claimed, "and the burning tears that are falling on you cannot restore life for which I lived. Pulse of my heart! your trials are over, and your bed is prepared in heaven.—Oh don't forget me there, your own Mary, but look down on my woes, and implore of God to end them. I am alone in the world, Dermot! in the wide, wide world a wanderer now; for even the cold home that once was ours can be mine no longer. Don't tell the loved and lost ones of my heart how bitter is my lot; for no tears may dim the eyes of angels. Tell them I'll soon go home to them. And now, Dermot, a willish machinee! my last farewell must be spoke for the red sun's waiting to deck your grave with beams. Oh, mavrone! but it's hard to part with those we love, to resign God's precious gifts; and yet it must, it must be done. Here, take him," she said, addressing the bystanders, "and lay him in his grave." She imprinted a kiss on the deathless lips, and tracing the symbol of the cross on his breast and brow, resigned her brother to their hands.

Crouching down by the open grave she shrouded her face with the folds of her cloak, and waited in patient silence until the body should be lowered. As they prepared to throw the clay over him, she advanced to take another look. O, God! the agony of that moment; years of suffering could not have wrung her soul with such torments. The expression of her face was that of the most intense despair. She seemed to endure excruciating tortures, and the look of pious resignation had given place to a glance of madness. She gazed down into the dark grave, and there lay her brother in his white shroud, stretched on the bare earth with his face uncovered. His hands were folded on his breast, and so tranquil was his face that he seemed to be under the influence of some bright dream. His dark brown hair clustered around his open brow, and even the mouth betrayed no sign of death; and the eyes were hollow, there was nothing ghastly in his countenance. A strange contrast the two faces presented. The face of the dead so free from every trace of pain and sorrow, so beautiful in its solemn and awful repose, so undisturbed in its calm expression; and the face of the living, with its bright bewildered eyes glaring into the cold grave—the look of mute terror depicted on the parted lips and quivering forehead. The men anxious to complete their task, prepared to shovel the earth over the prostrate body, Mary still standing immoveable as a statute, seemingly without thought or power of speech. They strove to remove her from the spot but as the earth fell on the upturned face, staining and disfiguring the features of one so loved, her grief burst out afresh. "O, Dermont! seven times as dear as the soul within me! must the red worm feed on that cheek and the true and faithful heart that never changed, the strong brave heart that never quailed nor shrunk before the world's cruel blow. Oh, avourneen! this is the cold bed for your weary limbs, and the hard rest after the toils of life; and see the wet clay matted among your bright hair. Why don't you look up and see the face of her you love so well, the face of her whose hopes and joys are buried in your early grave!" She sunk on the ground insensible and the work was soon finished.

The beams of the next sunset fell upon another grave, and again the wail rung out its dread tones awakening the wild echoes; no kindred eyes shed tears above *that* grave, for Mary O'Conor was the last of her family, and strangers sung her dirge. The fate she feared and dreaded came true; she perished from want and starvation, but perhaps the broken heart aided the work.

From the N. O. Delta, Aug. 6.

LATEST NEWS.

From Saltillo Monterey, Matamoras and the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The steamship Ohio, Capt Swinet, has arrived yesterday. She left Brazos St. Jago the 31st ult, and touched at Galveston the 2d inst. We received by her the Matamoras Flag of the 27th ult, from which we make extracts. She has also placed us in possession of a package of letters from our favorite correspondent, Capt. Tobin, [which will be published in next *Commercial*,] and a letter from our attentive correspondent at the mouth of the Rio Grande—Bagdad, we believe the place is called.

Rumors—Defenceless state of the Mouth of the Rio Grande—Danger of an Attack—Exposed condition of Public Property—The Weather—Changes in the Quartermaster's Department—The Frying Pan Club.

MOUTH RIO GRANDE, July 29, 1847.

Eds. Delta—I am sorry I can not give you something interesting—say of news from this quarter. We know nothing in a certainty—everything we do hear is pure rumor, from Matamoras. What they say there, came from Camargo, and so on, so that by the time a story gets here it is quite *another* story. We have the daily rumors, as you have the daily papers. It would be a pity, however, if the parties were no nearer the truth than our rumors sometimes do—but almost every person seems to be of opinion that we shall soon have trouble hereabouts. Evidences of a nature too positive to be regarded lightly, are before us and about us—just look at it. Here is a depot of public property, to the amount of some millions, and a *guard of fifteen men* to protect it—the place is perfectly easy of access on either side of the river. It could be attacked, destroyed, every soul murdered, and before any assistance could arrive, those who did it would be safe and sound one hundred miles off. A body of men can easily march upon us by the San Fernando road, without disturbing the quiet citizens of Matamoras, and march back at their leisure. A large party of straggling rancheros and guerrillas, &c., are now encamped on this road, within 70 miles of us. A Mexican that came in to-day, declares by all his saints, big and little, outdoor and pocket, that they already number 5000, and that their conversation is altogether concerning the little fixings they expect to pick up at our Boca del Rio. Well! let them come—we will endeavor to receive them with all due attention and consideration and if they fall in with some little fixings they *don't* expect, they must excuse us, for for some of our chaps do handle these old muskets very carelessly. If they make any serious *charges* against us, we will refer the matter to Col. Belknap and his command, and he being a little hasty, may make use of arguments not to be resisted, at least, they never seemed particuly anxious to come to the point with the Colonel. He is amongst the Mexicans what Capt. Scott is amongst the coons.

The navigation of the river is about the same—no improvement at least—still low, the sand banks won't budge. If they were only "red dog," instead of sand, there would be no complaint of low water. It is said to be a dry season. I judge so, not only from the state of the river, but from seeing so many thirsty gents, that even in passing an empty bottle, heave a sigh to the memory of the departed." Water pure, as a beverage, would be the death of them in fifteen minutes.

Some changes are about being made in the Quartermaster's Department. Capt E. A. Ogden, who founded the depot, and pitched the first tent at this place, is about being relieved, after being stationed here one year, and during a time when the duties at the post were of a most ardous nature, and enough to try the patience of Job. By the bye, there's one thing they forgot to put on old Job. If they had just made him Quartermaster, and sent a parcel of volunteers about him, he would have "given in."

Maj Anderson succeeds Capt. Ogden, and we find him a very worthy gentleman, and like him much. Lieut. Weld, our commissary, yet remains. May the "powers that be" luff him lay,' and not order him off.—We can't spare him, no how you can fix it; good fellows are too scarce.

We have a "Frying Pan Club" here, composed of those who are fond of fish, and have time to go after them. Allow me to tender you an invition to our next chowder party. You will please appear in the uniform of the Club, which is similar in pattern to the Georgia Costume, and armed with a spoon, a small cup, and a big demijohn.

HOMBRE.

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1847.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

This institution went into operation on Monday last agreeably to previous arrangements.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

The type for the *Weekly Commercial* have arrived and that Paper will be issued in a week or two, at farthest. Those who wish to obtain the first numbers are invited to forward their names, at once.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

An examination of the Pupils of this School took place yesterday. We regret that other duties prevented our attending this very interesting exhibition. We learn from those who were more favored in this respect, that the examination was highly satisfactory, and evinced capability and care on the part of the Teachers, and studious attention on the part of the scholars.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Our returns of the late election are very far from being complete, and some time will elapse before we can give the full news. We content ourselves, for the present, with the general results. When better accounts come we will publish them for future reference. The Delegation is as follows:

No. 1. The candidates are Clingman and Ryan, both Whigs, not known which is successful. The result has no effect on the political complexion of the Delegation.

No. 2. Bynum and Rodie. The remarks of No. 1 apply to this District also.

No. 3. Daniel M. Barringer, Whig, runs without opposition.

No. 4. Augustin H. Shepperd, Whig, and Junius Clemmons, Democrat. Shepperd elected.

No. 5. John Kerr, Whig, and Abraham W. Venable, Dem. Venable elected by a small majority.

No. 6. Gen. Daniel, Dem., elected over A. H. Arrington and H. I. Toole, all parties in opposition.

No. 7. G. W. M'Kay, Dem., elected over H. Whig, and Bryan, Dem.

No. 8. Richard S. Donnell, Whig, and William K. Lacy, Dem. Doubtful.

No. 9. C. Dav. J. Outlaw, Whig, and Col. Ar. Rhys, Dem. Outlaw elected.

Somewhat like our last, the Delegation from this State to Congress will be 6 Whigs to 3 Democrats. It is the fairest representation we have yet had, of the sentiment of North Carolina.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

[illegible] stated that there were whigs in the [illegible] on the election day, [illegible] Mr. Kerr a majority in the Fifth District. [illegible] for their [illegible] when they [illegible] opportunity of sending a [illegible] to Congress. In [illegible] District the Democratic majority has been reduced from 775 to [illegible].

INDIANA ELECTION.

The Delegation from Indiana in the last Congress stood 8 Democrats to 2 whigs. The whigs have certainly elected three members. From the 8th and 10th Districts there are no returns—they were both represented by Democrats in the last Congress. The whig vote is in the 1st District the strongest a democratic District in the State, where Entire's majority over Robert Dale Owen is said to be 600.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

R. K. Meade, Esq., is elected to Congress from the Petersburg District, in Virginia, by a majority of upwards of 300 over Mr. Boiling, the whig candidate.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Returns sufficient to indicate the result of the Congressional Election in Kentucky have been received. In the last Congress the Delegation stood 7 Whigs to 3 Democrats. The following is the result of the late election:

Whigs.		Democrats.
3d Dist.	Todd.	1st Dist. Linn Boyd.
4 "	A. Buckner.	2nd. To be heard and contest doubtful. It was represented in the last Congress by Henry, Whig elected by 700 majority.
5 "	Thompson.	
6 "	Adams.	
7 "	Duncan.	
8 "	C. S. Morehead.	
9 "	L. M. Cox,	
10 "	Maj. Gaines,	

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* says that Brown is elected Governor. But the *Baltimore Sun* says, as both candidates are named Brown, we will have to wait for the returns to know which is the lucky Brown—*which is the brownest Brown.*

ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

The Convention to revise the Constitution of Illinois is now in session. It has been agreed to incorporate a provision therein, by which the right of voting is restricted to *citizens*, instead of extending it, as heretofore, to *inhabitants*. The question was carried by a vote of 81 to 60.

A MISTAKE.

By the news which we publish to-day from Mexico, it will be seen that our expectations have been realised, and the story about the capture of Mexico by Gen. Scott's army is all "moonshine."

SICKNESS AMONG EMIGRANTS.

A Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Herald writes, under date of the 3d inst., as follows: "The steamship St. George has just arrived from Grosse Isle, and brings up 66 convalescent immigrants. The sickness has not abated, and the mortality is much the same, viz between 30 and 40 per day. Hospital all full. I learn that 200 of the passengers of the Virginia have died since her sailing, and it is said that very few of her whole number (upwards of 500) will recover.

ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

The Montgomery Journal of the 9th inst. says that returns of the election have been received, sufficient to judge of the result with some certainty. Though the whigs have not carried the State, they have materially reduced Mr. Polk's majority, and the democratic majority in the Legislature. They have also gained a member of Congress in the 1st District.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.

The *Missouri Republican* states that a further requisition has been made upon the Governor of that State, for another battalion of volunteers to be employed in service on the Plains. The requisition is for three companies of mounted men, one company of infantry, and one of artillery.

A QUESTION OR TWO.

The *Journal* of yesterday, in some remarks relative to the state of parties, asks the following question:

"What principle does the federal party avow or advocate?"

We suppose the *whig* party is here meant, as the democrats, so called, are in the habit of bestowing the word *federal* on the only *republican* party in the country. But we do not intend to comment upon this matter, but will answer this question by the usual yankee mode of asking another.

"What principle does the democratic party (so called) *possess or practice?*

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP IN THE BATTLE FIELD OF
BUENA VISTA, July 8, 1847.

My Dear Sir: As the mail is about to start for the United States, and is likely to be the last for some time, I avail myself of the opportunity to keep you informed of us. Although I have but few additional facts to communicate, I feel a kind of fellowship in corresponding with one who, in times long agone, proved himself a soldier "true and good," and who by brave conduct won promotion on the battle ground; and I know too that this feeling of fellow soldiership is sensibly reciprocated by you towards the whole Regiment.

I regret to be compelled to inform you that the health of our men is not improving. There are to-day on the sick reports, 154 men not for duty. This does not include Company G, capt. Henry's, which is still stationed in Saltillo, 5 miles distant, and whose sick is not reported to our Regimental Surgeon.

What cause there can be for this continued sickness it is impossible to divine, as this spot would be supposed to combine nearly all the elements of health in it. Our Camp Ground is a wide extensive range of open table land; dry and with no stone formation. Our aura [illegible] fresh and bracing directly from the high and range of cliffs of surrounding mountains, unimpeded by a single tree or other obstacle, and untainted by any malaria; and in the midst of the plain there gurgles forth a dozen springs, from beds of pure lime stone, of clear, cool and refreshing water. The sun is warm in the central part of the day, but never scorches with you, and always accompanied by the refreshing breeze above referred to. Yet with all this [illegible] of health, apparently surrounding us, it continues very sickly, and in many instances of a fatal character.

Since the Regiment has been quartered here, it has improved much in discipline and field manoeuvres, and has been more than once praised by Gen. Wood for their good behavior and soldier-like conduct. We have just heard from Gen. Taylor at Head Quarters at the Walnut Springs, that this division of the army is to maintain its position here at least till October, and it is accompanied with many circumstances calculated to impress the idea that the delay is occasioned by a tolerably definitive prospect of peace. However much we all desire to mingle our names in the list of heroes of this war, by splendid feats of arms, yet I believe I express a sentiment common to the whole army as well Regulars as Volunteers, that an honorable peace would be hailed with the warmest approbation. It is a fact now well known to the whole American people, that our enemies are not our equals in arms; that it is no honor to chastise them in equal combat, and that their moral character and political standing among the nations of the world are not of a kind to enhance our national standing abroad by gaining victory after victory over them, in such unequal contests as Vera Cruz, Buena Vista, and Cerro Gordo.

Such victories must ever be accompanied by a severe loss on our part, and in familiar cant, the "play is not worth the candle." We can gain nothing intrinsically or extrinsically to remunerate us for such sacrifices, and no one who has ever seen this desert and unwholesome land would be willing to exchange one hour of honest freedom at home for the whole of it.

You doubtless remember in your campaign of old, the innumerable stampedes in camp of the approach of large bodies of the enemy, to feel any interest in them as we daily hear them here.

When I sat down to write I had intended to give you a description of their cathedrals and religious ceremonies, but I shall have to defer it until I have more time and opportunity to do justice to the subject than I have as yet had. Owing to sickness my duties are severe, and I have to write in my tent amidst the noise and confusion of half dozen jolly officers in high and gleeful discussion.

Very respectfully,
your obt. servt.
A VOLUNTEER.

T. LORING, ESQ., EDT. COM., *Wilm'n, N. C.*

TRUMPETS, BELLS, KETTLEDRUMS.—The Galena (Ill.) Jeffersonian mentions the marriage of a constable, named Phillips, and, as was common in those parts, a parcel of his acquaintances felt bound to insult him and common decency by a calithumpian outrage on the occasion. He told them it they did they would have to abide the consequence. This did not deter the "fun;" and the consequence was that when the medley began, Phillips threw among the crowd some "diabolical machines," which exploded and lodged several large shot in some three of them. John Ross, late a volunteer of Capt. Crow's company, had fourteen or fifteen lodged in different parts of his body, and is supposed to be in a dangerous situation.

From the N. O. Delta August, 7th 1847.

MEXICO.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

EVACUATION OF TABASCO BY THE UNITED STATES FORCES.

Capture of a Guerilla Chief, &c, &c.

The ship *Peter Hattrick*, capt. Rockwell, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz. She left on the 27th ult, at which date everything was quiet there. We understand from capt. Rockwell that no authentic news from the interior had been received, although there were numerous reports in circulation at the period of his departure.

TABASCO. We learn that the United States forces at Tabasco, had abandoned that city on the 20th ult, in consequence of the troops being sickly. At this post, within five days journey of the city of Mexico, the inhabitants had heard nothing of Gen. Scott's having occupied the capital. The U. S. steamer *Scorpion* arrived at Vera Cruz from Tabasco, bringing Mr Capella and his family to that port. This gentleman came hither with his family in the *Peter Hattrick*. He was formerly a resident of New Orleans, and had been in Mexico for the last two years and a half. He acted as Surveyor General of the State of Tabasco, under the Mexican Government, and after we took possession, was appointed Alcalde under the U. S. Government. The Mexicans have threatened to take his life, and he therefore thought it prudent to quit the country when our forces were withdrawn.

Maj. Santa had died at Vera Cruz on the 24th ult and was buried with military honors on the 25th. Capt. Rockwell informs us that a party of sea Captains, in returning from the funeral of this lamented officer, discovered a Mexican in the neighborhood of the grave yard, who was taken and searched, when a Mexican protection was found in the lining of his hat. He was immediately imprisoned, and was still at Vera Cruz for further examination.

STILL LATER!

ARRIVAL OF THE FASHION.

Assembly of the Mexican Congress. Peace propositions submitted. Declare themselves incompetent to act in the Premises. Meeting of the Guerrillas called by Santa Anna. Decide on trying the fortune of One more Battle. Puebla. Gen. Scott in statu quo. Suppression of the Newspaper Press in the Capital. Intrigues of Santa Anna for the Dictatorship. Guerillas, &c, &c.

The steamship *Fashion*, capt. Ivy, from Vera Cruz the 28th inst, arrived here last night. This arrival brings us full confirmation of the rumors which have lately prevailed here, relative to the failure of the last effort of our Government, in the mission of Mr. Trist, to bring the Mexicans to listen to reason. All prospects of peace are now dissipated for the moment and the sword will once more be appealed to, as an arbiter of the future destinies of that Republic, through the obstinacy of the besotted rulers who now preside over her government. There has been a contest of etiquette, about constitutional rights, between the Congress and Santa Anna, each evidently shirking the responsibility of making peace with the invaders. It is, however, shrewdly supposed that the latter personage is sincerely desirous of patching up the differences between the two countries, as the sole means of securing to him the grand object of his ambition, viz: the Dictatorship. When the Congress dissolved, which was done by the withdrawal of such a number of members as to leave the remainder below the figure which constitutes a quorum, Santa Anna held a council of general officers, when it was resolved to try the effect of one more encounter, either by marching against General Scott, at Puebla, or rejecting the propositions for negotiation, calmly await his advance, and act on the defensive. In order to be free to act, the Government issued a decree suspending the issue of all newspapers, except the official organ. The forces drawn together for the defence of the capital are stated to be 25,000 in the city itself; 4000 hourly expected from San Luis, under Valencia, with fourteen pieces of cannon; and 15,000 scattered on the road between the city of Mexico and Puebla, to act against the invading forces, as they advanced.

PUEBLA.—*Gen. Scott.—El Sol de Anahuac* of the 24 instant, in reference to the American Army, says:

The courier arrived here on Saturday night last from the city of Mexico, but from the various reports received by him, we can only inform our friends that no new movement on the part of Gen. Scott has as yet taken place. We had the pleasure of an interview with a gentleman yesterday, from whom we learn that Gen. Scott had, when our informant saw him, ten thousand men fit for service, and about three thousand others, sick and in other capacities in which he could not well reckon upon them for fighting purposes. But we learn that it was his fixed determination, the moment of Gen. Pierce's arrival, to march at once upon the Capital and we may add as a matter of course TO TAKE IT.

By letters received here last Saturday evening, we further learn that despatches have been forwarded from head quarters, U. S. A., for Washington and this city, and that our expresses bearing the same, must have been cut off, nothing whatever having been received by that source.

LIEUT. WHIPPLE.—A letter has been published in the *Sol de Anahuac*, from this gentleman, in which he expresses himself in enthusiastic terms, regarding the kind treatment he had received, since falling into the hands of the Mexicans. It is expected he will be exchanged for a Mexican Major, now a prisoner in Vera Cruz.

WAR TAX.—Commodore Perry has issued the following notice to the officers under his command:

U. S. FLAG SHIP MISSISSIPPI,
Anton Lizardo, July 28, 1847.

Notice is given that the War Tax of ten per cent. *ad valorem* hitherto imposed on exports from the ports in the Gulf of Mexico, occupied by the Naval forces of the United States, is hereby ordered to be discontinued.

All officers under my command having charge of the collection of duties under the War Tariff of April 7th, 1847, will act accordingly.

M. C. PERRY, Com'g Home Squadron.

GUERRILLAS—GENERAL PIERCE'S TRAIN.—The *Bulletin*, a Mexican paper published in Jalapa, states in its number of 25th ult., that the great train had passed El Plan, and would probably enter that city on the same day. The Guerrillas disputed the passage of General Pierce at San Juan, Tolome and Paso de Ovejas, but were finally obliged to retreat, overpowered by fatigue. From sixty to eighty of this number were left at the Puente Nacional, where the train was detained an hour, by these bands. The same journal states that no disaster befel the Guerrillas, notwithstanding the 2500 Americans and their sixteen pieces of artillery.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, AUGUST 14.

HIGH WATER AT THE BAR [illegible] 9 o'clock A. M.

ARRIVED.

14. Brig Orb, Davis, from Matanzas in ballast to E. Dickinson.

" Brig Belle, Myers, from New York to G. W. Davis.

" Schr. Harrison Price, Chapman, from New York, with J. D. Jones & Co. Merchandise to E. Dickinson.

" Henrietta S. B. Co., J. C. Laws, R. W. Bowen, Stafford & Smith, G. P. & R. H. Grant, Gillespie & Anderson.

" Brig Pacific, Lakey, from Boston to O. G. Parsley.

CLEARED.

12. Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Rodick, for New York, by R. W. Brown, with 255 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1006 bbls. Rosin, 9 kegs Butter, 69 bales Yarn, 59 bales Sheeting, 5 bales Cotton, 8 casks Rice, 3 boxes 2 casks and 1 half bbl. indigo.

13. Ship Courier, Lock, for London, with 2,712 Bbls. Rosin, by G. W. Davis.

" Brig Ella, Hallett, for Boston, with 257 Bbls. Rosin, 336 Bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 20,000 ft. Timber, by G. W. Davis.

" Schr. C. P. Brown, Doughty, for Boston, with 636 Bbls. and 2 Hhds. Spirits Turpentine, and 25,700 ft. Timber, by G. W. Davis.

Schr. Old Zack, Cardwell, for Philadelphia, with 50,000 ft. Lumber, by G. W. Davis.

" Schr. Alcyone, Titheridge, for Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis. (Exports in our next.)

" Brig Charles, Card, for Boston, with 110,000 feet S. S. Plank by E. Dickinson.

NEW YORK——CLEARED
Aug. 11. Schr. J. D. Jones, Smith, [illegible] for this port.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM VERMONT.

Nov. 21, 1845

Mr. Seth W. Fowle—

Sir: Having used the value of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I take pleasure in giving to you the fact in my own case, for your own satisfaction and the benefit of others. One year ago last April I was violently attacked with a severe cold and cough, with much pain in my side, which was considerably swollen. I applied to a number of physicians, but received no relief, and they told me that it [illegible] immediately my case would be [illegible]. It was my good fortune at that critical moment to take up a pamphlet containing a notice of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and thinking it was just what I needed, gave some directions to procure a bottle, as it was not then kept in our village, and to my astonishment, I received from that one bottle immediate relief.

I now keep it by me constantly, as I find nothing so good for common colds, and do cheerfully recommend it to all as being an article of great merit, hoping that others may by the early use of this valuable remedy, be saved from an untimely grave.

JAMES KING

Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by dealers in Medicines generally throughout the country.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

BUTTER	₩ lb.—14 @ 18
BEES WAX	23 @ —
BACON.	
Hams	₩ lb.—10 @ 10½
Sides	@ 10
Hog Round	10½ @ —
COTTON—none.	
CORN	₩ bu.—60 @ 70
COFFEE.	
St. Domingo	₩ lb — @ 7
Java	12 @ 14
Rio	8 00 @ 8 50
Laguira	8 @ 8 50
DOMESTICS.	
Cotton Yarns,	18 @ —
4-4 N. C. Sheetings,	8½ @ 9
FLOUR.	
Fayetteville—nominal	₩ bbl. 6 00 @ —
Canal—nominal	7 75 @ 8 00
HAY	60 @ 70
LUMBER, STEAM MILL.	
Wide Boards, Plank and Scantling, ₩ M. ft.	$13 @ -
Floor Boards, ₩ M. ft	$16 @ —
LUMBER, RIVER.	
Floor Boards	8 00 @ 8 50
Wide Boards	5 @ 5 50
Scantling	4 @ 00
LARD	10½ @ 11
LIME	100 @ —
MOLASSES.	
New Orleans—Nominal	— @ —
Cuba	24 @ 27
MEAL	₩ bush. 87½ @ 90
NAVAL STORES.	
Prime New Virgin Dip	2 80 @ —
Second year's Yellow Dip	2 40 @ —
Hard,	1.17½
Spirits Turpentine,	₩ gal. 32 @ 34
Tar	₩ bbl.— 1 85 @ —
Pitch	₩ bbl.— 1.00 @ —
Rosin, No. 1	₩ bbl.—1.25 @ 1,37½
No. 2	50 @ 1 00
" 3	25 @ 22
Varnish	₩ gall.— 30 @ —
PEAS.	
B. E. Peas	₩ bu.— 95 @ 1 00
PEA-NUTS,—nominal	₩ bushel,— — @ —
RICE—Rough—none	₩ bu. 1 00 @ —
Cleaned, fair to good,	₩ 100 lbs. 4 50 @ 5 25
SUGAR.	
New Orleans—nominal	8 @ 8½
Porto Rico	7½ @ 8½
STAVES.	
W. O. Hhd. rough—None	
" " dressed—	12 @
" " barrel	12 @ 15
R. O. Hhd. rough do.	6 @ 7
" dressed do.	10 @ 15
SHINGLES.	
Common	1 75 @ 2 25
Contract	4 50 @ 5 00
SPIRITS.	
N. E. Rum	35 @ 37½
Com. Gin	42 @ 45
Whiskey	30 @ 32
Apple Brandy	35 @ 37½
SALT	
Bonaire,	25 @ 30
Liverpool ₩ Sack,	[illegible] 1 25
TIMBER.	
Inferior,	4 00 @ —
Fair Quality,	5 0 @ 5 75
Good Mill,	5 50 @ 6 50
Shipping	8 12½ @ 10 00

REMARKS ON MARKET.

TURPENTINE. About 500 barrels of Turpentine have been disposed of since our report on Thursday last. There is no change in prices; Virgin dip $2 80; yellow dip $2 45. One extra lot of yellow dip brought $2 60. We believe this clears the market of Turpentine.

TAR. From 150 to 200 barrels of Tar sold yesterday at $1 85.

TIMBER. Some nine rafts of Timber were disposed of yesterday and Thursday, at from $5 to 10, according to quality. We believe this very near clears the market of Timber.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1847.

The market for Cotton was dull on the 10th. Sales about 500 bales, and prices varying from 11½ to 11¾, according to quality.

All descriptions of Flour dull and prices a shade lower. Genessee can be bought at $5 87½; Ohio and Michigan at $5 62½ @ 5 75, common Southern brands $6.

Corn in good demand but market closed with less activity. Sales of about 35,000 bushels at 67 to 69 cents. Rye 75 cents. Oats 47 @ 48.

Nothing doing in crude Turpentine. Sales 1,000 North County Rosin, at 55 cents. Spirits sor 41 and 42 cents without sales of importance.

BOSTON, Aug. 10, 1847.

The market continues firm for Flour and prices tending upwards. Sales of good common brands Michigan and Genessee at $6 12½ and 6 25, cash, at which rates there is a good demand.

The market for Corn is also firmer, with sales of mixed at 65 and 66 cents, cash.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.

The Flour market on the 11th was somewhat less active, there being less inquiry. Small sales of Howard street brands at $6; moderate sales of city mills, $6.

Very little Corn in market, and demand moderate; white or yellow may be quoted at 66 @ 67 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1847.

Not much doing in flour. Small sale Pennsylvania brands $6—supply light. Sales of Corn Meal at $3 25. Sales of yellow Corn at 75 cents per bushel—supply light.

AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, in front of our Auction Store (Murphy's Building) we will sell

10 Barrels Georgia Flour,
10 Kegs Mackerel,
5 Barrels Sugar,
5 Casks Brandy,
10 Boxes Honey Dew Tobacco,
1 Hhd. Leaf do.
10 Boxes Hats,
10 " Cheese,
10 " Pipes,
10 " Cigars,
7 Casks Malaga Wine,
10 Doz. Cane and Wood Seat Chairs,
20 Bales Hay,

ALSO,

A large lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Scales, Weights, Oil Cans, Lamps, &c. &c. &c. &c.

CRONLY & WALKER, *Aucts.*

Aug. 14. 64

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at my Sound place, on the first day of September, all my Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, a number of valuable articles, namely, Hogs, Cattle, Horses, Boats, Gigs, Barouche, Carts, Wagons. Also, five hundred acres of well timbered Piney Land, on the east side of Cape Fear River, 8 miles from Wilmington. And my crop that is now on my Sound place; and my place may be rented for one or two years. If any person should wish to purchase before the day of sale, if they will call and see me they may get a bargain.

DUNCAN M. BRYANT

Aug. 14. 64-8t

SACK SALT.

800 SACKS Liverpool Salt, daily expected, for sale by R. W. BROWN

Aug. 14. 64