

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship North America arrived at New York on the 7th inst. from Chagres, with two weeks later advices from California.

She brings 225 passengers and \$450,000 in gold dust.

The United States sloop-of-war Albany arrived at Chagres on the 22nd February; all well.

The steamers Republic and Panama, had arrived at Panama, each bringing two millions of gold dust.

There had been no choice of United States Senator in California. The choice, it is now said, lies between Col. Fremont and T. Butler King.

Affairs in California generally are without much interest, beyond what was noted by the last arrivals. The mining operations continue prosperous, and new discoveries of gold continue to be made.

The value of real estate is gradually decreasing. Business generally was prosperous, and there was an abundance of all kinds of produce.

\$14,000 Stolen.—On Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock a man called at the house of Flanders Newbegin in Biddford, Me., and told Mrs. N. that her husband had sent for his valise, which he wanted at his store in order to close some business.

She took it from under the bed and delivered it to the man at the front door, in the act of doing which the wind blew her light out, so that she did not obtain a distinct view of his features. It then occurred to her that she might have done wrong and hastening to the store she ascertained from her husband that he had not sent for his valise.

It contained twelve or fourteen thousand dollars, which Mr. Newbegin had packed up preparatory to coming to Boston the next day for the purchase of dry goods, in which he is an extensive dealer. He offers \$1000 reward for the recovery of the money.—Boston Post.

SALE OF MRS. MADISON'S PICTURES.—The sale at Washington of the effects belonging to the estate of the lamented Mrs. Madison drew together, on Friday, a large company.

The bust portrait of Washington, by Stuart, sold to a gentleman in New York, for \$300. That of Jefferson, by the same artist, at \$200, to Gov. Coles. Portrait of James Madison was taken by the same gentleman at \$235.

Dr. Craun purchased that of Mrs. Madison, at \$270. Portrait of John Adams, (the elder) \$160, to the same gentleman who purchased the first picture. Portrait of Monroe, \$50, to Gov. Coles.

Several other paintings went off at \$5 to \$25. One of the large pictures, for which Mrs. Madison refused 3000 dollars, and others of less value, were withdrawn by the administrator, there being no bids for them.

The carpet on the front parlor, in good state of preservation, was ascertained to be one hundred and eighty years old. It is Kidderminster, and was withdrawn at 17 dollars per yard.

FATAL AFFRAY IN ATTALA COUNTY, MISS.—We learn from the Paulding Clarion that while the Justices Court was in session at Attalaville, Attala county, on the 8th ultimo, J. J. Parker was killed by P. W. Lowe. The Clarion says:

A challenge to fight a duel had been previously given and received by the parties. Parker was proceeding to the court-room, when he was met by Lowe, who exclaimed, "If you are ready, I am!" and instantly drawing a pistol, fired, but without effect.

Both then ran for arms, which Parker had deposited near a tree. A scuffle ensued, when Lowe drew a bowie knife & attempted to stab Parker. The latter ran. Lowe pressed on him, succeeded in stabbing him, and, following him into a store, inflicted several wounds, of which Parker died in a few minutes.

ANTI-FUGITIVE SLAVE MEETING IN LYNN, MASS.—A very large Anti-Fugitive Slave Law meeting of the citizens of Lynn, Mass., without respect of party, was held in that city last evening. Mayor Hood presided, and made a speech in which he said, "he considered the law unjust, inhuman, and not fit to be obeyed."

He solemnly pledged himself never to lift a finger in the work of returning a fellow man to slavery, neither would he use his official power to protect Slave catchers.

A series of strong resolutions were passed, one of which is as follows: Resolved, That the citizens of Lynn, being free themselves, will never assist in enslaving others.

A meeting in opposition to the law is to be held this evening in Beverly, and another in Springfield to-morrow night.

THE TOBACCO HOUND.—In North Attleborough, Mass., there is kept in a manufacturing establishment, a large mastiff, who takes as much comfort in a quid of tobacco, as does the most inveterate lover of the weed.

So habituated has he become to its use, that he must have it, and will sit all day in the centre of the shop, chewing away with a great appetite and a good relish. He becomes thus much like a man by playing with "old sogs," as the ends of cigars are professionally termed.

In such play he would occasionally find a "soger" in his mouth, until at length a taste was formed for the tobacco; which has since increased, and has now become as degraded as a man—a slave to an acquired appetite. The editor of the Boston Transcript says there is a dog in Roxbury, who has formed the same melancholy habit. He has a sneaking, sheepish look, as if he were half aware of his degradation. He is shunned by all the decent dogs in the neighborhood.

The richest man in Virginia is said to be a planter; residing in Pittsylvania county. He owns from 1500 to 2000 slaves, and plantations almost without number.

MECHANICS.

The New York Mirror has the following which shows that enlightened constructiveness is rising to its true place in public esteem:

"The Bar is no longer the resort of the ambitious youths of our country. The mechanical departments are being preferred; there are now thirty young gentlemen in this city, that have received liberal educations, who are serving their 'times' as shipwrights, architects, carpenters, &c."

In a few years the United States will have the most accomplished mechanics in the world. The union of a substantial education with mechanical skill will effect this. Indeed, already could we name some mechanics who are excellent mathematicians, and acquainted with French and German, able to study the books in those languages connected with their vocations.

Heretofore fond fathers were wont to educate their sons as doctors or lawyers, to ensure their respectability and success. That day is past.—Mechanics now take the lead, and in a few years will supply the larger portion of the State and Federal Legislatures."

IMPROVEMENTS IN CARRIAGES.—Mr. James C. Spencer, of Geneva, N. Y., has invented an improvement in carriages, for which he has taken measures to secure a patent, that must ultimately come to be very generally adopted, as light carriages can be constructed by adopting his method, at much less expense than by any other plan with which we are acquainted.

No reaches are used; the body of the carriage is jointed at the middle, and has an elliptical spring just above the joint. Strong curved springs, secured to the body of the carriage and supporting the same are secured directly to the axles, in such a way that a turning axis bolt unites the front part of the carriage body, and a like one the back part to the axles, thereby allowing the front and back wheels to turn in a very small compass without any intervening reach under the seat of the carriage.

The jointing of the carriage body and the elliptical spring under the same, gives the body of the carriage an easy accommodating motion when the wheels are passing over uneven roads. Nobolsters, &c., are employed.—Scientific American.

THE TELEGRAPH IN FRANCE.—In France the Telegraph has been a government concern entirely—the public not being permitted to use it. What a blessed lot of liberty such a people as the French must have, when they are prohibited by the government from using all the best means of communicating intelligence, either to friends or upon business matters.

We will never believe that the people of France have arrived at a decent sense of liberty until the notorious passport system is abolished, and more personal freedom secured to the humblest of Old Gaul.

Diamonds are found in India, on the island of Borneo, in South America, and some few in Africa. None have been found in the United States, and none as yet except within the tropics. They are usually found in loose alluvial soil, from which they are washed out. In South America the diamond mines are, many of them, in the beds of certain rivers, which become dry in the summer season, when the mud and gravel containing the diamonds are taken out and searched.

Diamonds are not used exclusively for ornament. Discolored and poor diamonds are broken up and used as a valuable powder in cutting and polishing the diamond—the only material by which it can be cut and polished—the agate, cameo, onyx, and other hard stones. All the engraving and lettering on hard stones is done with the diamond. Diamonds are also used extensively, as every one knows, by glaziers.

PROGRESS OF MISSIONS.—The New York Journal of Commerce says it is estimated that the number of Missionaries employed in heathen countries by the different denominations of Evangelical Christians, cannot be less than 1,500. Inclusive of assistants, native and alien, the number would exceed 7,800.

An eminent Divine has lately stated, at Boston, that an aggregate of \$740,000 was contributed in the past year, in this country alone, for foreign missions. Moreover, there has been expended for Home Missions, including church edifices, the support of preachers, &c., nearly \$9,000,000. It is also computed that there are in the United States 3,000,000 church members, 29,000 churches and 23,000 ministers.

Glass pearls though among the most beautiful, inexpensive and common ornaments for women now made, are produced by a very singular process.

In 1656, about two hundred years ago, a Venitian, named Jaquin, discovered that the scales of a species of fish called bleak fish, possessed the property of communicating a pearly hue to water. He found by experiment, that beads dropped in this water, assumed, when dried, the appearance of pearls. It proved, however, that the pearly coating, when placed outside, was easily rubbed off and the next improvement was to make the beads hollow. The making of those beads is carried on even to this day in Venice. The beads are all blown separately. By means of a small tube the inside are delicately coated with the pearly liquid, and a wax coating is placed over that. It requires the scales of four thousand fishes to produce a half pint of the liquid, to which small quantities of sal ammoniac and isinglass are afterwards added."

TO CATCH CROCKROACHS.—Put some beer, sweetened with molasses, in the bottom of a bowl, and lay up thin splints of wood for the roaches to travel up, after which they plump down into the bowl and cannot get out again.

VISITORS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Fraser's Magazine communicates the surprising information that 20,000 Americans have secured berths to go to the World's Fair.

There will be a considerable addition to the number before the exhibition closes. More than ten thousand Russians of the first families has asked of the Emperor leave to go to London during the World's Fair. The last number of the Pekin Monitor announces that a fleet of several junks, commanded by a Mandarin of the third class, sailed from Canton about two months since on their way to visit the World's Fair at London. Each junk carries four families, mostly of tea and porcelain merchants. They are helped on by steam tugboats.

WHY GOV. QUITMAN IS PERSECUTED?—President Fillmore is a whig—Gov. Quitman is a democrat.

President Fillmore is a Northern Free Soiler—Governor Quitman is a Southerner of the firmest and most reliable character. Fillmore was opposed to the Mexican War—Gov. Qui: man distinguished himself as a warrior during that war.

Fillmore, after the war was ended, was for appropriating to the North all the 'proceeds'—Gov. Quitman was and is in favor of the South's getting her just share.

Fillmore is fond of oppression and oppressors—Gov. Quitman is a friend to the oppressed, a foe to oppressors.

Fillmore is a sympathizer with Vermont Nullifiers and Boston mob-law-yers—Gov. Quitman could have no prouder task than to give both a thrashing, including President Fillmore. And we would go further and pay more to see him do the latter than to hear Jany Lind sing.—Hornet's Nest.

HOMICIDE.—We learn that Mr. J. S. Peden, a respectable citizen of the lower part of this District, was shot on last Thursday by a man of the name of Massey. We regret to learn that Mr. P. died of his wound on Monday last. Massey and two of his younger brothers, charged with the murder, are lodged in the jail of this District.—Greenville Mountaineer.

A magnificent Gold Watch has been received in Washington, as a present by some young men in California to Senator Douglas, author of the bill for the admission of California into the Union. No person was allowed to subscribe a sum exceeding five cents towards the object, and the subscription consisted of \$300. The watch is a hunting case, on one side of which are the arms of the State of Illinois—on the reverse those of California.—Sun.

A WARNING TO DRUNKARDS.—Eli Frankum, in a state of intoxication, while attempting to cross Mulberry Creek, in Caldwell County, on the 14th February, fell from his horse and was drowned." So goes the poor inebriates in all parts of our country, suddenly swept away in their madness and transgression from the shores of time, to the awful realities of a dreadful eternity.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were in West Point Academy 244 cadets. Of these there were—sons of planters; 70; of mechanics, 16; of lawyers and judges, 31; of merchants, 56; of hotel keepers, 2; of physicians, 18; of army and navy officers, 18; of professors and bank officers, 32; of clergymen, 4; of Government officers, 7; unknown, 7.

Blockade by the English of all the Pacific ports of San Salvador and Honduras.—Advices from Central America, down to the 10th of January, puts us in possession of the fact that the port of Tigre, in Honduras, as well as all the ports in the Pacific belonging to San Salvador and Honduras, have been put under blockade by the British. Nicaragua also was threatened, and is probably at this moment subjected to a similar wrong and outrage.—Baltimore Sun.

The first and last fatal Duel by Illinoisians.—In the year 1820, a duel was fought in Belleville, St. Clair county, between Alphonso Stewart and Wm. Bennett. The seconds had made it up to be a sham duel; Stewart, one of the parties, was supposed to be in the secret; but Bennett, his adversary, believed it to be a reality. It is supposed that Bennett somewhat suspected a trick, and after receiving his gun from his second, rolled a ball into it. At the word fire Stewart fell mortally wounded. Bennett was indicted, tried, and convicted of murder. A great effort was made to procure pardon but Governor Bond would yield to no entreaties, and Bennett suffered the extreme penalty of the law, by hanging, in the presence of a great multitude of people.

This was the first and last duel, which has ever been fought in the State, by any of its citizens. The hanging of Bennett made duelling discreditable and unpopular; and laid the foundation of that abhorrence of the practice, which has been felt and expressed by the people of Illinois.

SENSIBLE HORSES.—Laird, in his travels in Norway, says that the horses in that country have a very sensible way of taking their food. Instead of swelling themselves with a painful of water at a draught, no doubt from the fear of not getting any again and then overgurgling themselves with dry food for the same reason, they have a bucket of water put down beside their allowance of hay. It is amusing to see with what relish they take a sip of the one and a mouthful of the other alternately, sometimes only moistening their mouths as a rational being would do while eating a dinner of such dry food. A broken-winded horse is scarcely ever seen in Norway.

Late advices from Mexico represent the Tehuantepec Treaty as being in some danger. A popular clamour has been raised against the fulfilment of its stipulations, and this clamour is said to be exercising a visible effect on the public mind.

STORY OF A MISER.

In the year 1768 an extraordinary instance of avarice occurred in France. A miser, of the name of Foscue, who had amassed enormous wealth by the most sordid parsimony and the most discreditable extortion, was requested by the Government to advance a sum of money as a loan. The miser, to whom a fair interest was not inducement sufficiently strong to enable him to part with his treasured gold, declared his incapacity to meet this demand; he pleaded severe poverty. Fearing, however, that some of his neighbors, among them he was very unpopular, would report his immense wealth to the Government, he applied his ingenuity to discover some effectual way of hiding his gold, should they attempt to institute a search to ascertain the truth or falsehood of his plea. With great care and secrecy he dug a deep cave in his cellar; to this receptacle for his treasure he descended by a ladder, and to the trap door he attached a spring lock, so that, on shutting, it would fasten of itself. By and by the miser disappeared; enquiries were made; the house was searched; woods were explored, and the ponds were dragged; but no Foscue could they find; and gossips began to conclude that the miser had fled with his gold to some part, where, by living incognito, he would be free from the demands of the Government. Some time passed on; the house in which he had lived was sold, and workmen were busily employed in its repair. In the progress of their work they met with the door of the secret cave, with the key in the lock, outside. They threw back the door and descended with a light.

The first object upon which the lamp was reflected was the ghastly body of Foscue, the miser, and scattered around him were heavy bags of gold and ponderous chests of untold treasure; a candlestick lay beside him on the floor. This worshipper of mammon had gone into his cave to pay his devoirs to his golden god and become a sacrifice to his devotion! What must have been the sensations of this miserable man—what the horrors of his situation, when he heard the door close after him, and the spring lock effectually imprison him within his secret mine! How bitter must have been the last struggle of that avaricious soul!—How terrible must have been the appeals of conscience within that sordid sinner! How each bag must have disgorged its treasure, and each piece of gold have danced, in imagination, around him as a demon! How hated, when the gnawing pangs of starvation came slowly upon him, must have been that yellow vision; his very heart must have grown sick at that which he once so dearly loved! Gold in bags; gold in chests; gold piled in heaps; gold for a pillow; gold strewn upon the ground for a bed to the upon! Whilst his taper lasted, turn where he would his eyes, nothing met them but his gold. But when the last flicker died away, and the miser was left in darkness to dwell upon his coming death, and upon his many sins, how awful must have been the agonies of conscience! How, surely, amidst the gloom of that sepulchre of gold, must the poor whom he had oppressed, and the unfortunate whom he had ruined by his avarice, have rose up to reproach him; and when the mind became fevered by its last deadly struggles, how the faces of beggarly poverty, of hate and loathing for the miser, in one loud, discordant chorus, have cried for vengeance and retribution upon his guilty soul!

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of McNabb, Bruce & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBT. MCNABB, S. C. BRUCE, JNO. C. JACKSON, Carthage, Moore co., N. C. } 628-4t

THE STEAMER CHATHAM will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A. M. (instead of 9 o'clock as at present), commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent Cape Fear Steamboat Co. Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 628-4t

E. S. HOBBS, Commission Merchant AND FORWARDING AGENT, And Dealer in Groceries, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. March 8, 1851

Just Received, 25 bbls. pure Genessee Family Flour, 1 dozen Rowland Mill Saws, direct from the manufactory, 10 casks Cheese, 50 bags table Salt, For sale by H. BRANSON & SON. March 8, 1851 2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Louis A. Nixon at the March Term of the County Court of Cumberland, 1851, I hereby notify all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery, and all those indebted to the estate will make immediate payment.

F. D. BREECE, Adm'r. March 8, 1851. 628-3t

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. ROBT. MITCHELL, (Arey's Row, Gillespie street.) Has always on hand—Prime Bacon, Whiskey, Brandy and Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Meal, Corn, Tobacco, Candles, Molasses, Salt, Castor Oil, Painted Water Pails, Nails, Hollow-ware, Prime and Mess Pork, Prime and Mess Beef, Salted Fish of various kinds, Winter shad, herrings, mullets, &c.

These are all cash articles, and can only be had from me for the CASH, and they will consequently be sold at very low cash prices. Fresh butter and eggs generally on hand, and other family articles. R. MITCHELL. March 8, 1851. 3m

NEW GOODS. Cook & Johnson Are now receiving their usual Spring Stock of GROCERIES, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, And an extensive stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, at Wholesale and Retail upon the most reasonable terms, to which they invite the attention of persons visiting the Market & solicit orders from those who do not find it convenient to come; and guarantee that the order will be as faithfully executed as though the parties were present. March 8, 1851. 628-3t

COST OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY.—In the last 65 years, it is estimated, on the authority of official documents, that our military establishment has subjected us to an expense of at least \$950,000,000.

The Navy has cost about \$80,000,000 more, and yet the talk at Washington is that we should still further increase the Army and Navy establishments with the increase of territory and growth of the country.

We perceive that a bill has passed both Houses of the Virginia Legislature to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company. This is the same company, it will be recollected, that was incorporated by the last Legislature of this State. The bill appropriates, on the part of the State of Virginia, \$100,000, which, with a private subscription of \$200,000 more, it is supposed, will construct the Railroad from Clarksville to Ridgeway on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—Rat. Star.

PROMPT.—Not long since, in a Sunday School, a question was put—"How did Jonah feel while he was in the whale's belly?" A little fellow forgetting at the moment the Bible answer, instantly said, "He felt pretty well down in the mouth, sir."

FAYETTEVILLE RIFLEMEN! ATTENTION! YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Company's parade ground on Monday, 17th of March at 3 o'clock, p. m., in full Winter Uniform.

By order of the Captain, ROBT. WOOTE, O. S.

TO CONTRACTORS. THE SUBSCRIBERS will let, to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in Lumberton, Robeson County, on the 21st inst., the contract for building a FEMALE ACADEMY and TEMPERANCE HALL, in the town of Lumberton.—The House is to be forty-five feet long and twenty-five feet wide. The lower story an open Hall, without partitions. The upper story will have one partition, so as to form an ante-room to the H.H. The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person, on application to either of the subscribers. The Contractor will be required to give bond and security for the performance of the work. The payments will be made to suit the convenience of the Contractor. Further particulars will be made known on the day of letting.

BENI. FREEMAN, REUBEN KING, WILL. MCNELL, Commissioners. March 8, 1851. 628-2w

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Cumberland County, N. C. March 8, 1851.

The Subscriber having on the 3d day of March 1851, taken letters of administration according to Law, on the estate of John L. Parker, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by Law for that purpose—otherwise, this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will please to make payment immediately. E. J. LILLY, Adm'r.

FURTHER NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 27th of March, inst., at the store lately occupied by J. L. Parker, dec'd, all the goods belonging to his estate, consisting of DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. Also, the Household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles, belonging to said estate.

Terms, six months' credit for approved notes, payable at Bank. E. J. LILLY, Adm'r. March 8, 1851. 628-1t

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLES. J. J. Philips & Robt. Wooten Are prepared to furnish the public with HORSES, CARRIAGES, & BUGGIES, FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock is found at their stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good hostler and reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

Every horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required. Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 6m

PRICES CURRENT. Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian. FAYETTEVILLE.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Bacon, lb 10 a 12 Brandy peach 50 a 55 do apple 40 a 45 Beeswax lb 50 a 65 Cotton lb 9 a 10 Corn bushel 80 a 95 Flour lb 5 50 a 6 25 Flaxseed bush 1 40 a 1 50 Hides, green lb 80 a 1 00 do dry 6 a 10 Oats bushel 50 a 60 Oil-linseed gal 90 do sun 85 a 90 Rye, bush 90 a 1 00 Tallow lb 9 a 10 Tobacco, manuf 20 a 40 Wheat bushel 1 00 a 1 25 Whiskey gal 40 a 45 Wool lb 22 a 25 Wood-oak per cord 3 00

ESTABLISH. Beef on the hoof 4 a 5 Butter lb 15 a 20 Chickens, each 12 a 15 Eggs dozen 10 do fat 6 a 8 Potatoes, sweet 40 a 50 do Irish 60 do Turkeys, north 40 a 50 Turkeys, south 40 a 50

MEAT. Beef, lb 10 a 12 do extra sizes 6 a 7 1/2 Lime, bbl 1 75 a 2 00 Lard, bar 6 a 7 do Western 23 a 24 Nails, keg 87 a 1 00 do extra sizes 87 a 1 00 Powder, blasting 31 a 32 do fine 5 a 5 1/2 Brand, French 1 50 a 1 75 Gin, Jamaica 1 50 a 1 75 Rum, Holland gal 2 00 do St. Croix 2 50 a 3 00 do N. E. 35 a 40 Eggs, lb 2 a 2 1/2 Sugar, lb N. O. 7 a 8 do Porto Rico 7 a 10 do St. Croix 7 a 10 do fine 2 a 2 1/2 do Western 2 a 2 1/2 Tea, lb 30 a 40 Tin, bagging, lb 50 do Western 30 a 40 do Madeira 1 00 a 1 50 do Port 1 60 a 2 00 Glass, 12 lb box 1 75 a 2 25 do 10 lb 2 25 a 2 75 White lead, keg 1 50 a 2 25

NO MATERIAL CHANGES in the market this week. WILMINGTON MARKET. Corrected weekly by the "Commercial"

NAVAL STORES. Yellow dip, 0 00 a 2 00 Virgin dip, 0 00 a 2 00 Java 0 00 a 1 50 Nuts Turpentine, gal 25 a 30 Tar 0 00 a 0 25 Pitch No. 1 1 12 No. 2 1 75 a 2 25 No. 3 2 00 a 2 25 Varnish 20 a 22

INFERRIOR. Inferior 3 00 a 3 50 Fat, quality 6 00 a 12 00 L. A. B. R. steam 10 00 a 15 00 Wide boards, plank 13 00 a 15 00 Fat, scumming 13 00 a 15 00 Floor boards, 14 00 a 15 00 Floor boards, edged, 14 00 Refined half price on all. LUMBER, River, 11 50 a 12 00 Wide boards 7 00 a 7 50 Scumming 6 00 a 6 50

ROUGH RICE. 76 a 80 Cleaned 3 25 W. O. hbl rough 16 00 a 20 do dressed 20 R. O. hbl rough 13 00 a 15 00 do dressed 18 Ash-burdening 8 50 a 9 00 No. 1 10 00 No. 2 2 00 a 2 50 No. 3 2 50 No. 4 3 50 No. 5 4 50 No. 6 5 50 No. 7 6 50 No. 8 7 50 No. 9 8 50 No. 10 9 50 No. 11 10 50 No. 12 11 50

COMMON. Common 2 00 a 2 50 No. 1 2 50 No. 2 3 50 No. 3 4 50 No. 4 5 50 No. 5 6 50 No. 6 7 50 No. 7 8 50 No. 8 9 50 No. 9 10 50 No. 10 11 50 No. 11 12 50 No. 12 13 50

PEAS. Peas 70 a 80 SUGAR 1 08 No. Orleans 7 a 7 1/2 Porto Rico 8 CHEW MARKET.—Cotton 91 to 101 —beacon 10 to 12 —low 7 to 8 —iron 5 to 6 50 —Salt 1 10 to 1 15 —corn 20 to 25 —Molasses 35 to 40 —Corrected by the Chesapeake Gazette.

H. BRANSON & SON Are now receiving and offer for sale, 50 bags Coffee, 10 bbls. Refined Sugar; 1 box Leaf Sugar; 20 bbls. Granulated Sugar; 5 hds. P. R. and N. O. Sugar; 25 hds. Molasses; 500 sacks Salt; 100 bags Table Salt; 2500 lbs. Cheese; 3 tons Sweeds Iron, assorted; 75 kegs Nails; Blister, German and Cast Steel; 250 Trace and Log Chains; Long and short handle Fry Pans; Long and short handle Spades; Shovels and Manure Forks; Mineral Knob Locks and Latches; Stock Cast Locks; Door and Window Latches and Fasteners; Coat and Cloak Hooks; 1000 lbs Hooks and Hinges, assorted; Butt Hinges and Screws; Curry Combs; Sled Irons; Drawing Knives; Claw and Shoe Hammers; Hatchets, all sizes; Augers and Chisels; 20 dozen Steel Hoes, and Axes. Also, the largest assortment of Knives and Forks and Pocket Knives that ever offered.

A general assortment of Hollow-Ware; Blacksmith Tools, in sets; 2000 pairs Shoes, various kinds. Yellow and variegated Soap, Harrison's Ink, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Cloves, Starch, Ground Pepper and Ginger, Imperial, Hyson and Black Tea, Sperm and Tallow Candles,