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FOR SALE AT OUR OFFICE. Copies of the Journal may be had at our office, at 3 cents for the Daily and 5 cents for the Weekly, with or without envelopes. The carriers are prohibited from selling them under any circumstances.

The Commercial of this morning waxeth facetious upon what it is pleased to denominate our "very affectionate" advice to the whigs upon the subject of an open convention. We have remarked in a former article, that instead of mischief, we calculated upon much good springing from the action of prominent whig gentlemen here in opposition to a convention. We meant what we said in its fullest and broadest sense. We meant good to the East, and good to the whole State. It would seem, from the funny remarks of the Commercial, that the Editor of that paper cannot rise to the comprehension of such a meaning—cannot conceive such an idea. It would be nonsense for us to pretend any great desire for the success of the whig party; but upon this subject of the convention, we wish, if possible, to obtain the co-operation of good men of all parties. A two-thirds vote is requisite for the passage of the law for abolishing the landed qualification for Senatorial electors; or, on the other hand, to call a convention; and no partizan can hope for the arrival of a time in this State, when one party can control a two-thirds vote in both branches—not at least on a strict party vote. We hope, then, that the Commercial will see how men, strictly partizans it may be, but still desirous of obtaining the passage of a measure which they regard as just and proper, and defeating another which they look upon as dangerous in the extreme, may, in such an emergency, go beyond the limits of their own party, and rejoice in any and all favorable indications in the ranks of their opponents. The democrats, as a body, are with us. We go out from behind our entrenchments, and ask the conservative portion of our whig opponents to come up and help us. If we wanted simply a party triumph our best plan would be to get the Whig party arrayed in solid phalanx against us on this question. In that case, although equal suffrage might be lost, the party that opposed it would inevitably share its fate. The Democrats of the State have so uniformly declared in favor of Equal Suffrage and of the mode of obtaining it by enactment, etc., that we would be fairly justified in demanding its support of all Democratic candidates as a matter of party faith. We ask it of all liberal minded Whigs, as a measure of protection for their own interests—the interests of their section and their State. An open Convention means nothing more than an absolute white basis in both branches. The only available means of allaying the agitation for a Convention is by demonstrating the practicability of making desired amendments to the Constitution by another and less dangerous method. Such a desired and desirable amendment is this abolition of the landed qualification. Let that be passed, and the agitation receives a death blow.

South Carolina and the Presidency. The Charleston "Southern Standard," the organ of the co-operation party which recently carried the State of South Carolina, has in its issue of the 16th an article upon "The next Presidency," in which it depreciates the continued isolation of that State. It says: "We must support, as cordially as we can, the candidate for the Presidency who is most favorable to our interests. * * * We can now, once for all, assure the friends of the Constitution in and out of the State that South Carolina will not stand aloof in the approaching contest. She looks with expectation for the nomination, by the Democratic party, of a candidate who shall be acceptable to her, such a man as BUCHANAN, DOUGLAS, or DALLAS, or any other, who upholds the Constitution as it is, advocates an economical government, and opposes the enactment of a Tariff which would add another weight to that which already presses so heavily upon the agricultural, commercial and Southern interests. Such a man would unquestionably receive the support of a very large majority of our people."

The London Times remarks upon the curious fact that the only free nations in the world, the United States and Great Britain, are now governed by an executive directly opposed in policy to the majority of the country, and unable to carry any one measure through Congress or Parliament, unless by suzerance. The President of the United States and his Cabinet are Whigs and high tariff men;—a large majority in Congress and in most of the States are Democrats, and go for the tariff of '46. The new British Premier is a Tory Protectionist, opposed to all manner of reform, and in favor of the re-enactment of the Corn Laws. He says frankly that his policy has no chance in the House of Commons, and he will, therefore, have a dissolution and an election,

to try whether the members sent to a new Parliament may not be more favorable. The best informed journals think it impossible that he can retain power. He will fall, and the anomaly there will cease. Here it will continue until the 4th of March next, when Mr. Fillmore will give place to a President who will pursue the policy approved of by the people.

Delogues in Congress. SENATE IN GENERAL.—Rhettt and Clemens. Rather abusive. Rhettt religious and won't fight. Ought to have thought of it sooner. Best plan when men make nuisances of themselves is to go out and mutually abate each other with leaden pills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 12.—Messrs. Brown and Wilcox, of Mississippi, had a fight.—Brown hit Wilcox on the nose, and brought the claret. Wilcox returned the blow, and painted Brown's eye, clinched and fell. Were separated, and apologized to each other and the House. All friendly again. Bad business. We cannot approve of duelling; but we must still think, that if a resort to such final arbitrament inevitably followed all breaches of respect towards each other, members of Congress would behave in a manner more creditable to themselves, and less disgraceful to the country.

THE MOULTRIK HOUSE on Sullivan's Island was, according to previous announcement, sold on Monday last for \$13,700. It was purchased by Wm. M. Martin, esq., and others, who intend to make various additions and improvements to it. If we are not very much mistaken, the House cost a much larger sum than that for which it sold.

Facts vs. Theories.—Tariffs of 1842 and 1846.

The following is the closing paragraph of a long article upon the Tariff of 1846, that appeared in the Richmond Times, of the 11th inst. "If the planter receives but thirty dollars a bale for cotton, for which he ought to receive fifty—if a reduction in the price of cotton inflicts upon this country a loss in a single year of fifty millions of dollars, we need but say, (as we might,)—thanks to the policy of 1846."—But we ask our opponents to account to the planter's satisfaction for the utter failure of all their predictions. And the enquiry might be extended to other productions: sugar, tobacco and wheat, with a similar result. All have suffered under the blow inflicted by the administration of Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker upon the trade and production of the country, by which the home demand has been ruinously contracted, while planters and farmers must seek nearly all their exchanges in the diminished and diminishing markets of England."

Now, we will "account to the Planter," and we feel satisfied that we shall make good the predictions of free traders—at all events, we are willing to leave it to the planters, to say whether the tariff shall remain as it is, or whether we are to have more special legislation upon the subject. The following official tables we extract from a powerful speech recently delivered in Congress, by Mr. Rantoul, of Massachusetts. While we reprobate the course of this gentleman, in his fanatical desertion to the free soil interest, we have a right to gather truth wherever we find it; and the demonstration below, by official figures, is a conclusive refutation of the complaints of the protectionists on an important point connected with tariff operations:

"You will find that your exports of produce of all sorts brought, under the tariff of '42, about \$125,000,000 less than the same articles would have amounted to if sold at the prices which prevailed for four years previous to '42. There is a state of things which agricultural interests would not desire during those four years. How has it been since '46? There has been a general rise of about the same amount; that is to say, about 30,000,000 a year. The articles exported since 1846 down to the present time, if they had been sold at the average prices that prevailed from '42 to '47, would have brought nearly \$150,000,000 less than they have brought—a difference of \$30,000,000 a year as before. Under the tariff of '42, our exports sold for \$30,000,000 a year less than the same quantities had sold for before; and under the tariff of '46, and since that time, they have brought \$30,000,000 a year more than the same quantities had brought before."

Cotton exported, with its value, during three periods—from 1839 to 1842 inclusive, from 1843 to 1846 inclusive, and from 1847 to 1851 inclusive:

Table with columns for Quantity, Value, Price (per pound), and Gain/Loss on cotton. It compares data for four years ending with 1842, four years ending with 1846, and five years ending with 1851. It also shows the effect of the tariff of 1846 and the tariff of 1846 on cotton prices and gains.

Not only have the prices risen, but the quantities also have vastly increased. The enlargement of the aggregate of a single year's business to the extent of \$200,000,000 in five years' time, is enough to satisfy reasonable expectations.—Yet this amount is the subject of complaint in the message.

Table showing Imports and Exports for 1848 and 1851. 1848: Imports \$121,661,797; Exports \$118,498,516. 1851: Imports \$215,725,995; Exports \$217,517,130.

Table showing the year 1846, which is chosen for comparison, as the year of the largest trade under the tariff of 1842, though it is not so large by several millions as the average of the ten years preceding that tariff.

Table showing the exports of vegetable food and animal products, from 1843 to 1850, inclusive. Columns for Animal, Vegetable, and Aggregate.

WASHINGTON, March 16. In Senate, the Iowa Rail Road Bill was under discussion to-day. Mr. Sumner opened the debate. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Bill. Mr. Hilyer made a speech relative to the Union and Secession parties.

Supreme Court.

This Tribunal adjourned on Monday, after a long and laborious session. The following are the closing decisions: By Ruffin, Ch. J. In Carter v. Williams, in Equity, from Rockingham, directing the decree to be reversed. Also, in Moore v. Ivey, in Equity, from Northampton, declaring the plaintiff entitled to redeem.—Also, in Wooten v. Becton, in Equity, from Lenoir, declaring that the trust must be executed. Also, in Thompson v. Newlin, in Equity, from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Knight v. Bunn, petition to rehear, affirming the decree. Also, in Richardson v. Pruden, in Equity, from Johnston, directing a reference. Also, in Hooks v. Lea, in Equity, from Wayne, directing decree for plaintiff. Also, in Green v. Durand, in Equity, from Craven, declaring that the negroes P. H. and F. are to be accounted for by the Defendants, the trusts for their benefit are not valid.—Also, in Crog's Ex'rs v. Howard, in Equity, from Orange, directing a reference. Also, in Grandy v. Bailey, from Pasquotank, directing a venire de novo.—Also, in McDonald v. Tyson, Equity, from Moore, on exceptions to the Master's report. Also, in Eaton v. Eaton, in Equity, from Granville. By Nash, J. In Sparkman v. Daughtry, from Bertie; on motion in arrest overruled; judgment affirmed.—Also, in State v. Weaver; motion for certio writ, refused. By Pearson, J. In Trice v. Turentine, reversing the judgment. Also, in Moye v. May, in Equity, from Pitt, dismissing the bill with costs.—Raleigh Standard.

YANKEE SPEED.—An Englishman, boasting of the superiority of the horses in that country, mentioned that the celebrated Eclipse had run a mile in a minute. "My good fellow," exclaimed an American present, "that is rather less than the average rate of our common roadsters. I live at my country seat, near Philadelphia, and when I ride in a hurry to town, in a morning, my own shadown can't keep up with me, but generally comes into the store to find me, from a minute to a minute and a half after my arrival. One morning the beast was restless, and I rode him as fast as I possibly could, several times round a large factory—just to take old Harry out of him. Well, sir, he went so fast, that the whole time I saw my back directly before me, and was twice in danger of riding over myself."

The democrats elected their mayor at Detroit, six out of eight aldermen, and every city officer. "The home of Lewis Cass is the Gibraltar of democracy," says the Free Press.

EXPORTS From the Port of Wilmington, for the Week ending March 18th, 1852.

Table of exports from the Port of Wilmington for the week ending March 18th, 1852. Lists items like Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Turpentine, Pitch, Pine Oil, Timber, Lumber, Cotton, and various nuts and oils with their respective quantities and values.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA. ARRIVED. March 17.—U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston, with 33 passengers. 18.—U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 70 passengers. OFF THE BARS THIS MORNING.—Schr. C. H. Rogers, from New York, bound in. Br. Frig Marsden, Evans, from Cardiff, (Eng.) with T. Iron, for Wilmington & Manchester and Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Companies; to DeRosset & Brown. CLEARED. March 17.—Barque Reimder, Franklin, for Demazara, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 136,000 feet lumber. 18.—Brig Osceola, Pierce, for Norfolk, by Wm. M. Harris; with 100,000 feet lumber. March 18.—U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 80 passengers. Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shalotte, by Chadbourne & Hooper. Schr. M. R. Mahoney, Orton, for Philadelphia, by George Harris; with naval stores, &c.

Consignees per Railroad, March 18. 63 bales cotton, 21 bbls. spirits turpentine, 186 do. rosin, 23 bags peas, and mdze. To Scott & Baldwin, DeRosset & Brown, Chadbourne & Hooper, Ellis & Mitchell, and W. A. Gwyer.

SHINGLES. 80,000 McRee's contract Shingles, now landing. For sale by DeROSSET & BROWN. March 18, 1852.

LOUR. 200 barrels superfine Flour, daily expected from Baltimore. For sale by ELLIS RUSSELL & CO. [March 18, 1852]

CASH ADVANCES MADE on shipments to our friends in Boston, New York, Liverpool or London, and all merchandise sent to their address will be forwarded by us free of Commission. The A. No. 1 Br. Brig Eliza Jenkins, is now loading for Liverpool, and would take cotton. Other vessels expected to load for above ports. ADAMS, BROTHER & CO. March 18, 1852. 164-4t

DIED. In this town, on Sunday morning, 14th inst., ELIZA HANCOCK, infant daughter of JAMES and ANNA SWANN, aged 7 months and 20 days. CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF. We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election. March 13, 1852 160-28-tc We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEYANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election. March 11, 1852 158-27-tc We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election. March 11, 1852 158-27-tc We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next. February 7, 1852 130-1m-23-4t

Commercial. Latest date from Liverpool Feb. 28 Latest date from Havre Feb. 20 Latest date from Havana Feb. 29

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1852.

REMARKS.—The rise in the water courses, noticed last Thursday, has enabled a large quantity of country produce to reach market, and business has been quite brisk. The bulk of turpentine that could reach here on the late freshet, is about all in, and it is understood the streams are now all down again. There was, however, a heavy rain on Tuesday night, and the weather has since been cloudy. If the rains have extended to the interior, the rivers will again be in navigable condition, and produce will continue to arrive for some days. BEEF CATTLE.—The stock of Beeves in Butcher's hands is light, and a prime article sells readily at highest figures. An extra prime article would probably bring higher rates, say about \$6, a 7, per 100 lbs. net. BACON.—Several wagon loads and quantities per Rail Road have come in during the week. Prices continue firm, and in one instance a lot of hog round sold at 11 cts. per lb., which is an advance. See table. CORN.—No receipts, and stock getting rather lighter, and the article in demand. See table for last sale from vessel. COTTON.—See table for prices from store, in quantity to suit. EGGS.—Plea y, and selling from store at 12c. per dozen. FEATHERS.—Scarce, and sell readily at 40c. per lb. FLOUR.—We know of no wholesale transactions in this article during the week. Our quotations are confined to store rates, in lots to suit, with a light stock. HAY.—A small lot of North River hay sold on Saturday last at \$1 per 100 lbs. The stock is rather light. HEADING.—Some 5000 a-h heading were taken a day or two since, at 8a \$9 per M. LARD.—Quotations continue firm, with slow sales. LEAD.—No receipts—stock very light. LUMBER.—A raft of flooring boards changed hands on Saturday last, at \$12 50 per M. MASSES.—Two cargoes have arrived since last Thursday, from Cuba, about 528 bbls. and 26 tonnes. It has nearly all been disposed of at 18 1/2 a 20 cents per gallon, as to quantity—90 days; and there is but little now in first hands. NAVAL STORES.—The bulk of turpentine sold to arrive per late freshet has about all come in, and the sales during the week have fallen off considerably as compared with last Thursday's footing up. The price advanced 5 cents per bbl. on Monday afternoon, and 5 cents on Tuesday afternoon, making a total advance of 10 cents per bbl. since Thursday last. We quote as follows:

Table showing market prices for Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Columns for Soft and Hard prices.

Today, (Thursday,) some 250 barrels have changed hands—p. n. t. sales foot up about 14,200 barrels. Holders are asking 5 cents advance on highest quotations, and 2c. have been offered and refused. Upon the whole, the market is unsteady, with an upward tendency. In spirits turpentine we note sales of 556 bbls. since Thursday last at 29 cents per gallon, bbls \$1 75 each. Rosin—Some 3,650 barrels common rosin have changed hands during the week at 80, 85, 87 1/2 and 90 cents per barrel, the greater portion at 90 cents, and 432 Nos. 1 and 2, a very common article, at 95c. for No. 2, and \$1 35 for No. 1. Tar.—Sales of about 650 bbls. during the week, closing at an advance of fully 10 cents per bbl. on last Thursday's quotations. See table for last sales. PORK.—Mess Pork has still farther advanced; dealers are now selling at \$18 50 a \$19 per barrel. POTATOES.—200 barrels Irish planting potatoes sold from vessel, on Monday last, at \$3 per bbl. The article is retailing from store at \$3 50 a \$3 75 per bbl. Sweet potatoes are scarce, and are selling at 75 a 80 cents per bushel, at retail. PEAS.—In cow peas the receipts continue light, and the article is in demand at quotations. POULTRY.—Arrives sparingly, and prices high. See table for quotations. SALT.—None arrived this week. SHINGLES.—We hear of no sales. STAVES.—White oak barrel Staves are in demand and bring \$12 a \$13 per M. without inspection, and \$17 a \$18 inspected. The quantity arriving is small. Red oak hhd. is worth from \$10 to \$12 per M. TIMBER.—Continues to arrive freely, and we estimate some 60 rafts having changed hands during the week within the range of our classified figures. On Saturday last the river was completely blocked up for a short time, some 40 rafts having collected at a particular place the night previous.—The Timber pounds are pretty well filled. See table for quotations.

EXCHANGE.—Firm. See table. FREIGHTS.—Are more plenty, and prices firm at quotations.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Cotton.—The market was quiet yesterday, in consequence of the very inclement state of the weather, it having rained nearly the whole day. The sales were limited to some 400 a 500 bales, at extremes ranging from 62 a 8c. NEWBERN, March 16.—Turpentine.—Dip \$2 40 a \$2 50. Scrape \$1 50. Tar \$1 30. Corn 53 a 54 cts. per bushel. Meal 70 cts. per bushel. Clay Peas 60 cts. per bushel. Bacon.—Hams 10 a 10 1/2 cts. Lard 10 cts. per lb. by the bbl. NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Cotton was active on Monday, and fully nine thousand bales were sold at an advance of an eighth of a cent. Strict Middling was worth 7 1/2 cents. Mess Pork was dull at \$16 75. Whisky commanded 17 1/2 cents.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Flour.—Sales of 1500 bbls. Howard street and City Mills at \$4 18 and 200 at \$4 25.—Grain unchanged. NEW YORK, March 16.—Flour.—Sales of 6000 bbls. at \$4 62 a \$4 75. Corn Yellow 65c. Wheat—White 168c.