

Interesting Narrative of Facts.

Three Vessels burned at sea—wonderful escape of the passengers.

RELATED BY A LADY WHO WAS ON BOARD.

In our paper of the 12th ult., we gave a brief account of the destruction of three ships by fire; these ships were laden with coal. A remarkable fact was then mentioned respecting the wife of Capt. Bates, who was in succession on board these three ships when on fire.

The Boston Journal has been furnished by Mrs Bates with the following very interesting particulars of the destruction of these ships. It is seldom the lot of a woman to pass through such a continued series of dangers of a character so trying as those recorded in Mrs Bates' letter. The letter is dated Bay of Secura, Coast of Peru, Jan. 17, 1851, and after a few lines of a private nature, says:

After we left Baltimore we proceeded on our voyage pleasantly. Nothing occurred to mar our enjoyment until we were about in the latitude of the River Platte, when William discovered smoke issuing from the after hatch, and then the startling truth flashed upon our minds that the ship was on fire. She was loaded very deep with coal which was taken out of the mizes, brought directly down to the ship in the cars, turned (sometimes soaking wet from the rain that fell on the way) directly into the ship's hold—and there it had remained heating through all the hot weather, until the gas that originated from it had generated fire. This result was feared by some before we sailed.

Imagine our situation—eight hundred miles from land on board a burning ship, with very inclement weather, so rough that boats like ours could not possibly live for any length of time. There was no other way but to smother the fire if possible, and bear up to the nearest land—the Falkland Islands. The crew immediately commenced getting up provisions and water sufficient to last until we could arrive at the Islands, and during the short time they were employed between decks, so powerful was the gas that some of the men fell down senseless from its effects. They then caulked every seam and the hatches as tight as possible, and yet gas and smoke would escape through seams which were apparently water-tight.

The gas finally filled the cabin so that we were obliged to vacate it. We were in momentary expectation of an explosion, as such things had been known to occur in similar situations. We had our boats ready to launch in case the fire broke out, although we did not suppose for a moment they could live. It was extremely cold weather, and I was wrapped up in all the warm clothes I could get on, and was obliged to stay on deck for fear of the effect of the gas. Before I left the cabin it nearly suffocated me. I was so fatigued for want of sleep that I lay down on the floor and fell asleep, and when I awoke I could not stand, and could scarcely breathe, until after I had a fit of vomiting, which relieved me. We were eight days in this situation before we discovered land. There were two men stationed aloft to keep a look out, and William was on the house. It was very thick, and soon William sung out "Land oh!" I shall never forget the joyful sound.

Presently the high rocks, called the Volunteer Rocks, which make off two miles, began to heave in sight, and I can assure you those barren rocks presented to us a most welcome appearance. We ran into a little cove, under the lee of the land, and anchored that night, for it was blowing a close reefed top sail breeze, right down the harbor. The next day we beat up to the settlement called Port Stanley, an English colony, consisting of 400 people. We had a survey upon the ship—opened the hatches and found her all on fire. We commenced throwing water into her hold with an engine, but the fire still increasing there was no alternative felt but to run the ship on shore and scuttle her.

This was done, and after the fire was extinguished we went to work and stripped the wreck. Everything between decks was saved in a damaged state, and was sold at auction. She was dreadfully burnt inside. Her beams and stanchions were burnt off, and her lower deck had fallen in. She was so burnt at the bottom that she bilged immediately, although she was run on shore where it was very soft bottom.

After the business was all settled, we should have come directly home, but the island being very little frequented by vessels, we might have remained there a year perhaps before an opportunity would have enabled us to return. There was in part a Scotch ship from Dundee, bound for Valparaiso, called the Humayon, Captain McHenry, master, and he said he would take us to Valparaiso, from whence we should be more likely to have an opportunity of returning home. We left the Falklands about the 25th of November, in his ship, which was loaded with coal, but which had been in so long that we thought there was no danger from it. We had been at sea 12 days, and was just round Cape Horn, when we discovered the ship to be on fire, and it increased so rapidly that in three or four hours she was in flames.

We were at this time seventy miles from land, and immediately made preparations to take to the boats, preferring to take our chance of gaining the land, although it was an inhospitable coast, inhabited only by savages. Just at this moment a sail hove in sight. We hoisted a signal of distress, and she bore down for us. She proved to be an English ship called the Symmetry, loaded with coal, bound to Acapulco. Capt. Thompson, her commander, took us all on board, and in short time we saw the fine ship Humayon burn to the water's edge.

We remained on board the Symmetry twelve days, when a large ship hove in sight, and in answer to our signals hove to. She proved to be the American ship Lanchon, of Newburyport, Capt. Lunt,

bound to San Francisco. She loaded at Baltimore with coal at the same time we did, and the Captain was well acquainted with William. Judge of his astonishment to learn that we were on board the Symmetry. He immediately invited us to come on board his fine ship, and we at once accepted the invitation. The ship was 1000 tons burthen, and had on 1200 tons coal.

On the 25th of December, when we were in the Pacific, 1200 miles from the land, we discovered the Fanchon to be on fire. Efforts were immediately made to make her as tight as possible, and Capt. Lunt shaped his course for the main land. We were on board this burning ship three weeks, and imagination cannot conceive the anxiety of our minds during this time. We never saw a sail of any kind from the time the fire was first discovered until we saw the land, and then nothing but those little "Catamasans."

Capt. Lunt ran the ship into a small bay, called the Bay of Secura, and anchored about two miles from the shore, at 4 o'clock, P. M. He immediately commenced landing the dunnage in the serf, on a good sandy beach. A tent was built, and after taking every thing off the ship's deck, they opened the hatches, and no sooner were they raised than she was one sheet of flame below. The hatches were put on again and she run on shore and scuttled, but the flames were too far advanced to prevent her from burning. And there lay that noble ship in this lonely bay, and burned to the water's edge. Oh! it was awfully grand; it was a scene never to be forgotten. Give the freest flight to the imagination, and it cannot conceive anything to surpass the reality.

Think of the danger we incurred in remaining so long (three weeks) on board that burning ship. She was actually all burnt out, inside. In one day more it would have burst out at her sides; Twelve hundred tons of coal with all her other cargo, and all on fire, made no trifling heat to be living over. But then we hesitated to take the boats until we were compelled, on account of the sufferings we should have to endure in an open boat at sea.

The coast where we are now staying is uninhabited. The nearest settlement is 50 miles from us. The Bay of Secura is on the Coast of Peru, about 50 miles from Payta. The first officer, with a boat's crew, have now gone up to get the American consul to render us assistance in getting us away.

This is a most picturesque spot where we are encamped. We have four tents pitched on the beach, white coils behind are cliffs rising hundreds of feet above us, and as far as the eye can reach are mountains rising one above the other. The burning of the ship was an event which will long be remembered by us all. The flames roaring and raging to the very top-masts, lighting the whole heavens—the mountains in the background brought into full view—with us poor mortals standing upon the beach, witnessing the sublime scene, presented a picture well worthy the artist's pencil.

The roaring of the surf, for one, was completely drowned by the louder roaring and crackling of the flames. It was an awful sight to see the ship Humayon burnt at sea. But then it was day time, and it had not the grand appearance of a fire at night.

I have been on board four different ships since I left Baltimore, and have been burnt out of three of them. They were all coal laden. While at the Falklands we heard of a large American ship, loaded with coal, being burnt off Cape Horn; the crew took to the ports and succeeded in arriving at Cape Negro. We did not learn her name. It seems impossible for any of the ships that loaded at Baltimore at the time we did to arrive at their destination. The Fanchon was the best fitted in respect to ventilation, and she has not escaped. It is a dangerous cargo to have so long in a ship—it may do for a short voyage.

A postscript to the letter says that the writer remained on the beach for one week, when the whole party was taken off by a brig and carried to Payta, where they were entertained at the American Consul's house. From Payta San Francisco, in an American vessel then loading for that port.

DUBLIN SUPERIOR COURT.—The case of the State vs. Brazil Wood and James Simmons for the murder of one John Davis commenced on Friday, and a verdict of manslaughter was rendered about two o'clock on Saturday.

The case was, that on the 11th of November last, at the house of Areta Shingleton in Duplin county, the deceased with the prisoners were engaged in drinking and carousing, when a quarrel arose between Davis and Wood—Wood at the time being lying down in the back room of the house, and Davis dancing in the front room. Wood asked Davis if he wanted to fight him, who answered that he did; thereupon Wood came out of the back room into the front room, and leaned against the mantelpiece with his knife half open. Soon the deceased with the prisoners and Shingleton went out doors, when a general fight ensued, in which Davis received wounds which caused his death. His Honor charged the jury that it was a case of murder. Both the prisoners were branded, Wood imprisoned for twelve months, and Simmons for six.—Goldsboro Republican.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—Accounts from all points of the river below the mouth of the Arkansas are unfavorable, and portend disaster. The breaks on the river line, in Carroll parish, will again swamp our many friends on the Bayou Macon, Texas and Black Rivers.

At Point Coupee the danger is imminent; and if the most unremitting exertions can enable the planters on the upper line of that Parish to escape with a partial loss, they will be thankful.—New Orleans Crescent, March 22.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Pension Office, March 20, 1851.

New questions having been presented in the execution of the Bounty Land Act of September 28, 1850, and some of the rules and regulations heretofore prescribed either misinterpreted or disregarded, the following instructions, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, are issued for the benefit of all persons interested:

1. The act of February, 11, 1847, having restricted land bounty for service in the Mexican war to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the regular army, the claims of commissioned officers in that service are for the first time recognized by the act of 28 September, 1850. It was not the intention of that act to bestow bounty land on the whole army of the United States wherever located, but only on those whose service was connected with, or had a direct reference to that war; nor can the act be properly construed to embrace the officers and employees attached to the War Department in Washington, their service not being of that kind which was contemplated. It is not necessary that officers should have been actually within the limits of Mexico, or on the borders thereof, provided they were actively engaged in the war and directly connected with its operations.

2. In the war of 1812, troops were frequently called out by State authority and not immediately mustered in the service of the United States. If the Federal Government paid such troops from the time of their enrolment, and before they were actually mustered in the service of the United States, that payment is equivalent to a recognition of their service from the date of the enrolment. The time for which they were paid by the United States furnishes a convenient and practical standard for estimating the period of service.

3. The conflicts with the Creek Indians, which commenced about 5th of May, 1836, and ended 50th of September 1837, are considered as embraced by the act of 1850; large bodies of troops having been mustered in the United States service, and several engagements having occurred, attended by the loss of many lives in battle, within that period. The disturbances on the southwestern frontier in 1836; in the Cherokee country in 1836 and 1837; and the New York disturbances in 1838 and 1839, are not considered as embraced by the provisions of the act of September, 1850.

4. It has been settled that Indians who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and formed a component part of the line of the army, were entitled to the benefit of the act. In the case of the Cherokees who have an organized government and a judicial system in operation, the affidavit in support of an application for land bounty must be made before one of their Judges, whose official character shall be certified by their principal Chief. The Creeks having no judicial officers, the United States agent in that nation is authorized to administer the necessary oaths.

5. It has been heretofore stated that "teamsters and artificers were not entitled to land bounty;" but this is not to be so understood, if such teamsters or artificers belonged to the line of the army, and were regularly detailed for that particular kind of service.

6. Surgeons employed by a commanding officer at a stipulated rate of compensation, but not commissioned or belonging to the line of the army, are not entitled to land bounty.

7. It has been decided by the Department that the substitute performing the military service, and not the employer, is entitled to the land bounty; but when the engagement is partly performed by both, each is entitled to his share according to the period of service.

8. Where the declaration of the claimant on oath, supported by a regular and authentic discharge, is in conflict with the military rolls, the former, as a general rule, will be preferred. And when the rolls are altogether silent as to the claimant, the positive testimony of officers and soldiers with whom he served and whose names are found on the rolls, will be received as evidence.

9. The act of September, 1850, excludes all persons who have received, or are entitled to receive, land bounty under any act of Congress, heretofore passed. In all applications hereafter presented, (reasonable time being allowed for these instructions to circulate,) it will be required that the claimant shall state in his declaration that he has not received nor is entitled to receive such bounty.

10. The Department has decided that widows are entitled to the land bounty of deceased soldiers, if they were widows at the passage of the act of September 28, 1850. This is the law in its general application. But the widow of an officer or soldier killed in battle is entitled to the maximum allowance of one hundred and sixty acres, without reference to the period of her husband's service. And, although a married woman at the passage of the act, if unmarried at the date of her application, her claim is valid.

11. The death of an officer or soldier may be proved by satisfactory evidence, and if such officer or soldier should die after the declaration filed at the Pension office, but before the issuing of the warrant, it shall be competent for the widow, or if there be no widow, for the minor children to apply for the said warrant and receive the same, on filing the necessary proofs of title.

Considerable anxiety prevails in some quarters in regard to the execution of this law, and much impatience is manifested as to whether applications forwarded have been received, and when the warrants are likely to be issued. A few explanations will probably suffice. Up to the time when the present Commissioner entered upon the discharge of his duties, (the 1st December, 1850,) between thirty and forty thousand applications were received,

but as the force employed had been engaged upon other branches of the business, no special acknowledgment had been made to claimants. Early in December a printed circular was prepared and dispatched by every mail, acknowledging the receipt of claims; but as it was impossible, for obvious reasons, that this circular could be forwarded to previous applicants, it was necessarily confined to the future.

Hundreds, without a knowledge of these facts, have been surprised that their own applications were neglected, when others, subsequently forwarded, have been acknowledged by mail. If those who sent their claims prior to the 13th of December wait patiently, they will in due time be advised, either in the form of a warrant or by letter, assigning the reasons of suspension or rejection. Up to this period, the office, with all its force faithfully applied, has only been able to issue between seven and eight thousand warrants on declarations received in October and early in November. Some time, therefore, must elapse before the numerous claims which arrived in November and early in December can be finally acted on, or of which the claimants can be informed by the usual printed acknowledgment. Up to the present time, about one hundred thousand applications have been received, and every day's mail brings an increase, varying from five hundred to a thousand. The office is now issuing between a thousand and twelve hundred warrants a week; but more than eighteen months must elapse before the claims now on hand can be disposed of, or matured into the form of warrants. The number of applications having increased so far beyond what was anticipated, in order to satisfy the public demand additional force was asked of Congress near the close of the late session, and the request would doubtless have been granted had it been made at an earlier period. If granted hereafter, the work will, of course, be accelerated, and the time for its completion shortened.

Singular misconceptions exist as to the time necessary to execute the law. The rule of the Department is, that each claim shall be acted on in turn, or in the order in which it is received; and this rule has been rigidly and impartially enforced. It would be tedious and unnecessary to describe the process by which the claims are conducted from their first reception and acknowledgement to the final issuing of the warrants. In order to guard against error and imposition, they are carefully registered and classified, and subjected to separate examination in different hands, no advantage in any respect being gained by a hurried and ill-digested method of proceeding. With all these precautions errors will unavoidably occur, but means will also be employed to render them harmless.

All persons interested in the law, or desiring information in regard to it, are requested to address their communications directly to this office, to which they are referred if sent to any of the Departments.

J. E. HEATH, Commissioner of Pensions.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY. AN ACT to lay off and establish a County by the name of Hooper.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a county be and is hereby laid out and established, by the name of Hooper, (in honor of the signer of the Declaration of Independence,) to be constituted of parts of the counties of Richmond and Robeson, beginning at the point of separation of the boundary of Cumberland and Robeson counties, near the Turnpike bridge, on Lumber river, and running thence a direct line to Buchanan's mill on Gum Swamp; thence down the run of said Swamp to Malloy's mill; thence a direct line from said mill to the Rockdale mill on Joe's Creek; thence along the Eastern side of the Adamsville road to its intersection with the State boundary line of North and South Carolina; thence along said boundary to the point nearest to Duncan Carmichael's dwelling house, in Marion District, South Carolina; and from said point, a direct line, to the twelve mile post in the Southern end of Mrs. McLaughlin's lane, on the Eastern side of Lumber river; thence, a direct line, to the Eastern end of the Old Fort causeway across the Raft Swamp, thence, a direct line, North thirty degrees East to the Cumberland county line; thence with that line to the beginning.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said county of Hooper be invested with all the rights, privileges and immunities of the other counties of this State: Provided, a majority of the qualified voters for Members of the House of Commons, in the counties of Richmond and Robeson, shall vote for the division aforesaid, at an election to be held according to the provisions of an act to be passed supplemental to this act. [Ratified 27th January, 1851.]

The Supplemental act is long. It provides— Section 1. That the county shall be invested with usual rights, privileges, &c. Section 2. That John H. Alford, Wm. Brown, Daniel McNeill, (caldier,) Alex. McMillan, and John Gilchrist, sen., of Robeson, and John L. Fairley, Wm. Graham, Daniel McNeill, and Milton McIntosh of Richmond, shall be commissioners to select a site for the county seat, within 5 miles of Centre Church.

Section 3. That they shall have power to purchase or receive by donation, from 25 to 100 acres of land, upon which the town shall be laid off, and court house and jail erected. Lots to be laid off, and after designation of those for public use, the remainder to be sold at auction, on a credit of six and twelve months.

Section 4. That the present justices of the peace and officers of the militia shall continue in office in the new county.

Section 5. That County Courts shall be held on the third Mondays of May, August, November and February, beginning on the 3d Monday of May 1851, (the 19th of May,) at such place as a majority of the Commissioners shall designate, until a permanent seat of justice shall be established. At its first session the court shall elect a clerk, a sheriff, coroner, register, entry taker, surveyor, county trustee, and wardens of the poor.

Section 6. That the county court shall possess the usual powers, except that of trying jury causes. No jury to be summoned. The counties of Richmond and Robeson to retain jurisdiction of all civil causes arising within the new county, until the end of the next Legislature.

Section 7. Persons liable to imprisonment to be committed to the jail of the county from which the territory was detached, on which he resides, or the criminal act was perpetrated.

Section 8. Gives the Sheriffs of Robeson and Richmond power to serve process in the detached parts of their respective counties as heretofore.

Section 9. Gives them power to collect arrears of taxes, but not the taxes collected in 1851, which the Sheriff of Hooper shall collect.

Section 10. Representation in the Legislature, &c. to remain as heretofore, and elections to be held by Sheriffs of Richmond and Robeson, under inspectors appointed by those counties. The Literary fund to be distributed as heretofore.

Section 11. The commissioners to have court-house and jail built. The county court, at its first session, to lay taxes.

Section 12. An election shall be held, at the several precincts in Robeson and Richmond, on the 1st Thursday in May next, (the 1st day of May,) to ascertain the sense of the qualified voters in said counties, on the question of establishing the county of Hooper. Inspectors of the election to be appointed at the county court of Robeson in February 1851, and in Richmond at the county court in April. To make their returns to the sheriffs.

Section 13. The sheriffs to meet on the 1st Saturday after the election, at Stewart's ville, to compare the polls, in presence of three freeholders. If a majority be found in favor of the new county, the sheriffs to forward to the Governor a certificate of the same, and the Governor to issue his proclamation. Then these acts to take effect otherwise to be null and void.

Section 14. Sheriffs to be paid for holding election.

Section 15. John L. Fairley and Malcolm Purcell appointed surveyors to run and mark the boundary lines of the new county, and that they enter on this duty "as soon as may be practical," [meaning practicable] after the Governor's proclamation.

Section 16. Act in force from ratification.—Observer

AN ACT concerning Corporations. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all companies, societies and bodies of men, which may be incorporated and erected into bodies corporate, shall have power, by their corporate name, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded; may hold, possess, acquire and transfer such real, personal and mixed estates as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of their creation; shall have perpetual succession, and each a common seal, which each may alter and renew at pleasure; shall have power to elect all such officers as may be necessary; and to make all such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary, not inconsistent with the laws of this State.

[Ratified 22d January, 1851.]

NOTICE. The copartnership heretofore existing between John T. Wright and John A. Gilchrist, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment; and all claims against it are requested to be brought in.

JNO. T. WRIGHT, JNO. A. GILCHRIST.

SALE OF GOODS AT AUCTION. The Goods of the the above firm will be sold at auction on Monday the 7th of April, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, and all articles usually kept in a store.

All persons indebted to John A. Gilchrist, or to Barksdale & Gilchrist, by note or account, are requested to make payment.

JNO. A. GILCHRIST. March 29, 1851. 631-2t

NOTICE.—The exercises of the Common School composed of Districts Nos. 62 and 63, will commence on Monday, April 7th, at the school room on corner of Mumford and Gillespie streets.

TO MULE BREEDERS. My thorough-bred Maltese Jack, Malta, seven years old this Spring, will stand the ensuing Season (commencing the first of April and ending the 15th of June,) at Mr Samuel Mims's Stable, near Town, and such other places as I shall designate in handbills. This superior animal was bred by Dr. Alex'r Williams, of Tennessee, and was got by his celebrated imported Jack, Bushaw, considered by extensive breeders in Tennessee and Kentucky superior to any Jack ever imported to America. He was selected in the Island of Malta, being the same as General Washington's celebrated Knight of Malta, which breed, in comparison with the common, bears a strong analogy to the blood Horse of this country and England. The exportation of Jacks of this blood is now prohibited by the Government of the Island.

Malta descends from the purest and best stock in the world;—his dam being the purest blood, unrivalled in form and symmetry, and imported expressly to breed from Bushaw. His whole pedigree is such as to recommend him in the highest degree to those who wish to raise fine Mules.

This superior animal has been procured at great trouble and expense, by desire of several Breeders in this country, to induce our farmers and others in this section of country to breed their own Mules, and to possess themselves of superior animals in place of the inferior and worthless ones that are usually driven here for sale. This is the first opportunity ever offered in this section of the country to procure this valuable breed of Mules, and if not well patronized, will probably be the last.

For more extended Pedigree, Certificates, and other particulars, see the bills which I shall be happy to furnish any one desiring of patronizing him.

THOS. J. CURTIS, Fayetteville, March 29, 1851. 631-6t

FRESH SPRING GOODS

E. L. & J. A. Pemberton

Have removed to Mr J. Curtis's new Building, on Hay street, two doors West of Mr James Kyle's where they are now receiving a complete assortment of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods, from a 10 cent Lawa or Mullin to a \$5 Silk, Canton Cape Shawls; Breches and Lace do; sup'r black Silk Lace Mantillas; a large lot of Lace Capes, from \$1 to \$5; em'd Lace Sleeves; French Worked Collars and Cuffs; black and white Thread Lace Veils; Cambric and Swiss Muslin Trimmings; Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton ditto; Plaid, Swiss and Jacquard Muslins; plain and fig'd Tartans; sup'r em'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Table Covers; em'd Muslin Curtains; Furniture Dimity; a beautiful assortment of Lined Muslins; Linen Sheetings; Pillow-case Dimities; Table Damask; Toweling, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR; Black, green, brown and olive Cloths; Drap'd Etes; bl'k and col'd French Cashmeres, for coats; plain and check Linen do; plain and fig'd Linen Drillings; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Silk and Marcelline Vestings; Cravats and Scarfs, &c.

A beautiful lot of fashionable Bonnets; Misses' Hats and other styles. Panama, Leghorn, and other styles Summer Hats.

8 cases fashionable HATS, of the Genin and Beebe styles; Umbrellas and Parasols; Travelling Trunks; Hand do; Carpet Bags and Satchels; Oil Window Shades. Wall Paperings; Screen ditto.

A large stock of common and French Calf Boots; Congress Gaiters; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' fine Philadelphia made Slippers and Gaiters; Misses' ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves of a very superior quality, &c.

Making, altogether, one of the best stocks of Goods ever offered by us in this market, to which we invite the attention of all who wish to purchase.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON. March 29, 1851. 631-4t

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Bacon, lb 10 a 11; Brandy, peach 50 a 55; do, apple 40 a 45; do, 20 a 22 1/2; Cotton, lb 10 a 10 1/2; Eggs, bushel 82 a 90; Flour, bbl 5 25 a 6 00; Flaxseed, bush 1 40 a 1 00; Feathers, lb 20 a 25; Fodder, cwt 1 00 a 1 25; Hides, green, lb 4 a 5; do, dry 6 a 7; Lard, lb 10; a 11; Oats, bushel 50 a 55; Oil, linseed, gal 20 a 25; Peas, bushel 50 a 55; Rye, lb 90 a 1 00; Sugar, lb 10 a 11; Tobacco, manuf 30 a 40; Wheat, bushel 1 00 a 1 25; Whiskey, gal 40 a 45; Wool, lb 16 a 18; Wood, oak, pr cord 3 00.

Merchandise. Bale Rope, lb 9 a 10; Bagging, heavy, yd 16 a 20; do, light 12 a 15; Coffee, lb 12 a 13 1/2; Cheese, lb 9 a 11; Candles, lb 15 a 17; do, Sperm 45 a 47; do, tallow 40 a 42; Copra, lb 2 1/2; Iron, Bushel, 1 75 a 2 00; do, extra sizes, 6 a 6 1/2; do, English, 7 a 4; Lime, shbl 1 75 a 2 00; Lead, bar 6 a 7; Molasses, gal 23 a 24; Salt, 100 lb 5 a 6; Oil, lamp, \$7 a 10; do, tanners', lb 17 a 20; Powder, blasting 3 1/2; do, gunpowder, 5 a 6; Brandy, French 1 50 a 1 75; Gin, Holland, 1 50 a 1 75; Rum, Jamaica, gal 2 00; do, St. Croix 1 75 a 1 50; do, N. E. 38 a 40; Raisins, lb 2 1/2 a 2; Sugar, lb, N. O. 7 a 8 1/2; do, Porto Rico 8 a 9; do, St. Croix 9 a 10; do, Lump 9 a 10; do, Leaf 9 a 10; Salt, sack 1 00 a 1 09; do, alum, bush 50; Soda, lb 30 a 35; Twine, bagging, lb 20; Wine, Malaga 55 a 60; do, Port 1 60 a 2 00; Glass, 8x10, box 1 25 a 2 25; do, 6x8, 2 25 a 2 75; White lead, keg 1 50 a 2 25.

REMARKS. Bacon.—The stock is light, and demand at quotations; a lot of prime hams and shoulders, 115 cts. Cotton.—Very little coming in. 105 being highest price obtained this week—majority sold at quotations. Coffee.—The market better supplied than usual, and quotations sustained, while river is selling at 50 cts. Flour.—Is dull at quotations, and several lots have been sold for 105 cts for super. Feathers.—Are scarce and in demand at quotations. Lard.—Is wanted at 105; and 11 cts. prime. A lot of 2000 lbs. a little damaged, but brought 10 cts. Poultry is much wanted and ready sale at quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET. Corrected weekly by the Commercial.

NAVAL STORES. Yellow dip, 000 a 2 00; Virgin dip, 000 a 2 00; Harp dip, 000 a 2 00; Sp'r Turpentine, gal 28; Pitch, 1 15 a 1 20; Rosin, No 1 1 75 a 2 25; No 2 1 00 a 1 12; No 3 90 a 95; Varnish, 20 a 22; Inferior TIMBER, 3 00 a 3 50; Fair quality, 6 00 a 12 00; CUMBER, steam-mill, 14 00 a 15 00; Wide boards, planed, 15 00; and scantling 12 00 a 15 00; Floor boards, 14 00 a 15 00; Wide boards, edged, 14 00; Refused, half price on all.

Floor boards, 11 50 a 12 00; Wide boards, 7 00 a 7 50; Scantling, 2 00 a 2 50. RICE. Rough, 76 a 80; Clean, 82 a 85. STAVES. W. O. hhd rough 16 00 a 20; do, dressed 18 00 a 20; do, bbl 00 00 a 15 00; R. O. hhd rough 15 00; do, dressed 16 00; Ash heading, 8 50 a 9 00; SHINGLES, 2 00 a 2 50; Contract, 3 50; Black's large, 4 50; FEAS. Cow Peas 70 a 80; New Peas 1 00 a 1 20; SUGAR, No 1 7 1/2; No 2 7; Porto Rico 7 a 8 1/2.

CHEW MARKET.—Cotton 1/2 to 10—bacon 10 to 12—flour 7 to 7 50—iron 5 to 6 50—salt 8 to 10—\$150—corn 90 to 100—Molasses 35 to 40—Corrected by the Cheran Gazette.

HARDWARE. H. BRANSON & SON. Are opening one of the largest assortments of LOCKS ever offered in this market; among which are; white mineral knob silver-mounted Iron Locks; colored mineral knob Iron Locks, several patterns; Rim, Cupboard, and Chest Locks, various styles; Stock Locks; a great variety of Pad Locks, 20 different patterns; a heavy stock of Knives and Forks, some very fine; 25 doz. Pocket Knives, assorted; Hooks and Hinges; wrought and cast Bats; wood Screws; Planes and Screws; Sd Iron; Sd Shovels and Tongs, assorted qualities; Augers, Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, hand Axes; 30 dozen chopping, timber and turpentine Axes, from the best manufacturers; long and short handle Pans; Shovels; Spades, and many other Stock, North side Hay street, near Market Square.

March 29, 1851. The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Bruce & Jenkins, has been changed to E. L. BRUCE & CO., from 1st January, 1851. W. T. JENKINS, S. C. BRUCE, A. H. McNEILL. Mar. 29. 631-3t