

Wealth of Counties.

The recent report of the Comptroller of public accounts contains some interesting statistics. From a hasty glance at the document we learn that the total amount of taxes received for the year ending Oct. 31, 1853, was \$1,760,127 72.

On town property, New Hanover pays the largest tax, the amount being \$891 57. Craven pays \$314 99. Cumberland pays \$299 42. Wake pays \$216 74.

The value of lands (not including town property) in several of the wealthiest counties, is respectively as follows: Edgecombe \$1,888,629; Wake \$1,632,155; Guilford \$1,418,964; Granville \$1,361,202; Cumberland \$1,165,679.

The value of town property in those counties which contain the largest of our towns, is as follows: N. Hanover, 1,580,809; Craven \$558,480; Cumberland \$530,890; Wake \$384,289.

Two counties in the foregoing lists are peculiarly distinguished, viz: Edgecombe and New Hanover—the former foremost in agriculture, the latter foremost in commerce and industry, and the latter foremost in commercial enterprise.

Our own county of Cumberland has not been backward in the race of improvement. Wealth and population have been rapidly accumulating for several years past within her limits.

The seizure of the Black Warrior. The account which we published last week in relation to the seizure of the steamer Black Warrior by the Spanish officials at Havana, has been confirmed by the statement of Messrs Charles Tyng & Co., the consignees of the vessel at that port.

The London Quarterly for January has also come to hand. We have not had time to do more than glance at its rich table of contents. Blackwood's Magazine for February is brilliant as usual. The article on "Macaulay's speeches," though at times somewhat severe upon the foibles of the great essayist, seems at least to aim at a just estimate of the value of his services.

Nearly all of the British Reviews contain articles on the Eastern question. These being prepared with care and attention, and being free from the mistakes which unavoidably creep into the newspapers, will prove of great value to such as may desire to trace the subject from its first beginning to that consummation which is as yet hidden under the veil of the future.

These reviews are republished by L. Scott & Co., No. 79 Fulton st., N. Y. "And the public seems to have concurred with us; for living as we do in a part of the State strongly democratic, we have always received a zealous support, whilst no democratic paper in this town has ever been able to obtain more than a picaresque list of subscribers."

"I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree.—37th Psalm, verse 35. The trick of trying to make its patrons endorser of its evil course, seems to betray on the part of the Observer a solicitude to find others with whom to divide the responsibility & odium of that course."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The following Taxes were assessed by the County Court last week for county uses for 1854-'55: On the Poll 201 cts. On \$100 real estate 144 For Jury 15 " " " 8 For Poor 15 " " " 10 For Common Schools 12 " " " 6 For Asylum 51 " " " 13 For Mutes 1 " " " 2 For the State 20 " " " 6

Education in Virginia.

Virginia is the most advanced of any of the Southern States in educational matters. According to the Richmond Enquirer, she has a "literary fund" for public education, amounting, according to the last report of the auditor, to \$1,006,802 73, yielding last year in interest and dividends an income of \$103,627 03, of which \$75,000 was applicable to free schools, \$15,000 to the university, and \$15,000 to the military institute.

The late report of the Comptroller of public accounts shows that \$120,545 63 was distributed among the different counties, during the year ending Oct. 31st, 1853, for the support of common schools.

But it must be recollected that our population is much less, and the number of our children less than those of Virginia. It must also be borne in mind that in this estimate is not included any tax collected in aid of common schools.

In some of the counties an amount of money equal to that derived by the county from the common school fund, is raised by taxation. Our common schools are not yet what they ought to be.

But we are not behind everybody in this great business, and we hope soon to see the time when, if we are not before everybody, we shall at least occupy a highly respectable position among the States in relation to education.

Exports of Wilmington.

The Wilmington Journal of the 13th instant contains a table of the exports of Wilmington for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1853, from which we learn that during that year were exported:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Spirits Turpentine, Crude, Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Rosin Oil, Timber, Gummed Peas, Corn, Wheat, Newspaper, Flour, Rice, Flour, bbls.

These estimates, though not official, are the Journal thinks, in the main correct. The three items of spirits turpentine, rosin, and lumber, amount in value to near \$4,000,000.

The North British Review for February has been received. It contains a table of contents which promises matter of interest. The article on Arago, the celebrated French savant, is highly interesting, sketching as it does the history of one of the most brilliant scientific men of the 19th century.

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Thirty-Third Congress—First Session.

On Tuesday, March 7, nothing important was done in either House.

In the Senate on the 8th, the bill to promote the efficiency of the Army by retiring disabled officers was taken up and ordered to be engrossed. The bill making a grant of public lands to the several States of the Union for the benefit of indigent insane persons, was passed, yeas 25, nays 12.—This bill provides that there be granted to the several States for the purpose mentioned, ten millions of acres of land, to be apportioned under the direction of the President of the U. S., in the compound ratio of the geographical area and representation of said States in the House of Representatives, according to the census of 1850, provided that said apportionment shall be made after first allotting to each State 100,000 acres.

In the House, the bill granting lands to Minnesota for railroad purposes was discussed.

In the Senate on Thursday, 9th, the home-stand bill was reported and made the special order for the 20th.

In the House, the Minnesota railroad bill was taken up, and several amendments acted upon. The question on the amendment of Mr Kerr, of N. C., to divide the proceeds of the reserved sections between those States which had received no donations of land for internal improvements, was taken up, and the amendment adopted by a vote of 85 to 84.

Friday, March 10, in the Senate a large number of private bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

In the House, a motion was adopted requesting the President to furnish information relative to the detention of the steamer Black Warrior at Havana by the Spanish authorities. The motion of Mr Kerr to lay the motion on the table to reconsider the vote by which his amendment to the Minnesota railroad bill was passed, was agreed to, and then, by a vote of 120 to 66, the bill itself was laid upon the table.

On Monday, 13th, Mr Gwin reported to the Senate a bill in relation to a railroad to the Pacific, which was made the special order for the 27th. Remarks were made by Mr Phelps and by Mr Badger in relation to the right of the former to a seat in the Senate.

In the House, Mr McDougal introduced a Pacific railroad bill. A report was laid before the House relative to the condition of the ocean mail steamers for being converted into vessels-of-war, which was referred to the naval committee.

In the Senate on the 14th, Mr Everett presented a memorial signed by over 3,000 clergymen of New England, protesting against the passage of the Nebraska bill. Mr Douglas commented in strong terms upon the memorial, which was laid on the table.

In the House, a bill granting land to Wisconsin for railroad purposes was laid upon the table by a vote of 97 to 94.

The Public Lands.

"If the General Government, (as it is asserted) 'lose nothing by granting alternate sections of land to the new States, by doubling the value of the sections reserved to the General Government,' the new States are nevertheless benefitted at the expense of the old,—the old States having paid dearly for them, and the new States deriving extra benefits, by Government speculations in their favor!—they in the first place, receiving these grants exclusively, and afterwards coming in for an equal share of the 'gain' which the General Government, 'as the Representative of the States,' may have unconstitutionally made by the operation."

Here we have clearly expressed what we regard as one of the true grounds of all the complaints uttered by the whig party in regard to the system of donating alternate sections of the public lands in the new States in aid of railroads. They argue that the new States derive greater benefits from the system than the old—that they derive "extra benefits" from it, as the "Press" has it. Now let us see for a moment whether there is any force in the objection.

The reader is, we suppose, aware that the donations by Congress, in aid of internal improvements, are made in the fixed proportion of six sections of land for every mile of railroad running through the public domain. Six sections of land contain 3,840 acres, which, at \$1,25 per acre, would be worth \$4,800. This, therefore, is the extent of Government aid. Now, a railroad in the Western States, ordinarily well built, will generally cost upwards of \$20,000 per mile. So that the lands donated by the Government would, at the Government price, furnish not more than one-fourth of the means requisite for building the road. It is true that these lands thus donated are made to bring a great deal more than the Government price, but that is no affair of ours any more than any other profitable private speculation. The extent to which the Government is out of pocket is just \$4,800 for every mile of railroad built through the public domain, and it has been proved that every dollar of this amount is repaid to the Treasury in the enhanced value of the reserved sections. Now if the Government loses nothing by this operation, and the land States are benefitted by it, where is the mischief? We are told in reply that the new States derive greater benefits from the system than the old—"extra benefits." Now we should like to know if it is possible to devise a scheme of beneficence which will bear equally upon all? Take the North Carolina Central Railroad for instance, or the Erie Canal in New York—do those works not confer "extra benefits" upon the people through whose lands they are located? If we can confer a benefit upon our brethren of the Western States without loss or injury to ourselves, should we for a moment hesitate to do so because we ourselves will not be benefited as much by the operation as they? And if we decline to do so upon this ground, will we not incur the odium of holding to a selfish policy?

Let us put a plain case to the "Press." We both live in a country of plank roads, and can, we hope, consider the matter in a practical way. Suppose that A. owns a track of pine land, adapted to the production of turpentine, but too far from market to be available in that way. Suppose that he values this land at \$1,25 per acre, but cannot sell it for that price, because other lands more accessible to market can be had for the same money. Now suppose that B. comes to A. and proposes to build a plank road through the heart of this unsalable tract of land, provided A. will give him a title to one half of it. Now if A. can be satisfied beyond question that the building of such a road will double the value of the portion reserved to himself, and give it a ready sale, would it not be a good operation for him to make the donation? But suppose, moreover, that the benefits to be derived from enhancing the value of the portion thus donated, be secured to A's own children, could he hesitate for a moment to make the deed? Not if he was a kind, or even a natural father. Just so it is with the General Government. The new States are the children for whose benefit these donations were made. If Congress can without pecuniary loss benefit them, we say let it be done.

But we will present another view of this question. Suppose that a company of energetic capitalists should project a railroad through some unsettled portion of the public domain. Suppose that in pursuance of this project, they should enter all the lands along the contemplated route at the Government price of \$1,25 per acre. Suppose they should build the road and sell the lands at such an advance upon the original cost as would enable them to reimburse themselves for the outlay and have something left besides. Would not such a scheme thus successfully consummated, be regarded as beneficial in its operation and effects? Would the mere circumstance, that the enterprising projectors of it had realized something from it, be considered a sufficient set off against the untold benefits which result from the opening up of a vast section of country to the settlement of an industrious population? And would it be proper under such circumstances for Congress to interfere and put a stop to all future operations of similar character? No one could be found to advocate such a monstrous and indefensible policy. And yet the results in this case are almost identically what we see in the case of donations of alternate sections. In both cases the National Treasury would be affected precisely in the same way and to the same extent. In both cases would "extra-benefits" be conferred upon the new States. In both cases would energetic and sagacious capitalists find their advantage in building up a great public work.

If it could be demonstrated to us that the distribution of the public lands would be a benefit to the old States, we would most cheerfully advocate that policy. But when it is attempted to establish the proposition by reference to the effects of internal improvements in the new States, the argument totally fails. The grants to the new States do not diminish the revenues of the General Government. But the distribution of the public lands would necessarily have this effect. A grant of lands to North Carolina, for instance, would belong to that remarkable class of charities, which may be fitly designated as "taking out of one pocket to put into the other." The people of North Carolina, like the people of all the other States, must necessarily bear their proportion of the tariff taxes in support of the General Government. If, therefore, the revenues of the General Government should be diminished by distributing the public lands—one of the sources of revenue—the deficiency must be made up somewhere else, and North Carolina must bear her part of the burden. If the people of our State desire to tax themselves for the benefit of internal improvements, or any other laudable object of a public character, they can do so through their State Legislature, without the intervention of Congress. This is the cheaper and by all considerations the most desirable method of effecting the object.

Our New York correspondent is informed that V. B. Palmer is not authorized to transact business for us. He formerly acted as an Agent for us, and after procuring some fifteen or twenty dollars worth of advertising through our columns, suddenly became oblivious as to any business transactions with us. We have heretofore and we again, calmly and deliberately, write Mr Volney B. Palmer, the self-styled "Great American Newspaper Agent,"—Ashville News.

He served us the same way. Pass him around, brethren of the Press; many of you no doubt have been in the like manner cheated by this wholesale Swindler.—Goldboro Republic.

Gen. Dockery has written a letter signifying his acceptance of the whig nomination for Governor.

A shocking murder was committed at Chapel Hill, on Saturday night last, by J. Brockwell, upon Mr James Davis. Brockwell is a drunken wretch, Davis a highly respectable mechanic. It seems that Brockwell went to Davis' house and used language highly offensive to Mrs Davis. Davis tried to get him to go away, and at length took hold of his arm to lead him off. Thereupon Brockwell drew a knife and stabbed Davis so that he died. The murderer has been committed for trial.

The Wilmington Herald of the 11th inst says: Mr W J Price, a merchant of this State, had his pocket picked at the Baltimore Depot, in Philadelphia on the 9th inst., of twenty-seven hundred dollars, in hundreds, fifties, twenties, and tens, principally of the Bank of Cape Fear. There were also some notes on the Bank of Fayetteville, and some on the Commercial Bank of this town.

Small Pox in Pitt County.

The Tarboro Southern of the 11th says: "We regret to learn that this dreadful disease has made its appearance in Pitt county, and is prevailing in several districts to a considerable extent. It was introduced into the family of Mrs Brown, living about four miles from Greenville on the Williamston road, by a young man recently from New York, and on its first appearance was treated as measles. From thence it spread until about seventy cases have occurred and seven deaths. No case has as yet appeared in Greenville, but business there is nearly suspended—and the Superior Court, which was to have been held there this week, was adjourned by Judge Caldwell without transacting any business."

The Commissioners of Tarboro have passed ordinances designed to secure their Town from this loathsome disease.

DIED.

In this town, on Monday the 6th inst., Capt. Samuel Johnson, aged about 64 years. He served his country faithfully in the war of 1812, and was in the memorable battle of New Orleans.

In Moore county, on the 28th ult., Miss Sophia J. Phillips, in the 25th year of her age.

In Wilmington, on the 13th inst., Mrs Mary M. Wright, wife of Calvin Wright, and daughter of Mr James T. White, of Beaufort, N. C., aged 24 years.

Fayetteville, March 12, Mrs Elizabeth Clark, aged about 70 years. In Wayne county, on the 9th, Mr Wm McLeod, aged 41 years.

State of North Carolina.—Cumberland County. Pursuant to a decree made at the last term of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of May next, a lot on Rowan Street. Particular description will be given at the time of the sale.

ARCHIB. A. T. SMITH, C. M. E. March 18, 1854. 85-71

JAMES T. HOUSTON, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, Engraver and repairer of Jewelry, Accordeons, &c., in the best possible manner. Office on Hay street in the new fire-proof Mutual Insurance Company's Building, opposite the Methodist Church.

Having had near fifteen years' experience in the business, he believes he can please all who will favor him with their patronage. Fayetteville, March 12, 1854. 85-4f

Western Railroad Meeting. The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Western Railroad Company will take place on Monday next, March 20th, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Town Hall, Fayetteville. D. G. MACRAE, Pres't. March 18, 1854. 85-11

NEW GOODS. The undersigned has in store and for sale cheap, a general Stock of GROCERIES, HEAVY HARDWARE, Hollow-ware, Iron, Steel, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmiths' and Turpentine Tools, Brooms, Buckets, Oils, Paints, Dry Stuffs, and in fact almost anything that can be mentioned in our line. Our friends will do well to give us a call before purchasing. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices. Just received, 10 hhds. new crop Molasses. G. W. L. GOLDSTON & CO. New brick store east side Gillespie Street, third door from the Market. March 18, 1854. 85-4f

Excutors' Notice. The undersigned having, at March Term of Cumberland County, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs R. McKee, dec'd, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the Estate will please make immediate payment. JAMES A. McRAE, Executor. March 18, 1854. 85-4f

WANTED. A good TURPENTINE DISTILLER, who can come well recommended, for whom a fair price will be paid. Apply soon to S. E. JOHNSON, Johnsonville, Cumberland Co. March 18, 1854. 85-3f

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. The Stage leaves Warsaw daily (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the evening train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 6 o'clock, a. m., in time for the Stage to Salem; which leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, p. m., arrives at Fayetteville next day by 4 p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw; which leaves Fayetteville daily (except Saturday) at 8 p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by 5 a. m., in time to connect with the train North or South. Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, \$12. From Warsaw to Fayetteville, \$4. To other points on the road in proportion. M. McKINNON, 279 Argus Observer, Salem Press, and Salisbury Banner copy 2 times. March 18, 1854. 85-4f

AGRICULTURAL. We have received our usual stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, such as Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, &c. &c. J. & T. WADDILL. A new 2 horse Wagon, complete, for sale. March 18, 1854. J. & T. W. Observer and Argus copy

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Letters of Administration with the Will annexed upon the Estate of Robert Strange, dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons holding claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them to either of the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately. GEORGE McNEILL, Fayetteville. ROBERT S. FRENCH, Lumberton. Adm'rs with the Will annexed.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE. On Friday the 14th of April next, at the late residence of Robert Strange, dec'd, near Fayetteville, we will offer for sale, to wit: 25 Slaves, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, 1 new Family Carriage, 1 old one, 1 pair of well broke Horses, Mules, Wagons, stock of Cattle and Hogs, Law and Miscellaneous Library, &c. &c. GEORGE McNEILL, Fayetteville. ROBERT S. FRENCH, Adm'rs. &c. March 18, 1854. 85-4f

Civil Engineering. The undersigned, a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, having determined to retire from the army, and seek a home in the vicinity of Wilmington or Fayetteville, offers his services to the citizens of North Carolina as a civil Engineer and Scientific Architect.

Designs for churches, rural cottages, &c. will be made, and all constructions superintended, if desired. Letters promptly attended to. S. L. FREMONT. March 11, 1854. 85-3f

Broom Corn Seed, for sale by C. LUTTERLOH. March 18, 1854. 85-2f

Mr J. S. Davis would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that the Second Term of his SCHOOL will commence on Monday the 20th inst. Primary Geography and Arithmetic, \$4 50 English Grammar, Arithmetic, and History, 6 50 Higher branches, by strict attention to business, to secure a share of patronage. Particular attention will be paid to the morals and theoretical scholarship of those entrusted to his care. Quarterly Reports of scholarship and deportment will be sent to Parents or Guardians. G. W. LAWRENCE. March 18, 1854. 85-2f

1300 Spirit Barrels now on hand, made of the best materials, and warranted. I would like to make engagements to supply Distillers during the season. Apply to Messrs. Cook & Johnson, Fayetteville, or to G. W. LAWRENCE, Mary's Garden. March 18, 1854. 85-3f

STEAMER FAIRY.

This new and comfortable PASSENGER BOAT has commenced her regular trips between this place and Wilmington. She will leave here every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 to 8 P. M. Will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville next morning early, with passengers and freight. R. M. ORRELL, Agent, at Fayetteville. March 11, 1854. 84-4f

3,500 BUSHELS Corn for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & Co. March 18, 1854. 84-4f

DENTAL NOTICE. W. F. RASON, M. D., (formerly of former name), would respectfully make known that he is again in Fayetteville, ready to attend the wants of his friends and others who think proper to favor him with a timely call. N. B. Those who have, or need Artificial Teeth, are particularly invited to favor him with an early call, as a very decided improvement (in this branch) has been introduced. March 11, 1854. 84-4f

NOTICE. By virtue of an order, made by His Honor, R. M. Saunders, presiding Judge at present Term of our Superior Court of Law, I hereby give public notice of a SPECIAL TERM of said Court will be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in May next; when and where all suitors and witnesses of the Civil Docket are required to attend, by 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day. Witness, Geo. S. Cole, Clerk of said Court, at office the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1854. 84-6f GEO. S. COLE, C. S. C.

300 BAGS GUANO, 300 bags Peruvian Guano, warranted pure. For sale by E. C. HALL, Rome. March 11, 1854. 84-5f

\$25 REWARD. On the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq.; some time in Feb'y following he left Mr Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but on the 11th inst. he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is of black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, quite an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, or \$50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him. JAS. EVANS, Guardian. March 11, 1854. 84-4f

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. PEARE & PEMBERTON. Are now receiving a large and well selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Consisting of Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, &c. &c. The above Stock embraces a variety of SEASONABLE GOODS, not enumerated, comprising as good an assortment as will be offered in this market. All of which they offer to the wholesale trade upon accommodating terms. Purchasers will find it to their interest to give our Stock an examination before making their selections. R. F. PEARE, T. H. PEMBERTON. Hay Street, March 8, 1854. 85-4f

GOODS! GOODS! We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer for low cash, Dry Goods and Groceries. March 9, 1854. 84-4f JESSUP & CO.

TURPENTINE! TURPENTINE! We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Mill in Campbellton. JESSUP & CO. March 9, 1854. 85-4f

STAVES! STAVES! We want to buy Spirit Barrel Staves. Will pay the highest cash prices. March 9, 1854. 85-4f JESSUP & CO.

LOST OR MISLAD. A Due Bill for \$30, made to the subscriber by George T. Barkdale, dated sometime in November, 1851, (the exact date is not recollected). All persons who have obtained from trading for said Due Bill, as it is due and payable only to myself, and cannot be collected by any other person. JAMES ROBESON. Bladen county, March 8, 1854. 84-3f

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET. March 18, 1854. Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bacon, Beef, Coffee, Flour, Feathers, Grain, Hides, Lard, Lead, Spirits, Tobacco, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

REMARKS.—There is but few changes to note this week, except in Cotton. Sales were made on Wednesday and Thursday at a decline of one-fourth to one-half from last week's prices. Principal sales this week at 84 and 85 cts. The receipts of Corn are large by the River, and is sold in large lots at \$1 10 at the landing (bags included).—Receipts by Wilmington light, and sales at \$1 15. Supply of Bacon moderate—sales of new Bacon, hog round, at 10 to 10 1/2. Sides of Flour gave principal sales at \$6 75 to \$6 80. Spirits Turpentine 54 to 55 cts per gal. Raw do. \$3 50 to \$3 75 per bbl.

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 16. About 1600 bbls Turpentine have been disposed of at \$4.25 to \$4.30 for yellow dip, \$4.30 to \$4.44 for virgin dip, and \$2.35 for hard. Spirits Turpentine 62 cents per gallon. Tar \$2.50 to \$2.55 per bbl. 2 rats River Lumber were sold at \$8.50 for white-timber and \$12.50 for flooring. Some 9 or 10 rats-Timber were sold at prices ranging from \$16.00 to \$11.50 per M. Common Shingles \$2.50 per 1000. Corn 85 cts per bushel. Fayetteville super Flour \$7.75 per bbl.