarded to Hungary by the London Democrats has fallen into the hands of the government. It is supposed to have been brought into Hungary by foreign emissaries. English travellers are, in consequence, closely watched.

The Archduke Albert has returned to Buda Pesth to take up the reins of government. He retains the title of civil and military governor.

MOROCCO.

Additional advices from Morocco state that the difference between the Emperor and the French is far from having terminated. A letter from Gibraltar, dated on the 20th, states that the Emperor refused to ratify, and is marching towards Tangiers with 40,000 men.

ROME.

Intelligence from Rome states that the Pope is highly pleased with the events that have transpired in France.

ENGLAND.

There was but little of interest stirring in England, Kossuth's reception in New York is a theme of comment in the English papers.

From the Goldsboro' Republican and Patriot.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. We had the pleasure of a short conversation with Col. Gwyn, Chief Engineer of this Great Work, on Saturday. The Col. has just returned from a minute examination of the whole length of the line. From him we learn that the whole work is now under contract, and a large amount of excavation and embankment already done.

Where the work is not commenced, the contractors are busily engaged in preparing for a most active campaign. "The busy hum and note of preparation" is heard on every side. The material necessary to a wonderful amount, the men, the horses and mules, and the provant for their support, the implements, and every requisite are collecting in quantities to ensure the most rapid completion.

"Pick-ax, shovel, spade, Crow-bar, hoe and barrow;" The Road will soon be made, Our workmen have the marrow."

This is our quotation, and not the Colonel's, who though he has a taste for the solid sciences is not at all poetical. But to us, his description of the vast collection of tools, and the truly energetic spirit of those who are to use them, at once suggested "the patriotic diggers."

In sober prose, the Chief Engineer assured us he found the situation of every part of the line perfectly satisfactory, and the best spirit prevailing not only with those directly interested, but through the whole country, giving evidence of a disposition which ensured the prompt completion of this extensive work. At one end of the line those enterprising contractors, McKee and Kennedy, are not behind any other part of the route. Mr. Kennedy has already graded near one mile, and has about five cleared, and a large force driving ahead rapidly. Mr. McKee has the whole balance of the first division extending to 64 miles above Raleigh, and is ready to wager the work to be done before any other division is completed.—We who know his activity, industry and extensive means, are certain he will do it.

The Striped Pig under a New Name. A letter from a traveller through Vermont states that while he was sitting in a village tavern another traveller came in, and stepping up to the place where the bar once was, intimated that he would like a glass of brandy. "Don't keep it," was the gruff reply. The traveller was off in quick time. Presently an old farmer came in, and blustered up to the landlord, when the following dialogue ensued: "Good mornin', Landlord"—"Good mornin', Squire." "How is your family this mornin'?" "Pretty smart, thank'ee." "Is the baby well?" "O yes, very, would you like to see it?" "Well, I don't care if I do." Walk into the kitchen, Squire, Mrs. B. will be glad to see you." So out they go, says the traveller, and return after a short visit to "the baby," who seems to have kissed them rather roughly, judging by the manner in which they licked their chops.

Lowell Courier.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD. The next meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Road will be held at Henderson, on Tuesday the 13th day of January, 1852.

THE WAR ON THE RIO GRANDE, AND DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS AT CERRALVO.

The "American Flag," a newspaper published at Brownsville on the Rio Grande, furnishes news from that quarter to the 10th ultimo, by which we learn that Carvajal and his band of insurgents have met with no better success in their demonstration against Cerralvo than they did at Matamoros. They have been compelled to raise the siege and retreat to the American side of the river. The "Flag" says that Gen Harney has returned to Ringgold Barracks, and is determined to enforce our neutrality laws so far as may be in his power. The "Flag" is opposed to the revolutionary movement in Northern Mexico, of which it speaks in condemnatory terms, denouncing those engaged in it, advising all Americans to obey the laws of their country, and predicting for Carvajal a speed overthrow. The following is the latest intelligence of the operations of the antagonist forces:

"The steamer Camanche arrived here late on Monday night, bringing accounts of the recent battle at Carralvo between the forces of Carvajal and those of Gen. Jauregui. It appears that Gen. Jauregui had 220 men and two pieces of artillery, while the force under Carvajal amounted to 350 men without cannon. Carvajal charged the guns of Jauregui, and succeeded in driving him from his position, capturing much of the ammunition, and many horses, saddles, wagons, and small arms belonging to Jauregui's camp; but from some unaccountable cause failed in securing the large guns. Jauregui took shelter in a large stone house near the edge of the town with his cannon. There he held them at bay for two days, using small stones instead of shot, with his large guns. At this juncture Carvajal received information of the near approach of a large detachment of Gen. Uruga's force, and he at once broke up and commenced a precipitate retreat.

"We are informed that his forces became much scattered in their stampede, but the most of them, with their leader, reached Guerrero, and immediately crossed over the Rio Grande, thus putting that river betwixt them and harm. They are thus driven out of Mexican territory, and have found a refuge on American soil.

"All accounts agree that the late battle at Cerralvo was a very severe one; that Gen. Jauregui's men fought with as much determination and valor as could be expected from any people fighting for their homes and their country's honor. The little band under Carvajal charged the shotted guns of their opponents with the bravery and perseverance characteristic of veterans, and in a good cause would have deserved, as it most likely would have secured, success. But their victory will prove as disastrous as a defeat could possibly be.

"We believe this abortive and ill-advised attempt at a revolution to be well-nigh ended. Unless large reinforcements are speedily received from Texas, nothing can help them. The last accounts from Capt. Ford were not encouraging to the hopes of the invading forces. He was about leaving San Antonio for Austin, to try what might be effected in that quarter. We are happy in receiving the assurance that Capt. Lewis will have nothing to do with the affair. As we can see nothing desirable to be effected in so hopeless a struggle, we sincerely trust it will proceed no further."

ARMY NEWS.

Gen. Smith returned to San Antonio on Saturday last, after having visited in person all the frontier posts. During his tour he visited and explored the frontier one hundred and fifty miles in advance of the present military posts, with a view of ascertaining by personal inspection the best and most eligible line to be adopted as a permanent military defence. Since his departure from this place, which was but a few days after his first arrival, he has travelled more than twelve hundred miles in performing this service. He will report the result of his observations to the War Department, and await further instructions from that source, when a permanent line of frontier posts will be established.

San Antonio Ledger, December 4.

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Jan. 4.—The Susquehanna is literally closed up with ice, causing a suspension of all travel by the railroad between Baltimore and Philadelphia for the present. The ice commenced moving yesterday afternoon with great velocity, and soon choked up the River, below this point, the same as it did last winter. The ice is locked up in a solid mass as far as Port Deposit, and is considerably over the tow-path at Bell's Ferry.

The railroad steamboat is on this side and there is no possibility of her being able to pass over. The train from Philadelphia yesterday afternoon was compelled to return after reaching the river. I have as yet heard of no damage, though the danger is not all over yet.

FROM TEXAS.

A letter of the 12th ultimo from Austin, (Texas), speaking of the proceedings of the Texas Legislature, says that on that day the House passed to third reading a bill which originated in the Senate, and which makes it the duty of the Comptroller to proceed immediately to the city of Washington and draw the five millions of stock which have been deposited there, in the treasury of this State. A separate section provides that the Comptroller shall at the same time draw the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of interest due on the 1st of January next on said five millions of stock. An effort was made in the House to amend the bill so as to require the Comptroller to advertise and sell one million of the stock at the city of Washington, but it failed by a decisive vote.

DEATH OF A WHOLE FAMILY. New York, Jan. 3.—A dreadful case of accidental death, from the fumes of charcoal, occurred last night at No. 174 Twenty-Fourth street. The family of Philip Brady, consisting of his wife and son, and his brother, James Brady, retired for the night, leaving a furnace of charcoal burning on the hearth. This morning on entering the room, they were all found perfectly dead.

OUTBREAK AT VALPARAISO.

Dates received from Callao to the 17th of November state that news had reached there that a revolution had broken out in the city of Valparaiso, which at first was quite formidable. The vessels of war of different nations, lying in the harbor, immediately disembarked all their marine force for the protection of the custom-house and the property of foreign residents, that the insurgents were finally overcome by the Government forces, but not before twelve hundred persons were killed. Another account says only thirty were killed, and seventy wounded.

OHIO RIVER.

The breaking up of the ice in the Ohio river on the 29th ultimo did an immense amount of damage at Cincinnati. A number of flat-boats were torn from their landings and either totally or partially destroyed. The steamer Skipper was thrown upon the landing and broke in two. Several other steamers were considerably injured. When the ice passed down scores of rafts of lumber were carried away by it. The principal losses fell on the coal merchants.

EMIGRATION INTO CALIFORNIA.

An idea of the extent to which immigrants are pouring into California may be formed from the following table of the arrivals at and departures from San Francisco:

Table with columns: Arrived, Departed, Males, Females, Children, Total arrivals, Totals departures. Data for Nov. 15 to 30 and Nov. 30 to Dec. 3.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPROVANT TO DYSPETICS.—Dr. J. S. HUGHES-TON'S PEPSIN, the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from RENNET, or the Fourth Stomach of the OX, after directions from Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HUGHES-TON, 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, furnished by agents gratis. See notice in advertising columns. 12m-c

MARINE NEWS.



HIGH WATER AT THE BAR 9 3/4

PORT OF WILMINGTON, JAN. 8.

ARRIVED.

- 5. Dutch Gallot Agnetta, Hollander, from Amsterdam, in ballast, to Wassell & Eilers.
Brig Charles Henry Small, from New York, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harris.
Br. Brig Triumph Palmer, from New York, to Adams, Brother & Co., lying at quarantine ground.
6. Steamer Rowan, McKee, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh, with Cotton, Yarn, &c. 8 passengers.
Steamer Brothers, Banks, from White Hall, with Rosin and Spirits Turpentine, to Miles Costin.
Boat Casady, from White Hall, with Naval Stores, to M. Costin.
Schr. Mary Reed, Reed, from Boston, with Mdze., to Ellis, Russell & Co.
CLEARED.
5. Schr. Memento, Smith, for New York, by J. H. Flanner, with 154 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 368 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls Turpentine, 175 bushels Pea Nuts, 38 bales Cotton.
6. Steamer Hozietta, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux, with mdze. for sundry persons.
Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Little River, by Chadbourn and Hooper.
Schr. Brookville, Lim-burner, for New York, by Wm. M. Harris, with 1,358 bbls Rosin, 39 bbls Spirits Turpentine.
7. Schr. Mary Howard, Marshall, for New York, by J. H. Flanner, with 474 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 825 bbls Rosin, 80 bales Cotton, 200 bushels Pea Nuts, 8 bales Flax Seed.
Steamer Rowan, McKee, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh, with mdze. for sundry persons.
Brig John Dawson, Bennett, for Havana, by M. Costin. Exports in next.
Brig Susan, Thurlow, for Havana, by Miles Costin. Exports in next.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

- Dec. 28. Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster.
31. Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts.
Brig Denmark, Hartell.
Schr. Blonise, Robinson.
CLEARED.
Jan. 2. Brig Ella, Bryant.
Schr. Wake, Briggs.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day purchased the entire interest of Mr. O. G. Parsley, in the Point Peter Steam Saw Mill, have formed a copartnership for the purpose of manufacturing Steam Sawn Lumber.

WENTWORTH W. PIERCE, WILLIAM NIELSON.

Jan. 1. P