

ANSON COUNTY.
WADSWOROUGH, Aug. 8.
Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: I here annex the vote given at each Precinct in Anson proper, and the Anson part of Union.

Docketry. Caldwell.	
Wadesborough,	201 66
Morven,	61 12
Gulledge's,	105 20
Meltonville,	50 18
Dumas's Shop,	35 8
Lanesborough,	80 13
Diamond Hill,	43 21
Burnsville,	60 2
Cedar Hill,	59 53
Beverly's,	27 25
Smith's,	28 20
Sandy Point,	128 4
877 262	

ANSON PART OF UNION COUNTY.
Docketry. Caldwell.

Bacon's,	67 8
Hamilton's,	35 45
Grassy Creek,	25 87
Bevin's,	31 24
Asheratt's,	31 31
Rogers's,	41 41
230 236	

RICHMOND COUNTY.
ROCKINGHAM, Aug. 8.
Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: I give you below the result of the Election for a member of Congress, as ascertained by the Sheriff:

Docketry. Caldwell.	
Fair Ground,	122 51
Docketry's Store,	33 00
Rockingham,	124 43
McPherson's,	26 5
Wolf Pit,	32 4
Williamson's,	76 38
Lamel Hill,	87 25
Stewartville,	61 9
601 189	

You will perceive that Gen. Docketry received every vote polled at his own Precinct, where the impression was attempted to be created abroad that he would receive a poor support.

MOORE COUNTY.
CARTHAGE, August 8.
Dear Sirs: The result of the Election in this County has just been ascertained, and is as follows, to-wit:

Docketry. Caldwell.	
McNeill's,	22 51
Deep River,	53 6
Carthage,	93 120
Oliver's,	47 70
Pocket,	60 25
Sanders's,	36 52
Sand Hills,	19 61
Sheffield's,	80 3
Ritter's,	56 34
466 422	

At the last Election previous to this, Caldwell received a majority of two votes over Mr. Deberry.

STANLY COUNTY.
ALBEMARLE, August 8.
Messrs. Editors: You will find below a statement of the vote polled in Stanly between Gen. Docketry and Maj. Caldwell.

Docketry. Caldwell.	
Centro,	102 11
Freeman's,	21 1
Harris's,	87 19
Redenhour's,	44 5
Almond's,	60 00
Furr's,	92 7
Smith's,	82 3
Ross's,	58 00
Albemarle,	225 8
771 54	

Caldwell's friends mustered their full strength, and if the General's friends had done likewise, his vote could have been increased at least 100.

I think you will agree with me that Stanly has done well, (though she might have done better.)

THE FRAUD ADMITTED.—The Goldsborough Republican and Patriot denied that it admitted the truth of a statement made by the North State Whig, that Col. Ruffin, the Locofoco candidate for Congress in that District, attempted to palm off upon the people a slip from an obscure Alabama paper, and pinned into a large book, as the opinion of Gen. Washington on the subject of secession. The following is all that the Goldsborough paper said on the subject, and if it is not an admission of the statement, we don't know the meaning of words:—

"**Two Friends.**—The N. S. Whig has discovered two frauds perpetrated by Col. Ruffin. One, that Col. Ruffin cut out scraps from some newspaper, and pasted them in a book, for the convenience of reference; and the other, that a letter of his was read at Chocowinity, in Beaufort County, on Saturday last, in which he said he was 'opposed to exercising the right of Secession, now or hereafter.' The first is certainly a fraud of the deepest dye, and doubtless the Whig will make about 000 votes by its exposure. With regard to the second," &c.

Resides this, we see it stated, that at some one of their meetings, Mr. Ruffin asked Mr. Stanly to contradict the statement of the North State Whig, and that Mr. Stanly replied, that he had nothing to do with the comments of the Whig, and he would not deny the facts, because they were true.

As to our "anxiety to dabble in the politics of that District," that is a matter altogether in our own discretion, and about which we do not ask the permission of the Goldsborough paper; which certainly did not ask ours when it did a gentleman of this town the great wrong of announcing him as a candidate against Mr. Ashe in this District. There was no foundation whatever for that statement, and we think we have ample authority for the one we copied.

FROM EUROPE.—The Europa brings Liverpool papers to the 26th ult. with accounts of another fall of cotton, making a decline of 1d in the week.

NEW YORK.—The Address of the Joint Committee of the two wings of the Whig party in New York has come to hand.—And for our part, we do not hesitate to express our disappointment and mortification at it.

After some unobjectionable generalities about economy, accountability, adherence to the constitution and laws, improvement of rivers and harbors, protection, &c., it says,

"That the Whigs of the State, as a body, are inflexibly opposed to the subjection of any territory of the United States now free to laws imposing involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, and they rejoice that no proposition to that effect is now pending or is likely to be presented; while, at the same time, they unqualifiedly acknowledge the right of every sovereign State to regulate its own municipal institutions in such manner as its people may deem most conducive to their safety and happiness, without interference, directly or indirectly, by citizens of other States, or subjects of other countries."

"That the Whigs of this State will abide by the Constitution of the United States in all its parts, and that they will receive its true meaning and construction from the judicial tribunals it has created for that purpose, and will always sustain and defend such decisions as the law of the land until they are reversed by the same tribunals."

"That laws of Congress and of the State Legislature, pronounced constitutional by the judicial tribunals, must be enforced and implicitly obeyed; and that while this is cheerfully recognised as the duty of all as subjects of the laws, yet that the right of citizens, as voters, is equally undeniable to discuss, with a full and mutual regard for the rights and interests of all parts of the Confederacy, (which is as necessary now to maintain as it was indispensable to achieve the blessed Union of these States,) the expediency of such laws and the propriety of any of their provisions, and to seek, by constitutional means, their repeal or modification."

"That all who are animated by a sincere desire to preserve the Union unimpaired, and the free institutions which it sustains and guarantees, by which alone individual security and national peace and prosperity can be perpetuated, must condemn all attempts to resist, defeat, or render ineffectual any laws passed by constitutional majorities of legislative bodies in either the Federal or State Governments, and that the Whigs of New York will ever be found prompt to render a patriotic acquiescence in all such laws."

"That the National Administration is entitled to the confidence and support of the Whigs of New York," &c., &c.

Now whilst we heartily approve of the above acknowledgement of the rights of the States; of the above declaration of fidelity to "the constitution in all its parts," and of respect for the judicial exposition of that instrument; and of obedience to the laws;—yet there are positions assumed which are unworthy of Whigs and of Union men, and destructive, if persisted in, of all harmony between the two sections of the Union. Where was the use, except for evil, of any solemn assertion of the offensive doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso, if, as the Committees say, "no proposition to that effect is now pending or is likely to be presented"? What, but a humiliating concession to the spirit of abolitionism, could have dictated an unnecessary insult like this to the South? And where was the use, except for dire evil, of the resolution to agitate the question of the fugitive slave law, "and to seek, by constitutional means, its repeal or modification"?—for that is the plain and palpable meaning, not sought to be disguised, of the third of the above paragraphs. Nobody denies the right of discussion; but every friend of the Union must deny the propriety and the safety of any renewed agitation of the Compromise measures of 1850.

We repeat, that we are disappointed and mortified at this truckling to the vile purposes of securing their votes at the coming election. We had looked for better things from the Whigs of New York than a combination with the Whig abolition faction, the Seward "higher law" men, who stand perjured in the sight of heaven. The Whig party of New York, by this corrupt coalition, have placed themselves on a level with their Locofoco opponents, who set them the bad example by a similar coalition in Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and other States, and in New York itself. But Whigs ought to have scorned to follow the fatal lead of Bigler and Wilmot, of Dickinson and the Van Burens.

For ourselves, we shall never hesitate to denounce all such coalitions, by whatever party, as fatal, if persisted in, to all hope of preserving the Union. The South will not submit to a "repeal or modification" of the fugitive slave law. And nothing could be imagined more certain to drive the other States, however reluctantly, into co-operation with South Carolina, than such an attempt. We ask our brother Whigs of the North to pause!

LOCOFOCO DPLICITLY.—The Wilmington Journal considers the New York Whigs guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, because they "go for the Proviso," at a time when there is no possibility of its application to any territory. The same Journal declares that it is "COMPARATIVELY UNIMPORTANT" whether the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania voted for the Wilmot Proviso or not, in 1847!

That is, the Journal thinks that it was no harm in Democrats to support the Proviso at a time when the whole country was excited about it, and when there were territories to which it could be applied; but it is an awful crime in Whigs to support the same Proviso when there is not a territory to which it can possibly be applied! Yet the Journal sets itself up as the special defender of the rights of the South.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—We expect to tire our Locofoco readers, but we hope not our Whig friends, by the copiousness of our extracts and commentaries on the double face of Locofocoism in the Key Stone State.

We have one more chapter in the history of Biglerism.

That worthy made a speech to the Locofoco near Philadelphia a few days ago, in which, as officially reported in his organ the Pennsylvaniaian, occurs the following paragraph:—

"But I have been assailed in various quarters, and charged with having voted for the State law of 1847, which is calculated to interfere with the constitutional rights of the South, which action it is further alleged, is inconsistent with my present position. It is true that I was a member of the Senate at the time this law was passed; but I remember very well that, as was my inclination in reference to questions which were not under my charge, and which had been committed to the care of able and more experienced members, I took no part in the passage of the law. It came from the Committee on the Judiciary, and was explained as being rendered necessary by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg vs. this State, and circumstances arising therefrom. Not being a lawyer, I was not a member of the Judiciary committee, and had never investigated the subject sufficiently to fully understand the relative powers and duties of the National and State Governments on this subject; nor do I think that those great subjects were ever raised or discussed in the passage of this law. There was then but little agitation in the country on this great national question, and the full bearing of this law may not have been noticed by but a very small number of the members of the Legislature. The clearest evidence that could exist that there was no conflict on the subject is found in the fact of there being no roll on record. I do not, however, seek to escape responsibility on these grounds. Whatever wrong may have grown out of this hasty legislation, I must bear my proper share of responsibility, and I am willing to do so; but I shall ever deny intending, by any act of mine, to interfere with the constitutional rights of the South. But if I had even favored the passage of that law, as alleged, that fact should have no influence on my present position, and errors thus unwittingly committed should not be adhered to."

The North American, with admirable point, compares this speech to the whine of a whipped child, "I wasn't me—I won't do so no more,"—at once a denial and a confession—"I took no part in the passage of the bill," "it was not under my charge," "I had never investigated the subject," "I did not fully understand the relative powers and duties of the National and State Governments on the subject," "there was then but very little agitation in the country on this great national question," [what, in 1847, a shocking fib, that!] But after all this, "I must bear my proper share of the responsibility, and am willing to do so." Indeed! why, Mr. Bigler, if you did not vote for the bill, as you and your organs assert, what responsibility have you to bear? That plea, if TRUE, would exonerate you from the responsibility. But you know and admit that it is not true; and therefore you plead that you didn't intend to do anything wrong. That was the only excuse that your case admits of, and the plea that you did not vote for the bill was a false one, to all intents and purposes, and unworthy of a candidate for a high office.

The North American closes some remarks on the subject as follows:—

"Colonel Bigler appears to be prepared to repudiate his vote on the act of 1847," and we might consider him as doing so but for his sorry equivocation about not voting at all; and, as he is ludicrously guarded and guarded in what he says concerning the fugitive slave law, and as he says nothing at all—no word—on the subject of his vote in favor of the Wilmot proviso—we are justified in declaring that our three questions remain unanswered; and we continue them, therefore, as before, for his future study, and answer—as soon as may suit his convenience or interest:—

Is Col. Bigler in favor of the fugitive slave law as it now stands, without modification or amendment?

Is Col. Bigler prepared to repudiate his vote on the act of 1847, denying the jails of this State to fugitive slaves?

Is Col. Bigler ready to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot proviso?

An article in the last Wilmington Journal demands a short reply from us. Whilst the Journal admits that we have not defended the Northern Whigs when they have acted improperly, it accuses us of "revamping stories of the North American which are not believed at home, to cast suspicion upon the Democrats." This is, simply, untrue. We have published admitted facts as charges against the Democratic party. We have charged them with notorious coalitions with abolitionists, and the Journal with supporting a man who voted for the Wilmot Proviso and the Jail law of 1847. That these charges are true, we need only refer the Journal to the speech of Mr. Bigler himself. As for the North American, it is one of the most respectable newspapers in the United States, in every sense of the word.

The Journal also says that the Observer represented "the Free-Soil Convention of Vermont as the Democratic Convention, when it must have known that such was not the case." This also, is untrue. Our authority for calling that Convention Democratic, cannot be questioned by the Journal. For we copied the designation of the Convention from the Pennsylvaniaian, the leading Democratic paper in the United States. Besides, the Journal knows that the large majority of the Democratic party of Vermont are now known by the name of the "Free Democracy."

Now what has been the course of the

Journal? Professing peculiar devotion to the South, it upholds the evil deeds of its Northern allies, and is leagued with Free-Soilers and Wilmot Provisors. The Observer, on the other hand, the Journal admits, and our columns will show, does not defend the misdeeds of Northern Whigs. On the contrary we have always denounced them, as we do now most heartily disapprove of the course of the Whigs of New York. Yet in view of these undoubted facts, the Journal has the boldness to accuse the Observer and the Whigs of the South, of sympathy with abolitionists, and represents itself and its party as the only true Southern patriots! The Journal may, if it chooses, pursue this course, so calculated to injure the cause of the South.—We will not.

They are Coming Back.—The Burlington, Vt., Sentinel says:—

"Large numbers of democrats, for a time past associated with the free soil organization, are coming quietly back among their old friends, weary of their unhappy alliance with whigs and abolitionists, and anxious once more to stand on the broad, national platform on which the democratic party has won all its triumphs, from the days of Jefferson and Madison down to the time of Jackson and Polk."

We are surprised to find the extract above, in the last Wilmington Journal. That paper has hitherto told us, that only the Northern Whigs were allied with abolitionists. It seems from this, however, that "large numbers of democrats" have fallen into the same error. Yet we do not recollect ever to have seen any of this bitter denunciation of their error, with which the Journal visits the Free-soil Whigs. Will the Journal explain how this happens?

UNKIND.—The Southern Press seems to have a poor opinion of its Locofoco allies in North Carolina. The Press has no confidence in their sincerity, for it says that they are only so hostile to the Union, because the Whigs are in favor of it. The Press, in an article headed "North Carolina," says:

"Every 'Democratic' paper in this State is opposed to the compromise, and some of these papers are as ultra for disunion as the most rampant secession papers of South Carolina; for instance, the Charlotte Herald's Nest, the Raleigh Standard, the Wilmington Commercial, &c. There is a cause for this, of course, the Whigs of North Carolina being all 'Union' men, the Locos have taken a different tact" (Clingman, the secession candidate for Congress in the 1st district, is supported by every Locofoco paper in his district, and since he ran as the "Democratic" candidate for the United States Senate, he has utterly disowned the Whig party, of which he was a member. He is the only man of any prominence now co-operating with the North Carolina Locos for secession, who can lay claim of ever being a Whig. Every Locofoco candidate of Congress is a "Southern rights" man, and in the 6th district Calvin Graves (Union Democrat) is supported by the Whigs against Venable, the regular Locofoco candidate."

Now, although entirely correct in its opinion, it is certainly very unkind in the Press, thus to question the sincerity of its Locofoco brethren. Perhaps, however, the Press thinks as we do, that it is very ridiculous and cowardly in these Locofoco papers, to come out in favor of disunion and South Carolina secession, just at the time when South Carolina herself seems about to abandon it. As long as there was any danger, they kept quiet, but as soon as the chances of a fight begin "to grow smaller by degrees" they are all in arms.

GEORGIA.—The Disunion candidate for Governor of Georgia has "followed in the footsteps" of the Disunion candidates for Congress in this State. Here, whenever they had opposition they have backed out from their original position of hostility to the Union and resistance to the Government. In Georgia, the candidate nominated expressly to oppose Mr. Cobb, who stood upon "the Georgia platform," has been forced to back out from his position and come out in favor of the doctrine of the Union party as explained in the "Georgia platform."

EXTRAVAGANCE.—The North Carolinian cites, as one evidence of the extravagance of the present administration, a late order of the Secretary of War complaining of the "enormous expenditures of the army, particularly in the quartermaster's department," and of "several instances of reckless extravagance."

Now, instead of all this, we think the Administration is entitled to commendation, for this effort to prevent extravagance, and to introduce economy. It is not the Administration, but the subordinates of the Quartermaster's department, (in California, New Mexico, &c.) that have been extravagant.

And in a captious article about "the travelling Administration," the Carolinian totally misapprehends the meaning of the following remark of the N. Y. Express respecting Gov. Graham:—

"Here in the city, and wherever he went, he made friends without number, and some of the warmest converts to his doctrines were in what have been considered some of the most infected of the rural districts of the State."

"Here is proof, (says the Carolinian,) that the sole object of the visit was for political effect, to make 'converts to his doctrines,' alias 'Whig doctrines.'"

The Express evidently alludes, not to "Whig doctrines," but to Gov. Graham's opinions on the slavery question. The "infection" alluded to, is the infection of abolitionism. And Gov. Graham is stated to have been successful in removing some of the prejudices of these people, and converting them to Southern doctrines, not Whig doctrines. We hope this was no offence in the eyes of the Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE AND NORTHERN PLANK ROAD.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company, on the 9th inst., D. G. McDuffie, the Engineer of the Company, reported on six different lines, each running from the Market-square in the town of Fayetteville to the forks of the Raleigh and Tarboro Roads. The route by the mouth of Cross Creek was by the directors selected, inasmuch as it was found to cost but \$124 07 more than the nearest route—the preference being given said route on account of its having, five miles distant from Fayetteville, a point common to the Raleigh and Clinton routes. The directors have ordered the Engineer to survey a route from the forks of the Raleigh and Tarboro roads by the most eligible route to Raleigh. The company have ordered a steam saw mill, which will be here in four weeks. They expect to commence the work forthwith.—[Communicated.]

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Empire City has arrived at New York with \$1,700,000 in gold, the largest sum ever brought by one steamer.

Several persons suspected of setting fire to the City of San Francisco had been arrested and turned over to the Committee of Vigilance. Sufficient evidence had not been obtained to convict them even under the summary code administered by the committee. The committee had forced hundreds of the vilest desperadoes to leave the city, and had more in confinement, who would be sent back to Sydney, whence they came. Other cities had also instituted Vigilance Committees. Many executions had taken place at the Mines within a fortnight, after trial by a Lynch jury. The Alta California says:—

"In the city of Sonora, a worthy citizen, Captain Snow, having been brutally murdered, and two of the assassins having been taken a few days afterwards, were tried and hung by the populace, and buried in the grave which they had dug for their victims."

"A terrible riot occurred at a new town called Melones, near Carson's Diggings, about two abandoned women, in which one or two Americans and three or four Mexicans were killed."

"A marauding party of twelve men, commanded by a Captain Irving, were all killed by the Indians of Coluilla tribe, near Los Angeles. They deserved their fate."

"A horrible murder was perpetrated at Sonora last Friday, by persons who took offence at an article published in the Sonora Herald. They repaired to the editor's (Dr. Gunn) room, dragged him from his bed, shot him through the head, killed two other persons connected with the office, wounded or killed three or four other persons who went to their assistance."

Two hundred houses had already been put up in the burnt district, and the prospects of business are represented as cheering. The mines are yielding more than ever.

A Political Spectacle.—Gen. Quitman, a Northern man, born on the North River, is stirring up the people of Mississippi to a hatred of the land of his birth.

General Foote, born in Fauquier county, Va., is cooling the troubled waters, and preaching peace, concord, and national harmony.—N. Y. Express.

Not at all surprising, Gen. Quitman, a Northern man by birth, thinks it necessary to make great professions, lest his loyalty to the South should be suspected. Gen. Foote, a native citizen of the South, with all his interests in the South, can afford to keep quiet, until it is necessary to act.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.—A soldier, who is a Roman Catholic, was lately tried at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for refusing to attend a Protestant place of worship. He was sentenced to forfeit to the United States five dollars a month of his pay for six months, to spend two months in solitary confinement and on bread and water, the other months at hard labor, with ball and chain to his leg. The Secretary of War, Mr. Conrad, set aside this sentence, declaring that no one ought to be compelled to attend a church of any other persuasion than that to which he belongs; that "every means of persuasion should be employed to induce soldiers to attend some church, but they should be permitted to select the one they prefer. And when they profess to have conscientious scruples about attending any particular church, all compulsory measures violate the rights of conscience, and should be avoided."

FOR THE OBSERVER.
DEEP RIVER, August 5, 1851.
Messrs. Editors: I have been surprised at not seeing in any of the papers an account of the unprecedented drought prevailing in this country. My own observation extends only through Moore, Chatham, and parts of Randolph; but if the waggoners' reports are to be credited, it must extend over a much larger portion of our country. It commenced about the middle of June in this section, going through July, and still continues, with the exception of partial showers in a few places. A sirocco-like wind prevailed during the greater part of July, and while the Thermometer in Fayetteville and Wilmington was quite moderate, here it was often to a hundred, and on Sunday the 27th of July, went up to one hundred and two. I have been a close observer of the Thermometer for twenty-five years, but never saw it this high before.

Between Haw and Deep Rivers, west for many miles along the water courses and on the best highlands, the crops will be curtailed one half, and to nothing on inferior grades of land. There were fine crops of Wheat made, but from the short crop of Corn last year and this drought, all will have to be used at home. Next year will be a year of suffering to many, but I hope the few who will make will economize as much as possible, so as to extend a helping hand to their poor neighbors.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
A few of our papers to-day were dated on the outside, Aug. 7, instead of Aug. 12.

FROM HAVANA.—Private letters by the late steamer state that the insurrection at Principe had been effectually put down, and the insurgents taken and shot.

GRATIFYING DENIAL.—The N. Y. "Day Book" having charged that the proprietors of the Astor House and Harper & Brothers each subscribed \$10,000 to set up Raymond's new free soil paper in that city, these gentlemen have publicly denied the statement. They are not interested to the amount of a dollar in the paper.

Postscript.
Almanac County gave Graves 427, Venable 588. Joint vote of Orange and Alamance, Graves 1136, Venable 1258. Venable's majority 122.

In Outlaw's District, there appears to have been opposition, (secret, we suppose.) A Mr. Martin received 103 votes to 291 for Outlaw, in Edson and Hertford town. Outlaw is elected, of course.

DIED.
On the 30th ultimo, at the residence of his father, in the vicinity of Mobile, in the 23d year of his age, JAMES JOHNSTON, son of Henry A. Johnston, Esq., formerly of North Carolina. At Smithville, Lawrence Co., Ark., on the 10th ult., Dr. JAMES F. BROADFOOT, formerly of this place.

On the 11th ult., in the vicinity of Tusculum, Ala., Mrs. RACHAEL BANKS, in the 83d year of her age. She is the daughter of Jas. Jones, of Wake county, N. C.

Near Lowndesborough, Ala., on the 8th ultimo, Captain TRISTRAM BETHA, who was born and raised, and for many years was a citizen of Marion District, S. C. He was in the war of 1812.

At Hernando, Miss., on the 26th ultimo, OLIVER N. STUART, aged 38 years, formerly of this town.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 12.
Brandy, pch, 50 a 55 | Lard, 14 a 15
Rice, apple, 45 a 45 | Leather, sole, 20 a 23
Beeswax, 20 a 22 | Lead, bar, 61 a 7
 Bacon, 124 a 114 | Molasses, 25 a 27
Coffin, 18 a 20 | Nails, cut, 44 a 5
 Cotton, 54 a 7 | Oats, 45 a 50
Corn, 99 a 95 | Oil, Linseed, 95 a 100
Coffee, 10 a 11 | Powder, 5 00 a 6 00
Cheese, 9 a 11 | Shot, 1 14 a 2
Coppers, 23 | Sugar, brown, 6 a 9
Candles, E. F. 15 a 16 | Ditto, loaf, 114 a 13
Flour, 24 a 6 | 45 salt sack, 1 25 a 1 40
Peas, 30 a 32 | Do. alum, but, 35 a 40
Flaxseed, 81 | Shingles, 2 a 2 1/2
Hides, green, 4 | Tallow, 9 a 10
Ditto, dry, 9 a 11 | Wheat, 80 a
Iron, Sweden, 5 a 6 | Whiskey, 40 a 45
Do. English, 3 a 4 | Wood, 18 a 20
Indigo, 1 a 1 1/2 | White Lead, 2 a 2 1/2
Lime, none
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 61 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 17

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
BAWNS—Full prices still maintained.
COTTONS—Prices not very steady.
FLOUR—Not quite as firm as last week, owing to the late rains.
DOMESTIC SPIRITS—The quantity on hand getting quite light, and but little coming in.
FISH—Mackerel No. 3 \$77, No. 1 and 2 none in market.
TALLOW—Virgin Dip 2 40; Yellow 1 85; Hard S1. No. 3 Rosin 70 cts. Spirits 21 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
Bacon, rather scarce, Hams 124. Corn 60, Baltimore Flour 5 00, Lard 124 to 13, scarce, 500 casks Lard sold at \$1. Nothing doing in River Lumber. Molasses 21 to 22, Spirits 20, Turpentine 2 50, Yellow dip 2 20, 22 1/2, 23, Common Rosin 45, 2700 barrels Oats sold at 30, Peas 95 to \$1. Shingles 2 to 2 25. Staves and Ash Heading wanted. Only two rates of Timber sold, Ordinary Mill \$10, Inferior \$6 50.

At New York, Cotton dull, and good middling uplands sell at 8c.
Total receipts of cotton 2,316,787 bales against 2,047,310 last year. Increase 269,478.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.
ARRIVALS.
August 9.—Steamer Chatham, with boats Express and Telegraph, with goods for C. Mendenhall, O. Sprinkle, Brown & Haynes, Porter & Ogden, J. Whitehead, A. D. McLaughlin, H. H. Butler, M. Brown & Son, Snow Camp Co., J. & J. M. Worth, Coffin, Worth & Co., Trullinger & Montgomery, Beaver Creek Co., Shelly & Field, Prof. Deems, N. L. Smith, J. B. Williams, M. L. & J. Holmes, G. Lander, J. H. & J. Martine, J. T. O. Wilbar, E. Glover, A. A. Holt & Co., G. McNeill, Dr. W. D. Walser, H. L. Myrover & Co., L. F. Carr, M. Russell, J. D. Starr, C. Benlow, A. M. Bove & Co., B. J. Houze, P. Evans, G. Greenfield, W. H. & W. Lightman, R. D. McNeill, Col. Thompson, J. C. McNair, Jenkins & Roberts, J. & B. G. Worth, J. H. Colman, A. S. Honey, Z. & J. Jones, J. R. & J. Sloan, Sumner, Powe & Co., B. W. Rogers & Co., Henry & Spooner, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., C. W. Andrews, Emis, Shemwell & Co., Kirk & Moss, R. T. Long, G. Riley, N. Kendall, Billing & Francis, B. Rose & Son, King & Hege, J. Cowles, W. J. Clements & Co.

The River is high enough for the Chatham to come up, but not for large boats.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.
ARRIVALS.
Aug. 5.—British Brig Themis from New York. Schrs. Marion from Little River, George Harris from Charleston.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP.
ONE Hhd. Sugar House Syrup, a fine article, for making Preserves.
COOK & TAYLOR.
July 12, 1851. 121f

Watches and Jewelry.
At Wholesale and Retail.
J. M. BEASLEY
WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.
Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds; Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest style; Finger-Rings, Ear-Kings, Medallions, of all sizes, of English and American make; Ladies' Chatelaines; C&S Pins; Collar and Shoe Buttons; Shirt Studs; Gold Spectacles, light and heavy; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Silver Spoons of all sizes; large set of Pocket Cutlery; Scissors, best quality; Button-hole Scissors; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; large quantity of fine and common Pistols; fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; Game Bags; Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button; Violins and extra Bows; Flutes, Clarinets,