The Commercial.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1857.

T. LORING, Editor and Proprietor.
BENJAMIN W. SANDERS, Associate Editor.

MOORE'S CREEK MONUMENT.

The meeting of the Committee appointed by the meeting at Moore's Creek, on the 27th of February last, held on the 6th inst., was very interesting. The Proceedings did not come to hand in time for to-day's issue. We will endeavor to make room for them in our next.

HOWARD FIRE COMPANY.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year on Monday:

JOHN A. PARKER, President.
JAS. H. MITCHELL, Foreman.
JOSEPH LAWTON, 1st Assistant Foreman.
HENRY ZIMMERMAN, 2nd do
T. H. NICHOLS, Secretary.
W. J. CORNWALL, Treasurer.

BOSTON NULLIFICATION.

The following article appears in the Boston *Traveller* of Saturday last:

We are informed that two fugitives, who had succeeded in making their escape from their masters in the South, have arrived in this city the present week. One of the slaves was from Mississippi, and escaped in a vessel. He arrived here night before last, and states that yesterday he saw his master, accompanied by a well known slave-catcher in the streets of our city. Once before, the fugitive states, he made an attempt to escape, but was then captured and carried back, when his master told him if he was ever caught again in the act of running off, he should be shot. The other fugitive was from the State of Virginia, and made his escape by land. The Vigilance Committee of the city immediately took prompt and effectual measures to put them in a place of safety, and they are now beyond the reach of their pursuers.

So it seems there is a *vigilance* Committee in Boston, whose business it is to *nullify* the Fugitive Slave Law and rob Southern citizens of their property. We do not know whether the actors in these scenes belong to the lovers of our "glorious Union," or to that class who desire a dissolution. From their manner of doing things we suppose they adhere to the latter.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The following is the closing matter of the debate on the President's message, in the Senate, on the 22d December:

Mr. Lindley. I do not belong to any particular party. I have been looking for some time for a chance to join the democratic party. That party now presents a double aspect—one portion believes in one construction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the other in another construction. The gentleman from South Carolina admits this, and tells the opposition to make the most of it. I await further explanations before I take my position.

Mr. Davidson. Mr. Speaker, I have to say, in answer to the gentleman, he had better remain in the party of his friends, Mr. Fillmore and the gentleman from Kentucky; the doors of the democratic party are closed to such as the gentleman from Missouri; the gentleman from South Carolina can take care of himself. The House has kindly indulged me in listening to my views of the subject under consideration; and, as I see my time has expired, I will conclude with a reference to the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. H. Marshall.] He finds a democratic President who vindicates the constitution, and, in so doing, does justice to every section of this vast country indiscriminately. He finds a democratic party, with a platform upon which every guarantee of the constitution may be grounded, and every right of every portion sustained, in lieu of sectionalism, and every other "ism," upon principles originally laid at the foundation of our government—principles reasserted and argued in the most faithful and eloquent manner by our candidate, and by every true-faith democrat in the free States. Yet, sir, because the democratic party has succeeded in the late fierce contest, in which we fought as patriots, and our opponents fought as fiends; because they succeeded in giving permanency to this Union, the defence and preservation of which has been committed to their hands since the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency in 1801; you find the gentleman from Kentucky, who voted for the admission of California, with her mob-law constitution—who voted for, or approved of, the Utah and Mexico territorial bills, signed by his candidate for the presidency—who voted for that candidate with his Erie letter, affirming that Congress has the power under the constitution to legislate upon slavery in the Territories, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the slave trade among the sovereign States—who, pledged to vote against the admission of any other slave States, is acting in this House with the gentleman from New-York, [Mr. Haven,] and the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Dunn,] each of whom has declared for the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, who has advocated, and, for aught I know, is still advocating, Mr. Fillmore for the presidency—Mr. Fillmore, who, notwithstanding his Erie letter, and the compromise measures, has been false to both parties, opposing the democratic party in the past or the present, who, after joining the know-nothing party, which charged corruption on the old whig party, that had endorsed him into the presidential station, flattered the foreigners on the stump, begging them, whom he was sworn to proscribe, to vote for him for the presidency—who declared, in one of those stump speeches, that the restoration of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, by the repeal of the Missouri restriction, was the Pandora's box, out of which all the evils of the slave agitation had sprung;—this gentleman, I say, with all these bars of inconsistency about him—inconsistency from his apostacy from time-honored principles which, I am free to confess, he once maintained with honor to himself—inconsistency ingrafted upon him by his adoption of other principles with which he has lately inoculated himself—comes into House and attacks the democratic President and the democratic party for vindicating the very principles which he once could clearly see through, until the smoky light of the dark lanterns clouded his better vision, and misled him into strange pathways.

The gentleman, sir, reminds me a good deal of the story of the negro and the priest. I mean no offence to the gentleman. This negro was fond of his neighbor's pigs, and turkeys, and geese. The priest told him that if he took any more without paying for them he would send him to the devil. Some time afterwards the negro went to the priest for confession; the priest asked him, "Have you taken any more geese?" "No, massa." "Have you taken any more pigs?" "No." "Have you taken any more turkeys or geese?" "No." "Well, you can go, and I will make the matter all right for you." As he was going away he congratulated himself to his brother Sam as follows: "He didn't ask me duck ary time, or I would have been sent right to the devil." [Great laughter.] Now, sir, the probations of confession are searching things, I am told, and I would advise democrats never to say squatter sovereignty! in the hearing of the honorable gentleman from Kentucky.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Mr. Mason, by the request of Mr. Bright, presided over the Senate to-day, but inasmuch as the latter's power to appoint a substitute is limited to one day, and as Mr. Bright will be absent several weeks in Indiana, Mr. Cass will, to-morrow, move to go into an election for President *pro tempore*.

Secretary Guthrie has replied to the inquiry of the House, asking to be informed of the reason for not paying certain clerks of that body the extra compensation heretofore voted. He agrees with Mr. Whittlesey that neither House of Congress could lawfully increase the compensation of officers whose salaries are fixed by law, without the concurrence of the other House and the President, which he says is not the fact in this case.

From Our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan'y 5, 1857.

The business of this morning was commenced by Mr. Mills presenting a memorial from the citizens of Rutherford and adjoining counties, which was referred.

The bill to prevent the felling of timber in Fishing and Eno rivers was amended by adding Sugar creek and its four principal branches, and passed its third reading.

The bill to amend the charter of the Cheoe Turnpike Company, and

The bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Wilmington, was also read the third time and passed.

Mr. W. R. Myers introduced a bill prohibiting the Clerks of county courts from affixing the county seal to the free papers of free persons of color.

A number of engrossed bills from the House were read the first time and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Myers introduced a bill concerning evidence in cases of assault and battery.

Mr. Battle moved to amend the bill to improve certain rivers in Sampson county (now on its second reading) by appropriating $20,000 to the improvement of certain creeks in the county of Nash, which resulted in the defeat of the bill—yeas 13, nays 29.

A message from the House proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 26th inst., led to considerable debate, and was finally concurred in—yeas 27, nays 18.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of the State being the order of the day, the question was the amendment proposed by the Committee on Banks and Currency.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, considered the question to be, shall the Legislature recede from its position—shall it acknowledge its inferiority to the bank? It was a question, too, between the people and moneyed power. He had notice last session for the re-charter of this bank and of the Bank of Cape Fear—[the Speaker here reminded Mr. T. that it was out of order to discuss the merits of the bill pending the amendment.]

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, moved to amend the proposed amendment, by striking out the clause restricting the power of the State to tax its (the Bank's) dividends.

Mr. Cherry was opposed to the motion of Mr. Hill. He considered the amendment of the committee a a compromise. The tax of 75 cents per share was quite sufficient. His constituents wanted a re-charter of this bank, and he was sure that the Stockholders would accept the charter as it came from the committee.

Mr. Thomas again got the floor, and proceeded to discuss (by permission of the Senate) the amendment, the bill, and the banking system generally; in the course of which he severely reflected upon the course of the Bank in refusing the charter offered two years ago, and then gave way to hear from his friend from Wake.

Mr. Wilder repelled the charge of dictating to the Legislature the terms upon which a charter would be accepted by the Bank. The Bank had not asked for this charter. He was responsible for it—he had presented it without consulting the stockholders. His position was an impartial one—he was not a stockholder, and never borrowed money from the bank. And he was prepared to do justice to all parties, and desired to see no charter granted but such as would secure a sound currency. He would vote for another bank with proper restrictions. In the event of this bank being killed, what was to become of the School Fund? The tax of 75 cents on each share he thought sufficient; it would yield to the State $15,000 annually.

Mr. Hill was opposed to granting exclusive privileges to this bank. The hands of the State should be kept unfettered, to tax dividends and every other thing it had a right to tax. He admitted that the Bank of the State had been of benefit to the State, but he was not willing to do more for it than for other similar institutions. He would prepose amendments until its charter should be the same as that of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Mr. Thomas again spoke against the bill and amendments.

Mr. Poole also spoke at length against the proposition to tax shares and to restrict the tax on dividends. He occupied the same ground as Mr. Hill. He would not consent that in the event of a necessity for higher increased revenue, the dividends of other banks, and every thing else, should be taxed without restriction, and the State Bank be allowed to slip through untouched.

Pending the question, a motion to take a recess till three o'clock was concurred in; at which hour the debate was resumed at length—other amendments (one requiring that *all* bills of said bank should be made payable at the principal bank at Raleigh) were proposed, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, Jan'y 6, 1857.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Eaton requesting the Judiciary Committee to define the difference between a public and a private corporation.

The Message from the House respecting the election of Trustees of the University, was laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the town of Columbus, Polk county, passed its second and third readings.

A bill authorising certain free negroes to reside in the State, was, on motion of Mr. Mills, indefinitely postponed.

The special order of the day being the bill to repeal certain sections of the 36th chap. Revised Code, entitled Currency, in relation to small notes, Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, desired to amend the amendment offered by the committee, and therefore moved to strike out the words "by the Banks of the State"—carried—yeas 23, nays 21. The question being then on the amendment—"that so much of the 6th section as prohibits the reception and passage of notes of a less denomination than $3 be repealed;"—it was adopted—yeas 36, nays 6. The bill as amended then passed its second reading—yeas 33, nays 13. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

January 5th, 1857.

Mr. Meares presented a memorial from citizens of Smithville, Brunswick County, praying relief from the competition of free negroes and slaves in mechanical pursuits.

Mr. Bledsoe introduced a bill to create a Sinking Fund.

Mr. Waddell introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the 6th section, 67th chap. of the Revised Code, as to give Justices of the Peace jurisdiction to the amount of $200.

Mr. Pearson, a bill to incorporate the town of Barnsville, Yancey County.

Mr. Richardson, a bill to amend the 1st sec., 17 chap. Revised Code, concerning Militia.

Mr. Hill, of Stokes, a bill to incorporate the Salem and Germanton Railroad Company.

The resolution of Mr. Hill, of Halifax, relative to the daily sessions of the House, was now taken up. [Provides for taking a recess from a quarter past one to three o'clock.]

Mr. Hobbs opposed the passage of the resolution on the ground of its introducing evening sessions.

Mr. Scott moved to strike out "quarter past one" and insert "two o'clock"—lost, yeas 28, nays 77.

Mr. Settle moved to strike out all, and insert "from ten to three o'clock"—lost, yeas 32, nays 73.

Half-past one being accepted as an amendment, the resolution passed—yeas 97, nays 10.

Mr. Gilliam presented a substitute for his bill concerning Clerks and Masters in Equity. [Provides that as these offices become vacant, the duties thereof shall be transferred to the Clerks of Superior Courts.]

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the rules were suspended, and a resolution adopted prohibiting debate on the question of the meeting or adjournment of the House.

A message was sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 26th inst.

A bill to diminish costs in suits at law, passed its second reading. [It also provides that the Plaintiff and Defendant may testify in open Court.]

The bill was supported at great length by Messrs. Stubbs, Dargan, Caldwell and Wridgens; and opposed by Messrs. J. M. Leach and Badham. The bill passed its second reading—yeas 55, nays 38.

A bill concerning the Dower of Widows, and a bill to divide Chatham County, were rejected.

A bill to repeal the 6th sec., 36th chap. Revised Code, making it penal to pass one and two dollar notes, passed its second reading.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of some nonsense, as to the propriety of removing the Capitol to some place where the moon shone, and then adjourned till the usual hour to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, Jan. 6th.

A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to go into an election of five Trustees for the University at half-past eleven o'clock.

Mr. Baxter, from the Select Committee, reported back bill to charter the People's Bank, with amendments and a proposition to print, concurred in.

Mr. White introduced a resolution concerning the Commissioners of Revenue.

The following bills, &c., were introduced and referred:

Mr. McIntosh, a resolution authorizing the loan of a sum not exceeding $5,000 to the United Baptist Institute, Fayetteville.

Mr. Jenkins, a bill to more effectually prevent the Killing of Stock, &c., on Railroads.

Mr. Reeves, a bill to amend the 3d sec., 69th chap. Revised Code.

Mr. Thompson, a bill for the completion of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Clarke, a bill concerning County Courts granting Licences for the sale of Spirituous Liquors.

Mr. Sharpe, a bill to admit Negro testimony against persons accused of exciting insurrection, &c.

Mr. Jennet, a bill to authorise the citizens o Hyde to elect Commissioners of Wrecks.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, the bill to establish the County of Graham, was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to authorize Banks to issue notes of a denomination less than five dollars, led to considerable discussion, pending which the House adjourned.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan 5. 1857.

In the Senate a report was made by Mr. Butler from the Committee on the Judiciary, adverse to the legality of the election of Mr. Harlan, Senator from Iowa, to a seat in that body, and declaring the seat vacant. A minority report was presented by Mr Toombs, affirming the validity of Mr. Harlan's election.

The special order of the day being the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary army, Mr. Seward proceeded to deliver an elaborate argument in favor of the bill in its present shape, constructing the various branches of argument entirely by citations from the writings of Washington, which, as collocated by the Senator presented at once a rapid history of the Revolutionary struggle and of the peculiar difficulties out of which grew that legislation of the Revolutionary Congress upon which the present claims are founded. He also sketched the various stages and phases which the proposition to grant annuities of half-pay to the officers who enlisted for the war had assumed during the Revolutionary period, under the legislation of Congress and in compliance with the representations of Washington. The honorable speaker quoted the letter of Washington to show the circumstances under which the commutation for the proposed annuities of half-pay was passed by Congress, and from the imperfect manner and partial degree in which that commutation satisfied the just demands of the officers in question he advocated the passage by Congress of the present bill, which does but assume the historic fact that the commutation failed, and that the officers were thereby remitted of the stipulated half-pay for life; and provides for paying it to them, their widows and children, under certain limitations, after deducting therefrom the par or nominal value of the certificates of commutation. Mr. Pugh then made a few remarks in opposition to the bill, maintaining that the commutation allowed by Congress was a perfect quittance for the stipulated annuities of half pay for life. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, then announced that he would speak to-day in opposition to the passage of the bill.

In the House of Representatives the business was of a miscellaneous character. Communications were received from the War Department, transmitting the official Army Register, showing the annual pay, rations, &c. of officers; also, a statement of the expenses of the national armories and of the military establishment. Communications were also received from the State and Treasurry Departments, the latter in response to the claim of employees of the House under a resolution of the last session.

Ineffectual motions were made to suspends the rules to allow the standing committees to report. The importance of allowing the Military Committee to report the bill to increase the pay of the army officers, and the Naval Committee to report the re form bill and others in their possession, was urged without effect. Like efforts were unavailing in regard to the Pacific railroad bill, the bill concerning pensions to widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers, and the bill to amend the act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands.

Friday next was set apart, on motion of Mr. Giddings, for the consideration of all private bills to which there may be no objection. Pending a motion to introduce a resolution on the subject of re-organizing the courts of the United States the House adjourned.

DEATH FROM BURNING.

On Friday evening last, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, Mrs. Eanes, an old lady living with her daughter on St. James near Contts street, was burned so badly by her clothes taking fire that she died the next morning. The daughter was badly burned in attempting to save her mother's life. The deceased was paralized and nearly blind.

TOWN TAXES.

We publish below a list of the objects of taxation within the town and the price affixed to each, as published in the Proceedings of the Commissioners, at a meeting held on Monday last.

Ordered, That the price of Badges the present year be as follows, viz:

Sailor Taverns, $30; Drays, Carts and Baggage Wagons, $10; Tradesmen, $15; Cooking on Vessels, $7; Cook Shops, $10; Wagons, $15; Hucksters, $10; Laboring Men, $10; Laboring Women $5; Negroes from Country, $12,50; Wash Women, $4; Dogs, $1.

Ordered, That the following taxes for the present year, be on each and every Public Hotel, $30; Billiard Table, $30; Livery Stable, $25; Restaurant, $15; Bowling Saloon, $30.

Upon every company of Circus Riders, Equestrian performers, or single person of such performing alone, $25.

Upon every company, or person, who for reward shall exhibit any collection of Animals commonly known as Menagerie, $10.

Upon every company of Stage or Theatrical Players, or single persons of such players performing or exhibiting alone, $15.

Upon every company of Slight of hand Performers, or single persons of such performers, exhibiting alone $20.

Upon every company of Rope Dancers, Tumblers or Wire Dancers, or single persons of such performers, exhibiting alone, $10.

Upon every company or single person exhibiting for reward, artificial curiosities of any kind (models of useful inventions excepted) $10.

Upon every person or company exhibiting any other natural curiosity not above mentioned, $10.

Upon every person or company of Singers, Dancers, Ethiopian Serenaders, or performers on Musical Instruments, who for public amusement shall sing, dance, serenade or play on musical instruments for reward, $10.

Upon every other public exhibition for amusement not mentioned above exhibited for reward, $10.

Upon every person who lectures for reward, unless the reward be wholly devoted to some literary or charitable use in this State, $5.

Ordered, That a tax of twenty-five dollars be levied on all transient traders, keeping stores or shops in this town.

Ordered, That for the purpose of supporting a Town Guard, the following taxes be levied for the present year, viz:

On all four wheel Carriages for hire or pleasure $3.

On all two wheel carriages for hire or pleasure, $1.

On all horses, other than such as are employed in Carts, Drays and Wagons, working under license from this Board, $1.

Ordered, That the assessment of taxes the present year for the town of Wilmington, be three hundred dollars, on each and every Retailer of Spirituous Liquor by the small measure (who have the permission of this Board to obtain a license) subject to the present existing Ordinances of the Commissioners of the town.

Ordered, That the number of Licenses to retail Spirituous Liquors by the small measure, be limited to ten the present year.

Ordered, That the assessment of town Taxes the present year, be, on Real Estate, Ninety cents on the hundred dollars, on the Black Poll Two Dollars and Fifty cents, and on the White Poll One Dollar and Fifty cents.

The following is the assize of Bread for the present year:

When the price of superfine flour is from $6 to $7 per bbl. the ten cent loaf shall weigh	36 oz
When from 7 to $ 8 it shall weigh	32 oz
" " 8 to 9 " "	29 oz
" " 9 to 10 " "	25 oz.
" " 10 to 11 " "	21 oz.
" " 11 to 12 " "	18 oz.

Five cent loaves shall in all cases weigh one half as much as ten cent loaves.

Mr. Wm. H. Marks was appointed Standard Keeper.

The salary of the Mayor was fixed at $500 a year.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.

Pre-Payment on all Transient Printed Matter Compulsory.

The following regulations have been made by the Postmaster General, in order to carry out the provisions of the act just passed, requiring pre payment of postage on all transient printed matter, viz:

1. Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent in the mail pre-paid by postage stamps at one cent an ounce, any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles; provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

2. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter, except books, not weighing over three ounces, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by postage stamps. When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. This applies to lottery and other kindred sheets assuming the form and name of newspapers; and the miscellaneous matter in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card on an unsealed envelope of a circular subjects the entire packet to letter postage. Any transient matter, like a circular or handbill, enclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any other person, subjects the whole package to letter postage; and whenever subject to letter postage, from being sealed or from any cause whatever, all printed matter, without exception, must be prepaid or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see it is is charged with the proper rate of postage and to detect fraud. At offices where postage stamps cannot be procured postmasters are authorized to receive money in prepayment of postage on transient matter; but they should be careful to keep a supply of stamps on hand.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The report of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year 1856 shows that the increase of exports is very generally distributed among the different States, while the increase of the imports at New York is very nearly equal to the whole increase. The imports into New York for the past year are over two-thirds of the whole imports. The increase of the exports of 1856 over 1855 is about nineteen per cent., and the increase of the imports for the same period is twenty per cent. The exports of domestic produce from Virginia for 1856 amounted to $5,489,628.—*N. Intelligencer.*

A MONSTER BANK.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that notice is given of application to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a new Bank in Philadelphia, with a capital of five millions, with power to increase it to ten millions. It adds, this Bank is to be called the "Republican Bank."

SYMPATHY FOR THE DEATH OF MRS. DANIEL.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The United States Supreme Court, sympathising with Judge Daniel in his severe domestic affliction, and as the funeral of his wife will take place to-morrow, adjourned until Wednesday.

The Court of Claims also observed a similar mark. of respect.

The United States Land Office has withdrawn from sale about one million additional acres of land in Louisiana, which were found to fall within the grant made to the New Orleans, Opelousas and the Saline river, on the Texas State line.

HORSE SHOES.

Horse shoes without nails are one of the most useful inventions of the day. The inventor makes the whole in two pieces, employing, in addition, two small screws to aid in screwing the parts together. Both are made of malleable iron—the lower portion, or sole, being very similar to the horse shoe ordinarily employed, but with a grove around its exterior, and without nail holes. The upper portion, or vamp, is thin, and has a flange projecting inward from its lower edge to match the grove in the sole. These parts are so arranged as to secure a tight and firm connexion, and the whole is made additionally secure by the aid of the set of screws at the heel. One practical advantage to be derived from this style of shoes is the facility with which they may at any time be removed or exchanged.

MISSOURI.

The last message of Gov. Price was presented to the Legislature on the 26th of December. The Governor commences by congratulating the members on the high degree of prosperity with which the people have been blessed. From the tone of this message and other facts developed in the current news of the day, it is reasonable to conclude that the State of Missouri is increasing rapidly in population and in all the elements of prosperity and wealth.

TERRIBLE SNOW STORM.

The terrible snow storm which visited this portion of the State, a little more than a week since, visited with redoubled fury Fort Des Moines. It commenced on Monday and lasted until Wednesday. Such was it violence that persons were lost and almost perished in the snow drifts in passing from one portion of the city to another. Men dared not venture out, such was the terror inspired by the storm.—*Iowa City Republican.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Washington, Jan. 3.—This morning the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, governed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, refused the prayer of R. W. Thompson for a writ of mandamus to be directed to the Secretary, commanding him to comply with the act of Congress appropriating $40,500 for services rendered by him, Thompson, to the Menominee Indians.

Mr. Thompson charges in his memorial that Secretary Guthrie caused the case to be referred to the Attorney General, on certain questions which did not constitutionally and legitimately enter into the matter; that the President had informed him (Thompson) that the money could not be paid without the consent of the Menominee Indians was freely given, and that the law of Congress was not in compliance with the memorial of these Indians.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.

A young man named John Farris was arrested in Boston on Friday last, charged with perpetrating a number of forgeries on the banks in that city in October last.

SAD CASUALITY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 3.—On the 20th ultimo Mr. Neil McFadyen of this county, while engaged in his Steam Saw Mill, was caught in some part of the machinery and so badly mangled that he survived but two days afterward.—*Argus.*

The Fourth of July—A friend of ours burnt his hand severely with fireworks on the "glorious fourth;" he applied the Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and in half an hour was entirely free from pain. Don't forget this.

Holloway's Pills.—Rush of blood to the head is often primarily caused by a bad condition of the stomach and bowels. Invigorate the stomach, regulate the exertions, and purify the fluids with this world-renowned medicine, and you will be exempt from vertigo, dimness of sight, headache, and other alarming apoplectic symptoms which frequently accompany dyspepsia and habitual constipation. The impurity of the blood, as well as an excess of it in the brain, has much to do with cerebral affections, and as Holloway's Pills operate upon the chemical agents which generate that fluid, as well as upon the circulation itself, they are infallible in this class of maladies.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

WILD CHERRY.

REV. JAMES R. DURBOROW.

Pastor of Berlin Circuit, Baltimore Conference.

And all the principal Merchants at Point of Rocks, Md., have testified to the following

EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

Point of Rocks, Frederick County, Md.

Dr. Swayne.—Dear Sir:—Believing it a duty I owe to the public, and in justice to you, I have thought proper to make known one of the most extraordinary cures, in my own case, that has ever been truly recorded. In the month of October last I was afflicted with a severe gathering in my breast, which formed a large abscess, and also communicated to my Lungs and very much afflicted them, and discharged large quantities of corruption, external and internal. My breath could also pass through my Lungs and out through the cavity of my breast with apparent ease, attended with a violent cough, day and night, loss of appetite, and extreme debility, so that my physicians thought my case entirely hopeless and beyond the power of medicine. I remained in this wretched condition for a long time, until I was wasted to a mere skeleton, and there seemed to be no hope for me; but having read in the public papers of the many wonderful cures performed by your COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, I immediately sent to Baltimore for five bottles and commenced its use, and to my great satisfaction and my anxious family, the abscess or opening in my lungs began to heal, and the cough subsided and on using ten bottles I was restored to perfect health. I believe, that to your valuable medicine, under the blessings of Divine Providence, I am indebted for this great change, and I am happy to say, that I am now enjoying as good health as I ever have.

Over five years have elapsed, and I still remain a perfectly hearty man at this date, June 2d, 1856. I have not had a day's sickness for the last 18 months. Please accept my grateful acknowledgments.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS DIXON.

The Subscriber is well acquainted with Thomas Dixon, and can testify that the he has been afflicted as above represented. I regard his recovery almost as a miracle. He is a worthy member of Society.

JAMES R. DURBOROW,
Pastor of Berlin Circuit, Baltimore Conference.

THERE is out one reliable preparation of "Wild Cherry," and the only one compounded by a regular Physician, that is "DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY," and the universal satisfaction this preparation has given, is fully acknowledged in every section of our country.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
For Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hooping Cough,
For Tickling or Irritation in the Fauces,
For Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Debility,
For Pains in the Side or Breast, Liver Complaint,
For Short Breath, or Hoarseness, Asthma,
For the support of old age, declining health, and restless nights, this remedy has no equal.

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, at their Laboratory 4 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia. Sold by WALKER MEARES & CO., Wilmington, N. C.
E. J. ASTON,
Jan. 1. Asheville, N. C.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BACON, per lb.,			
Hams, N. C.	13	a	00
Sides,	11	a	
Shoulders,	10	a	00
Hog Round,	12½	a	16
Lard, in C., bbls.,	15	a	00
" " kegs,	16	a	00
Hams, Western,	00	a	00
Sides, Western,	11	a	
Shoulders, Western,	9½	a	10
Pork, Northern per bbl., Mess,	22 00	a	
Prime,	00 00	a	00 00
Corn, per bushel,	61	a	00
Meal,	70	a	00
Peas, black eye per bushel,	1 00	a	1 12
Cow,	75	a	80
Pea Nuts,	1 10	a	1 25
Rice, per lb., Clean,	3¾	a	4½
Rough, per bushel,	60	a	0 00
Butter, per lb.,	28	a	
Flour per bbl., Fayetteville super,	7 25	a	7 50
Fine,	6 75	a	7 00
Cross,	6 25	a	6 50
Baltimore,	00 00	a	00 00
Canal,	00 00	a	00 00
Coffee, per lb., St. Domingo,		a	10½
Rio,	11	a	12½
Laguyra,	00	a	13½
Cuba,	00	a	00
Mocho,	00	a	00
Java,	16	a	17
Sugar, per lb., New Orleans,	0	a	0
Porto Rico,	11	a	11½
St. Croix,	11½	a	12
Loaf,	00	a	15
Molasses, per gallon, N. Orleans,	00	a	00
Porto Rico,	00	a	00
Cuba,		a	45
Hay, per 100 lbs., Eastern,	1 00	a	
N. C.,	90	a	1 00
Liquors, per gal., Peach Brandy,	80	a	90
Apple,	60	a	65
Rye Whiskey,	65	a	1 00
Rectified,	40	a	45
N. E. Rum,	50	a	55
Wines, per gal., Madeira,	1 00	a	4 00
Port,	1 00	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	00
Glue, per lb., American,	12	a	15
Cotton per lb.,	11½	a	09
Yarn, per lb.,	00	a	17
4-8 Sheeting, per yard,	7¾	a	8
3-4 " "	6¾	a	7½
Oznaburgs,	9	a	10
Feathers, per lb.,	40	a	45
Candles, per lb., N. C. Tallow,	17	a	00
Northern,	16	a	00
Adamantine,	28	a	30
Sperm,	40	a	45
Lime per bbl.,	1 10	a	1 20
Turpentine, per bbl. of 280 lbs.			
Virgin Dip,		a	2 85
Yellow Dip,	2 85	a	0 00
Hard,	1 65	a	
Tar,	1 60	a	0 00
Pitch,	1 40	a	
Rosin by Tale.			
No. 1,	3 00	a	3 25
No. 2,	1 25	a	1 87½
No. 3,		a	1 10
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon,		a	46
Varnish,	00	a	00
Pine Oil,	00	a	00
Rosin Oil,	00	a	00
Sperm Oil,	1 25	a	0 00
Linseed Oil	95	a	1 00
Neats Foot Oil,	1 50	a	0 00
Iron per lb., American best refined	4	a	5
English assorted,	4½	a	0
Sweed,	6	a	0
Shear,	6½	a	0
American,	0	a	5½
Cut Nails,	5	a	
Wrought Nails,		a	12½
Steel, per lb., German,	10	a	16
Blistered,	6	a	16
Best Cast,	26	a	
Best quality Mill Saws, 6 feet,	5 00	a	5 50
Holloware,		a	4½
Lumber per M. feet, Steam Sawed	13 00	a	15 00
River Lumber, Flooring,	0 00	a	0 00
Wide Boards,	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling,	0 00	a	0 00
Timber, Shipping,	0 00	a	0 00
Prime Mill,		a	9 00
Common,	5 50	a	7 50
Inferior,	2 50	a	3 50
Staves, per 1,000. W. O. bbl. Rough	none		
Dressed,			$25
R. O. hhd., rough,	none		
Dressed,			$35
Shingles, per 1000, Common,	3 00	a	0 00
Contract,	4 25	a	0 00
Black's large,	6 00	a	
Salt per bushel, Turk's Island,	50	a	00
Liverpool Sack,	92½	a	00
Soap per lb., Pale,	6	a	7½
Brown,	6¼	a	0
Tallow per lb.,	11	a	12
Bbl. Heading per M., Ash,	9 00	a	12 00
Cheese,	12	a	13

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	ON DECK.	UNDER
Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	00	50
Rosin per bbl.,	35	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl,	00	65
Flour, per bbl.,	37½	40
Rice, per 100 lbs. gross,	00	15
Cotton, per bale,	1 37½	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,	00	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	60
Pea Nuts, per bushel,	00	6
Lumber, per M.,	6 00	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.	ON DECK.	UNDER
Naval Stores, per bbl.,	35	00
Spirits Turpentine,	60	65
Yarn and Sheeting, per foot,	00	8
Pea Nuts, per bushel,	00	8
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	7 00
TO BOSTON.	ON DECK.	UNDER
Rosin, per bbl.,	50	55
Turpentine, per bbl.,		65
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,		80
Lumber, per M.,	8 00	9 00
Pea Nuts, per bushel,	10	00
Rough Rice, per bushel,	10	12½
Cotton per bale		2 00

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS ON MARKET.

Turpentine.—This article has advanced 3 cts. with sales on *Monday* afternoon of 375 bbls. at $2.85 per bbl. for Virgin and yellow Dip, and $1.85 for Hard. On *Tuesday* 280 do., and yesterday 1.180 do. at same figures.

Spirits.—Sales on *Monday* afternoon of 245 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 45 cents. On *Tuesday* 500 bbl. do. sold at 46 cents per gallon.

Rosin.—On *Monday* 200 bbls. No. 1 Rosin sold at $3.75 per bbl.

Tar.—Sales on *Monday* afternoon of 215 bbls. Tar at $1 50 per bbl. On yesterday morning 270 bbls. do. sold at same price.

Cotton.—Sales on *Monday* afternoon of 33 bales Cotton at 12¼ a 12½ cents per lb. On *Tuesday* 125 bales do. sold at 12 12¼ a 12½ cts. per lb., as in quality.

Corn.—1.700 bushels Corn sold yesterday on private terms.

Salt.—2.600 sacks Salt received from Liverpool, and sold on private terms—believed at 85 cts. per. sack.

NEW-YORK MARKET.

Jan. 5.—Breadstuffs—State and Western flour continues dull, although the home trade are manifesting increased confidence, and there is generally more firmness on the part of holders; the sales are 5,500 bbls. at $6.15 a 6.30 for common to good State; 6.35 a 6.70 for fancy and extra do; 6.15 a 6.50 for common to good Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c. and 6.60 a 6.90 for extra do.

Southern flour is heavy and dull, with sales