

NORTH-CAROLINIAN. Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor. FAYETTEVILLE. Saturday Morning, July 26, 1845.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS: Democratic Ticket: Thos. L. Clingman, Danl. M. Barringer, A. B. McMillan, Jonathan Worth, Alfred Dockery, Jno. H. Haughton, Thos. D. Meares, Dr. Robt C Bond, Richard S. Donnell, David Outlaw.

WANTED.—If any one has a file of the North Carolinian from March 1843 to March 1844, which they would dispose of, the editor would like to hear of it.

Another able communication in relation to our town interests will be found in to-day's paper. Also a pretty poetic effusion from a friend at Carthage, and a touching sketch in verse.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK CITY.—News reached this place on Wednesday morning, of a great and destructive fire in New York City on the morning of the 19th inst. It broke out in a sperm oil and candle factory in New street, and soon reached a store containing 5000 bags of salt-petre, which exploded with awful effects, blowing up many houses in the neighborhood, and killing a number of persons.

The True Sun gives an extended account of the disaster. 300 buildings were destroyed, consisting of large and costly buildings, comprising the most important and valuable part of the town, and the part in which were mostly congregated the French and German merchants. The loss of merchandise is estimated at about two millions of dollars; and the whole loss at not less than six millions—some say seven or eight. Of this, over four millions were insured. Sixteen thousand five hundred bales of cotton were destroyed.

The harbor for miles was strewn with fragments, and it was with difficulty that the shipping was kept from burning. The explosion was heard by a gentleman in a steambot 30 miles up the river. It shook the earth all around the vicinity, and threw numbers of people off their feet.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning at six o'clock. The Cambria, which left Boston on the 11th of June, made her passage in 10 days 16 hours, said to be the shortest passage on record. The Duke of Wellington celebrated the 30th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, on the 18th of June, by a banquet at Apsley House, where he was surrounded by upwards of 70 of his companions in arms, at that celebrated battle.

The prospect of an abundant harvest was good in Great Britain. There was a serious conflict between the country people and the police of Ireland, at the Fair of Ballinshanning, on the 30th of June. A fight occurred—the police interfered—the mob attacked them, and the police fired several times, killing six and wounding twenty-five.

Cotton had risen in price one-eighth of a penny, and firm at that. The Fayetteville whig editor in his eloquent denunciations of the removals which have been made by Mr Polk, forgets the declaration of Mr Clay, that if the whigs should get into power, scarcely one democratic office holder should remain as a monument of their mercy.

This declaration was made by Mr Clay, it is said, when he was confident of success. It is on a par with his other declaration at Raleigh, that the democratic candidate might get about four States—but was only certain of two!

Can such a man as this expect any sympathy from democrats? Or can his party expect any favors from them? When the wretched, domineering spirit of whiggery learns to treat democrats as brothers and friends, they will be entitled to the same respect and consideration.

The democratic State Convention assembled in Mississippi to nominate State officers, passed a high compliment upon Senator Walker, now of the Treasury Department, and expressed their unshaken confidence in him.

We thank our Reverend friend for the two lost numbers of the Carolinian which he forwarded by mail.

The subscription list of the "Union" is increasing rapidly under Mr Ritchie's charge. Every body ought to take it that is able.

PATRIOTIC.—It gives us pleasure to credit one of our northern whig friends for the following remarks, and accompanying toast, on the 4th of July last, in relation to the annexation of Texas. The sentiments are noble—the language beautiful:

"At the celebration of 'the fourth' in Boston, R C Winthrop, member of Congress from the city, is reported to have responded to a toast to the Congress of the United States, as follows:

"He was unwilling to say any thing which might seem to be in violation of the political neutrality usually observed on the occasion of celebrating the national independence. But he felt constrained to express an opinion upon a subject which had been regarded somewhat as of a party character. At this moment, he said, there is now assembled a convention in Texas, which will this day, in all probability, add another star to the Union. He could not say he was prepared to rejoice very warmly in such an event; but if it occurred, he would receive the new State with feelings of an American citizen, whose duty it is not only to stand by his country as it is now, but to stand by his country as it hereafter may be. This was the feeling he would cherish and inculcate with regard to Texas, Oregon, or other accessions of new States; and he concluded with the following:

"Our Country—Bounded by the St. John's and the Sabine, or however otherwise bounded or described, and be the measurements more or less—still our country; to be cherished in all our hearts, to be defended by all our hands."

These sentiments expressed in Boston, by a Boston man, prove that many of the northern whigs show more patriotism and love of unity on this great southern question, than many of our southern whigs. We could point to some southern whigs who do not even show common sense in their mad opposition to annexation; we say some; we believe there are not a majority of the whigs of this character, especially in the country; they live principally in the towns, and are the most despicable sort of people.

MORE OF THE DISCUSSION. As the election for members of Congress is close at hand, we must make much of the time, in showing Mr Haughton's positions on the great questions, and contrasting them with those of the democratic candidate, Mr Dobbins. We think we shewed last week that he did not make good his position on the Tariff. We wish now to examine his position on the Oregon question.

He was opposed, he said to giving Great Britain notice that we wished the joint occupancy to cease. He was opposed to it because it would certainly produce a war. Great Britain, he says, would immediately send her forces to the country and occupy it. We shall shew how preposterous is this argument. It was agreed upon between the two countries in a written treaty, that they should jointly occupy and use the Oregon until one or the other should be desirous that the claims should be finally settled, or that the joint occupancy should cease; in which case either party should give the other twelve months' notice. Now, is it common sense to suppose that these two nations, both undoubtedly having pacific intentions, would enter into a treaty, and make therein provision for the abrogation of that treaty, if either had the remotest idea that that abrogation would be the cause of war? Would any two individuals, neighboring farmers, in a dispute about a piece of pasture land, but desirous of settling the dispute amicably, would they agree that their stock should jointly graze on it for a certain time, or such time as they should desire to settle it, if they knew that when they came to end this arrangement, a fight would be the consequence? Certainly not. Therefore, we think Mr Haughton's position is not sustained by sound reason.

If the United States say to England, as the treaty declares they may say whenever they choose, "We wish now to settle this claim to this territory, and as the treaty provides, we hereby give you 12 months' notice that we wish the joint occupancy to cease; you retire to your undisputed part of the territory, and we will retire to our undisputed part, and we will enter into a negotiation for settling the claim." Reason and common sense tell us that this course could be no cause of war. And therefore we think Mr Dobbins's and the democratic party's policy on this subject is dictated by common sense and reason; and the course of the whig party we think is only conceived in a spirit of opposition, without either rhyme or reason to justify them.

We must give Mr Haughton credit for his candor in boldly declaring his preference for a United States Bank. There are not many whig candidates candid enough, or bold enough, or green enough, to declare themselves in favor of a U. S. Bank after the exposure of the corruptions which were practised by the old Bank. Some hard-faced whigs will say that no one ever lost a cent by the U. S. Bank. They may tell that to the marines. Let any one ask our merchants if no loss was ever sustained by it. One of them has frequently told us that he could shew whether or not any person ever lost by it, and *telio* it was that lost. Yet the whigs consider it one of their greatest arguments in favor of a Bank. We deem it unnecessary to say another word as to his position on the Bank, as one of Mr H.'s own party has pronounced it, what the people long ago have condemned it as, "an obsolete idea."

The election for members of the 29th Congress will take place on the 1st Thursday, the 7th of August next.

MANUFACTURER'S PROFITS.—We are informed upon authority which cannot be doubted, and which can be produced if necessary, that a woollen factory in New Jersey has been making equal to 115 per cent for the last 12 months! Is not that coining money by the cord? Mr Dobbins in his speech here said that the manufacturers were making "10, 15, 20 and 25 per cent a year;" but the tariff Journal, the Observer, stoutly denied that they made any such profits except in a few individual cases.

Now what will be thought of that Journal which denies that the manufacturers make these profits mentioned by Mr Dobbins, when it is admitted by a manufacturer that he would not take 115 per cent for his operations of the last year? Surely there should be some dependence placed in a public Journal, but can one that will quibble as the Observer does be depended upon?

And this case we have mentioned above is not an individual case. Even here in the south, the Petersburg Intelligencer publishes that a factory at that place, has just paid a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent; 16 per cent a year; and again, the Merrimack factory, as we see by the papers, has declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent, besides funds enough to build another factory. And yet the Observer tells its readers that "now and then, perhaps one case in a hundred," Mr Dobbins may be correct! We ask seriously if such a journal can be depended upon for correct information?

DISTRIBUTION.—The Observer, in remarking upon Mr Dobbins's objections to the policy and principle of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States, says that "Gen. Jackson was originally the decided advocate of Distribution, as his two first Messages to Congress clearly shew."

It is true, Gen. Jackson advocated "distribution;" but of what? Not of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. His Messages do not shew that he ever advocated any such thing. He recommended the distribution of the "surplus revenue." He recommended it in his first Message, as being probably the most preferable way of getting rid of it. He recommended it also expressly under the belief that no alteration of the then existing tariff would be then made, which would materially lessen the revenue. We do not think it can be shewn that Gen. Jackson ever advocated or recommended the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. And certain we are, and we invite proof to the contrary, that no democratic President ever recommended "Distribution" of any sort, when there was not enough of money in the Treasury to carry on the Government; like the whigs did in 1841 and 2. We defy the invention of man to point out a more absurd, ridiculous, and unwise policy, than that of distributing money to the States from the public Treasury, when there was not money enough in the Treasury to carry on the Government and pay the public debts. Yet this is the policy advocated and pursued by Henry Clay and his party in the Congress of 1841 & 2, and sustained (of course) by his party presses throughout the country.

Gen. Jackson in his second Message said that while he still thought that to distribute the surplus revenue among the States would be the preferable way of getting clear of it, yet it had been objected to; and he enumerated some of the objections; among which were "an apprehension that the existence of such a regulation would produce an improvident and oppressive taxation to raise the funds for distribution" and "would create a discreditable and injurious dependence on the part of the State Governments upon the federal power."

In his third annual Message, he recommended a reduction of the tariff, and says not a word about "distribution."

A PENITENTIARY.—As the last Legislature have provided for a vote of the people for or against a Penitentiary at the election for Governor and Legislature, it may not be amiss to shew what it costs to sustain one in another State, whose population, soil, climate, habits, &c., are much like our own.

A correspondent of the Georgia Constitutionalist says that the Georgia Penitentiary has been an annual tax upon the State of \$12,000, ever since its erection. He says that at the last session of the Legislature \$32,000 was appropriated to pay all the debts of the establishment, and yet says he, the Finance Committee says "that after paying out that sum, a large debt is outstanding, besides interest due on the debts paid."

We hope that the people of North Carolina, will reject this unwise policy which imprudent counsellors would urge upon them. The State has other and more important uses for her money than supporting murderers and robbers to keep them from hanging. She has a higher duty to perform to her uneducated children, her blind, and deaf, and dumb, and insane. She has them to provide for; and we hope she will perform this duty and not spend her money in taking care of the reckless criminals, whose career of crime shews them out from any such consideration, at least until the just named more worthy classes have been provided for.

The thermometer, was 148 degrees in the sun, in Boston, a few days ago. On the warmest day we have had here, it did not go over 130 in the sun, nor 100 in the shade. The next day it was down to 67.

The Georgia Insurance and Trust Company, of Augusta, have called a meeting "to consider of and determine on the expediency of discontinuing the Insurance business."

A MISTAKE.—In the last Observer, we find the following paragraph in an article under the head of "Mr Haughton at Raleigh." We give it entire that Mr H. may make his own standing on the question:

"Next the Texas question, and took occasion to correct an error into which the Editor of the Democratic paper at Fayetteville had fallen. That print had represented him as saying, that upon this subject his sentiments had undergone a change—that charge he most positively and indignantly denied. On the contrary, he said that he still was most uncompromisingly opposed to annexation, as he had always been, and that were the question again to be agitated—he would again and anew submitted to the people, he should use all his efforts and whatever ability God might give him, in opposition to it, because he thought it fraught with danger and injury; but now, since Congress had passed a law for its admission, it was his duty, as a law-loving and law-abiding citizen, to yield to that law his most implicit obedience and support, until the proper tribunal should pronounce it unconstitutional. It is a question which has been taken from the political arena, and is now a purely national one—a supreme law of the land, and to which we are bound to adhere."

We saw that the Fayetteville Observer charged us with misrepresenting Mr Haughton; but we took no notice of it, being so like most of his other attacks.

Mr Haughton, we suspect, took the Observer's word for it, without looking at our paper. We will quote for him exactly what we reported him to say, to wit: "Mr Haughton replied, [in answer to Mr Dobbins's question whether he was for or against annexation,] that no man in the country was more opposed to it than he; yet, as it had become the law of the land, so far as the United States were concerned, he had nothing to say against it, and would not vote for a repeal of the joint resolution, were he elected to Congress!!!"

It will be seen by the report of Mr H.'s remarks at Raleigh, as quoted above from the Observer, that we reported him nearly the same as the Observer's correspondent. We did not intend to assert or to insinuate that Mr H. had changed his views upon the subject; but when we said "who could have predicted six months ago that such would be the answer of a whig candidate for Congress at this day," we alluded to the fact that he declared, if elected, he would not vote to repeal the resolution. He has now somewhat changed his position, and says, (taking the cue from the New York Tribune,) that he would yield support to the resolution, until the "proper tribunal should pronounce it unconstitutional."

If any of our readers construed us to mean that Mr Haughton had changed, and was now in favor of annexation, we beg leave to say that they have mistaken our meaning. We depend upon Mr Haughton's "uncompromising opposition" to annexation, to give Mr Dobbins two or three hundred whig votes.

A SCARE CROW.—About three weeks ago, the New Orleans papers published the proclamation of the President of Mexico, which proclamation stated that the United States had resolved to incorporate Texas with the American Union, that such a proceeding was a monstrous novelty, a usurpation, a trampling on the conservative principles of society, an insult to Mexican dignity! &c., &c., and the President consequently "decreed" that Mexico "calls upon all her children to the defence of her national rights, and the government will call to arms all the forces of the army," &c., &c.

The proclamation is now going the rounds of the whig papers, (properly speaking, Tory papers,) and is shewn as an evidence that Mexico is thirsty for blood, and that war is proclaimed in effect, if not actually. These whig papers must think the Americans a very cowardly, fearful people; or else they are hard run for a little political capital.

CHEERING.—A friend writing us from Lumberton says, "I arrived in this place on the 15th inst., and found T. D. Meares, the whig candidate for Congress, addressing the people of Robeson, and had about 15 or 20 hearers. So much for whiggism in Lumberton."

ELECTION RETURNS.—We earnestly request the democrats of the several counties of this District, to send us the official returns of the Congressional election from each county as soon as it is received at the Court house. And also in the other districts from which they might reach us sooner than we could get them from some other paper.

The great Western Convention for considering the interests of the West, met at Memphis on the 4th inst., but the attendance was so partial that it adjourned until the 12th of November.

THE DUEL.—We learn that a duel was fought on Thursday last in Maryland, between Henry S. Clark, Esq., the democratic candidate for Congress in the Edgecombe District, and Mr Durock, the editor of the North State whig. The parties exchanged shots, and then became reconciled by the mutual interference of friends, neither having sustained any personal injury.

Whatever difference of opinion may prevail among men in regard to the practice of duelling, it is at least due to Mr Clark to state that he went upon the field in defence of what was dearer to him than life—his private character; and that the charges preferred against him in office, were so grossly slanderous and unjust that they would not have been endured calmly by any one.—Standard.

HARMONY AND UNION OF THE PARTY.—We are happy to see the "Lowell Republican" in the very midst of the wheels and the looms of its celebrated village, maintaining its integrity, and declaring for "the strict revenue policy of equal taxation for the economical support of the general government." We have read some of its arguments in favor of free trade with equal pleasure and surprise.—Union.

The Raleigh Register says that every column of matter in a newspaper contains several hundred distinct pieces of metal; the misplacing of any one of which would cause a blunder. This may apply to papers of the smallest size, but in common sized papers, a column of type will average several thousand separate and distinct pieces. Of course, the wonder is that more mistakes are not made, as the Register says.

SHOPPING BY MAIL, UNDER THE NEW LAW.—A lady, at Saratoga, says the New York Express, sent last week to a fashionable dealer in Broadway for a lace collar, directing several to be forwarded by mail, that she might select one. Half a dozen were sent, from which one was selected, and the others returned by the same conveyance. The whole postage, including that on the original order and on the package returned, was 25 cents.

MARRIED.—At Hopewell church Chester District, S. C., on Sunday the 13th instant, William F. Davidson, Esq. of Charlotte, No. Car., to Miss Charlotte M. Gooch, of Chester District.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 10th instant, Mr Stanhope Hunter to Mrs. S. A. Boyce.

DIED.—In Fayetteville, on the 25th inst., of Consumption, Mr Wm. W. Mances, aged about 22 years.

Near Lawrenceville, N. C., of Infantile Remittent Fever, on the 10th inst., after an illness of 16 days, Mary Elzabeth, eldest daughter of K. W. and M. J. Christian, aged 3 years 5 months and 6 days. She was remarkable for sprightliness and intelligence.

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In Richmond county, on 15th inst., of typhus fever, in the 20th year of her age, Miss Isabella Nicholson, youngest daughter of Col. Alex. Nicholson, dec'd. She was a young lady of amiable qualities.

In Sampson county, on the 19th inst, Miss Margaret Eliza Faison, aged 17 years. Death, let it come when it may, is a solemn visitor; but how much more solemn, when its victim is blooming youth, budding forth in all the gaieties of Spring.—Though death, in the present case, was shorn of every terror,—though its victim sang hymns of praise a few hours before her dissolution, and expressed perfect willingness to die, feeling conscious of a glorious and happy eternity—yet humanity cannot restrain an expression of sorrow in many a tear. She was an unassuming, frank, and most amiable young lady. She was not professedly religious, yet was practically so. She was conscious of her death for some days, and begged her mother to be reconciled to part with her.—Com.

In Robeson county, on the 25th June last, at the residence of his son J C Lee, Mr Joseph Lee, aged 79 years. He was a member of the Methodist Church for 50 years—a plain, honest, pious man. He had but little to do with this world for the last 20 years; therefore had no enemies. He was blessed with faith, and love, and zeal for God.—Disease and affliction were up in him for several years; he was, previous to that, a useful citizen, giving all the support he could to the sick and those afflicted of mind. It seemed to be the entire wish of his soul to see sinners reclaimed. He quietly retired into his eternal rest.—Com.

In Charlotte, on the 15th inst, Mary J C Calhoun, daughter of Dr J M Huppolt, aged 11 years.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 30th ult, Mrs Cecilia Ann Irwin, consort of Mr James Irwin, aged about 36 years.

In Charlotte, very suddenly, on Monday, the 7th instant, Mr James L. Martin, in the 27th year of his age.

At the White Sulphur Springs, Va., on the 6th inst, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, John Norcott, Esq. of Pitt county, aged 52 years.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.—We are happy to see the public, that our enterprising fellow State is John F. Phifer, Esq., of Lincolnton, is erecting on the site of the old mill factory, the High Shoals, the necessary buildings and machinery for the manufacture of Cotton Bagging. Mr P. is himself extensively engaged in cotton planting in Alabama, though resident here; but having a good capital and a commendable public spirit, he has invested considerable of it to the credit of old Lincolnton. Lincoln Courier.

Administrators' Sale. THE Subscriber, having qualified as Special Administrator of the Estate of Doyle O'Hannon, dec'd., will expose for sale at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 23d day of August next, a variety of Real Estate, Property, viz:

1 pair of Carriage Horses, 1 do. Wagon do., 1 do. Mules, 1 do. Cows and Calves, 1 Family Carriage, 1 Carryall Harness, 1 two-horse Wagon and Harness, 1 Dray and Harness, &c.

At the same time several VALUABLE NEGROES will be hired out till the first of January. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. M. O'HANLON, Special Adm'r.

BLANKS. HAVING lost all our blanks, probably over 100 dollars' worth, in the fire, we have been replacing them as fast as we can, since, and have now ready for sale at the Carolinian Office, the following: State Whig Subscribers, Appraisal Bonds, Civil Warrants, Orders of Sale, Common Writs, Jury Tickets, Land Deeds, Vendi. Exponas, Witness Tickets, Prosecution Bonds,

FOR SALE.—ONE Uniform coat, white, for the Rifle Corps. Apply at this Office. OLD RYE WHISKEY! ON Consignment and for sale, ten barrels OLD RYE WHISKEY, pure and decidedly the BEST that has been in this market in ten years. Apply to C. J. ORRELL, July 18, 1845. 331-3w.

PRICES CURRENT. Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian. In order to obviate any mistake, we state that the prices in the tables below, are quoted for all produce from the country, at the price at which it is sold wholesale from the wagons.

Table with columns for commodity and price. Includes items like Brandy, French, gal. 1 50 to 5 00; do Peach, 60 to 75; do Apple, 45 to 50; Bacon, 8 to 8 1/2; Butter, 12 to 15; Flour, 7 to 8 1/2; Cotton, 5 to 5 1/2; Cotton bagging, yd. 16 to 20; Cotton yarn, Nos 5 to 10 lb 15; Corn, 20 to 25 bush; Candles, lb, Fay. Factory, 12 to 14; do Sperm, 40 to 46; Copperas, lb 3 to 3 1/2; Flaxseed, bush, none; Feathers, lb 28 to 30; Flour, bush, 5 00 to 5 25; Hides, green, lb 4 to 5; Iron, Sweden, bar, 5 to 6; do extra wide, 5 1/2 to 6; do English, 4 1/2 to 5; Lime, fresh unslacked, 5 to 6; Lead, bar, 5 to 7; Lard, lb 7 to 7 1/2; Mackerel, No. 1, 1 bbl. 7 00 to 7 50; do No. 2, 10 00; do No. 3, 8 00; Molasses, gal 3 to 4 00; Nuts, cut bushel 5 to 6; Oats, bushel 30 to 35; Oil, linseed, gal 75 to 80; do Tanners', bbl 17 00 to 18 00; Powder, Dupont's keg 6 00; Rice, new crop, bush 5 to 6; Sticks, bush 60; Rags, lb 2; Rum, Jamaica, gal 2 00; do St Croix, 1 50; do N. E., 45 to 60; Sugar, N. O. lb 8 to 9; do Porto Rico, 9 to 10; do St Croix, 10 to 11; do Havana, 12; do lump 12; do loaf 14 to 16; Salt, Liverpool, sack 2 00 to 2 15; do do bush 20 to 25; Sassafras, bush 40 to 45; Tallow, lb 7 to 7 1/2; Tea, per lb 75 to 100; Tobacco, leaf bush 80; Wheat, bush 35 to 37; Whiskey, gal 16 to 17 1/2; Wine, Malaga, sweet, gal 1 25 to 3 50; do Madeira, 1 50 to 3 00; 4-4 Sheetings, Fay. manufacture, yd 63; 3-4 do do 53; 30 inch heavy, 61 yd 61.

REMARKS.—There is no new feature in our market. The full dry season keeps every thing at a stand. Cotton stationary. Flour is again becoming scarce. Whiskey also scarce, and worth in the street 40 cts. by the load. All kinds of commodities are looking up. No other change to note.

Cotton in New York may be quoted at 6 to 7 1/2. Charleston, July 13, 1845.—The cotton market firm, at old prices, and rather fuller for superior qualities. Middlings 63 to 72. Rice rather on the decline, 31 to 34. No arrivals of grain. But small demand for flour. Cuba Molasses 25 cts. Bacon 7 cts. Rio Coffee 7 cts. Swedes iron 5 cts. Lime, per bbl, 1, 60. Boards and scantling \$16 per 1000 ft., flooring boards \$24 to \$40 per 1000 ft.

WILMINGTON. Butter, 16 Molasses, 30; Beeswax, 27 Sugar, brown, 8; Brandy, apple, 32 Robin, 1 50; Coffee, 8 Rice, 3 25 a 3 50; Cotton, per lb. 53; Corn, 60 a 65; Flour, per bbl 6 00; Salt, 60 a 65; Lime, bbl 1 25; Turkeys Island, bush, 26; Rum, N. E. 30; Livepool, sack 1 25.

Wilmington Market, July 23.—Some bits of superanne with a large proportion of virgin oil sold at 2,45 and 2,42 the last of last week, and on Monday of this, a lot containing about an equal portion of virgin and No. 1 sold brought 2,35. Nearly all of the article that comes in is taken by the Distillers. Tar has not changed since last report; bids sales of 1,42. A few rails of timber have got down recently; sales of ordinary mill qualities at 21, 22, and 23. A lot of superior long timber brought 24. No boards nor scantling at market. Small lots shingles bring 11 and 12 cts. Corn is getting quite scarce; they are holding it from store at 65 to 75 cts. None about.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON. ARRIVED. July 18. Schr Sarah & Martha, from Shallotte. 20. Schr G. Hatfield, from Beaufort, N. C. 21. Brig Port Leon, from New York—schr E. S. Powell, from New York—schr J. D. Jones, from New York.

CLEARED. July 19. Schr Alaric, to New York. 20. Schr Sarah & Martha, to Shallotte.

NEW GOODS? A GENERAL Assortment of GOODS, purchased since the fire, for sale CHEAP, by GEO. McNEILL. July 26, 1845.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust made by David Shaw to secure a debt due to Ed. G. Faile & Co. of New York, the following Property is offered for sale; and un'less sold at private sale before the first Monday in September next, it will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House to the highest bidder, to wit: 1st. The Lot and Store House at present occupied by David Shaw, on the North side of Person street, being 20 ft. in front and running back to Old street. 2d. The Lot and Dwelling House, whereon Mr Shaw now resides, on the West side of Cold Spring street, being 73 feet front and running back about 100 feet. The property may be examined by calling on Mr David Shaw on the premises, or on the subscriber. A liberal credit will be given and made known at the time of sale. GEO. McNEILL, Aet. MATTHEW SHAW, Trustee. Fayetteville, July 25, 1845. 335-3a.