MAIL ENCLOSURES.—We do not know how far the remarks which we shall make in the following paragraph may meet with the approbation of our readers, but we present them as the result of our own reflections, and think they are correct. We do not see why it is that money put into the Post Office, to be carried from one point of the Union to another, should be at the risk of individuals. If, for instance, a gentleman living in Raleigh has funds in his hands belonging to an individual in Wilmington, and the individual in Wilmington advises his friend in Raleigh to forward to him the amount, say ten dollars, by mail, and that amount is lost, either by negligence or by the dishonesty of the agents of the Post Office Department, as the law now stands, the individual in Wilmington is the sole loser.—Now, we ask, is this right? If an individual undertook, for a certain compensation, to carry the money, why, if he were to lose or steal it, most certainly he would be liable for the amount. Why, then, should the General Government, setting itself up as it does for a common carrier, be exempt, whilst an individual, under the same circumstances, would be liable? We, for one, think that whenever money is placed in the hands of a government agent, and the sum demanded for its transportation to its destination at the same time paid down, and it fails to reach its destination, upon proof being made, the government ought to make the loss good to the sufferer. We have been led to make these remarks, or rather they were suggested, by some statements which we have met with in recent exchanges, of the numerous failures of letters, containing enclosures, to reach their destination.

ANOTHER ADMONITION.—We shall endeavor to clear our skirts, as a public journalist, from the consequences that may result should a failure to build the Manchester Road take place. We have heretofore, and shall continue, from time to time, to lift our warning voice of the net work of dangers which are gradually, but surely, accumulating around our community, if they are not met and overcome by prompt and vigorous action on our part. Lines of steamers are now actually established between New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, and, from the paragraph which we copy below from the Baltimore Sun of Saturday, it will be seen that still another "line" is about to be established, from that city to Charleston. When these lines get fully under way, how much, with our present arrangements, of the great travel will pass on our Rail Road? Very little, we fear. Will our readers reflect upon this matter but just a little:—

Baltimore and Charleston.—We are glad to learn that our citizens are awakening to the importance of a speedy establishment of a steam packet line between Baltimore and Charleston. A preliminary meeting of merchants was held on Thursday on the subject. The extent of the trade between the two places has rendered such a line long desirable; and it behooves the mercantile men of Baltimore, as well in furtherance of their own interests, as in deference to the preference of Southerners for this as a Southern city, to speedily make the required exertions to facilitate, and thereby enlarge, the commerce between the two cities. The rival efforts of cities further North, to secure the Charleston trade, should in nowise be permitted to lessen the extent of her intercourse with Baltimore; on the contrary, every inducement should be held out to extend and strengthen it.

The decree has gone forth, that there must be another money panic for the purpose of exciting the prejudices of the people against the war and the administration. We understand that the machinery is in a state of organization. Mr. Gallatin's letter on the finances, which appears in the New York Tribune, and in yesterday's National Intelligencer, is the beginning of the series. Mr. Giddings attempted to bring it into *eclat* by moving in the House of Representatives yesterday a resolution of thanks to Mr. Gallatin—a most extraordinary and unprecedented notice. The object is to make the pamphlet notorious, and prevail upon the public to read it.

We shall see other attempts to operate upon the money-market. We were told that many of the whigs had come here fully determined to vote all the supplies of men and money which the administration demanded to bring the war to a speedy and successful close—they, of course, to be responsible for the use to which these resources were to be applied. Now what do we see? The ten regiment bill opposed; many of the whigs declaring that they would not vote another man—not even volunteers—nor a dollar, unless it was to be raised, or rather attempted to be raised, in the way which their party purposes would require. The Secretary of the Treasury furnishes his project; he tells them, If you will permit me to raise the loans in the way which I recommend, I can obtain the necessary funds on moderate terms—say even at par. But the whig committee refuse his propositions; they will either authorise the money to be raised in a way which makes it impossible to borrow it, or they will raise the tariff, and thus carry out their own party purposes. Such appears to be their miserable policy, as is hinted about the city, and as several of the New York correspondents conceive to be the object of their movements in the House. The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states this, in the following extracts of his letter of February 3d:

"The whigs of the House of Representatives have this day settled the great question of war and peace!—settled it conclusively and forever; and settled it under the immediate influence and direction of their chosen leader.

"If any man shall hereafter pretend that the whigs, as a party, are opposed to the continuance of the war, let the people meet him as a humbug.

"The whigs of the House have voted and declared that they will have no peace until the *protective system* be restored! That is the issue upon which they are to go before the people with Henry Clay as their candidate.—Let the whig people, and the whole people, beware of such leaders and such lawgivers."

We shall see some curious political phenomena before this session has passed. The whigs are determined to thwart the administration, and to carry their own schemes, if they can. But the democrats will be firm in pursuing their own system of measures, and the people will come to the rescue. They will stand by no party which does not support its country in the midst of a foreign war.

Washington Union.

Botts "Heading" Taylor.—A week or two since Mr. Botts wrote a letter from Washington City, in which he took strong grounds in favor of Mr. Clay and against Gen. Taylor as the Whig Candidate; and on the 2d inst. he wrote another letter, explanatory of his first. In his last letter he says: "Something I should think was due to the *sagacity of Mr. Clay himself*, who really does not desire to be a candidate; *yet he has not felt himself at liberty to withdraw his name, because representations have come up which deprive him of all right to control the subject and indulge his own personal inclinations.*"

The above extract is full of meaning. It is well known that Messrs. Clay and Botts are as intimate as friends can be; and the latter has no doubt on this occasion spoken for Mr. Clay, as really and as truly as if that gentleman had spoken for himself. The "terrible" Mr. Botts is "heading" Gen. Taylor.

Standard.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE SARAH SANDS.

We take the following summary of the foreign news by the Sarah Sands from the Philadelphia Bulletin. She arrived at New York on the 10th instant:—

The auxiliary steam propeller Sarah Sands, Capt. Thompson, has arrived, bringing seven days later intelligence than the Acadia's advices. She left Liverpool on the 22d ult., and has therefore been only nineteen days on the passage—which is a remarkably fast run for this season of the year.

She brings a good deal of freight and a fair number of passengers. Her news is highly interesting in a commercial point of view.

Wilmer & Smith's Liverpool Times, of the 22d ult., states that cotton had fluctuated in prices for several days previous to the sailing of the Sarah Sands; but the market finally closed steadily at the prices current on the 15th.

Breadstuffs were extremely heavy, with a downward tendency in prices.

In American Flour and Indian Corn, a decline of at least one shilling had been experienced.

No change in Provisions.

The Money Market continued to improve.

The London Market on the 21st, was quite dull at about last week's prices.

On the day of sailing from Liverpool, there seemed a better feeling in the Corn market. Wheat, in consequence of heavy arrivals early in the week, had receded 4d per 70 lbs.—Corn, 2s per 480 lbs.—but on 21st, Corn recovered 1s. American Flour, 27 to 28s, which is a decline of 1s. Meal, 14s. Cotton has again declined, fair Mobile selling at 4¾d, and New Orleans at 4⅞d.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS RECEIVED BY THE SARAH SANDS.

The political news by the steamer Sarah Sands is of little moment. We notice in the foreign journals the deaths of several eminent persons.

Senior D'Israeli, the author, died on the 19th ult., of influenza, at the age of 82.

The general aspect of affairs in Manchester and the district immediately connected with the cotton trade, was deemed decidedly retrograding, as compared with the state of things only a month ago.

The money market in London was decidedly easier. The active circulation of the Bank of England had largely increased. We notice no important changes in the market for American produce. The prices of iron had advanced, and that branch of trade seems to be improving.

The accounts from France express some anxiety respecting the health of Louis Phillippe. The King had been ill, but was becoming better.

A letter from St. Petersburg represents the cholera as being much less malignant than it was in 1831. It was expected at St. Petersburg, and preparations were made to meet it. At Moscow there were 119 cases, and 54 deaths, from the 5th to the 11th ult. The Russian army in Caucasus has suffered severely from it.

The accounts from Ireland are somewhat better. Though part of the food sent there last year, consisting of rice, Indian corn, meal, &c., is now being returned to England, in many parts the people are represented to be in a state of destitution. There have been some seizures of fire-arms, pikes, and powder, in Tipperary, and several convictions for murder.

The army in Ireland is about being augmented.

It is said that the French government intend having a medal struck to commemorate the surrender of Abd-el-Kader.

The French government has decided that a small pyramid shall be erected on the spot where the interview between Abd-el-Kader and the Duke d'Aumale took place, to perpetuate the memory of that event.

TROUBLE AMONG THE INDIANS.

Threatened attack upon Fort Bent.—Loss of horses and cattle.—Desertion.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 7, 1848.

A messenger has arrived from Fort Mann, with news from that place, dates to the 20th of January, ten days later than the advices received on Saturday.

By the messenger we have news of much importance, and learn that Col. Gilpin was still at Fort Bent in much trouble.

The Indians in New Mexico bid fair to be very troublesome.

It is said that the Mexicans and Camanche Indians are gathering in the south in great force, about 250 miles from Fort Bent, and were preparing for an attack upon that fort.

Col. Gilpin was making every preparation, not to receive them, but to march against them and attack them in their rendezvous.

The means at Col. Gilpin's command were very limited; but he hoped to be able to march by the middle of February. The greatest difficulty was experienced at the Fort in obeying the orders of Col. Gilpin. His horses are all dead; and of 800 cattle, only 70 now remains, and the wolves are daily lessening this number.

An attempt was made at Fort Mann to send stores to Col. Gilpin, but with little success. A detachment of troops, (Lieut O'Hara,) which was ordered to escort a sutler's train, deserted to a man. A court-martial had been ordered, but the result had not been ascertained.

The Mormons.—The St. Louis Republican publishes a circular addressed by the "Twelve Apostles," to the members of the Mormon Church. It contains an interesting history of their privations and sufferings since their expulsion from Nauvoo, and their future prospects and intentions. Their principal abiding place, hereafter, will be in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, occupying a central position between the Pacific and the Mississippi. Their numbers will be greatly increased by emigration the coming season, as many thousands of their scattered members are in expectation of joining them. The Republican adds:

"Their progress has been as incredible as their belief is absurd. The present site of their church, in the midst of mountains, on the margin of the Great Salt Lake, and cut off on all sides from other settlements, by a belt of sterile and mountaineous country of nearly five hundred miles in breadth, gives to their present position and enterprise a novelty which will attract hundreds to them; and they confidently look forward, within a very short period, to the formation of a large and powerful settlement at that place."

A REMINISCENCE OF 1812 APPLIED TO 1842.

To the Editor of the Union:

Allow me to commend the sentiment below to the consideration of the friends of Mr. Clay in the present Congress, and to all the "no-indemnity," "no-territory," and anti-war men, whether in Congress or not. It was offered in this city on the 25th January, 1814, at a public dinner given to Commodore Perry, and speaks for itself. I find it in the 5th volume of Niles's Register, p. 381:

By Henry Clay, of Kentucky: "The policy that looks to peace as the end of war, and to war as the means of peace." SENTINEL.

Wisconsin—Banking.—The constitutional convention of this Territory, now in session, after an exciting debate, have adopted an article authorizing the general assembly at any time to submit the question of "bank" or "no bank" to the people; and providing that, should a majority of the votes then cast be found in favor of banks, the legislature may pass a general or special banking law, which, if sanctioned by a majority of the votes given on the question, shall go into effect. This provision was agreed to by a very large majority, and will doubtless be incorporated into the constitution, which the convention are now engaged in framing.—*Exchange Paper.*

From the N. O. Picayune, Extra, Feb. 7.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

The steamship M'Kim, Capt. Burthe, arrived on Sunday from Vera Cruz via Tampico, having left the former port on the 24th, and the latter on the 31st ult.

Our accounts by this arrival are as contradictory in regard to peace as the rumors which come to us from Washington. One of our occasional correspondents who apprised us some time since of the transmission of important despatches by the sloop-of-war Saratoga, reiterates his opinion that "peace is made so far at least as the Mexicans can make it. What has been done only requires the sanction of the Government." On the other hand, a letter from a distinguished officer, dated the 19th, in the city of Mexico, says: "The Mexican Congress has not been able to form a quorum, and peace is just as far off as ever." We cannot undertake to decide between these contradictory opinions, but proceed to lay before our readers such letters as we have received by this arrival:—

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, January 24.

The courier despatched by the English Legation arrived here on Saturday, (the 22d,) having left Mexico on the 18th. Although almost every body regards peace as concluded, I have seen a private letter from a high source, entitled to credit, which states that this general impression is entitled to no credit, and that he cannot see that we are any nearer to it than ever.

The courier sent by Mr. Peoples with the President's message, for the American Star, was murdered a few days since near here on his return. It is the more to be regretted, as he was one of the best men for that service that could be found. His trip up to Mexico shows this. He was taken into the bushes, stripped, and shot, by the guerrilleros or robbers.

An expedition under Col. McClelland, 5th Tennessee Volunteers, composed of about 300 infantry and 200 mounted men, started this morning to follow up the Orizaba road and try to cut off the robbers, who are represented to be in large force on the main road to Puente Nacional.

Although I have no very authentic grounds to authorize me to say that Gen. Lane is moving on Orizaba with 500 cavalry, it is positively asserted that such is the fact by merchants who are well informed of all that is going on in the interior.

The small pox has made its appearance here, and fifteen cases are known to exist in the city, but there have been no additional cases for three days, and it is to be hoped that the terrible disease will soon take its final leave of us. The cases reported are of a very mild form.

Another specimen of Yankee enterprise is about to be introduced into the city of the Aztecs in the shape of an omnibus line, which is to be established there as soon as the vehicles, which have arrived in Vera Cruz, can reach that place. I have seen several of them, and the workmanship throughout will do credit to the makers.

Should peace be declared soon, and the country be evacuated, we shall leave many marks of American enterprise behind, and I sincerely hope that the example shown during our short sojourn amongst them will stimulate them to follow our example, which, with the advantages which nature has lavished so plentifully upon this region of the American continent, would place Mexico in a few years by the side of the first nations of the earth.

Yours truly, ——

From an occasional Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, JAN. 24, 1848.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of news from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst. All was quiet at the capital. Peace! peace! is the cry. It is generally believed that Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist have succeeded in making a treaty of peace; nothing is *known*, for of course all the movements of those high in authority are kept secret. Many persons of respectability, and some high in authority, positively state there is no doubt there will be peace in three months. The pronunciamento of the State of San Luis Potosi, against the Government, and her invitation to other States opposed to the Government, &c., making peace to send deputies to meet at the city of San Luis Potosi, I must confess, does not look very much like any permanency in any peaceful arrangement made or to be made by our gallant general. It has rather a *trist* aspect.

An expedition is undoubtedly on foot against Orizaba. Gen. Lane, with a command of dragoons and Texans, has already left, and will probably reach there before the expedition about being organized from this city.

A STATE CONVENTION.

We have already, two or three times, expressed our opinion in favor of a Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. In this we believe we are giving publicity to the sentiments of the Democratic party in this part of the State. That a convention shall be held, in accordance with the usages of the party in this State, seems now to be decided upon. Several counties have already held their primary meetings, and appointed their delegates. The time and place of holding this Convention are yet to be selected. As to the former, the 12th of April has been named by the Wayne meeting, and, as far as we have heard, has received the approval of Democrats generally, and of the Democratic press. It has ours, as it will be a convenient time, giving the counties opportunity before it to choose their delegates, and the candidate time after it to visit the various parts of the State. As to the place, we are in favor of Raleigh. A much fuller delegation will attend the Convention from this part of the State, if held at Raleigh, than if held at any point farther west. Besides, Raleigh is the centre of political importance, and would seem to be designated as the proper place. Thus far as to the time.

The object of the Convention will be not only to nominate a candidate for Governor, but also to select two delegates to represent the State at large in the National Democratic Convention, to meet at Baltimore on the 4th Monday in May, and to take some action in reference to the selection of an electoral ticket for the State. An organization such as this will conduce essentially to the success of our cause;—and with the prospect before us, we have reasonable grounds for the hope that the next election in August will return a Democrat elected as Governor of this State.

We therefore call upon the Democrats of the various counties in this District, to hold their meetings and appoint delegates to attend the State Convention. It is important that every county be represented, particularly from this part of the State. Lenoir and Wayne have set a noble example; let the other counties second the movement.—*Newbern Republican*

Democratic State Convention—We are glad to perceive that Democratic meetings have been called in Cumberland and Warren—in the former at the March term of the County Court, and in the latter at February Court. * * * * * *

We make the following extract from a letter just received from one of our Lenoir friends:—

"I see in your paper of the 2d instant, that the Editor of the Journal has "voted" in favor of Salisbury as the proper place for holding the Democratic State Convention. I will merely say to you, that if the Convention shall assemble at Salisbury, the Eastern part of North Carolina will not be represented. A great many persons would go to Raleigh to the Convention, who would not go as far up as Salisbury. I hope Raleigh will be agreed upon as the place."

We hope the Democrats *in every County in the State* will hold their meetings at once, and appoint their Delegates. What says Orange? And what Edgecombe, Nash, Northampton, Davidson, Currituck, Craven, and Johnston? Let us have a full representation from *all* the counties, and let the campaign be opened in a spirit worthy of the great cause we all have so much at heart.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Rather a Predicament.—Senator Downs, of Louisiana, says the Pennsylvanian, closed his speech in the Senate, on Monday last, by placing Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, in an inextricable dilemma. We quote from the speech of Mr. Downs, in the Debates of the Senate:

"Before I close, there is another fact which I wish to submit to the consideration of the Senate. Those on the other side of the house, contend that the President brought on the war by ordering the army to the Rio Grande, a territory either belonging to Mexico or in dispute. Whatever difference of opinion may exist on the question of boundary, it was clearly the duty of the President to recognise the Rio Grande as the true boundary. Acts of Congress had recognized it as such; they were the laws of the land, and he was bound to obey them, whatever opinions may have been entertained by the Mexican government, or others, on the question of boundary. That he was right in considering this American territory, and the Mexican troops as invading it, is clearly proved by the proceedings of this body, on the 12th of May, 1846, when the bill recognizing the war was under consideration. I will here extract from the journal of the Senate:

"On motion by Mr. Crittenden to amend the bill by striking out section 1, lines 4, the words 'to prosecute said war to a speedy and successful termination,' and in lieu thereof to insert '*to repel invasion, and otherwise prosecute hostilities until the country be secured from the danger of further invasion.*'

"This was determined in the negative, yeas 20—nays 20. How can it be contended after this, that the President made this war, or that it was not made on the American soil? How could the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] call it 'invasion' unless the Mexican army crossed over into American soil? He and they who voted with him must have so considered it at the time. How can they then say now, that the President made this war?"

If Senator Crittenden does not feel that the Senator from Louisiana has rather 'headed' him, we shall be mistaken.—[*Norfolk Argus.*

The Road.—From an advertisement in the Columbia *Telegraph*, we observe that it is proposed to let out the contract for the construction of the 37 miles of this work, between Columbia and Winnsborough, by the 26th of March next. From this it seems that an actual commencement will soon be made and the work prosecuted to "a speedy and honorable termination." *Meck. Jeff. 14th inst.*

Daring Robbery.—On Tuesday night last, as the southern stage was proceeding from Charlotte to Yorkville, and when about 18 miles from the former place, it was discovered that the straps in the back of the stage had been unbuckled, and a trunk belonging to R. H. Brawley, Esq., of this place, stolen. The trunk contained 465 dollars in gold, all bearing the stamp of the Charlotte mint, and some articles of clothing—luckily for Mr. B., he had all his papers about his person. Although search was immediately made no traces of the trunk or thief have, as yet, been discovered. *Ibid.*

Supreme Court.—The arguments of Counsel having closed, the Court has begun to deliver its Opinions. Opinions have been given in the following Cases, viz:

By Ruffin, C. J., In Spencer, *v.* Hunsucker, from Moore, affirming the judgment below.—Also, in State *v.* Reeves, from Guilford, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Court below. Also, in Mangum *v.* Hamlet, from Orange, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Daniel, from Person declaring that there is no error in the judgment below.

By Daniel, J., In Smith *v.* Andres, from Bladen, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Washing *v.* Wright, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Andres and Evans, from Bladen, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Court below. Also, in State *v.* Poteet, and Hooper, from Caswell, declaring that there is no error in the judgment of the Superior Court.

By Nash, J., In Pool *v.* Ehringhaus, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below.—Also, in Westall *v.* Austin, in Equity from Yancy, dismissing the bill with cost. Also, in State, on relation of Hubbard *v.* Wall's Ex'rs, from Richmond, reversing the judgment below.—*Standard.*

Supreme Court.—Opinions have been delivered in the following causes, since our last notice:—

By Ruffin, C. J., in the case of Hall *v.* Robinson, from Carteret, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Smith *v.* Smith, from Pitt, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Murchison *v.* White, from Anson, reversing the judgment below. Also, in *Den ex Dem* Ehringhaus *v.* Cartright, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Den ex Dem* Weatherly *v.* Armfield, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Stevens *v.* Smith, from Sampson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Donnell *v.* Mateer, in equity, from Rockingham. Also, in Rogers *v.* Otey, in equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Harding *v.* Spivey, from Northampton, reversing the judgment, and directing the judgment of nonsuit.

By Nash, J., in Sneed *v.* Jenkins, from Granville, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Small *v.* Pool, from Pasquotank, reversing the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Marley, from New Hanover, directing the Superior Court to issue a *procedendo*, &c. Also, in Goodson *v.* Whitfield, in equity, from Wayne, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Faucett *v.* Mangum, in equity, from Orange. Also, in Rust *v.* Hawes, in equity, from Bladen, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Perkins *v.* Hollowell and Hines, in equity, from Wayne, declaring that there is error in the order appealed from. Also, in State *v.* Nash, from Montgomery, declaring that there is no error in the record, &c.

Raleigh Register.

Philadelphia and Charleston.—We noticed yesterday the organization of a Company in Philadelphia for the purpose of establishing a Line of Steamships to this city, and that the first vessel of the line would probably be dispatched within a few weeks. It appears that there will be a second line, a company of merchants having applied to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. They have resolved to build vessels of the first class—after the model of those of the Cunard steamers. We think there is considerable question as to the propriety of so close an imitation of the model of the Cunard steamers, as a greater breadth of beam would be much better adapted to the purposes of the Company. There is said to be no doubt of their obtaining a most liberal charter from the Legislature. The *Inquirer* anticipates great results from the enterprise.

Charleston Mercury.

General Taylor.—We find in the "Salem (Indiana) Democrat" a letter from G. May, who declares that in the late Whig convention at Indianopolis, Mr. Albert S. White ridiculed all doubts upon the matter—said he could vouch for the fact that General Taylor was a Whig, good and true—that his written pledges were in the pocket of a Senator of the United States—that there were Whigs who had seen them—that if made chief magistrate of this Union, his entire cabinet should be selected from the Whig party—and that none of the opposition could ever obtain office through any agency of his.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge, or "Dead Shot" for Worms.—The usual symptoms attendant upon this disease are generally well known, but there is good reason to believe that many children waste away and die without the presence of worms being suspected. Since the introduction of this preparation, we think it may be safely said that it is only necessary to ascertain the existence of worms in the stomach or bowels, to ensure their extirpation and a radical cure. A few doses of this Vermifuge will remove from the system not only the worms themselves, but also the mucus in which they are embedded, from which, if left behind, they would be again engendered, and while it is so deadly in its action upon the disease, it is perfectly harmless to the patient. It is not a drastic aperient, or violent in its operation, but of a laxative power, just sufficient to thoroughly cleanse the system from the worms, which it first destroys. The infant may take it with safety, as well as the adult, and in all cases it will be found fully to answer the desired purpose.

Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

MARRIED.

In New Hanover county, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. D. Black, Mr. Stephen Murray, to Miss Sarah Fillyaw.

DIED.

On Topsail Sound, New Hanover county, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Unity Holland, at the advanced age of 78.

In New-Hanover county, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., James Madison, aged 2 years; on Wednesday, at 1 A. M., Elizabeth Jane, aged 3 years, and about 9 A. M., same day, Francis Leavy, aged ten months, the children of, and only children of, Jacob and Susan Young. Their disease was a malignant form of bad cold, or sore throat, and is believed to be similar to black tongue. Thus were these parents, who only a few days before had three fine, hearty, promising children, doomed, in less than twenty-four hours, to see them successively locked in the cold embraces of death. Seldom are persons called upon to drain more bitter dregs from the cup of parental anguish. Truly the ways of Providence are inscrutable, and these afflicted parents can only exclaim in the language of Job, "The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord. J. W. B.

In Onslow county, on the 22d ult., Mrs. Sarah Jane Smith, consort of Benjamin C. Smith, in the 29th year of her age.

In Craven county, on the 10th ult., Mrs. Julia A. Hall, widow of the late Josephus Hall, in the 45th year of her age.

In Washington county, on the 22d ult., Mrs. Mary M. Davenport, in the 29th year of her age, wife of Mr. L. P. Davenport.

In Greensborough, on the 25th ult., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell, wife of Thomas Caldwell, in her 68th year.

At her residence in Duplin county, on the 5th instant, very suddenly, Mrs. Sarah Burton, wife of John Burton, Esq., in the 63d year of her age. The deceased had long been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. *Com.*

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, 3d edition, 18mo, pp. 250; price $1. *25,000 copies sold in three months.*

The great demand for this most important work, (of which thousands are sold,) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

It is an important question to the married why it is that we behold so many married females sickly, debilitated, and prostrated, as also the causes, and whether they are susceptible of remedy. They will here find these important matters, connected with discoveries in medical and physiological science, which meets that question.

This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands.

To those yet unmarried, but contemplating marriage, or, perhaps, hesitating as to the propriety of incurring the responsibilities attendant upon it, the importance of being possessed of the revelations contained in these pages so intimately involving their future happiness, cannot be appreciated.

Copies will be sent by mail free of postage.

On the receipt of one dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post-paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1224, New York city. Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York. For sale in Wilmington, N C., at

L H PIERCE'S, Book-store

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb. 17.

BACON—We have no change to note in North Carolina Bacon. There is a fair stock on sale. Some transactions have been had in late arrivals of Western Bacon at 7c. per lb. by the hhd. We quote as extremes in this article, at 6 a 7c.

CORN—The stock appears to be fair, and quotations are without material change, to which refer.

CANDLES—We change our quotations in the article of Adamantine Candles, to correspond with rates at which sales are now made.

FLOUR—The Flour market remains firm, with a light stock on hand.

LIQUORS—Sales of 50 bbls. N. O. Rectified Whiskey, at 28 cents per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The receipts of Turpentine continue to be light. There has been an improvement in the market, since this day week, of 5 a 15 cents in the barrel. On Friday, former quotations were fully maintained, except in one instance, when 5 cents decline was submitted to; but in another 5 cents advance on former rates was realized. On Saturday, the market opened with mitch firmness at the previous day's rates, and soon advanced 5 a 15 cents in the barrel. This advance has been fully maintained, and some 3000 barrels have changed owners since Saturday at $2 35 a $2 40 for Soft, the greater portion at the latter price, and $1 40, $1 45, and $1 50 for Hard, closing yesterday evening at the highest rates. The market to-day opened at yesterday's quotations, and sales to the extent of 600 or 700 bbls. Sales for the week something over 4,000 bbls. *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales at 30, 31 a 32 cents, since last week. We quote at 30 a 31c. *Tar*—A still farther decline has been experienced in this article since last report, and we now quote at $1 30. Sales during the week amount to about 1100 barrels. Some lots have been sold at higher rates, but sales to-day at quotations.

STAVES—Nothing doing in Staves of any description. Quotations nominal.

SALT—Received coastwise 210 Sacks, held at $1 50. We quote as current rates $1 20 a $1 50 per Sack. There has been no arrival of Salt from the West Indies since last report, and our quotations must be considered as nominal.

SHINGLES—Sales have become dull, and the price has gone down to $1 25 a $1 50.

LUMBER—There has been but little doing in this article since last report, and our former figues are retained.

TIMBER—In mill Timber sales are made at prices ranging from $4 to $7, according to quality.

MOLASSES—Received 54 hhds. New Orleans new crop; sales at 28 cts. The stock of West Indies has been reduced somewhat, but quotations are about the same as last reported.

PORK—Northern mess is held at $13 a $14 from store, prime $9 a $950. Sales of 250 bbls Western mess and prime Pork, at $10 a $12 per bbl.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 15.—No change in produce. Cotton 6½ to 8; Flour 5 to 5½; Corn 55 to 60; Oats 30 to 35; Flaxseed 1 10 to 1 15; Bacon 7½ to 8; Peach Brandy 55 to 75; Apple Brandy 45 to 50; Whiskey 28 to 32; Candles 14.—*Obs.*

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14.—Spirits of Turpentine has further advanced, with sales at 40c., cash, (including 100 bbls. for export) leaving, however, none to be had at that price; 41 a 42c., cash, is now generally demanded. Turpentine is held at $3 per 280 lbs.

There was a steady and somewhat increased demand for western Flour. Sales at $5 87½ a $6 for Michigan, and in one instance $6 06½ was obtained for Genessee made from Western Wheat.

The market for Corn quite dull. For handsome new Northern and Jersey Yellow, 60 a 62½ c. per bush.

There is a somewhat increased business going forward in the market generally, and in business circles there is again more buoyancy, with a prospect of a healthy and active spring trade.

Treasury notes have advanced to par. The demand for money is freely supplied at 7 per ct., but large loans are negotiated with difficulty.—The supply of first class paper is not large, and the best names can be bought at 1 per cent. per month.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 14.—The Cotton market has become inactive, and sales limited to the wants of spinners. Prices range within 8¼ and 9⅛c per lb.

Spirits of Turpentine have improved, and several sales were made at 38 a 39c. Tar $2 25.

Rice is firm but quiet, sales at $3⅛ and $3¼ per hundred lbs.

Flour, sales for shipment, at $5 81½ a 5 87½, and fair brands at $5 75, including Western, N. Orleans inspection at the latter price.

The demand for Corn was animated. Pennsylvania yellow at 55 a 56c per bush.

Since the arrival of the Sarah Sands, less inquiry was made for Flour and Grain for shipment. In other leading staples there is not much change. Coal and Iron are without movement. Cotton continues dull. Salted meats are unsettled and drooping, and Groceries nearly steady in price, with a moderate amount of business doing for the season.

BALTIMORE, Feb 14.—*Flour.*—The market is steady, but not active. Howard Street sells at $5 62½ per bbl. *Wheat.*—Prime red sells at 124 a 127c per bush. *Corn.*—Sales of prime yellow at 52c per bush.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 8½	a	$ 9
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders.		a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	6	a	7
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 25	a	1 50
BEESWAX—Per pound.	20½	a	22
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	10 00	a	10 50
Do Prime,	7 00	a	10 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	60	a	70
Meal,	75	a	80
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	7	a	7½
Laguyra,	8	a	8½
Cuba,	7½	a	8
COTTON—Per pound, - none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	36
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	37½
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 50	a	6 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	1 00	a	1 12½
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8½	a	9
Western,	8	a	9
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	75	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 50	a	9 00
Wide, do.	5 00	a	6 00
Scantling,		a	6 00
Timber, Mill,	4 00	a	7 00
Shipping Timber,	7 25	a	8 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	22	a	28
New Orleans,		a	28
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	12 —	a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 40
Virgin Dip,		a	2 40
Hard—	1 50	a	
Tar,		a	1 30
Pitch,	90	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	
No 2,	60		70
No. 3,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine,	30	a	32
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 14
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	85	a	1 00
Black Eye,	65	a	70
Corn,	60	a	65
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14 00
Prime,	9 00	a	10 00
Fresh.	6 50	a	7 00
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,	80	a	86
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	20	a	00
Liverpool—sack,	1 20	a	1 50
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 75	a	2 00
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	32	a	34
Gin,	33	a	35
Whiskey,	28	a	30
Apple Brandy,	40	a	42
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	23
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	12 —	a	16 —
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	— —	a	— —
Dressed,	10 00	a	12 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans, -none		a	
Porto Rico,	6½	a	7
St. Croix,	6	a	6½
Loaf,	11	a	13
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a