The Commercial.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1855.

JOB WORK.

We expect to receive, in a few days, a CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE, calculated for the rapid and handsome execution of JOB WORK.—We give this notice to those who contemplate having printing done, that they may be aware that the inducements to send their work to the North, on account of the cost of printing, will be much less than heretofore.

"OUR HAT"

We take the liberty of thanking our friends SHEPARD & MYERS, for the presentation to us of a hat of excellent quality and finish. This is a luxury, because we have one that would have done very well for another year, a present from our deceased friend CORNELIUS MYERS, two years ago. These facts speak much for their durability and we believe the quality is a fair specimen of the article of trade vended by our neighbors.

THE TOWN HALL—THE THEATRE.

It has been represented to us that some excitement exists in the community relative to the connection of a building with the Town Hall, to be used by the Thalian Association for their performances, and otherwise as that body may see fit. As many persons erroneously suppose that the citizens are to be taxed to build a Theatre, an explanation becomes necessary.

The lot on which the Town Hall is to be built, escheated to the University, and when the town proposed to purchase it, the Trustees agreed to expose it for sale on the condition that one-half of the proceeds thereof should be paid to the Thalian Association. This Association has had the property in possession and use for nearly if not quite a half a century. For a long time a part of their Theatre building was appropriated to educational purposes. It was the location of the "Wilmington Academy" and other scholastic associations. These facts, we presume, prompted the course of the Trustees at Chapel Hill, which cannot but be approved by every friend of justice.

A building is to be connected with the Town Hall, at the expense of the Corporation, which the Thalian Association will fit up as a Theatre, for their own use and the use of such travelling Theatrical Companies as they may choose to rent it to. The property being their own, the Thalians have a perfect right to appropriate it in this or any other legal manner. In consideration of the expense incurred by the Town for this building, the Thalian Association conveys its claims on all the other parts of the lot to the city authorities, reserving a right only to a building which is justly and legally their own. The town saves one thousand dollars by this transaction.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

We are requested to state, that the Front St. M. E. Church, which has been undergoing repairs for a few weeks past, will be re-opened for divine service next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The reports from Norfolk and Portsmouth continue to be favorable, though several new cases occurred on Saturday.

Gov. Johnson has issued his Proclamation for a day of Fasting and Prayer, to take place on the 15th of November.

SPANISH DANCERS.

A company of Spanish Dancers arrived at New York a few days ago. The company consists of 16 dancers, and are spoken of as very extraordinary personages. We suppose they are to "cut the shine" from the French tragedy and the English and Italian Operas, now operating in Gotham. We had much rather see these people come to amuse our folks, than to have foreign politicians come among us to instruct us in the science of government and the like. These artizans understand what they profess to know. Foreign lecturers and speech makers talk about what of which they know precisely nothing at all.

FROM HAVANA.

Accounts from Havana state that Governor General Concha has paid the Black Warrior indemnity. It is intimated that he was moved to this by the expectation of another fillibuster movement. So the saying is verified that it is "an ill wind that blows nobody any good." He has ordered the names of all machinists coming and going between the Island and the United States, to be registered periodically.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

Senor Carrera has resigned the Mexican Presidency, because there is nothing to "grease the wheels" of the government, as Santa Anna made a "clean sweep" when he departed from Mexico, not leaving a single dollar in the Treasury.

In connexion with this subject, we think the New York Herald has undertaken a hard task, which is no less than to cause the public to understand "the politics and politicians" of Mexico. We believe no one has pretended to understand these matters for many years. At the present their seems to be an "odor of annexation" prevailing among our neighbors, which is keenly scented by politicians among us. We suppose this will be the ultimatum. Mexico cannot sustain herself without aid from some quarter.

THE NORFOLK ORPHANS.

A mass meeting was held in New York, at the Metropolitan Theatre, on Saturday night last for the purpose of expressing sympathy and rendering aid to the Norfolk and Portsmouth orphans. The inclemency of the weather prevented a large attendance, but the proceedings were of an interesting character. The object is to provide a fund for those unfortunate children. By resolution the pastors of the different churches, the superintendants and principals of all the Sabbath and public schools, and all associations were earnestly requested to make voluntary collections within twenty days, for a fund which shall be known as the Orphan Fund. A Committee of members of the Young Men's Christian Association was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

FALL EXPEDITIONS.

It is proposed to despatch two vessels shortly with emigrants to Liberia. One will be under the auspices of the New York State Colonization Society, and comprise persons from the New England and Northern States. The other is the regular fall expedition from Baltimore, composed mainly of applicants from the South and Southwest.

A TOWN SUBMERGED.

On the 15th ult. during the late terrific gale on Lake Borgne, the inhabitants of Proctorsville, La., were compelled, from the sudden rising of the waters of the Lake, to get into the upper stories and even on the roofs of their houses, and remained in a horrible state of suspense during the night. Many houses and stores were damaged, some were swept away, and a large amount of property was destroyed.

GREAT FIRE.

There was a destructive fire at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 22d ult., which laid nearly a whole block in ashes. Loss, $50,000.

MASSACHUSETTS WHIGS.

In presenting the report of the proceedings of the Whig Convention, lately held at Worcester, in Tuesday's *Commercial*, we had some doubts as to the *general* prevalence of the sentiments there expressed, among the Whigs of Massachusetts, tho' we did not then express them.

We find, from the Boston *Atlas* of Saturday last, that there were just grounds for our misgivings, and that the patriotic sentiments uttered on that occasion, are utterly repudiated by the Editor, who has long been a distinguished leader in the Whig party of Massachusetts. The *Atlas* does not consider the proceedings of the Whig Convention here spoken of, as at all consistent with the services heretofore rendered by the Whigs of that State, against the "usurpations of slavery" as he is pleased to term the constitutional claims of the Southern public.

From a long acquaintance with the political character, and an occasional exhibition of its quality in regard to our publication, we consider it a settled matter that whatever the *Atlas* accuses and abuses, must be correct in principle and patriotic in sentiment. We do not charge him, any more than we do his compeer and rival in vulgar eccentricities, the Editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*, of ever attempting to make an appeal to mind; of ever reasoning, as becomes reasoning man in his intercourse with his fellow-man. Appeals to passion, prejudice and ignorance; cherishing antipathies among their readers against their southern fellow-citizens, as groundless and unjust as falsehood and ignorance can make them. And this too, from Editors of much talent, and so far as we know and believe, of irreproachable private character. Is it not strange that such men should persevere in using language and expressing intimations, that legitimately belong only to the blackguard and the ruffian? While they *know* that the southern population has no superior in the world, in respect to religious character, and social relationships; honorable principles, and noble emotions; they hold them up to their readers as objects of abhorrence, contempt and scorn, and so "teach their children." That this course, with the retaliations it invites, is engendering fires that forebode terrible political and moral convulsions, they also *know*, and still persevere in their unrighteous course!

The following is the introductory paragraph of some remarks of the *Atlas*:

> We were willing to present to our readers in full the proceeding of the Whig Convention, the speeches made in it, and the letters addressed to it, because we thought at the first glance, that we had never seen a more illustrious example of the triumph of rhetoric over reason. Upon an elaborate examination, we find no occasion to change our first estimate. From the spangled sentences of Mr. Choate to the polished slander of Mr. Hillard, the poetical keeps the practical in subordination. This is the odder, because the charge of mere grandiloquence has been that which Whigs have constantly brought against their old antagonists, the Free Soil orators. A party assuming to be not merely the ornament, but the guardian of the State, should hardly have presented to the electors this dish of official trifle.

The above extract, and its context shows that a large portion of the Whigs of Massachusetts are inimical to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, in regard to the rights of the South, and that no reliance can be placed upon them whatever.

We believe there is a reaction of public sentiment going on in the "Bay State" and elsewhere at the North, and that this sentiment embraces the conservatives of both the Whig and Democratic parties. To neither party, as such, can the South look for justice in the case now about becoming the general and only serious issue before the country, viz: the existence and extension of the institution of Slavery.

In connexion with this subject, we remind our readers that we have steadily opposed and constantly rejected all principles of compromise, believing the Constitution to be the only standard around which the friends of the Union ought to rally. The fanatics and factionists now pretend that they desire the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. This is only an excuse for keeping up excitement. The true value of the Compromise of 1820, as the New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* justly remarks, is now being better understood by all parties than formerly; it is the radix, the root and source of all the trouble and agitation that have afflicted the country, and had it been as thoroughly comprehended at the time of its adoption as it now is—"could its partial, unequal and unjust operations have been made obvious to the mental vision of the good and wise men who established it, they never would have given it their concurrence and sanction."

The *Bulletin* says:

> But a year expired after the acceptance of the Compromise, before the North repented of it, and positively ignored it, by refusing to admit Missouri as a State, in accordance with the *compact*. A short time afterward an effort was made to reject Arkansas as a State, because she had a slavery provision in her constitution. In Texas the line of 36 deg. 30 min. was enforced, because being slave territory the division made a portion of it free territory. In Oregon, Utah and Mexico, being all free territory, the line was disregarded; and when, upon the admission of California, a proposition was made to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific, it was indignantly rejected. The North were always willing to use the Compromise when it excluded slavery, but invariably rejected it when it would serve to revive slavery.
>
> The Compromise of 1820 moreover failed in its object and purposes. Instead of serving to quiet and tranquilize the public mind, suppress agitation and settle the slavery question, it has been an increasing source of angry contention and strife, up to 1850, when the excitement had reached its climax, and was only quelled by the adoption of the principle of *non intervention* in lieu of an arbitrary geographical line of partition, which first initiated, and for years have continued, sectional divisions and parties.

An American Lady to be Queen of Naples.

It is rumored that Louis Napoleon desires to put his cousin Lucien Murat, (a few years ago a planter in Florida,) on the throne of Naples.—Murat is a good natured person, but has neither energy nor wit enough to make a King in times like these. He has, however, one great advantage to back him; which no King in Europe can brag of, for he has a Yankee wife, and she is not only a handsome woman still, but has intellect, energy, and decision enough to keep her husband on the throne without the aid of a police. What a novelty! A genuine Yankee lady transferred into a regular Queen, and a Queen of Naples, too, the loviest spot in the world; not more famous for its Vesuvius and Pompeii than for its unrivalled maccaroni and soup. This may lead, if she gets there, to the final settlement of this inextricable Italian problem, by making the late Mrs. Murat, late of Florida, and a princess at Paris, Queen of Naples and Empress of Italy; we may see, at least, this beautiful land restored to content and harmony, for the republican party would be satisfied to see a Yankee in power, whilst the royalists would make no objections as long as she was an Empress.

THE SIXTY ACRE LAND WARRANTS.

Sixty Acre Land Warrants have just been issued by the Department of the Interior. The first one that has appeared in the New York market purports to be issued to a private in the Revolutionary war, though its date of issue is 26th September, 1855. These warrants sell at the same rate as the 120 acre ones, namely, $1 10 selling price and $1 08 buying price.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER SPANISH DIFICULTY.

WASHINGTON, October 7, 1855.

Doctor Edward Worrell, United States Consul at Matanzas, who arrived in New York by the Black Warrior from Havana, is in this city at present, seeking an interview with the State Department on the subject of the recent striking of his flag and his subsequent departure from his post. I have not yet seen him, nor am I aware if he has had an opportunity of submitting his case to the Secretary, but I understand that when he does so, it will be found to present some very delicate points both of treaty interpretation and internal law. I hear that about three months ago, an American citizen, named Hatfield, died in Matanzas, when Consul Worrell proceeded, as bound by his duty, to place the seals of the consulate on his effects, in order to seek out probate, so as to render them available to his heirs. After a short time he was directed by the alcalde to remove the seals of office, in order that a government inventory of the property should be taken. This he refused to do, standing on the ground that the United States, by treaty with Spain, was on an equality with other countries, France, for instance, and that when citizens of such countries died, as Hatfield had, in Cuba, their personal effects came at once into the possession of the Consul representing the government to which deceased had been subject during life, and that in French cases no such inventory as that then demanded was required.

However, the doctor offered to have an interview with the officer of the Spanish government, when he (the Consul) would remove the seals, so as that the inventory of the property should be taken in his presence. This was declined promptorily, and the doctor's keys were demanded for government use. He refused to give them, and then said he would not even remove the seals.—on this the alcalde reported to the Captain General, who, in reply, instructed him to perform the work of removing the consular seals by force, if necessary for his purpose. This the latter proceeded to do, Dr. Worrel protesting. When replying to the alcalde, General Concha wrote to Consul Worrell, and I am told that he stiffly denied to the Doctor the right to assume any jurisdiction over the "North Americans" travelling in the Spanish dominions. He meant, it is supposed, by "North Americans," American citizens and their properties. Dr. Worrell having firmly and ably resisted the outrages of a government violation of the seals of our Consul's office—a thing which would not be hazarded in the case of England or France—struck his flag and left, and now will, as I am informed, place a glaring national grievance before Secretary Marcy. It is said that he is a man who will attend to his case to the last. We are anxious here to know how the Premier will act. The treaty of 1795, between Spain and the United States, expressly says:—"Consuls (*i. e.* U. S. Consuls) shall be reciprocally received with the same power and privilege of most favored nations." This is what the treaty says, but what our government will do is another question.—*N. Y. Herald.*

COL. KINNEY IN CENTRAL AMERICA &c.

WASHINGTON, October 7, 1855.

The success of Col. Kinney in Central America is a source of great annoyance to Gen. Cushing.—On two occasions he has introduced the subject in cabinet meetings. Both times he has been foiled. At the last meeting (Thursday) he manifested great indignation at Marcy and Pierce because of their refusal to act. "Unless there is something done," said he, to the old Premier, "Kinney, Fabens & Co. will be back here in an official capacity, and God knows I would rather see the devil and all his imps than that unscrupulous man Kinney and his associates." Marcy finally assured Cushing that something should be done.

There is now here quite a number of leading New-York politicians who invariably refuse to register their names, who immediately on their arrival, are closeted with Pierce and Marcy. A gentleman informed me to-day that these politicians, office-holders, were moving heaven and earth to secure the Empire State for Pierce at the Cincinnati convention.—*Ib.*

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.

MINERSVILLE, Oct. 6.—A most extraordinary explosion of fire-damp occurred yesterday morning in Bast & Pearson's Colliery, about a mile from this place, on Wolf Creek. The report spread that there was great loss of life, and the utmost consternation prevailed in town and throughout the whole neighborhood. Fortunately the rumors were very much exaggerated.

Only two persons were killed, whose names I have not ascertained. A man named Jacob Steinhilbert was badly burned, but will recover. This is the extent of the injuries. Keer's Breaker, just over the mine, was much shaken and somewhat damaged.

The report was like an earthqake, and shook the whole neighborhood. People flocked to the spot from miles around—the story having been that from fifty to one hundred miners were killed or shut up in the mine.

Women were screaming and children crying, and it was some time before they could be quieted by the true story. The damage to property by the explosion is not very great.

MOUSTACHE WORN BY CLERGYMEN.

The author of "Notes and Queries" remarks:

"When the episcopal wig came into fashion, it would seem that the beard was no longer worn by clergymen. In looking over a collection of prints, I find Wickliffe, William Tydale, Dean Doune, George Herbert, Robert Berton, Bishop Jeremy Taylor, Archbishop Spottiswood, Thomas Fuller, Usher, the Primate, and Robert South, all using the moustache; as did John Knox and Bunyan. The Jesuits in India, I believe, still wear it. I have been unable to trace the latest instance of a clergyman wearing his grown and cassock in the streets; the custom apparently died out in the reign of one of the early Georges."

FRIGHTFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN FLORENCE.

A letter from Florence gives very terrible accounts of the ravages of the cholera. No less than eleven thousand persons have, it is stated, been carried off in the month of August. The population of the city, which is, on an average one hundred thousand, is now reduced to sixty thousand by death and flight. The Grand Duke, it must be said to his credit, has set a noble example.—Although his family has left he remains himself, and, clad in the black veil of the Fraternity of Mercy, he sometimes assists in the burial of the dead.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Application was made in the United States District Court to-day, on the part of Jane Johnson, a former slave of Colonel Wheeler, of North Carolina, asking that the writ of habeas corpus issued to Passmore Williamson to bring herself and children into court may be quashed. John M. Read, for the petitioner, asked that the petition be filed, contending that a writ of habeas corpus must always be issued by or on behalf of the party whose liberty is restrained, and not for a party wishing to restrain another. Before the argument was completed, the court adjourned.

Reception of the Minister from Spain.

On Monday last, says the Washington *Union* of the 3d inst., Senor Don Alfonso Escalante presented his credentials to the President, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty. He made the remarks upon the occasion, of which the following is the translation.

Mr. PRESIDENT—I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the letter of the constitutional Queen of Spain Dona Isabella the Second, which accredits me as her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the first magistrate of this powerful republic, and to express to your Excellency her Majesty's sentiments of esteem and high consideration towards the very distinguished person of your Excellency. To maintain, and ever to draw closer, day by day, the cordial relations of friendship and mutual interest which have from of old united the generous Spanish nation and the free States of the American confederacy, and to adjust, with the solicitude which justice, good faith, and the mutual interest of both countries enjoin, whatever difficulty may spring up between them, is, Mr. President, the sincere and ardent desire of Her Catholic Majesty, of her government, and of all Spain, and the express and noble mission with which I have been intrusted. Happy should I be if, with the pure love which I entertain for my country, with the loyalty and gratitude which I owe to my Queen, and the profound respect with which I view and revere the sacred rights of the whole human family, I succeed in fulfilling this important trust, and could rely upon the good will of your Excellency, Mr. President, and upon the esteem of a people which has inspired in my heart, from my earliest childhood, such merited admiration

The President replied, in substance, that he received with satisfaction the letter from her Catholic Majesty accrediting Mr. Escalante as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and assured him that the desire expressed by her Majesty to preserve and strengthen the bonds of amity between the two countries was cordially reciprocated. Community of friendly purpose on the part of both governments was coeval with the independence of the United States. Thanks to this sentiment, whatever differences had at any time sprung up between them had been adjusted as they arose, without interrupting the peaceful relations between the two countries. It was confidently believed that by still cultivating mutual good faith and good understanding, all present and future questions affecting international interest might be amicably and honor ably adjusted.

As the representative of the Queen and her government, Mr. Escalante was cordially welcomed and invited to enter upon the important duties with which he was specially charged, with the assurance that nothing should be wanting on the part of the President to secure auspicious results. The President hoped for much from this mission, because he believed that the great and permanent interests of Spain and of the United States, instead of being at variance, were in reality concurrent. While responding, as he did cordially, to the graceful expressions of friendship on the part of her Catholic Majesty, he recognized in the selection of a gentleman eminently distinguished in the councils of the Spanish government as Minister to the United States an agreeable proof of the appreciation with which her Majesty regarded this country.

FROM TRUXILLO.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Advices received here from Truxillo report business dull on account of the revolution. Gen. Alvarez with 500 troops was marching against the place. A party of government troops whilst reconnoitering outside the walls on the 3d ult. were captured by a band of robbers, disarmed and taken back. Their report caused an intense excitement in Truxillo, and all the citizens sought shelter on board the vessels in the harbor where they remained three days.—On the 15th the government troops and the robbers fought a battle in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss, and their leader captured and beheaded. Many familes had fled from the city taking their property with them.—At the last accounts quiet had been partially restored.

It was reported that the revolutionary leader had been killed in battle.

A meeting of American residents had passed a resolution soliciting the presence of a U. S. Government vessel to protect American interests.

ETIQUETTE.

The Yankee out West, who wrote home to his mother that he had seen a live Hoosier, has sent her another epistle on Western etiquette. Here it is:

"Western people go their death on etiquette.—You can't tell a man here that he lies as you can down east, without fighting. A few days ago, a man was telling two of his neighbors, in my hearing, a pretty large story. Says I, "Stranger, that's a whopper." Says he, "Stranger, lay there!" and in a twinkle of an eye, I found myself in a ditch, a perfect quadruped, the worst for tear and wear. Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed him, "That isn't a specimen of your western women, is it?" Says he, "you're afraid of the fever and ague, stranger, ain't you?" "Very much," says I.—"Well," replied he, "that lady is my wife, and if you don't appologize in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols," he held cocked in his hands, "shall cure you of the disorder entirely, so don't fear stranger!" So I knelt down and apologized. I admire the western country very much, but curse me if I can stand so much etiquette.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The passenger train on the Boston and Maine railroad was thrown from the track this morning by running over a cow. The engineer fell down the embankment, and E. Abbott, of Andover, Charles Richardson, of Haverhill, express messengers, were killed instantly.—R. Gleason was badly injured, and George Richardson, fireman, was so badly crushed that he was thought to be dying. Two brakesmen each lost a leg. None of the passengers were injured.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

McDonald, lately sentenced to eighteen years' confinement in the penitentiary for the murder of Orndoff, in Hampshire county, has made a confession of his guilt. He went to the place where the murder was committed with no other design than robbery; but he had taken two or three drinks before he left home, and liquor, according to his own statement, "always put the devil in him." While engaged in pilfering, he heard some one coming, and as he started to run he saw the gun, seized it and shot Orndoff.

HON. BEDFORD BROWN.

The Milton Chronicle of Oct. 3 says: "We rejoice to learn that this distinguished gentleman has purchased his former residence in this county, and will soon become a resident of our county again. We congratulate the people of Caswell upon his return among them. His voyage in life, since his removal from among us, has, indeed, been one checkered with change."

OUTRAGE ON THE MISSOURI.

The following particulars are furnished by a young man recently from Kansas, the son of a New York mechanic:

"On board the steamboat Polar Star, coming from Kansas territory, on the Missouri river, to St. Louis, an elderly gentleman, apparently a minister of the Gospel, came on board at Kansas City on his return home. He was attacked by a Missourian and horribly beaten with a chair over his head and face. Covered with blood and scarcely able to stand, he was compelled to leave the boat and was placed on shore in the woods! Not being used to see an old man ill-treated, I attempted to separate the parties, but was pulled back and prevented. There were about 150 persons on board, and the general cry was to "Kill the d—d abolition nigger-stealer!" "Kill the doughfaced son of a b—h!" The persons, chief and assistant, who maltreated the old man, were looked upon as heroes. They wanted, likewise, to throw me overboard, and I believe would have put their threat into execution but for my six-barrel revolver. The opinion of several on board was that the old gentleman will not survive his injuries. If I am not mistaken, his name is Clark. I make this communication in order that his friends may know what has become of him."

BURGLARS SHOT.

On Thursday night last, three burglars entered the house of Mr. Lewis, near Millport, N. Y., while the inmates were asleep. Mr. Lewis soon awoke and got up, when he was fired at and struck with a revolver over the head. The ruffians then retreated, but were followed by Mrs. Lewis, who fired her husband's gun at them, and another shot was fired by her son. One of the party, named Miller, was found at Reading Centre, badly wounded, and another is also believed to have been hit.

A TALE OF HORROR ANTICIPATED.

The Alexandria *Gazette* thinks one may look for a tale of horror, by the next arrival from California. The steamship Uncle Sam of the Nicaragua line, with the passengers who left New York on the 20th of August, having put into Acapulco on the way up and reported as many as thirty-three deaths among the passengers since leaving San Juan del Sur. With this frightful mortality during the first few days of the passage, what may we not fear from the latter and longest part of it?

INDIAN BATTLE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5th.—A letter in the St. Peters (Minnesota) Courier, dated Northern West Post, Redwood, states that a desperate battle was fought on the 21st ultimo between the Chippewas and Sioux Indians, in which 77 Sioux were killed and 17 wounded. Only four Chippewas were killed.

Another Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

An accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad on Saturday evening, about seven o'clock, which nearly involved the destruction of the train which connected with the Belvidere railroad. The train, consisting of three crowded passenger cars, while backing a short distance above Trenton, came in collision with the boom of a schooner lying in the canal and which projected across the track. So great was the shock that the end of the rear car of the train, which was the front one while backing; was knocked to pieces and the seats torn up, throwing the passengers in a confused heap in the bottom of the car.

The whole train was more or less shattered and crushed, splinters and glass flying in all directions. It was almost a miracle that so few persons were injured. As it was but two or three passengers were bruised, although every one in the train was terrified at the crash. Fortunately the conductor was standing on the front platform, and, although badly bruised, had the presence of mind to signal the engineer to stop the locomotive, or the whole train would have been plunged into the canal, and the loss of life would have been terrible.—*Phila. Inq.*

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—The wheather is cool, consequently the yellow fever is decreasing.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for

PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.

Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed Fur and Embroidered Caps all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads, beautiful designs.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS,

Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call. SHEPARD & MYERS,

Granite Row.

Wilmington, Sept. 20. 81-1m

JUST PUBLISHED,

From the *Commercial Office*, in pamphlet form, price $3,00 for a hundred copies:

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN ORGANIZATION.

With extracts from

GEO. WASHINGTON and THOS. JEFFERSON,

WITH

CRIMINAL AND PAUPER STATISTICS,

AND THE

SPEECH OF J. CLEMENS, of Alabama.

September 15. 79

BILLS OF EXCHANGE:

AN Elegant Edition of Bills of Exchange, printed in Germany, in Books of 10 quires and in sheets, for sale (at reduced prices) at the office of *The Commercial*.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.

A *Smith* Printing Press will be sold very low at the office of *The Commercial*. The platin is 30 by 21½ inches. Application should be made early.

Holloway's Pills are an excellent Family Medicine and recommended to all sufferers with diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—The surprising effect of these wonderful Pills have naturally made them an universal favorite with the citizens of the Union, as well as to the inhabitants of all other parts of the world, as they are the best and safest remedy for all disorders of the liver and stomach; and to the biligus sufferer they are invaluable. It is undisputably admitted that these Pills have never been known to fail to cure these disorders when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each box.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.—The Buffalo Christian Advocate says:—"We like Mr. Davis for the moral and benevolent tendencies of his character and life. He manufactures an article known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body.—He is entitled to confidence and popularity, and so far as we can aid him in securing the last, for he has the former, we shall do so cheerfully, though we are not asked to notice him outside of our advertising columns. We refer to his new notice this week. His Pain Killer should be in every family. The casualty which demands it, may comes unawares.

DIED

In this town, on the 9th inst., HENRY JOHN, son of Herman H. and Emily Bloom, aged 5 years 6 months and 13 days.

Charleston papers please copy.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, OCTOBER 11.

ARRIVED.

8. Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Alden, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Brig Gen. Boyd, Gilpatrick, from Biddeford, Me. to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

9. Schr. Amelia, Russell, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Volant, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. David Faust, Robbins, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. M. E. Wells, Terry, from New York, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. John Burton from New York to Geo. Garriss. The John is a new vessel of 220 tons, is owned in part by Ge[illegible] intended to run as a packet [illegible] and New York.

10. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED

9. Schr. Ned Zoll, for New York, by Geo. Harriss with cotton, naval stores &c.

Brig Cardiff Conley, for Boston, by Wm. Neff & Son, with lumber.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

10. Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Wainwright, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co., with lumber and naval stores.

Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Milford for Boston, by T. C. Worth, with naval stores &c.

LOSS OF A SHIP ON HATTERAS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The schooner Cerro Gordo, Captain Shaw, at this port from Ocracoke, N. C., reports that on the 29th ult., at 3 P. M., off Ocracoke, saw a large ship tack for southard, and at half-past 3 o'clock P. M. taked again, and stood for the northward, during a gale from the eastward, and soon after struck off Hatteras Bar.—She was a heavy ship with all sails set, with white bulwarks inside, and black outside, with a white streak. Three of her boats were observed to capsize, and all in them were drowned, and during the night the vessel went to pieces.

SHIPWRECK.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8.—The ship William Penn, of New Bedford, from Chincha Islands, was wrecked off Cape Hatteras shoal on the 30th ult. Captain Cole was saved by the Schooner C. C. Stratton, and arrived here yesterday. The captain's wife, Doctor C. T. Bowline, of Virginia, and seven seamen were picked up by the brig Marius and brought to Savannah by the steamer Knoxville on Saturday. First officer, Mr. Wood, of Nantucket; second officer, Hall, of Massachusetts, and seven seamen took to a raft, and have not been been heard of. There were 20 to 24 persons on board, two of whom were drowned on the 30th.

VALUABLE TO INVALIDS.

WE have just put upon retail,
1 cask Port Wine,
1 " Madeira, the best article ever offered in this market. At the Original Grocery.

GEO. MYERS.

P. S.—We make no pretensions in the way of *UMBRELLAS*—but we offer some beautiful *DUTCH HEAD CHEESE* just received this day at GEO. MYERS'.

Oct 11. 90

WHITE BEAVERS,

FOR Misses and Infants, now open at the Emporium. SHEPARD & MYERS.

Oct. 11. 90

MERCHANTS. PLANTERS,

AND others, having Negroes to clothe will find a complete assortment of Wool, Glazed Hats, and Cloth and Plush Caps, at low figures, by calling at the Hat Emporium.

Oct 11. SHEPARD & MYERS.

BOYS BLUE ARMY AND NAVY CAPS

AND Covers. Black Cloth Caps, "Crimea" pattern, a fine lot just opened at the Hat and Cap Emporium.

Oct. 11. SHEPARD & MYERS.

FLOUR.

A LOT of assorted grades, for sale in quantities to suit, by ZENO H. GREENE.

Oct. 11. 10

N. C. BACON SIDES.

IN store and for sale, the best lot of Bacon in town, by Z. H. GREENE.

Oct. 11. 90

NEW BOOKS.

THE MATCH GIRL; or Life Scenes as they Are. Illustrated with beautiful original designs. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.25.

JAPAN AS IT WAS AND IS.—By Richard Hildreth, author of "History of the United States" &c. 1 vol. 12mo. $1,25.

ETHEL; or, The Double Error. By Marion James. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.

ISORA'S CHILD—1 vol. 12mo. $1.25.

SCENES IN THE PRACTICE OF A N. YORK SURGEON.—By E. H. Dixon, M. D., editor of the "Scalpel." 1 vol. 12 mo. $1,25.

HARVESTING—Sketches in Prose and Verse. By Sybil Hastings. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.

CORA AND THE DOCTOR; or, Revelations of a Physician's Wife. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.25.

THE HIDDEN PATH—By Marion Harland, author of "Alone." 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE AND ART—A Dramatic Tale. By Charles Reade, author of "Peg Woffington," "Christie Johnson." 1 vol. 12mo. $1. For sale at

S. W. WHITAKER'S.

To be continued.

Oct. 11. 90

JNO. D. ASHTON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

SHAWNEETOWN Illinois.

Will practice his profession in the twelve Judicial District and Supreme Court, and United States Court for Illinois.

Sept. 27. 81-1y

MONONGAHELA & RYE WHISKEY

10 BBLS. for sale by

April 10. J. N. BARLOW.

WINDOW GLASS.

100 boxes 8x10 and 10x12. Berkshire Glass, for sale by GEORGE HOUSTON.

SHORTS AND SHIPSTUFFS.

A CHEAP and nutritious article of food for cows and horses—236 bushels for sale by

Oct. 6. GEO. HOUSTON.

OWNER WANTED,

FOR 1 Desk and 2 Chairs, from Boston, per brig Niagara; marked W. H. B. & Co. Stowed and advertised for owner's account.

Sept. 20. RUSSELL & BRO.

LIME.

1000 BBLS. White, now landing, and 1500 do. daily expected per schr. L. W. Alexander,
100 do. Calcined Plaster,
100 do. Hyd. Cement,
500 bushels Plastering Hair,
100,000 Laths, &c.,
50 bbls. Land Plaster, in store and for sale by LUTTERLOH & ELLIOTT.

sept. 25. 83-3t

HERRING.

100 BBLS. prime Herring, in excellent packages, just received and for sale by

Oct. 6. ADAMS, BRO. & CO.

SPENCER'S BOSTON THEATRE,

NO 21. The Merry Wives of Windsor. A Comedy in five acts. By William Shakspeare.—Received and for sale at WHITAKER'S.

Sept. 4. 74

THE IRON CROSS.

OR, the Countess of Erroll, a tale of high and low life, by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

Sept. 15. 79

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BACON, per lb.,			
Hams, N. C.,	16	a	00
Sides,	15	a	00
Shoulders,	15	a	00
Hog Round,		a	13½
Lard, in C. bbls.,	13½	a	00
" kegs,	14	a	00
Hams, Western,	00	a	00
Sides, Western,	11	a	00
Shoulders, Western,	10	a	00
Pork, Northern per bbl., Mess,	16 25	a	00 00
Prime,	00 00	a	00 00
Corn, per bushel,	80	a	
Meal,	1 05	a	0 08
Peas, black eye per bushel,	1 12½	a	0 00
Cow,	55	a	00
Pea Nuts,	1 75	a	0 00
Rice, per lb., Clean,	5½	a	6
Rough, per bushel,	1 10	a	0 00
Butter, per lb,	23	a	28
Flour per bbl., Fayetteville super,	8 25	a	
Fine,	7 75	a	00 00
Cross,	7 50	a	00 00
Baltimore,	00 0	a	00 00
Canal,	12 00	a	14 00
Coffee, per lb, St. Domingo,	11	a	12 00
Rio,	11½	a	11 00
Laguyra,	12	a	14
Cuba,	00	a	00
Mocho,	00	a	00
Java,	15	a	16
Sugar, per lb, New Orleans,	8	a	7
Porto Rico,	6½	a	6
St Croix,	8	a	00
	10½	a	11
Hay, per 100 lbs., Eastern,	1 80	a	00
Northern,	87½	a	
Liquors, per gal., Peach Brandy,	00	a	00
Apple,	65	a	1 10
Rye Whiskey,	50	a	1 00
Rectified,	48	a	00
N. E. Rum,	53	a	00
Wines, per gal., Madeira,	1 00	a	4 00
Port,	1 00	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	00
Glue, per lb., American,	11	a	12
Cotton per lb.,	10½	a	10
Yarn, per lb.,	16	a	17
4-8 Sheeting, per yard,	7	a	8
3-4 " "	6½	a	7½
Ozenburgs,	9	a	10
Feathers, per lb,	45	a	60