

THE COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1853.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE. The Rev. Dr. DENNIS will deliver a Lecture on Temperance this evening, at the M. E. Church, Front street.

CHARLESTON COURIER. The telegraphic dispatch from the Courier Office, was not handed in till yesterday morning—too late to answer.

CHARLESTON MERCURY. The gentleman who elicited the sympathies of the Editors of the Mercury, ransomed on Tuesday morning last, without our knowledge or consent, leaving the needful undone.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS. The steamer George Dudley, Capt. BYRES, did not arrive on Monday till night. We are thankful that she encountered the storm so well and was able to get in at all.

This and other incidents which have occurred of a like character, speak well for the prudence and ability of the commanders and other officers of the Company's Boats, and the strength and soundness of the Boats themselves. We doubt if there is any line of steamers in the country that has, for the same length of time, continued so free from accidents.

Providence has highly favored the whole line of communication, under the management of our Company. NORTH CAROLINA STATESMAN. Messrs. EDWARD CANTWELL of this town, and W. WATKINS of Raleigh, have issued proposals to publish a democratic paper under the above title, in Raleigh, to commence on the 1st of January next. The price of the semi-weekly is \$4 and the weekly \$2 per annum. The paper will maintain States Rights and the division of the public lands among the States.

A GREAT INVENTION. An invention, more important than any heretofore known, in reference to improvement in ship building, has been made by Mr. BLANCHARD, and brought into use by the Ship Timber Bending Company, 37 Trinity Building, New York. The bending is effected by "end pressure" while the turning process is going on, and every imaginable curve can be obtained by employing its proper model. Mr. JARVIS, Timber Inspector and Measurer at the United States Navy Yard at Gosport, speaks of the invention as follows: "All who witnessed the experiment were convinced that pieces of timber for ship-building can be made to any mould, to any curve, and to any bevel."

The great benefit which we must obtain from the use of Mr. BLANCHARD'S patent is out of the power of any one to conceive. All the curved timber and most of the straight timber, on the Atlantic borders, is fast disappearing. Already we have to go far west for our ship timber, and have to search through vast and boundless woods to obtain crooked pieces, but we need do so no longer; and all timber is rendered equally serviceable by being bent under this new process."

We have not space to say as much as we desire on this interesting subject. Those who wish full details can obtain them by application to our townsman, Mr. JAMES CASSIDY, who understands the matter, and is a Stockholder in the Company. He will cheerfully give all necessary information.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. We have received the November number of this popular periodical—published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, at \$2 a year for one copy, 2 for \$3, 3 for \$4 and 4 for \$5.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. This Convention met on the 17th and closed on the 20th inst. at Raleigh.

There has been some talk about the Resolutions adopted on this occasion. We subjoin the following, which embrace all the important points in the case:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature of this State, at its next session, or as soon as it is clearly ascertained that a majority of the people desire it, to pass a law prohibiting entirely the buying and selling within the limits of this State of all intoxicating liquors for other than medicinal or mechanical purposes, and that this Convention most urgently calls upon the citizens of the State, everywhere, to memorialize the next General Assembly to pass such a law.

Resolved, That while the friends of Temperance will urge upon the Legislature the passage of such a law, and boldly proclaim it to be their purpose to agitate it until the people of this State shall in the exercise of their sovereignty demand it; they are willing to leave to the discretion and wisdom of our Legislators acting under the instructions of their constituents, such modifications of the present license law, or the adoption of such new measures for the suppression of Intemperance, as they may deem advisable; until the people of the State clearly and emphatically require a prohibitory law.

Resolved, That this Convention most distinctly disclaims for the friends of Temperance in this State, any desire to mix up this great question with party politics, or to organize a Temperance party to oppose, or to affiliate with, either of the political parties of the country, unless the alternative be forced upon us; nor does this Convention deem it desirable or best for ultimate success and permanency that the measure proposed, be carried by either political party.

MR. GUTHRIE AGAIN. The Secretary's Letter in reply to Mr. Bronson is published in the Washington City papers. He tells Mr. Bronson that Collectors have no business to appoint any one to office, and that the authority to perform this service exists in the President alone, in the Courts of law or in the heads of Departments. That those employed in the Custom House do, both by the Constitution and the Laws, derive their authority as public officers from the Secretary of the Treasury alone—and Mr. Bronson is dismissed on account of a "manifest spirit of insubordination."

We did not understand the Secretary, in the first instance, as blaming the Collector for appointing to office, but because he did not appoint the right sort of persons, according to the wishes of the President and the Cabinet—those personsage desiring that the losses and losses should be divided between the two wings of the party—so that both wings might be on hand at the next Presidential election.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY & BENEVOLENCE. We are glad to state that the benevolent Societies of New Orleans have a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars, left of the sum contributed by the citizens of the Union for the relief of the poor and destitute, suffering under the late severe affliction. There are a large number of orphan children who, we suppose, will be provided for from this fund. We doubt if any nation in the world, in any age, ever gave such an example of sympathy and benevolence, as have the people of the United States, on this occasion.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

A London Periodical states, that no less than one million, three hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty-six persons have left the shores of Ireland in the space of six years, ending March, 1853. The Irish emigration—both chiefly from necessity. The potato rot of 1846 gave impetus to this social revolution. The love which they bore to the "sweet Isle of the Ocean," could not appease the calls of hunger, and like the damsel who concluded to marry the butcher, though she loved the tailor best, applied these lines to their case: "Love's a fine thing you know, 'T makes one feel all over so, 'But Beef and Lamb are better tho'."

THE CUBAN MATTER.

From what we gather from various Letter writers at Washington to different Editors, we are inclined to believe the article we published on Tuesday, headed "England and Cuba," from the Washington Union, was clothed with official authority. We presume there will be but one opinion on this subject, certainly not in the South, relative to the course the administration ought to pursue, in this momentous affair. The Government will be sustained, we trust, by the whole people, the abolitionists most desirably excepted, in any measures necessary to check this interference of Great Britain, in a matter that so deeply affects the interest of the institution of slavery; now to be consistent with the American Constitution, and no farther to be ameliorated or in any case abandoned, than by the action of the sovereign States in which it at present exists.

We congratulate our friend Mr. GREELEY of the Tribune, on the "armor and the attitude" of the course of his party and that of their foreign allies, has compelled the country to assume. Hitherto very sensitive about "Cotton" they will now get a stomach full, that even the States physics will not enable them to disgorge.

We hope the administration will kick "Young America" and the "progressives" overboard, before they put the ship of State on this tack. Public safety requires that wisdom and prudence should mark our course, as well as firmness. No crowing and bragging and blustering—or else the world will not believe that the united patriotism and valor of the country is in the rescue, as it certainly will be. Proper protestations, such as become "a great and valiant people" may avert extreme consequences. They should be made in a tone of firmness not to be misunderstood, and as indicating a spirit which, while it would avoid the violent issue, will not shrink from it.

That our readers may understand the subject, we give the following extract from a Letter to the Richmond Enquirer, which embodies, we guess, the facts of the case—or at any rate portrays the aspect of the political horizon: "Information has been received here that Lord Howden, the English Minister in Spain, had succeeded in making a treaty with the Spanish Government, giving to the British cruisers on the coast of Cuba the right to land troops and to search the plantations to which it might be suspected that slaves were carried. The fact that England has thus gained a foothold in Cuba is of vast importance to us. The right of search will be soon followed by occupation to a greater or less extent, as circumstances and her purposes may require. It is also stated that Lord Howden was pressing another treaty upon the Spanish Government. He offers to limit the English cruisers' operations to the coast of Cuba, and to permit many slaves to be landed, provided that the Government would make them manumitted, and set them free after the period of ten years' service. (The present term is five years) and at the end of fifty years abolish slavery, and put the island under British protection."

THE LATE BOXING MATCH.

We have already apprised our readers of the late affair at the "Boston Four Corners," which resulted in the death of one of the victims of "The Fancy." We notice it at this time to make an extract from some remarks on the subject by the Editor of the New York Times. That paper says: "A brutal exhibition—repulsive to the courageous, disgusting to the chivalric—has been permitted to occur. Within the pale of a City proud of its boasted by the Metropolis of a civilized Nation, with the limits of a Christian Republic, the beautiful doctrines of a meek Christianity; within the bounds of that Justice which we, in our submission, accept as the birthright of free citizens; within these holy precincts an outrage, offensive to God and Man, has quietly been sanctioned; an outrage so atrocious that naught but the most significant and prompt vengeance can efface it from the records of the age."

"It is not that two brutes in human form descended to knock each other's brains out—if indeed they possessed any. It is not that they found two thousand similar wretches disposed to sympathize with them in their desire. Paradoxes greater than these have marked the onward step of civilization, and will probably continue to do so through all time. Where the morality of the age is insidious; where, indeed, all law-abiding men find cause for alarm, in the fact that Justice is incapable of arresting these proceedings. While the reflection it is impossible and impolitic to encourage a feeling of security, when we know that at our very threshold are men whose sole vocation is the successful mutilation of their fellow-men. When the conspiracy of Catholic broke out under the Roman Republic, the Senate consulted the public safety by immediately imprisoning all the gladiators (the prototypes of our prize-fighters). A conspiracy more damnable—that of Rowdianism against peaceful progress—assails us now, and should be met with equal promptitude. It is too late to avert the evil, it is not to prevent its recurrence. If the authorities lack the necessary power, it is the duty of the Legislature to invest them with it forthwith. Our Senators may emulate the promptitude of their Roman predecessors very advantageously in this matter."

The necessity for immediate and decisive action is manifest. Simultaneous with our article on Saturday, we published the particulars of another, and if possible, more hideous outrage. Two ruffians—professors of this noble art of self-defence—came in contact. Their black blood had been stimulated by the recent contest between Sullivan and Morrissey. Perhaps they had staked their ill-gotten gold on the result, and lost. Whatever the cause, they were incensed, and enabled to resist their mastiff-like propensities, sprang at each other. A scuffle ensued, in which one notorious ruffian—notorious as a murderer and a bully—bit off the ear of his opponent; bit it off, cleaned it, and spat it on the ground!

This is but one instance of the two thousands we may expect, a majority of which aggregate evil which was assembled at Boston Four Corners on Thursday last. Froable Among the North-Western Indians. Mr. E. A. C. Hatch, who returned via Red Lake from Pembina, on Sunday last, informs us that a war party of the Chippewas, who went out from that place a few weeks since, had returned with the scalp of sixteen Sioux, which they had captured on the Shyemone. Another war party which had returned to Red Lake on the same day of Mr. Hatch's arrival there, brought with them one scalp, and reported having had a severe engagement with the Sioux on the plains, in which several of the latter were killed.

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THE WAR IN CHINA.

The latest accounts relative to the war in China furnish no particular details, but report the insurgents as having captured several important towns, and will make an attempt on Peking. This attempt on Peking has been in the news for several months—so that we have really nothing reliable in regard to the War in China.

New York Correspondence of the Commercial.

The Fresnel Light at the Crystal Palace—The Boston Tigers and Continentals—A Case of Conscience—Anecdote of a Texas Lawyer—The Sleeping Man. New York, Oct. 24th. One of the most commanding and interesting objects on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, is the Fresnel Light intended for Cape Hatteras. It is shaped like a dome or beehive, and is ten feet high and six in diameter, and is constructed of glass prisms or lenses so arranged that the whole force of the light within, contained in a lantern, is thrown upon one row of these lenses at a time, and produces a broad flash of intense and brilliant light. The inventor was a Frenchman, and since 1822 these lights have been introduced with success in various parts of Europe, and it seems strange that they were so slow in reaching this country. The construction being based upon optical and scientific principles, a great triumph has been achieved in their successful adaptation and application. The Fresnel Light is located very properly in the South Nave on the ground floor, and if the Palace were not lighted up with gas, (none of the European were,) a great part of the effect would be lost. On looking at it on the same level on which it is placed only a faint glimmer is perceptible. It is necessary to mount on one of the stairs leading to the upper galleries, to see the full power and brilliancy of it. As it revolves around slowly on its axis, and as each row of lenses is presented to the view, a stream of dazzling light bursts forth from these lenses extending from top to bottom, and the effulgence is such that it must be visible at an immense distance, and through mist, rain or fog. You must be elevated at least twelve feet above the lower floor to see it to advantage, and when it is put up at the stormy Cape for which it is intended, the proper elevation of the light will be a matter of great consequence.

In my last letter, in alluding to the gradual encroachments which are made every now and then upon the due observance of the Sabbath at the north, I mentioned that the Boston City Guards or Tigers arrived here on Sunday morning from Boston, and were received on landing at the Battery by the New York City Guards whose guests they were. But on Monday, in all the morning papers, it was announced, to save appearances, that the Boston Tigers would arrive here on Tuesday. On Sunday morning after arrival, they were escorted first to the Astor House, where they partook of refreshments, and to quiet their consciences, they afterwards went in a body to attend divine service at a Unitarian church, the Rev. Mr. Chapin's in Broadway. It is said that the New York Tigers raised the sum of seven thousand dollars to entertain their Boston confederates while here. A private dwelling already furnished was hired for their accommodation in Great Jones street, and they were confined and fettered every day. They were a fine looking set of troops, about sixty in number, having on bear skin caps, dark cloth uniforms, white straps upon their knapsacks, and a white side stripe upon their pantaloons. The Boston Continentals were also invited over by the New York Continentals, but were not so well received and entertained. They were shown off and conducted, as the others were, to the Crystal Palace, but were suffered to run at large, and to find such quarters as they could for living and lodging. They were mostly a robust and sturdy looking set of men, and a large proportion of them were butchers, and perhaps better fed at home than they were while here.

These military courtesies have been quite common late, troops having also come on from Baltimore and Philadelphia. Reciprocities of this kind take place more or less every year, but on the recent occasion the industrial exhibition here has been the pretext for these demonstrations, which are always attended with more or less expense, and no small amount of frolic and dissipation.

A southern gentleman living in this city, requested, a few days ago, a Texas lawyer to call on him upon a matter of business. It appeared that the gentleman had 300 acres of real estate in the dominions of the Lone Star, which he wished to dispose of, and desired the lawyer to effect the sale of it. The attorney was afterwards quite indignant at it. "Three hundred acres of land! Why, that was hardly enough to bury a man in, in Texas!"

In one of your former issues, you gave an account of Cornelius Vroman, from one of the interior counties in this State, who has been sleeping for 4 or 5 years. It was a case of catalepsy, or lethargy, and was thought to be owing to some peculiar torpidity of the brain and nervous system. He was put up on exhibition at the Streetway Institute, but was soon withdrawn. It did not take with the public. He slept here soundly for about three weeks, and that was the greatest wonder of all, for during that time this sleeping Dutchman got more sleep than the whole population together. It is a difficult matter now to sleep in New York, and very few men any longer believe it of God.

TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF MISS MARTIN.

A young woman, named Shaw, who was married to a man named Martin, through the head of a Louisville, Ky., has been acquitted. It was even on the trial that Martin threatened to shoot her unless she signed a paper in which was a confession which would blot her reputation. The jury, with the full case before them, held her innocent, and the generous and humane jury returned a verdict in favor of the woman who were present at the trial.

SNOW STORM.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Early this morning it commenced to rain, which subsequently showed, mingled with rain and hail, me fell, except on the roofs of houses, was covered to the depth of nearly an inch. The snow on Chesnut and other streets, and in the squares, though some of them paralyzing, was quite cold, and the day altogether would be no credit to mid-winter.

A Very thin audience attended Richard III., at Windsor theatre, some time back. The book-back system had not been introduced, and the audience was so small that the manager was obliged to employ a number of men to hold up the curtains, and to keep the audience from seeing the book-back system.

Work, Nervous Depression, in Spirits, and a prey to insupportable mental as well as physical distress, the victim of Dyspepsia, is indeed an object of commiseration. Yet it is absurd for him to despair. We can now, how low, how nervous, and irritable he may be, the curative properties of Dr. J. S. Rose's Golden Pills, for falling of the womb, Female Weakness, Debility, and Relaxation. For Pile Complaints, Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, &c. All of the above Preparations, with Dr. J. S. Rose's Medical Advice, to persons in Sickening and Debility, can be had of C. & D. J. P. WILKINSON, N. C. YANCOV & MOORE, Goldsboro', S. C. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and of Dealers generally throughout the State.

THE FIRES IN THE WOODS NEAR DETROIT.

Detroit, Oct. 23.—The fires in the woods and marshes continue to rage without cessation. There was a slight sprinkling of rain to-day, but not enough to do good, and the sky is again clear. Families are coming into the city hourly, having been burnt out of their farms.

LAMENTABLE.

A beautiful young girl, only sixteen years of age, was arrested in New York on Friday last, charged with stealing two Sable Tippets, valued at \$120, and other furs worth \$60, from the store of F. W. Lasak, No. 19 John street. She confessed her guilt, and was held to bail in the sum of \$1000 to answer.

Railroad from Charleston to Nashville.

The Charleston Courier says that the cars will run from Chattanooga to Nashville on the 1st of December, and that the Atlanta and La Grange railroad will be opened to West Point in six weeks, so that certainly by the 1st of January, the communication by railroad from that city to Nashville and to Montgomery, and from those points by steamboats to the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, and to Mobile and New Orleans, will be completed.

Great Fire at Louisville—The Journal Office and other Valuable Property Consumed.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—An immense fire occurred this morning. The Journal office, the Louisville rolling-mill warehouse, containing a large quantity of iron, Holbrook's tobacco warehouse, the immense wholesale drug store of Wilson & Starbird, Smith's two store warehouses, three dry goods stores and a trunk factory, all with their contents, are destroyed. The loss is \$200,000—\$100,000 insured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—A fire broke out this evening in the bake-house of Robt. Getty, near the centre of the block bounded by Main, Sycamore, Front and Second streets, which communicated to the liquor stores of Gilshire, Bristol & Co., M. D. Ross and N. H. & G. N. Davis. The flames rapidly spread to the rear of Mitchell & Rammel's furniture store, which was consumed, together with various warehouses on an alley running from Front to Second streets.

FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—A fire this morning broke out in a building in the western part of the city occupied by a baker. The upper rooms were occupied by different families, who escaped from the windows. A widow lady named Kilpatrick was lowered down by her son, who not perceiving that the cellar door below had been opened, let her fall through into the fire. She was taken to the hospital by the police severely burned.

DYING FOR ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

Mr. ——— resides in Henry street. His wife, who is an economical body, had sent a costly silk gown to a French dyer. The dyer himself brought the dress home, and unluckily, as it happened, met the husband of the lady at the door. "Is madam within?" asked the Frenchman.—The husband, who is of a jealous disposition, replied—"And suppose she is, what do you want with her?" "I'm dying for her, sare." "You dying for my wife! get out of my house, you scoundrel!" and he had just raised his foot to kick the honest artist into the street, as the lady made her appearance, and set the matter to rights.

ANOTHER COMET.

According to an English paper, another illustrious stranger, a comet, is taking a tour through the heavens, within the scope of our earthly vision. It was discovered at Berlin on the 11th of September, and on the 3d of October was visible to the eye. The head equaled in brightness a star of the fourth magnitude; and the tail could be traced about one degree. It had a rapid southerly motion.

STABLER'S "GOOD MEDICINES" are popular with all who know of them.

See their advertisement in another column. Their "Cherry Elixir" is admirable for Coughs, &c., and their "Diarrhoea Cordial" is the best remedy for diarrhoea of the Bowels now extant. DR. J. S. ROSE'S "NEURALGIC" is an Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and graduated in 1820, from the University of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of the truly eminent Professors Physick, Chapman, Gibson, Cox, James and Hare. DR. J. S. ROSE'S NERVOUS AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL. The greatest discovery in medical science. This astonishing preparation for raising up a weak constitution, debilitated by care, labor, study or disease, sets like a charm. It gives strength and appetite and possesses great invigorating properties. For Heart Disease, Nervous Affections, Flatulence, Headache, Giddiness, Numbness, Neuralgia, causing the spine and giving power to the whole system. It is the best effect. For Cough, Whooping Cough, &c. &c. For Consumption, &c. &c. For Pleurisy, &c. &c. For Dropsy, &c. &c. For Rheumatism, &c. &c. For Spasms, &c. &c. For Hysteria, &c. &c. For Epilepsy, &c. &c. For Paralysis, &c. &c. For all the above, and for all the other ailments of the human system, Dr. J. S. Rose's Cordial is the best remedy now extant. Price 50 cents per bottle.

GROUP SYRUP.

FOR EVERY FAMILY. This Group Syrup will cure all the ailments of the human system in a few minutes. For Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c. &c. For Whooping Cough, &c. &c. For Pleurisy, &c. &c. For Dropsy, &c. &c. For Rheumatism, &c. &c. For Spasms, &c. &c. For Hysteria, &c. &c. For Epilepsy, &c. &c. For Paralysis, &c. &c. For all the above, and for all the other ailments of the human system, Group Syrup is the best remedy now extant. Price 50 cents per bottle.

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WILMINGTON MARKET EXCHANGE.

Checkers, 100 per cent. Philadelphia, 100 per cent. Boston, 100 per cent. Commercial. REMARKS ON MARKET. Turpentine.—Since Tuesday morning last, 255 bbls. Turpentine (Virgin and Yellow Dip) were sold at \$3.60 per bbl, and a lot of 60 bbls. do. do. (of extra quality) sold at \$3.70 per bbl. Spirits Turpentine.—400 bbls. changed hands at 55 cents per gallon, 57 cts. has since been offered, and refused. Rosin.—2,300 bbls. No. 3 Rosin, in large bbls. were sold at \$1.15 per bbl. Tallow.—None offering in market that we hear of. Timber.—4 Rafts, various quality Timber, sold at \$1.75, \$1.70, \$1.65 and \$1.60 per M. feet. Hay.—50 Bales Eastern Hay were sold at \$1.87 1/2 cents per 100 lbs. Bricks.—12,000 Eastern Bricks were sold at \$7.50 per M. Fresh Pork.—Selling from Carts at \$4.50 per lb., as in quality. Poultry and Eggs.—Scarce, and very much wanted at this time. It will be seen from the above small report, that arrivals of country produce will continue light.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, OCTOBER 27. ARRIVED. 22. Sch. Mary Eddy, Kinkley, from Charleston, to J. Hallock & Son, in ballast. 23. Brig Cardiff, Boyd, from Savannah, to J. Hathaway & S. Co. The C. had a cargo of molasses and sugar. She was bound for Bristol, R. I., but on the 19th inst., in lat. 32 40, lon. 78 55, experienced a severe gale, which knocked her on her beam ends, and swept off deck loads of molasses carried away mainmast, foretopmast and rigging. On the 23d inst. she made the land near Little River, S. C., about 80 miles to the southwest of Cape Fear Bar. Having lost all their nautical instruments, they were not able to tell on which side of the bar they were; they managed the boat to go for assistance, and to ascertain their position; they approached the shore as near as they could with safety, when Mr. Batholice, the mate, (a young man about 18 or 19 years of age) jumped overboard, and swam through the breakers to the shore, a distance of two or three hundred yards. He soon ascertained the position of the bar, and communicated it to the brig by signals; at 3 o'clock the same day, she shaped her course for the bar; on the 24th, about 2 1/2 o'clock, she succeeded in getting safe in. She will have to discharge her cargo and undergo repairs. Sch. Energy, Hughes, from Charleston, to Geo. Harris. Steamer Fanny Luttrell, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Luttrell. 25. U. S. M. steamer Gallatier, Sterett, from Charleston, with 28 passengers. Brig Mary Jane, Gilchrist, from New York, to Russell & Bro., with mdse. She was bound for Jacksonville, (Florida,) but on the 19th inst., lat. 30, lon. 80, nearly off St. John's bar, she encountered a severe gale from S. to N. N. E., throwing her on her beam ends; her mainmast was cut away to right her; lost foretopmast, with sails and rigging attached. She will have to discharge cargo and undergo repairs. 25. Sch. Geneva, Nichol, from Boston, to Peirce & Dudley. CLEARED. 24. Sch. Adeline D. Podger, for New York by Geo. Harris, with 1891 bbls. rosin, 671 bbls. spirits turpentine, 4 bundles sheep skins, 212 bundles paper, 35 bales sheeting, 9 bales wool, 124 bales cotton, 24 bbls. wax, 7 bbls. dried fruit. 25. Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Fayetteville, by John Banks. Steamer Fanny Luttrell, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Luttrell. U. S. M. steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston, with 12 passengers. Sch. Rachel S. Miller, Peacock, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harris, with 1544 bbls. rosin, 197 bbls. Tar, 9 bbls. spirits turpentine, 145 casks rice, 20 bbls. 1 hhd. and 2 boxes dried fruit. 26. U. S. M. steamer Geo. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 28 passengers. TRAVEL ON WIL. & MAN. RAIL ROAD. Arrival and departure of the steamer Step and Fetch II. Curtis, plying between the Wilmington & Raleigh, and Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road: 24 7 o'clock A. M., arrived with 20 passengers bound north. 9 o'clock A. M., same day, returned with 26 passengers bound south. 25 7 o'clock A. M., arrived with 8 passengers bound north. 9 o'clock A. M., same day, returned with 20 passengers bound south. 26 7 o'clock A. M., arrived with 12 passengers bound north. 9 o'clock A. M., same day, returned with 28 passengers bound south.

BOSTON. CLEARED. 21. Sch. Jane Bliss, Hatch, for this port. 22. Sch. J. H. Lewis, Berry, for this port. NEW YORK. MARKED. 22. Sch. T. A. Ward, Hoff for this port. DISASTERS. Sch. Cardenas, Berry, from this port, bound to Alexandria, put into Portsmouth, Va., on the 23d inst., in distress. Sch. Miranda, Titcomb, from Boston, (with stone for Fort Caswell) via Newport, which place she put in dismasted, went ashore on New Light Bar on Sunday last; she has ligged and is full of water, and been abandoned—vessel a total loss.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BACON per lb.	Porto Rico, "
Hams, N. C. 12 1/2 a 13	Cuba, 22 a 25
Sides, do. 9 a 10	Meal, 75 a 80
Shoulders, do. 8 a 9	Flour, 4 1/2 a 5
Legs, do. 7 a 8	Wheat, 1 1/2 a 1 5/8
Hams western, 12 1/2 a 13	Yellow dip, 5 00
Sides, do. 9 a 9 1/2	Virgin dip, 3 60
Shoulders, do. 8 a 8 1/2	Hard, 2 10 a
Butter, per lb. 23 a 24	Soft, 2 25 a
BRIS. per lb. 11 a 12	Pine, 1 60 a
Northern mcs, \$13 1/2 a 14	Rosin by tar, No. 1 2 75 a 3 00
do. prime, 12 a 13	No. 2 1 25 a 1 37 1/2
Beef (Cattle), 100 a 110	No. 3 1 05 a 1 15
COFFE, per lb.	Spirits Turp. 55 a
St. Domingo, 11 1/2	per gal. 55 a
Rio, 12 a 13	NAILS, per keg, 100 lbs.
Laguayra, 13 a 14	3/4 in. 5 50 a
Java, 14 a 15	1/2 in. 5 00 a
Cotton, per lb. 10 a 10 1/2	OIL, per gal.
Corn, per bush 63 a	Sperm, 1 15 a 1 65
Camellina, N. C. 12 a 14	Linseed, 75 a 85
do. Northern, 14 a 16	Do. of the West, 60 a
Adamantine, 25 a 40	Pork, Northern per bbl.
Sperm, 45 a 50	Mess., 17 00 a 18 00
Cheese, 10 a 12	Prime, 10 00 a 10 00
Cotton Yarn, 12 a 14	per bush.
do. Ozunaburg, 9 a 10	Do. by Eye, 65 a
4 1/2 N C Sheet-	Do. by Measure, 65 a
ing, 7 1/2 a 8	Pea Nuts a
Shirting, 6 25 a 7	RICE, per 100 lbs.
FLLOUR, per bbl.	Common, 4 00 a 4 25
Patent, 6 25 a 6 50	Rough rice nom.
Baltimore, 6 75 a	per bush.
Canal, ex. 6 50 a 8 50	STAVES, per 1000.
For Co., 8 50 a 4 45	W. O. hhd. none.
Whoooping	Dressed, none.
CO., do. do. 8 50 a 4 45	R. O. hhd. none.
GLUE, per lb.	rough, none.
American, 11 a 14	Dressed, none.
Swedish, 10 a 12	Shingles, per 1000.
RAV. per 100 lb.	Common, 50 a 2 50
Raster, 30 a 32	Contract, 4 50 a 5 00
Do. do. 30 a 32	Do. do. 50 a
Do. do. 30 a 32	large 5 00 a 5 50
Do. do. 30 a 32	Salt per bushel.
Do. do. 30 a 32	Tar, 15 a 20
Do. do. 30 a 32	Blown, 50 a
Do. do. 30 a 32	Swedish, none.
Do. do. 30 a 32	Liverpool, 1 42 a
Do. do. 30 a 32	Soap, per lb. 6 a
Do. do. 30 a 32	Pale, 5 a 6
Do. do. 30 a 32	Brown, 5 a 6
Do. do. 30 a 32	Steel per lb.
Do. do. 30	