# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1850.


### Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

We learn that our esteemed fellow-citizen, Duncan K. McRae, Esq., has determined to remove from this place and take up his residence permanently in Wilmington. This is rendered indispensable by his health—the climate of Wilmington being milder and better suited to his physical condition than that of this region. We regret the necessity which obliges him to leave us. He will carry with him the respects and good wishes of all; and in receiving him into her society and into the circle of her enlightened citizens, Wilmington will number one more able lawyer and accomplished gentleman.

*Raleigh Standard.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

### Sketches of North Carolina.

Our readers will find in our Senate proceedings of Friday, the interesting Report of the Hon. William H. Washington, Chairman of the Library Committee, in relation to the forthcoming work of Col. Wheeler, and the application of that gentleman to be allowed the use of the State Library.

We have had occasion, in a previous number, to speak of this work of Col. Wheeler. We have no doubt it will be worthy of the State; and we trust every North Carolinian who takes an interest in the State's history, will procure a copy of it.

We are indebted to Col. Wheeler for a copy of the letter which we give below, from Gov. Tryon, giving an account of the battle of the Alamance. This letter was forwarded by Gov. Tryon to the Office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, from whence it was procured through the instrumentality of Mr. Brancroft, late our Minister at that Court:

GREAT ALAMANCE CAMP, 10th May, 1771.

MY LORD: I have the happiness to inform your Lordship that it has pleased God to bless his Majesty's arms in this Province with signal victory over the Regulators.

The action began before 12 o'clock, on Thursday, the 16th instant, five miles to the westward of Great Alamance River, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Salisbury.

The loss of our Army, killed, wounded and missing, amounted to about sixty men.

We had but one officer killed, and one dangerously wounded.

The action was two hours. But after about half an hour the enemy took to tree fighting, and much annoyed the men who stood at the guns, which obliged me to cease the artillery for a short time, and advance the first line to force the rebels from their covering. This succeeded. And we pursued them a mile beyond their camp, and took many of their horses and the little provision and ammunition they left behind them.

This success I hope will lead soon to a perfect restoration of peace in this country; though had they succeeded, nothing but desolation and ravage would have spread itself over the country, the Regulators having determined to cut off this army had they succeeded.

The inclosed declaration of the troops will testify to his Majesty the obligations I lay under to them for their steady, resolute, and spirited behaviour.

Some royal marks of favor I trust will be extended to the loyalty that has been distinguished by his Majesty's faithful subjects within the Province.

The particular detail of this expedition I shall transmit to lay before his Majesty as soon as I have settled the country, in peace; hoping that the advantages now gained over a set of desperate and cruel enemies may meet with his Majesty's approbation, and finally terminate in giving a stability to this constitution which it has hitherto been a stranger to.

The Army under my command amounted, officers included, to upwards of eleven hundred; that of the rebels to two thousand.

The two field pieces from Gen. Gage were of infinite service to us. I am, &c. &c.

WM. TRYON.

P. S. General Waddel, with two hundred and fifty men, was obliged, on the 19th instant, about two miles Eastward of the Yadkin, to retreat to Salisbury; the Regulators surrounding his forces and threatening to cut them in pieces if they offered to join the Army under my command.

I shall march to-morrow to the Westward, and in a week expect to join the General.

### State Finances.

We copy the following statement from the Report of Mr. Comptroller Collins, exhibiting the receipts and disbursements of this State for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1850:

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on hand 1st November, 1849.. | $39,238 04 |
| Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, Bonds sold | 26,000 00 |
| Internal Improvement Fund, (Bank dividend, Bank of Cape Fear) | 728 00 |
| Internal Improvement Fund, Cherokee Bonds | 582 00 |
| Bank Dividends, Bank Cape Fear, unappropriated | 65 00 |
| Interest on Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Bonds | 3,000 00 |
| Public Tax received from Sheriffs | 141,610 02 |
| Wm. B. March, Sheriff of Davie, additional return | 75 |
| Attorney's Licenses | 580 00 |
| Bank Tax, Bank of the State | 2,243 25 |
| " " " " Wilmington | 455 75 |
| " " " " Cape Fear | 2,389 00 |
| " " " " Fayetteville | 950 00 |
| " " " " Newbern | 562 50 |
| Buncombe Turnpike Company, divid. | 475 00 |
| Commissioners of Wrecks, Carteret co.. | 127 16 |
| | $219,006 47 |
| Balance due Public Treasurer | 9,166 77 |
| | $228,173 24 |

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal on Raleigh & Gaston R. R. bonds | $33,000 00 |
| Interest on " " " " | 37,654 00 |
| Judiciary | 30,748 26 |
| Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company | 20,000 00 |
| Principal on State Loan | 21,148 00 |
| Interest on " " | 4,569 02 |
| Internal Improvement Fund | 47 50 |
| Weights and Measures | 50 00 |
| State Librarian | 450 00 |
| Post Office | 255 39 |
| Public Printing | 842 23 |
| Pensioners | 330 00 |
| State Capitol | 52 80 |
| Salisbury and Western Turnpike Road. | 7,675 00 |
| Interest on State Bonds | 12,077 19 |
| Fayetteville & Western Plk Rd (stock). | 40,000 00 |
| Interest on Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Bonds | 1,344 78 |
| Executive Department | 2,300 00 |
| Treasury Department | 2,000 00 |
| State Department | 800 00 |
| Comptroller's Department | 1,000 00 |
| Adjutant General's Department | 200 00 |
| Superintendent Public Buildings | 260 00 |
| Governor's House | 175 75 |
| State Library | 148 15 |
| Council of State | 169 20 |
| Lunatic Asylum | 6,567 63 |
| Senatorial Elections | 245 40 |
| Sheriffs for settling Tax | 1,313 40 |
| Governor's Election | 1,212 00 |
| Contingencies | 1,219 81 |
| Stationery | 317 73 |
| | $228,173 20 |

The taxes of all sorts for 1849, are as follows:—Land tax, $32,734 59; town property tax, $3,664 36; poll tax, $35,011 78; Lunatic Asylum tax, $19,868 33; interest tax, $25,135 69; dividend and profit tax, $1,613 70; salaries and fees, $1,522 80; stud horse tax, $1,943 30; gate tax, $181 42; store tax, $11,103 92; pedlar tax, $3,014 58; tavern tax, $3,541 92; artificial curiosity tax, $1,536 90; billiard table tax, $1,128; lineal descent, $1,108 19; negro trader's tax, $317 20; foreign carriages, $319 60; drover's tax, $1,052 80; bolling alley tax, $94.

### Foreign News—Arrival of the America.

The steamer America reached Halifax on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to November 30th. She reports a decline of ⅛ to ¼d in Cotton, with markets generally dull. No material change in other articles. The general news from England is unimportant. The Protestant excitement was still the all engrossing topic.

From Germany we have reports partially pacific and partly warlike. The King of Prussia's opening Speech to the Parliament is rather of the latter style. Some disturbances between Bavarian and Prussian troops are reported, but nothing serious.—Prussia is said to have effected a loan of £10,000,000, with the Rothschilds of London.

France is quiet. The proposed addition to the army was the subject of debate in the Assembly, and it is said that when the bill is reported by Thiers, it will be in such a shape as to completely bind the hands of Louis Napoleon to neutrality in the event of any war in Germany.

The remaining matters reported are without interest, except a brief sentence which states that Kossuth is still restrained in Turkey, and is suffering with typhoid fever.

### Public Lands.

The Report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, not yet published, contains full and interesting details respecting the public domain. We learn from the Washington Republic that the whole quantity of lands sold and disposed of during the year 1848, including that located by military bounties, States selections, &c. was 4,933,009 acres, amounting, at $1.25 per acre, to $6,428,435. For 1845, 5,184,410 acres were disposed of in like manner, amounting, at the same rate, to $6,565,625.—And for the three quarters of 1850, exclusive of the bounty locations not yet returned for the third quarter, 2,815,366 acres were disposed of, amounting, at the rate stated, to $3,562,041.

A most valuable and interesting item in the report is the statement showing the area and cost of the public lands and revenue derived from them.

From that statement it appears that the whole area of the public lands exclusive of those in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, was 424,103,750 acres. That of these about one fourth have been sold for the sum of $135,339,092 while the whole cost of every kind to the Government, including the amount paid to France for Louisiana, to Spain for the Floridas, and for the extinguishment of the Indian title, was $74,957,879, making the nett profit to the Government $60,381,213 or an average of nearly one and a quarter millions of dollars annually for the last fifty years.

Nearly the same amount has been granted in bounties, for works of internal improvements, &c.

It further appears that the average cost of the public lands, including the purchase, extinguishing the Indian title, surveying, selling, and managing, &c., is only 12 4-5 cents per acre; while for each acre the Government receives $1,25 per acre—making a nett profit of $103 1-5 cents per acre.

The conflicting opinions which prevail relative to the capabilities of India to furnish cotton in sufficient quantities to affect the price of the home market, and in such a state as to enable it to compete with the produce of the United States, will shortly be tested by the presence of Mr. Alex'r Mackay in that country. He is the gentleman selected by the Manchester manufacturers to represent their interests in British India, and to pursue every necessary investigation on their behalf. Mr. Bright, it will be remembered, strongly advised the government last session to take the question into their own hands, and to send their own commissioners to India. The government declined to do so, on the ground that it was the duty rather of the manchester merchants than of the executive, and that the reports of persons in whom the merchants and manufactures had confidence would prove more satisfactory, and be deemed more conclusive than if the same facts were presented by government commissioners. In the person of Mr. Alexander Mackay an admirable selection has been made. He is a man of undoubted ability, and his work on America proves that his habits of observation, his discrimination of character, and the practical turn of his mind fit him well for the duties he has undertaken. Upon the nature of his report much will depend. He will, at all events, be enabled to terminate the endless controversies which occur as to the folly or the wisdom of looking to our possessions in the East for cotton. The East India Company for their own sakes, will give every facility for pursuing the inquiry, as they have already exhibited undoubted proofs, by the formation of railways connecting the cotton growing districts, of their anxiety to meet the wishes of the nation.

### The Census Returns.

*Growth of the United States.* We learn from the New York Post, that the census returns, already received from seventeen States of the Union, show an increase of population since 1840, of 3,130,898, which, added to the aggregate population ten years ago, of 17,093,353, would alone make now 20,224,251. Estimating the increase in other States by the same ratio, the aggregate population of the nation in June last, may be put down at not less than 24,000,000, or an increase of nearly 7,000,000 in the last ten years.

In some of the States the increase has been very rapid, in others quite inconsiderable. In Maine they have 612,000, being an increase, in ten years, of 110,207, or over twenty per cent. Massachusetts has 1,000,000, being an increase of 220,172, also upwards of twenty per cent. Connecticut has 386,000, or an advance of 65,985, also upwards of twenty per cent. Pennsylvania has 2,300,000, showing an increase of 575,967, or over thirty-three per cent.—Ohio has 2,000,000, showing an increase of 670,732, or over forty per cent. Wisconsin has 350,000; she had but 30,000 ten years ago.

The District of Columbia, on the other hand, has gained but 7,000. She has now 50,000, or less than twelve per cent. increase; North Carolina has 800,000, being an increase of 46,581, or only about six per cent. South Carolina has 800,000, being an increase of only 44,701—less than eight per cent. We have returns from only one other Southern State, that is Georgia, the population of which is now 1,000,000, showing an increase of 308,608, or about forty-five per cent.

The ratio of increase in the whole Union, estimated from the returns received of seventeen, is about 30 per cent. That of Georgia is fifteen per cent. ahead of of the average; that of South Carolina is twenty-two, and North Carolina twenty-four per cent. below the average. In the Northern States heard from, the rate of increase is uniformly over twenty per cent.

OHIO WINE.—We take from the "New Richmond Age" the following statement of several vineyards in that neighborhood. New Richmond is about twenty miles from Cincinnati, in Clermont county, on the north bank of the Ohio. It is a flourishing place of 1,700 inhabitants, and there are many vineyards in the vicinity. The Age says:

Mr. George Weire, of this neighborhood, has made this season 4,800 gallons Catawba wine, from eight acres of land. Over six hundred gallons to the acre. Judges say it is a superior article.

Thomas Williamson, we are told, has made over 1,300 gallons, the precise amount we have not learned.

William Carnes made nearly 70 gallons on two and a half acres, first year's bearing.

Charles Buckheart made 150 gallons on a little over an acre of ground, first year's bearing.

Michael Male made 240 gallons on two acres, first year.

Benjamin Light, about, 1,700 gallons on three acres.

Peter Light, about 1,700 gallons on three acres.

This makes in all 9,660 gallons, including Mr. John Williamson's. This, at the lowest price offered, will make $6,480.

The whole amount of ground, it will be seen, is twenty-two acres, and the nett product per acre about $300. We are not told the cost of cultivation, but we believe it is not one-third the value of the product.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

LYING IN BED FORTY YEARS.—Considerably above forty years ago, a yeoman of the neighborhood of Keighley, England, got entangled in the meshes of the tender passion and suffered disappointment.—Having taken to bed at that time, he has kept it ever since; neither threats or entreaties ever once induced him to leave it. His health is uninjured; he eats well; is conscious of all that is being done around him; and, enjoying a small competency, he resolves to end his days where he has so gloriously immured himself for nearly half a century.

An Ohio paper states that a Miss Porter, in that State, has married a man by the name of Bottle.—The editor says it is not only a good match, but it proves that there are more ways than one to bottle porter.

### A Chapter about Trees.

Under the above heading, a correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman furnishes the following sensible article:

As upon other rural matters, so upon this, a great deal has been written and a great deal more remains which may be written. The culture of trees has its own times, modes of operating, subjects to be acted upon, and results to be obtained.

1. THE TIME.—All hardy trees, fruit or ornamental, may be successfully transplanted at any season in the year, when the three following circumstances concur, namely: the tree in a dormant state, the ground free from frost and excessive moisture, the weather above freezing temperature.

Trees of the evergreen tribes, however, become so completely dormant, or in a state of repose, for two or three weeks about the time of the summer solstice, that they are often successfully transplanted at that season.

The very best combination of circumstances is that of the tree perfectly dormant, the ground warm and tractable, the weather mild and cloudy, with a prospect of rain. When a week of rainy weather immediately follows the planting of a tree, success is almost certain to ensue.

2. THE SITE OF A TREE.—As in building a house, so in planting a tree, a foundation must be laid for it. For all kinds of trees, deep tillage is the first thing, and the second thing, and the third thing, and all three of these things combined.

For a tree five to ten or twelve feet high, dig a hole one and a half to two and a half feet deep; four feet in diameter will barely answer, but six or eight feet is a great deal better. If the ground in the bottom of the hole is hard, loosen it with a pickaxe, five or more inches deeper, then fill it up with the soil, a little of the subsoil and rich well rotten compost manure, intimately mixing the trees together.

3. PREPARING THE TREE.—Pare the broken ends of the roots smoothly, always entering the knife upon the under side, and cutting with an upward slant. Shorten in top also, if the root is weak, so that there may be a balance of power between root and branch.

4. PLANTING THE TREE.—The tree should stand at the same depth in the ground that it grew previously to its removal. Deep planting, as an Irish gardener expresses it, is murder entirely.

Let one man hold the tree, and another get on his knees and work with his fingers among the roots, straightening them out and filling up all the hollow places among them with generous rich soil, until the hole is completely full. Then press the ground, gently but firmly, around the tree with the foot, and the work is done. If the soil is very dry, two or three buckets of water may be slowly poured into the hole just as soon as the roots are well covered, and before the hole is completely filled. Generally, however, this is unnecessary, except, perhaps, for evergreen trees.

5. AFTER TREATMENT.—It is an excellent practice—worth almost as much as a policy of insurance—to mulch trees the first season after planting them. This is nothing more than covering the ground, for three or four feet around them, with a depth of two or three inches of straw, leaves, seaweed, or the like, carefully placing stones or sods upon the top so that the mulching may not be blown away. Trees in any way exposed to the wind ought to be staked and tied the first season, if not longer.

Still further, all kinds of fruit trees, and generally all cultivated trees, require more or less care and attention as long as they live; and, like domestic animals, they become miserable and worthless by neglect. It is, therefore, of little use to plant trees unless one means to take care of them.

A tree that has been set some years, and is not in a thrifty condition, may be greatly benefited by digging a circular ditch around it about two feet wide and two feet deep, and at a distance of about as many feet from the tree as the latter is inches in diameter. The roots should all be cut off smoothly, even with the inner side of the ditch, which should then be filled up with good rich soil, intermixed with well rotted compost manure, ashes, charcoal dust, or old broken bones. Old trees thus treated often renew their youth, and show their gratitude, for years to come, in the substantial form of bushels of luscious fruit, always excepting the peach and nectarine, which should never, in this climate, be suffered to stand longer than eight or ten years from the seed. A few peach trees should be set every year to keep up a supply of this delicious fruit.

WOMAN.—Look at the woman who sets her whole heart upon the happiness of others.—Every effort is exerted to confirm a good understanding among her friends, to soften asperities of disposition, to remove prejudices, and to reconcile misapprehensions. There is something heavenly in such a character.—And mark its wonderful reward. It gathers strength even upon failure. When misunderstandings have grown into feuds, when dislike has swelled into hatred, and old friends opposing one another as deadly enemies sink under a mutual malignity, there is yet one person who triumphs in this hour of downfall, and that is the woman who has tried, with might and main, to preserve the link that bound the disputants.

In truth, here is one of the peculiar offices of woman; one of her grand, almost exclusive, duties, born with her into this life of trouble. The unselfishness of her disposition, the gentleness of her strong yearning for kind words, and aversion to strife, point out this task of reconciling difficulties as peculiarly her own; and if some have cast their high prerogative away, it is the more incumbent upon others to see that it is not allowed to rust.—*Lady's Newspaper.*

CURIOUS SURGICAL OPERATION.—A few weeks ago, one of the grizzly bears at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London, was operated on by Surgeon Cooper, for a cataract; and the operation bids fair to be successful, it seems. The operation was performed whilst the patient was under the influence of chloroform, to apply which was a difficult job, and required the efforts of four strong men for a quarter of an hour, before they could master the bear, such was his great strength. He was floored at last, however, and the sponge containing the chloroform made fast to his muzzle, and he was soon most lordly drunk and entirely helpless. Whilst in this state, the cataract was removed; and Bruin having recovered his senses and sobriety, made a hearty meal. If his sight should be restored, another bear who is going blind, is to be operated on.—Why do these bears go blind? This is a question that we can ask, but cannot answer.

POPULATION OF N. YORK.—The entire population of the city of New York, is ascertained to be 517,849, which is an increase of 146,626, or nearly 40 per cent, during the last five years.

The following was the population of the largest cities in Europe, by the latest census of the same:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London and suburbs | 1841 | 1,823,476 |
| Paris | 1846 | 1,035,000 |
| Constantinople | — | 580,000 |
| St. Petersburg | 1840 | 476,000 |
| Naples | 1832 | 358,994 |
| Vienna | 1837 | 333,580 |
| Berlin | 1834 | 247,336 |
| Lisbon | — | 239,882 |
| Amsterdam | — | 202,364 |

PLEASURE OF BEING A CANDIDATE.—We find in the Albany Dutchman an account of the pleasure of being a candidate, which may be useful to future aspirants for public glories. The Dutchman says:

"That since last Saturday, 77 different men called upon a candidate to go their security for their rent—and remarks another, that within the last five days 319 patriots in distressed circumstances, have called on him to effect a small loan, 'just to take up a note with.' The Dutchman is of opinion that the man who accepts a nomination in that district should immediately open an alms-house, for a large portion of his constituents will expect to live out of his bounty for the remainder of their lives. It adds this recommendation to candidates to take its advice and forthwith 'charter the horse boat and quit the State till after the polls close.'"

SUBLIME.—We find the following in a western paper:—

"It was night. A thick, murky gloom obscured the moon. The wind in fitful gusts howled desolately through the forest's leafless branches—most fitting night for deeds of horror. Awfully sounded the village clock—it tolled the hour of 1. At this witching hour of night a wild, murderous-looking wretch stole forth from the woods. His beard was long and rough, his hair uncombed and matted.—Savagely gleamed his bloodshot eye as he cautiously approached the spot where his unconscious victim slumbered in peaceful innocence. The murderer smiled as he listended to its breathing. He raised the axe; with one blow it deeply descended into the scull of the sleeper; forth spouted the blood—the hog was dead! We breathe freer."

☞The value of the whole world is but a *dollar!* "Them am a fact." Cause vy? It only contains *four quarters!*

### Life is Sweet.

"Oh, life is sweet;" said a merry child;
"And I love, I love to roam
In the meadows green, 'neath the sky serene—
Oh! the world is a fairy home.
There are trees hung thick with blossoms fair,
And flowers gay and bright;
There's the moon's clear ray, and the sun-lit day—
Oh, the world is a world of light!"

"Oh, life is sweet!" said a gallant youth,
As he conned the storied page;
And he ponder'd on the days by-gone,
And the fame of a former age.
There was hope in his bright and beaming eye,
And he longed for riper years;
He clung to life—he dared its strife—
He felt nor dread nor fears.

"Oh, life is sweet!" came merrily
From the lips of a fair young bride;
And a happy smile she gave the while
To the dear one by her side.
"Oh, life is sweet! for we will live
Our constancy to prove;
Thy sorrows mine, my trials thine,
Our solace in our love."

"Oh, life is sweet!" said a mother fond,
As she gazed on her helpless child;
And she closer press'd to her gladden'd breast
Her babe, who, unconscious, smiled.
"My life shall be for thee, my child,
Pure, guiltless, as thou art;
And who shall dare my soul to tear
From the tie that forms a part?"

"Oh, life is sweet!" said an aged sire,
Whose eye was sunk and dim;
His form was bent—his strength was spent—
Could life be sweet to him?
Oh, yes; for round the old man's chair
His children's children clung;
And each dear face and warm embrace
Made life seem ever young.

Thus life is sweet, from early youth
To weak, enfeebled age;
Love twines with life, through care and strife,
In every varied stage.
Tho' rough, perchance, the path we tread,
And dark the sky above,
In every state there's something yet
To live for and to love.

### The Left Hand Duel.

ANECDOTE OF BRANCH T. ARCHER, OF TEXAS.—In the fall of 1830, Mr. Archer was a young Virginia lawyer of some note. Going to Powhatan Court House on business, he accidently met Gen. Crump, a small, sharp featured gentlemen, with piercing dark eyes, thin lips, and a nose like the eagle's beak, was cool, sarcastic, and stinging as a wasp. There might be read the history of a dozen duels in the sneer that writhed like a snake in its coil around the corners of his month, as every separate word issued through his teeth with a shrill and menacing hiss. He never seemed to forget one instant that he was the most famous *dead shot* in Virginia. In conversation with Crump about a suit in which they were opposing councils, the latter made some offensive remarks, or insinuations, of which Mr. Archer desired an explanation.

"I have no explanation to make," said Crump, and he set his keen eyes upon the other as if he would slay him with a glance. The look was a *quasi* murder.

Archer threw his entire soul into one stern sentence—"Then I demand of you to retract the insinuations you have made against my motive!"

"I shall add fifty more of the kind before I retract that!" said Crump with a sneer, and turning on his heel, he remarked—"I am going to my room at the hotel to wait for your communication; if you have any for me."

Col. Archer's friends gathered in clusters around him, entreating him that he would not sacrifice his life to the bullet of a duellist whose aim was sure and deadly. But he would not be persuaded—he would punish Crump, or perish in the attempt. A formal challenge was soon passed and accepted, and the meeting was arranged to transpire at sun rise the next morning, on the summit of a hill, two miles west of Powhatan court house. At the time and place designated, a great-throng collected to witness the combat. Crump and Archer had both arrived at day-break and saluted each other coldly through the pale haze of twilight. With the golden glimpse of the sun, the principals were stationed in position by their seconds; and all hearts in the multitude vibrated with strange feelings, almost to fear, so determined and deadly were the countenances of the two foes, although the expressions on their faces individually were very different. Crump's visage wore the scorching sneer of a devil, sure of his prey, but the blue eyes of Archer seemed surcharged with the lighting of manly wrath. The word being given, the two pistols roared simultaneously, Archer's bullet grazed Crump's left temple, but his own right arm fell shattered to his side.

"Ha! I have winged my game!" cried Crump, in tones of mocking triumph.

"Yes; but I have still a wing remaining at your service," shouted Archer, shaking his other arm in the face of his enemy, and demanding an additional round.

Again the weapons of death were loaded and the parties took their places. Archer must have been suffering an agony of pain. Beads of cold water rolled from his forehead; the blood streamed down from his wounded arm, and stood in puddles about his feet; his features were white as marble—so white that he might have been mistaken for a ghost; and indeed there appeared every reason to suppose that he would really be a ghost at the next explosion of Crump's pistol. Yet he gave no evidence of fear. Looking his antagonist resolutely in the face, he exclaimed—

"General, you now have every advantage. I am forced by necessity to use my left hand, and if you were not a coward, you would do the same."

Quick as thought Crump changed the weapon from the right hand to the left, and immediately the word to fire was repeated. At the sound of the pistols both enemies fell. Archer had fainted from loss of blood, the effect of his previous wound, but Crump was shot through the heart!—*Pennsylvania paper.*

LOSS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S STEAM YACHT. The Emperor of Russia's steam-yacht Peterhoff ran on shore on a fine moonlight night, mistaking the Southwest of the island of Oesel for the Northeast. Parties have left England to endeavor to recover the machinery. Those on board were in very little danger, and comfortably enough got into the boat and landed.

### The War in China.

That there exists, and has existed for some time, a formidable insurrections in the heart of China, is well known to the American public. The character of the revolt, however, is less familarly understood. The Chinese officials are dumb upon the subject.—Vague rumors, nevertheless, declare the rising to be in favor of the ancient dynasty, which, though expelled by the present Tartar race of princes several centuries ago, still lingers in that kingdom. Other reports indicate that the insurection is of a more revolutionary character, partaking largely of the Socialist movement, and aiming at the entire re-construction of Chinese society. Still other rumors declare it to be a war against the religion and prescriptive traditions of the country, and assert that if the insurgents prevail, the empire will be thrown open to foreign intercourse and Christianity itself welcomed. None of these reports, perhaps, are entirely credible. The insurrection is most probably a rising of one or more provinces against oppressive taxation, the restoration of the native dynasty being an afterthought. Still it is to be hoped that the the rebellion will prevail, since the condition of things cannot be worse than it now is, and may be altered very much for the better. What a change would be produced in the civilized world, if China was thrown open to the influences of the literature, arts and religion of Christian Europe!

☞'Ah! my good fellow,' said one man to another, slapping him familiarly on the shoulder, 'you're one of the men we read of!'

'How so?' inquired the other. 'Where did you read of me?'

'In the police report.'

'The man we read of drew his fist, but the other was at a safe distance.


GARDEN Seed.—Just received per Brig David Duffell. A large assortment of *Bulbous Roots*, Garden and Flower Seed, warranted fresh. For sale by
WM. H LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

WHISKEY. 50 bbls. Whiskey. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th November, 1850.

☞Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antone, Maria | Haight, C 3 | Porter, H F |
| Aitcheson, A | Hankins, T W | Porter, E |
| Armstrong, J D 2 | Hinson, K | Pope, J W |
| Baker, Wm | Hysor, Jacob | Pearce, Peter |
| Biggs, Mary | Holmes, Isabella | Parker, James |
| Barclay, Sarah | Hatch, G B | Pinter, Mary 2 |
| Bicaise, Eliz'th | Howard, B W | Pigott, D P 2 |
| Boles, Eliza | Hawes, capt E 3 | Pridgen, France J |
| Bradley, S A | Hall, T J | Pendleton, Frances |
| Buford, Mary | Hench, W C | Petterway, Mr |
| Brown, Mary 2 | Hobbs, C S | Pearce, S W |
| Blanks, Sarah | Hardy, George F | Price, Catharine |
| Bleloch, James 2 | Huhn, J C | Rocher, Emeline |
| Bloch, capt | Ivey, S P | Roberson, Benj L |
| Brown, H | Isaacks, W G | Ross, George W |
| Benton, Nelson | Ingram, W M | Roberts, Richard |
| Bunting, D E | Jones, Polly 2 | Rosenfield, J |
| Boynton, Wm | Jones, Henry | Read, H |
| Burk, James | Jones, Emanuel | Rourk, P 3 |
| Bone, Alfred | Jones, O | Redrick, Ellen |
| Bowen, O S | Jones, Abner | Styron, J |
| Boseman, Sarah | Johnson, Sophia | Sellers, B |
| Bunting, A | Johnson, W L | Sintas, J A 2 |
| Bryatt, Thomas | Johnson, Frank | Scott, J H 3 |
| Boyet, B | Jones, John T | Steight, V 2 |
| Boon, B | Jordan, Nelson | Squigins, James |
| Boon, L. | James, Dr H | Sellers, Dan'l |
| Bird, J | Krieho, John F | Spears, Eliza |
| Burt, Catharine | Kerns, J H | Sanders, Sarah |
| Carr, James | Kelly, J | Skipper, John |
| Chapman, Sarah | Linkhawer, Wm | Swann, Laura |
| Curtis, T | Lake, capt J | Spooner, S |
| Chatten, J S | Lewis, Isaac 2 | Spooner, Mary |
| Crombie, A C | Lucas, Amanda F | Sulivan, M A |
| Coombs, J | Marvil, MrsHariet | Sellers, P L |
| Conner, Thomas | Marshall, S | Smith, J G 3 |
| Cains, Eliz'th | Mahoney, J B | Smith, Eliza |
| Calhoun, J A | Myers & Son, J | Smith, Harriet |
| Drake, E B | Myers, Fredrick | Smith, Susan |
| Douglass, Abraham | Myers, N | Smith, Clara |
| Dreffey, Peter | Murrell, Charles | Smith, Josiah |
| Devane, Thomas | Mulford, F J | Thompson, Joseph |
| Dennett, A | Morse, Warren | Thompson, Julius |
| Dickson, George P | Moore, Benjamin | Taylor, John |
| Decass, J or E | More, William | Traily, J |
| Dexter, Hannah | Maultsby, J D | Usher, Amy |
| Drody Wm | McGary, Eliz'th | Underdue, John |
| Esler, Wm M | McLellen, Marg't | Vernon, E L |
| Ellis, Bryant | McCarley, R | Vann, Miram |
| Eavens, Thos R | McCutchan, W | Wines, W B |
| Flemming, James | McIntosh, Mary | Watson, Wm |
| Frances, Mrs John | McKay, J A 2 | Wood, F W |
| Farr, Eliz'th | McKay, D | White, Wm |
| Floyd, T B | McKay, Celia A | Webb, Benjamin |
| Fenner, H W | McMillan, D L | Williams, H |
| Freeman, Lucy | McMillan, D A | Williams, John |
| Galloway, capt A 2 | McKinzie, K | Williams, Thos R |
| Green, G W | Nelson, Anna | Walden, Julia |
| Gettens, P | Newell, Samuel | Whitehead, W B |
| Grissom, Sarah E | Potter, F W | Wilkins, John |
| Garvey, A J | Petters, Wm | Wood, Susan |

[13-3t] JAS. G. BURR, P. M.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. SWANN, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommodation of transient visiters. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and contentment of her guests.

The House is now open for the reception of permanent or day boarders. For terms, apply to Mrs. Ford.

☞Aurora, Goldsboro' Patriot and Telegraph, and Tarboro' Press copy tf.

Nov. 15, 1850 10-tf

## Mercantile.

A Change in our Business.

JANUARY FIRST 1851, will make it absolutely necessary for us to present all accounts then standing on our books, for immediate payment.

Being very desirous of reducing our STOCK very low by 1st January, we will sell at EXTREMELY low prices for CASH. SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,
Dec. 13, 1850. Market-street.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

MRS. H. WHITAKER has received the agency for the sale of PIANOS of a celebrated manufacture. Samples may be seen by calling at her Music Room on Market-street, opposite the Episcopal Church. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine a splendid instrument, which she has just received, at a price that cannot fail to please. The instruments are all warranted both as to workmanship and tone. H. WHITAKER.
Nov. 29th, 1850 (Commercial copy.) 12-tf

To Dealers and Consumers of Hardware.

THE entire stock of Hardware of Mr. Lippitt is now for sale at cost and under at the Hardware Store of the subscriber. It consists in part of Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Frying Pans, and Pot Metal, Plane irons, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, &c.) This is an unusual chance for dealers and others to supply themselves cheap.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 29, 1850 12-tf
Chronicle, Aurora, and Intelligencer copy.

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH.

I HAVE just received a large stock of China, Glass, and Queen's Ware, direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other Importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of **Farming Implements**, to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.
ALEX. MACRAE, Jr.
November 8, 1850 9-12w

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

JUST received from the North, an elegant and extensive assortment of **Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware and Musical Boxes,** to which we would call the attention of ladies and citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country.

We will continue to sell goods in the above line at prices that will not fail to merit the continuance of the patronage we have received since our commencement in business, and having now procured a competent assistant, we will in future be able to despatch, at the shortest notice, every description of repairing requisite to adjust and accurately time Chronometer, Horizontal, Duplex, Lever, Repeating, and Vertical Watches.

N. B. Clocks, Jewelry, Plated Ware, and Musical Boxes, promptly and in a workmanlike manner repaired, and warranted to please, by
A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,
(Sign of the Big Watch,) Front-st., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9-tf

NEW TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND SNUFF STORE.

THE subscribers have taken the Store adjoining Messrs. POLLEY & HART'S, under Mozart Hall, where they intend keeping constantly on hand every variety of **Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff,** at wholesale, or in lots to suit purchasers, at such prices as will not fail to please.

Being connected with an established House in Baltimore, they are prepared to fill orders at the shortest notice. To the country trade they offer the strongest inducements.

☞Call and test our articles and prices.
HATCH & BURBANK.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850 8-6m

FALL FASHIONS.

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes. The largest and best selected assortment of the above articles ever before offered in this market, may now be found at the Hat Store of C. MYERS. All persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere or going North, as they have been selected with care to please his wholesale as well as retail customers.
Wilmington, N. C., August 23d, 1850.

J. M. ROBINSON,
Wholesale Dealer in Hareware, Iron, and Stoves,

IS now receiving his Fall supply of Cooking, Parlor, Store, Office, and Ship Stoves. Also, a large stock of Guns, some fine English Stub and Twist, worth fifty dollars.

He has on hand, and designs keeping constantly, a large stock of the following articles, viz:—Hoop Iron, Truss Hoops, Iron Rivets, and Coopers' Tools generally; Mill Saws, manufactured expressly for this market; Smiths' Bellows, Vises, and Anvils; Nails and Spikes, extra quality; Carpenters' Tools, all kinds; Saddlers' Tools; Shoemakers' Kits, Boot Trees, and Lasts; Guilt Cornice; Curtain Bands and Pins, the latter a new and pretty article.

Those who are building will find every article in his line, of the best quality, and at much lower prices than heretofore.

Country dealers will find here all goods in the Hardware line, at such prices as will supersede the necessity of going North for them. J. M. ROBINSON,
No. 3 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.
September 20, 1850 32

Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers Repaired.

ALSO, all descriptions of Cabinet Furniture manufactured or repaired, at the Rock Spring Furniture Warehouse. J