THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ From Mr. Whitaker, we have "Sketches of the Irish Bar," by Hon. Richard Lalor Shiel; two volumes octavo, bound in cloth—a most amusing work, comprising sketches of some of the most eminent men of that or any other country.

Also, from the same, the poetical works of Wm. Gilmore Simms, in two volumes octavo—cloth.

Also, "Gleason's Pictorial," for this week.

EDWARD EVERETT AGAINST THE NEBRASKA BILL.—In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Everett, Senator from Massachusetts, delivered a long and elaborate speech in opposition to the bills now before that body for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, grounding his opposition chiefly upon that feature of the bills which declares the Missouri Compromise inoperative.

Later from California.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York on the 9th inst., with San Francisco dates to the 16th of January. She brings 400 passengers and $750,000 in gold on freight.

The Schooner Anita had arrived, with re-inforcements under Col. Watkins, to the assistance of "President Walker," of Lower California, who was found closely beseiged by the Mexicans, and repulsed the beseigers; but the Mexicans of Lower California seem exasperated against the invaders, and the cause of Filibusterism is sunk to a pretty low ebb in California, so that the "President" cannot long maintain his new and independent republic.

The public debt of California is stated by the Governor at $3,000,000. The exports of gold for the last year have been $82,300,000. Trade reasonable. Some steamboat accidents.

European Intelligence.

The Steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 9th, with Liperpool dates to the 25th ult. The Clipper Ship Red Packet had arrived at Liverpool in 13 days from New York. The splendid new iron Ship Taylerd from Liverpool, January 9th, had struck and sunk on Dublin Bar, by which disaster 400 lives were lost Ireland is threatened with another famine.—The price of provisions is enormous.

War is now looked upon as inevitable, and the people of England have made up their minds to the necessity of quietly accepting it.

There has been since the last steamer no change in the aspect of affars at the seat of war. No more fighting had taken place.

The answer of the Czar in regard to the entrance of the fleets into the Black Sea had been received.—The London Times says the Czar has not proceeded to extreme measures on learning the entrance of the allies into the Black Sea. He replies by this question—"Are the fleets to observe strict neutrality, or to take active part with Turkey?"

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that it has been assertained that the Czar's final answer to the Vienna note will be a contemptuous refusal. He will refer Turkey to Prince Gortshakoff, the Russian commander in the Principalities. for further particulars. He will also declare that he will not abate one jot of the demands of Prince Menchikoff.

AUSTRIA.—Austria is said to have notified the Czar of her fixed determination to maintain an armed neutrality, provided the Czar adheres to his determination that he aims at no territorial aggrandizement.—If this pledge is broken, Austria would assume a hostile attitude to Russia.

PORTUGAL.—The Br. war steamer Banshe arrived at Lisbon on 17th, with dispatches to the British Admiral, and immediately afterwards the British squadron was under orders. Destination unknown.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, P. M.—It was reported that engagements had been renewed between the Turks and Russians at Kalafat, on the 10th, 11th and 12th, in which the former were again victorious.

A despatch received at Berlin, from St. Petersburg, dated the 14th, states that the Czar had rejected the combined note as incompatible with his dignity, as it would only serve to divert attention from the real question at issue. To prove, however, that he is still inclined to treat, he has appointed Prince Gortschakoff his Plenipotentiary to treat with the Sultan alone.

The Paris Constitutionnel states that the Czar, on hearing that the combined fleets had entered the Black Sea, calmly remarked to those about him that, when a battle should be offered, Russia would accept it—that she could afford to mourn for her fleet, but not for honor as a nation. He anticipated, he said, that France and England would take the course they have, and he was, therefore, not unprepared, and all his orders had been given in advance, foreseeing that such action on their part would be violating existing treaties, and freeing him from all obligations.

It appears certain that the Czar had asked Prince Menschikoff whether he could make head against the combined fleets. The Prince replied—"Yes, we can conquer, or fight and die to the last man."

The French and English Ministers are to demand their passports.

A FEMALE CAPTIVE RECOVERED FROM THE CAMANCHES.—Mrs. Wilson, who was recently recovered from the Camanches, gives the following account of her captivity:

About a year ago she was married to a young farmer in Texas, and in April they joined a party of fifty-two emigrants bound for California. They were attacked by Indians, and the party was compelled to return to Texas, but Mr. and Mrs. Wilson remained at El Paso, where their horses being stolen, they were compelled also to give up the plan of going to California, and set out on their return to Texas in July. In August, Mr. Wilson and his father fell into the hands of Indians and were murdered. Mrs. W. returned to El Paso, and again in September started for Texas, with her three brothers-in-law and a small party. When within three day's journey of Phanton Hill, an American military post, they were attacked by Camanches, while some of their men were off in pursuit of some of their horses that had been stolen. A Mexican who was with Mrs. Wilson, was brutally murdered and scalped before her eyes, and she and her two brothers-in-law, lads of 12 and 10 years, were seized, bound and carried off, with the entire property of the party.

The Indians, with their captives, proceeded in a Northwest direction, each being appropriated as the property of one or other of the chiefs. They were stripped of nearly all their clothing, and otherwise brutally treatep. Mrs. Wilson, although soon expecting to become a mother, was subjected to every conceivable cruelty and indignity; beaten and bruised; exposed to fatigues of all kinds; her flash lacerated by lariats and whips or by the loads of wood she was obliged to carry on her bare back; compelled to do the work of men, or punished for her inability by being stoned, knocked down and trampled on; almost entirely deprived of food—and all this lasted for twenty-five days. At this time, she was sent in advance in the morning as usual, when she determined to attempt an escape, which she succeeded in accomplishing by secreting herself in some bushes till the Indians had passed.

For twelve days she wandered through the Indian country, subsisting upon berries, when she fortunately fell in with some New Mexican traders, who furnished her with some men's clothing and a blanket. In consequence of their meeting with some Camanches, they had to leave her behind, and she narrowly escaped a second capture. But by the subsequent aid of one of the traders, a Pueblo Indian, she was enabled, after hiding herself for eight days to escape. At the expiration of this time, she was rescued by the traders, furnished with a horse, and brought to the town of Pecos, New Mexico, where Major Carleton and others, of the army, took care of her and enabled her to proceed to Santa Fe. Her two young brothers remain captives.

While we have regretted to find several leading and influential Whig Journals of the South taking ground against the Kansas and Nebraska bill, among others the Baltimore Patriot, the Louisville Journal, the N. O. Bulletin, and last, but not least, *the* Organ *par excellence*—the National Intelligencer, we take pleasure in copying the annexed remarks from its Petersburg, Va., namesake of the 8th inst. We sincerely hope and trust, that there will be no wavering in the ranks of Southern men in Congress, upon this point. The great body of Northern Democrats, we feel certain, will go for it:

The National Intelligencer on the Nebraska Bill.

The old saying that "there is no telling what a day may bring forth" has been forcibly brought to our mind by the appearance in the National Intelligencer of Monday of its leading editorial article.—This venerable and valuable journal has, contrary to our expectation, come out against the Nebraska Bill, and taken its position along side of Benton, Chase, Sumner, and the rest of the Free Soil and Abolition opponents of the South. We have rarely seen in an important, political crisis the course of the Intelligencer so feebly sustained by argument as in the present case. We speak with entire respect when we say that in the article which we are noticing the editors fall very short of doing justice to themselves, for they have heretofore generally signalized themselves in the discussion of a great issue by their power of reasoning and felicity of illustration. We have read with care what they have written in the way of exception to the Nebraska Bill, and we are constrained to express our gratification at finding in their words nothing to weaken or shake the opinion which we have, after mature consideration, arrived at, in favor of the proposed measure. We regret that the Intelligencer has taken the attitude which it announces—but we cannot follow its example, for it is our sincere belief that let Judge Douglas's *motives* be what they may, his propositions about the Missouri Compromise involves not a particle of violated faith—contains not a syllable proposing to abrogate a *living* "COMPACT." There is in it no "nullification of a solemn covenant between the United States and the State of Missouri;" for the very bill itself expressly says that the Missouri act of 1820 "was SUPERSEDED BY THE ACTS OF 1850," and it is upon this assumption, or rather this FACT, that Judge Douglas proceeds to declare the "superseded" law "inoperative." Now, the only question to be considered is, whether or not the Compromise of 1850 did actually or virtually repeal that of 1820? If it did, then is the act of 1820, as we contend it is, null, void and of no force—in another word, it is "inoperative," without the need of any formal declaration from Congress to that effect. We will not at present go again into a discussion of the affirmative of the above proposition, holding as we do that either the old Compromise was extinguished by the new, or that the latter is entirely misrepresented when it is called "a FINAL SETTLEMENT IN PRINCIPLE AND SUBSTANCE" of the whole controversy about slavery. It was characterized in these precise terms by Mr. Fillmore, who APPROVED it. It has been so recognized by the present Head of the Nation, and by every eminent national Whig and Democrat Its purpose was avowedly to *terminate fully and forever* the unfortunate excitements, which were periodically harrassing Congress and the country growing out of Free-Soil and Abolition agitations, and it was intended and expected by all its advocates to cover the whole ground, so far as the FUTURE was concerned. We think that we are amply sustained by the records of the memorable session of 1849—1850, and by the course of events since, in this statement of the matter. It has been the steady and earnest object of every friend of the new Compromise, from the day of its passage to the introduction of the Nebraska Bill, to give it a *paramount, supreme authority* in its province of operation; and we hear now for the first time, to our astonishment, that an enactment which was framed and passed amidst the fierce elements of a strife that for the second time in the history of the Government threatened an extreme issue—an enactment, which was designed and calculated to close *finally* and *perpetually* the angry contentions between the North and South, of which the *slavery subject* was so fruitful—we hear now, for the first time, the extraordinary cry raised, even by a press so respectable as the National Intelligencer, that this enactment. this Compromise of 1850, was, after all, no settlement of the question, for that the Missouri "Compact" is still in force—still a solemn, sacred and living "covenant." If the Intelligencer is right, we should like to be informed what is meant by the official language used by Mr. Fillmore when he spoke of the Acts of 1850 as "a *final* settlement, in *principle* and *substance*," of the whole question? Surely words like these embrace something more than mere empty notions. When we read about the "*principle*" and "*substance*" of a great controversy, and of a *final* settlement of it by the highest power of the land, we certainly should not interpret such phraseology as conveying the idea of a subordinate, incomplete or temporary arrangement. The only consistent view that can be taken of a law so spoken of is that it operates supremely within its prescribed limits, and those limits, in the present case, comprise the whole subject of slavery in its connection with the Territories, and with the admission of new States into the Union.

If we are in error in this our understanding of the Compromise of 1850, then it is but a very indifferent specimen of wise, comprehensive and efficient legislation. It does not meet and cover the case. It cries peace when there is no peace, and is utterly destitute of the feature of *finality* which has been so loudly ascribed to it. And if it be not *final*, of what real value is it to the country? The Missouri Compromise was tried. It allayed agitation for a season, but fanaticism seized the first favorable opportunity that offered afterwards for rekindling the flames of 1820. The Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, animated by the very same spirit which stirred up their violent resistance to the admission of Missouri, revived the troubles and perils which it was thought had been ended by the law of 1820, and, in fact, repudiated that law itself, by opposing its extension to the Pacific, and by foisting the Wilmot Proviso into the Oregon Bill. A new "Compact" thus became necessary, and accordingly a new one was framed, adopted, and declared to be a *final* settlement in *principle* and in *substance* of the question out of which it grew—the very same question out of which the law of 1850 was generated, viz: the question of slavery in the territories. And yet, in view of all this, the National Intelligencer denies the supremacy and finality of the Compromise of 1850, maintaining that the "Compact" of 1820 is still in force and too solemn and sacred a "covenant" to be put aside for that equally solemn and sacred one, the covenant of 1850!

Supreme Court.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In Nicholls v. Bell, from Carteret, affirming the judgment. Also, in Clifton v. Newsom, from Franklin, reversing the judgment, and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Pool, in equity, v. Yarborough, from Wake, declaring there is no error in the interlocutory decree of the Court of Equity. Also, in Ward v. Ward, in equity, from Onslow, dismissing the petition to rehear.

By PEARSON, J. In Mebane v. Patrick, from Guilford, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Foust v. Ireland, from Alamance, directing judgment for defendant. Also, in Anderson v. Hollomon, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Johnson, in equity, v. Chapman, from Craven, on exceptions directing the account to be sent back to the Master.

By BATTLE, J. In Byerly v. Kepley, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harris v. Lee, from Nash, reversing the order. Also, in Morgan v. Perkins, from Currituck; judgment below reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Barnes, in equity, v. Strong, from Rockingham, directing a decree for plaintiff.

SALE OF RAIL ROAD STOCK.—The Goldsboro' *New Era* of the 8th says: "While we go to press the sale of Stock in the Central Rail Road is going on. The following sales have been made:

80 shares, said to be owned by Dibble and Bros. were purchased by C. P. Mendenhall at $34 per share.

80 shares said to be owned by R. Stanly & Co. were bought by Geo. Green at $34 per share.

80 shares said to be owned by F. P. Latham & Co., were bought by Geo. Green, at $36.75 per share.

The above sales were all forbid by the alleged or real owners, but on what grounds we did not learn.

The sales yet to be made run in lots of from 1 to 5 shares, and are not likely to reach $40, per share.

Railroad Bill Rejected.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—The Legislature of Alabama have rejected the bill providing for the construction of railroads through that State.

Destructive Fire in Petersburg, Va.—Loss $75,000.

About 11 o'clock last night, says the Petersburg, Va. Democrat, of Feb. 4th, the store of Messrs. Morrisons & Marable was discovered to be on fire The flames speedily communicated to the store of Messrs. Kerr & Marbury, on the north, and that of Messrs. Turnbull & Stone, on the south, and each of the buildings was entirely consumed. Messrs. Kerr & Marbury's loss is estimated at $20,000 which was fully covered by insurance. The stock of Messrs. Morrisons & Marable was completely destroyed, only about three fourths insured. About $3,000, on deposit with this firm, is now in the ruins, in one of Herring's best Iron Safes. and, we trust, will be preserved. A large portion of the goods of Messrs. Turnbull & Stone was saved, although somewhat damaged by removal. We are gratified to learn, however, that their loss is fully met by insurance. Immediately after the discovery of the fire in the store of Messrs. Morrisons & Marable, a tremendous explosion took place, occasioned by the igniting of several kegs and canisters of gunpowder. The explosion did no other harm than to arouse the city. The block of buildings consisting of four tenements was the property of Col. George W. Bolling. They were supposed to be worth about $35,000—fully insured.

Casualties on the Georgia Central Rail Road.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8.—Four cars loaded with Cotton were consumed by fire to-day at the 160 mile station of the Georgia Central Rail Road.

A man was also killed to-day, by the cars at the 10 mile station of the same read.

SLAVE PLOT IN KENTUCKY.—We learn from the Louisville Courier, that Henry county, Ky., has recently been the scene of considerable excitement, arising from the discovery of a plot of some slaves to murder a family because they thought one of their number had been sold, and make their escape to Canada. The family which it was proposed to murder was named Herndon. One of the servants, suspecting that his master had taken another off to sell him, told his views to several others, and it was agreed to throw a stone in at the window and kill a little boy. The lady of the house, it was expected, would be alarmed and run out, and then she was to be murdered. This done, the negroes were to divide, one party to flee at once for Canada, and the others remain until the return of their master who was to be killed, and the money which he was supposed to have received for the servant he had taken with him, to be appropriated to their use. This scheme was carried out so far as to throw the stone through the window, but the boy at whom it was directed escaped, and the hearts of the conspirators failed. The neighbors coming in and inquiring about the stone which had been thrown, the negroes talked so as to draw suspicion upon themselves, and being stopped, confessed the plot, implicating a large number of negroes and one white man. Several of the slaves concerned have been sold

From the London Standard, 13th.

The Suspicions against Prince Albert.

Why is it the Consort of our beloved Queen is never spoken or thought of as an Englishman? We sincerely hope that the fault is not his own—we are sure it is not the Queen's. Whose fault then is it? The fault, as we firmly believe, of the clique of Austra-Russian-Belgic slaves by whom he has been surrounded from the day that he landed in this country. At the head of this clique stands Lord Aberdeen, and so long as this man shall retain office, so long will the Prince Consort—who is believed to be his especial patron—be the object of the same feeling that he is at present. What is Lord Aberdeen's present position? It has been sketched by a master hand—"Should a minister govern in various instances of domestic and foreign policy, weakly or even wickedly, and yet pay reverence and regard to the constitution, he would deserve certainly much better quarter, and would meet with it too, from every man of sense and honor, than a minister who should conduct the administration with great ability and success, and should at the same time procure and abet, or even connive at, such indirect violations of the constitution as tend to the destruction of it, or even of such evasions as tend to render it useless—a minister who had the ill qualities on both these, and the good ones of neither—who made his administration hateful in some respects, and despicable in others, who sought that security by ruining the constitution which he had forfeited, by dishonoring the Government; who encouraged the profligate and seduced the unwary to concur with him in this design, by affecting to explode all public spirit, and to ridicule every form of our constitution, such a minister would be looked upon most justly, as the shame and scourge of his country." Here is drawn to the life, much more than 100 years ago, by the hand of Lord Bolingbroke, the portrait of the present Premier—the portrait of a minister who protects himself by corruptions at home, ("bribes to the Irish Brigade," &c. for example,) from a just punishment for his betrayal of the public interests abroad.

THE IRON MANUFACTURES OF THE WORLD.—The manufacturer of iron in the world is divided as follows by the London Chronicle:

In Great Britain, 2.380.000 tons; United States, 400.000; France, 348.000; Russia, 189.000; Austria 160,800; Sweden, 132,500; Prussia, 112,000; making a total of 3.723.300 tons of iron manufactured annually. In 1850 there were 450 iron furnaces in Great Britain, and of the 2.380.000 tons which these produced, about 800,000 were exported. In 1796 but 125.000 tons were manufactured in Great Britain, and the total exports were about 408 tons. During the ten months ending November 5, 1853, Great Britain exported $75,000.000 worth of Iron, and by far the largest portion of this enormous mass of exports was taken by the United States. Of pig iron the United States received 57,000 tons, and Holland, which comes next upon the list, took 13,000. Of bar, bolt and rod iron the United States took 263,530 tons, or nearly six times as much as Canada, which received the next largest amount.

A CASE OF HARDSHIP.—The Philadelphia Bulletin relates the following case as of recent occurrence in that city:

On Sunday last a poor man, named George Ayrhart, a tailor living in Bedford street, committed suicide in the County Prison. It appears that during the snow storm of Tuesday morning, his landlord got a writ of possession out against him for failure to pay his rent, and a constable turned him and his family, consisting of his blind wife, a son, daughter, nephew and niece, out of doors in the storm. The man had been advised by a lawyer not to pay the rent to any one until a disputed claim to the ownership of his house was settled. On the ejection of his helpless family during the storm, Ayrhart, who is described as a worthy, industrious man, resisted and was committed to prison on a charge of assault. This punishment, its disgrace, and the idea of his blind wife and dependent family being homeless in the depth of winter, preyed upon the poor man's mind so, that he hung himself in his cell. There is a whole volume of misery, of wretchedness and of wrong in this brief story, and we doubt whether a greater piece of cruelty than that which has so tragically terminated, has ever occurred in a Christian land.

PAPIER MACHE.—This article has, within a short time past, been extensively introduced for purposes of architectural decorations. A company has recently been formed in Boston for the manufacture of papier-mache. It is equal, if not superior, to carved wood, in beauty and durability, and far preferable to any other substance for mouldings, and can be produced at one-half the cost of the finest wood. It weighs only one-fourth as much as plaster. In Boston, rose-wood and black-walnut furniture has been elaborately ornamented with it in a style of richness never before equalled. It is the best material for picture-frames, mouldings, cornices, busts, figures, bas-reliefs, chimney ornaments, ceilings, and for all purposes where mouldings or carved work are now applied.

As Mrs. Partington and Ike were walking along Washington street, somewhere in the mild soldier season when men parade as the laws and their own patriotic spirits direct, a man passed by arrayed in all the pride of gold lace and fancy fixings—stepping off as if the whole dignity of the M. V. M. was centered upon him Ike warm admirer of the military, and already at time aspired to wear certain remainders of the ancient corporal's uniform that time had spared. "See there," said he, catching the old lady by the shawl, and half pulling it from her back in his earnestness, "does that sodger look anything like Uncle Paul?" Such a look as she gave him! "No, dear,' replied she sublimely, "he is no more like your uncle than Bogle's hyperion fluid is like a satire." Ike in his admiration for the fine clothes didn't feel so sure about it, but he didn't care so much about it that he lost any appetite for the pea-nuts with which he was regailing himself as he moved along.

Boston Post.

The Nebraska Bill.

The New York Times, speaking of the Nebraska Bill, says:

"What will be the effect of pushing the bill upon the Northern States, it is too soon to predict. * * If it should be passed, and should receive the united vote of the South, we are inclined to think that it will be regarded as offering a *direct issue* on the general merits of Slavery to the people of the Northern States, and that a very powerful party will at once spring up *in favor of meeting that issue, and of prosecuting it to a final and permanent decision*. We have no doubt that public sentiment in the State of New York would be fully ripe for such a movement: and the *first* step taken towards it, would probably be the nomination of William H. Seward, for Governor. We think it not at all unlikely that Ohio and Massachusetts would be prepared to follow suit. What sort of preparation such a demonstration would be for the next Presidential contest, ought to be quite as apparent to intelligent observers at the South, as it is to those in the Northern States."

Upon which the N. Y. *Express* remarks:

"We don't quite understand this,—but we suppose it means something. Slaveholders having some hundreds of thousands of muskets in their hands, to resist any "final and permanent *decision*" "of the general *merits* of slavery," it will take a few more hundreds of thousands of muskets in other hands to bring that *final* decision about,—so it seems to us. If it means, that the issue is to be made to elect Mr. Seward a Governor or a President, that is altogether another affair,—and, perhaps, that is all it means."

If it means any thing more, we can only say that the South is quite ready to meet the North half way in all that it does mean. "A final and permanent decision," brought about in any way or shape the North may choose, is vastly preferable to eternal irritation and annoyance upon the slavery question. All parties desire *permanence*, and if the North thinks it can be secured by physical force, as hinted by the *Times*, the South is willing to meet the issue in that way, and would rather meet it now than to hand it over to posterity, when the odds of numbers will be still stronger against us. The manner in which the Turks are meeting their Northern oppressors, will not be without a parallel, if the sword is to be drawn upon the Southern States.

Of Lord Norbury, an Irish Judge, we have the following anecdote:

He was usually very polite to prisoners. On one occasion, when he had to sentence half a dozen, he had them all brought up in a batch, and, severely naming five of them, pronounced judgment of death. An officer of the Court reminded his Lordship that he had missed one. The convict was sent for. "My good man," said Norbury," blowing like a grumpus, "I've made a mistake about you, and I really must beg your pardon [puff, puff, puff]: I should have sentenced you with the rest [puff] and quite omitted your name [puff]—pray excuse me. The sentence of the law is [puff] that you, Darby Mahony, [puff]—I really wonder how I came to pass you over—be taken hence to prison, and from prison to the place of execution [puff] and there hanged by the neck until you are dead [puff]—I do hope you will excuse my mistake—and may the Lord [puff] mercy on your soul. That's all, my good man [puff]—turkey, remove Darby Mahony." The victim coolly turned round as he was quitting the dock, exclaiming. "Faith, my Lord, I can't thank you for your prayers, for I never heard of any one that throve after your making them!" Norbury, who relished a retort. actually granted Darby a reprieve before leaving the assize town, and successfully recommended him for a commutation of punishment on his return to Dublin.

STOLE HIS OWN BOOTS.—They tell a good story of an old fashioned wealthy codger of this ilk: He was never known to have anything in the line of new apparel, but once; then he was going on a journey and had to purchase a new pair of boots. The stage left before day, and so he got ready and went to the hotel to stop for the night. Among the whole row of boots, in the morning, he could not find the old familiar pair. He had forgotten the new ones, so he hunted and hunted in vain. The stage was ready, and so he looked carefully around to see that he was not observed, put on a nice pair that fitted him, called the waiter and told him the circumstances, giving him a V for the owner of the boots when he should call for them. The owner never called. The old gent had bought his own boots.

TATTERSALLS'S IN LONDON.—Tattersalls's is a very famous place in London, and long has been for two things—buying and selling horses, and betting on horse races. Within those not hallowed precincts there reigns for the time being, during business hours, the most perfect social equality that can be imagined. The peer and the pick-pocket, the jockey and the gentleman, the prince, the high dignitary, the rogue, the forger, and the villain, all stand there upon the same platform—all rank, and all pre-eminence and pretensions being merged into one plain question—whether the person is good for the bets he takes or offers; and if he is known to be, it matters not whether he is respectable, or whether he be the last or lowest of English society. After the grave, there is, perhaps, no spot under ground or above it, where can be found such perfect equality as at Tattersalls's.

A bill was reported in the Pennsylvania Legislature, on Friday, providing for the sale of the public works of that State, at a price not less than $20,000.000 The following are the prices named for the respective works: For the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, $2,500,000; for the main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, $12,000.000; for the Susquehanna and North Branch division, $5,000,000; for the West Branch, $500.000.

MUSINGS OF A TIPLER.—The following horizontal musings of a loafing tipler, deserve to be perpetuated. Hear his wail:

Leaves have their time to fall,
And so likewise have I.
The reason, too, is the same—it
Comes of our getting *dry*.
But here's the difference, 'twixt leaves and me,
I falls "more harder" and more frequent-lee.

The *South Carolinian* contains the report of the officers of the Charlotte Railroad. The report represents the road as doing a sound, increasing and prosperous business, and that the prospects for the future are very encouraging.

According to letters received from Cognac, France, Jan. 10th, the price of brandy has increased largely, on account of the short supply, occasioned by the failure of the last vintage. A large house in Boston, it is said, has just doubled its order for a supply, at the advanced rate.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 9—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, fm Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, fm Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

10—Barque Cherokee, Coffin, from Newport, Eng., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co; with iron for N. C. R. R.

11—Schr. Hudson, Warren, fm New York, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. St. Leon, Chase, from Boston, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Feb. 11—Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Wentworth, fm Boston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Volant, Parker, fm New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, fm New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr. Albion, Newcomb, fm New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr. Wm H. Smith, Wyatt, fm New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Steamer Southerner, Creele, fm Fayetteville, to McRary & Cazaux.

12—Schr. Sally Ann, Stowe, fm Hyde county, to Jos. R. Blossom; with corn.

Schr. Humming Bird, Bogert, 3 days fm New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. Rhode Island, Murray, fm Edenton, N. C., to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Schr. Dolphin, Farrow, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglass, fm Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. Midyett, Rollins, fm Hyde county, to Master; with corn.

Schr. Sam. Hyman, Davis, fm Hyde county, to Miles Costin; with corn.

Sloop Pine, Robeson, fm Washington, N. C., to Master; with corn.

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Dolphin, Lord, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Cereseo, Lord, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Hill Carter, Line, from New York to Geo. Harriss.

13.—Schr. Aramintee, Andrews, 54 hours from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Angenett, Blackwell, from New Bedford, to Neilson & Keith.

Schr. Mora, Shute, from Belfast, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with ice.

CLEARED.

Feb. 9—Schr. Vermont, Elliott, for Boston, by Kidder & Martin; with 150 bbls. rosin, 7,400 bush. rough rice.

Schr. Alba, Haff, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 20 bales sheeting, 155 do. cotton, 31 casks rice, 892 bush. pea nuts, 860 bbls. flour, 2,431 do. rosin.

Schr. Alcyona, Hand, for Cienfugos, (Cuba,) by George Harriss; with 91,000 feet lumber.

10—Brig Arcadian, Wilson, for Portsmouth, N. H., by Russell & Bro.; with 35,000 feet timber, 105,000 do. lumber.

Schr. J. Darling, Wheeler, for Guayama, (Porto Rico,) by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber and shingles.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with 2 hhds. Molassess, 1 cask wax, 77 bales cotton, 358 bush. pea nuts, 3 bbls. flour, 129 do. spirits turpentine, 855 do. turpentine, 977 do. rosin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Luterloh.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

Feb. 10—Schr. M. B. Mahony, Nichols, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 11 boxes, 2 casks, 4 bbls. and 5 hhds. fruit, 107 casks rice, 30 bales yarn, 7 do. warp, 846 bbls. rosin, 20,315 feet lumber.

11—Sch. Champion, Bartlett, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co., with naval stores.

Feb. 11—Schr. Ben, Zoll, for N. Y., by Geo. Harriss; with 1 bag wax, 24 do. seed, 1,388 bushels pea nuts, 643 bbls. flour, 20 do. fruit, 100 do. spirits turpentine, 1,400 do. rosin, 1,148 do. turpentine.

Schr. Ann Smith, Burns, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with 226 bushels pea nuts, 162 bbls. spirits turpentine, 200 do. tar, 571 do. rosin.

13—Schr. J. B. Coffin, Hall, for Mystic, Conn., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 90,000 feet lumber.

Schr. George & Emily, Nickerson, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1,200 bushels pea nuts, 80,000 feet lumber.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—Cotton—The transactions of the week foot up 8,620 bales at 7½ to 10½ cents ℔ lb., as extremes. 600@700 bales Long Cotton at 17@28 cents for Florida. Sea Island 25@35, and very fine Extra do. from 40 to 50 cents ℔ lb. Rice 3¾@4½ cents ℔ lb., do. Rough 92 @115 cents ℔ bushel. Corn—N. C. 94@98c ℔ bushel, with light receipts. Oats 58c ℔ bushel. Bacon—In hhds., 8½@9c for sides, and 8c ℔ lb for shoulders. Salt 1 18@$1 25 ℔ sack. Molasses—N. O., 26½@27c ℔ gallon.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Naval Stores—268 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been received since our last and prices are quite unsettled and lower. It would be difficult to realize over 70c ℔ gal, cash. In Tar the sales have been confined to small lots at $3 25 @ $3 50 ℔ bbl. Rosin has been in good demand, and sales of 7 @ 800 bbls. common at $2, some No 2 at $2 20 @ $2 25, 6 mos., and 100 bbls. No 1 at $4 ℔ bbl, cash.

Rice—The market is firm for this article. Sales of 1 @ 200 casks at 5c ℔ lb. 6 mos. By auction, 60 casks Carolina at $4 12½ @ $4 25 ℔ 100 lbs, cash.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—On Thursday 12,000 bales of Cotton were disposed of in New-Orleans at firmer prices. *Good Middling* was worth 9½ cents. Molasses had declined —*Prime* was quoted at 16 cents per gallon. *Fair* Sugar commanded 3¼ cents ℔ lb. *Ohio* Flour found purchasers at from $7 50 @ $7 75 ℔ bbl. Exchange on New York at sight ruled at 1 ℔ cent. discount.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7.—Naval Stores—All kinds are on the advance, and sales are now making at $4 40 for dip Turpentine, $2 70 @ $2 75 for Scrape do, and $2 for Tar (weight.) 60 cents ℔ gallon for Spirits Turpentine, and $1 for round bbl. for Rosin. Grain—Corn since our last for retailing has sold as high as 80 cents, and for shipping 73 @ 75 cents. No sales of wheat to report. Cotton—No sales to report—buyers offer 7½ @8½ cents, as in quality. Freights still continue to advance, and to New York vessels now loading receive 60 cents ℔ bbl., 12 cents ℔ bushel for corn, ⅞c. ℔ lb. for cotton, under deck.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—(For the three previous days.)—Naval Stores—Turpentine is quiet, but firm. Spirits Turpentine further declined, and one sale was made as low as 65½ cents, cash, but 66 was generally paid, and that price, and more, asked for whole parcels, while retail lots brought 67@ 68 cents, cash. Rosin and Tar are steady. The sales are 1000 bbls. Wilmington Turpentine, to arrive, part at $5 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; 975 Spirits Turpentine, 65½@66 and 67 cents, cash, and 67@67½, 30@60 days, part adding interest; 1,800 Wilmington Rosin, $1 82½@$1 85, and $1 90, the latter for extra heavy, delivered; 500 No. 2, $2; 1050 low No. 1, $2 50@$2 75; and a small lot White, $4 ℔ 280 lbs.; 2 @ 300 thin Tar, $3 25; and City Pitch, $2 50 ℔ bbl.

Rice—Has continued in request for home use and on speculation, but at the recent advance, amounting in all, within two weeks, to 25@37½ cents ℔ 400 lbs.—there is little or no inquiry for export. Sales since our last, 1000 tcs. at $4 25@ $4 87½, cash.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 25th.—Brown & Shipley quote cotton very quiet at ⅛d. decline. Sales of the four days, 18,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took each 1,000 bales.—The demand was chiefly confined to Middling and New Orleans.—Bowed neglected, except for middling fair qualities.

In breadstuffs a further advance of 6d.@1s. in flour, and 3d.@6d. in wheat, had taken place. Holders of corn demand 1s.@2s. advance, and inconsiderable sales were made at these figures. Richardson & Bro. quote prime Baltimore and Philadelphia flour at 44s. 6d.@45s. Makin quotes white wheat at 12s. 10d.@13s. 3d; mixed and red 12s.@12s. 6d; Canal flour 43s. 6d.@44s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s.@ 45s; Ohio and New Orleans 44s.@45s; white corn 49s.@52s; yellow 50s.@51s.

The circulars for breadstuffs are contradictory, though most of them quote an advance of 6d.@1s. per bbl. in flour. Richardson quotes white wheat 13s.@13s. 6d.; red 12s.@12s. 9d. Canal flour 44s.@44s 6d.; Phila., Balt. and Ohio, 44s. 6d.@45s.

Provisions.—McHenry quotes Bacon in good demand at 1 @2s. decline. Pork is quiet, owing to the high prices. Cheese wanted. Lard steady at full rates. Tallow very firm.

Nothing new in seeds or bark.

Linseed cake is less active. East India Rice was in active speculative request, but Carolina Rice was neglected.

Sugar quiet. Coffee very firm. Costa Rica, at auction, brought 48s@56s. 6d. Sales of 60 tierces Carolina Rice at 25s. 6d. Tea quiet at 1s.@1s. 2d. for common Congou.—Spirits of Turpentine 55s.

LONDON.—Sugar quiet but firm. Coffee brisker. Native Ceylon 48s@49s. 6d. Tea dull, and rather lower. Rice quiet.

The funds, considering the aspect of affairs, were remarkably firm. Consols closed on Tuesday at 89½@90. Three-and-a-quarter per cents. 91@91¼. Bank Stock 215@216.—Exchequer Bills 6@10s. premium.

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER;

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
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WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.

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