

ONE OF THE MYSTERIES OF BALTIMORE.
From the Balt. Sun.
On Saturday morning last three respectable gentlemen, of the neighborhood, called upon the Mayor and stated that in a house at the corner of Howard street and Getz's alley there resided an old lady, named Rachel Getz, who was in extreme destitution and sick, and that something should be done for her. They did not know, but they had an impression that she had some money. The Mayor, prompted by his usual feelings of humanity, directed Dr. Chaisty, assistant Commissioner of Health, to see to the matter, and whether she had money or not to send her to the Infirmary, and take an inventory of whatever might be found valuable. The Doctor proceeded on his mission, and the first business being the care of the old lady, he expressed a desire that she should consent to go to the Infirmary; she seemed unwilling to go, but consented to remain with one of her tenants, who would take care of her; for, surprising as it may seem, she owned the house she lived in.

The house is a comfortable two story building, with a good back building. It has an office in front, and the remainder is occupied by two families, with the exception of the farthest room back on the lower floor, which she occupied herself. This room was a perfect curiosity shop, and a most miserable residence for any human being, from the manner in which it was kept. The lady is about eighty years of age. In one corner of the room was what might have been called, a half century ago, a bedstead, covered with old pieces of carpet and bags of shavings, on which she was accustomed to repose. The room was filled with old trumpery, of every kind, which had been most picked up in the street, such as stumps of brooms, strips of old paper, iron pots, and rags, &c., &c., too numerous to mention. In another corner of the room, was an old stove which appeared not to have known what fire was for a long time, and every kind of cooking utensil was absent. In another corner was an old cupboard, filled with broken crockery ware and some of the relics of her husband's business, who many years ago was an apothecary in this city. In the corner of the room was an old table, covered with old trumpery, in the midst of which stood her husband's mortar and pestle, and to the leg of which was tied a chicken, her companion in misery. The only things found edible were some mouldy bread and cheese and a little tea in a cup, which certainly had not been made within a week past.

Nothing here appearing very valuable, she was asked whether she had any money, she replied about \$100, and that it was scattered all about. A search was then made, and in about thirty different places, concealed in cups, pugs, bowls, and wrapped in rags and paper were found about \$285, all in specie except \$16 in paper. A large quantity of the specie was in the smallest denomination of silver coin. There were also found 12 silver table and 6 silver tea spoons; 2 pair of silver spectacles; one snuff box filled with jewelry; one pair of silver shoe buckles of the olden time; silver sugar tongs, and other trinkets. There were among them four miniature sets in gold, one of them particularly of a child, was exquisitely painted. These things were all brought to the Mayor's office and deposited in the city safe, for safe keeping.

In the meantime, a mattress was purchased for her, much against her wish, and placed in the room she was to occupy. She said her bed was good enough for her.

On yesterday morning, Mr. Franklin Dolm, in company with Mr. Ford, of Howard street, came to the City Hall, and presented a power of attorney to Dr. Chaisty, signed by her, and authorizing him to receive the money, which, after having been counted in their presence, was given up to Mr. Dolm.

The old lady did not at all like the idea of giving up all her money, but thought she should have a little left to her, but was finally satisfied after being assured that it would be taken care of. She has no living relative, as far as can be ascertained, except perhaps a sister in Frederick county, about the same age. This case presents one of the most remarkable instances of avarice and miserly disposition we have ever known in Baltimore. She could have lived comfortably at least; but she preferred the bathos, dark gloomy room she occupied, filled with all kinds of trumpery of no value, to the comforts of existence.

WAR AGAINST THE GOOD SHOP.—A woman in Cincinnati whose husband was in the habit of drinking at a neighborhood tavern and then coming home and abusing her, requested the landlord to give her husband no more drink. The landlord refused the woman's request, she followed her husband, and as he was in the act of drinking she made an assault upon the glasses, decanters, and other rum conveying devices. The landlord flew to the protection of his property, a crowd gathered around, sympathized with the woman, assaulted the house, gutted it completely, and then proceeded round to the destruction of other coffee houses in the city. By this time the police arrived and stopped the progress of temperance reform in Cincinnati, where in a legal way, it seems to be most particularly needed.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.—In every district, says a correspondent of the Herald, the wheat crops are healthy and abundant. Along the southern coast of England, a good deal is cut and also in Norfolk, Kent, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire. The barley crops are good but backward. The oat crop looks well, and in the south a good deal is cut and garnered. Other descriptions of agricultural produce look well. The weather has, for the last seven days, been cold and wet; and in this country, the crops will be much affected, and the markets will look up. There is a prospect of a very small crop of fruit this year; and of apples and pears the failure will be considerable. This will leave an opening for the exportation of American apples which, in this country, are considered a great luxury, and an ornament to the dessert table in England.

A CONGRESS ON HORSEBACK.—"It is a man of the New York Observer, writing from White Plains, mentions that the Provincial Congress of the State of New York adjourned in the city to meet there two days before the Declaration of Independence. The members performed the journey from New York to White Plains on horseback, the President, Pierre Van Cortlandt, riding in front of the

procession. On the journey an express from Gen. Washington overtook the body, with business that required immediate action; whereupon the President called the Convention to order, and held a session on horseback, several resolutions being duly passed, and the business done in an orderly manner.—Perhaps our Congress might be mounted with advantage to the country.

THE COMMERCIAL.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
SATURDAY AUGUST 26, 1848

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

Election on Tuesday the 7th of November.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.
The following is the Whig Electoral Ticket as far as agreed on:
District No. 1. Hon. Kenneth Rayner,
" " 2. Hon Edward Stanly,
" " 3. Henry W. Miller, Esq.,
" " 4. Hon. W. H. Washington,
" " 5. George Davis, Esq.,
" " 6. John Winslow, Esq.,
" " 7. John Kerr, Esq.,
" " 8. Dr. Wm. Withers,
" " 9. J. W. Osborne, Esq.,
" " 10. Todd R. Caldwell,
" " 11. John Baxter, Esq.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.
The returns from Currituck have been received at Raleigh. Reid's majority in this county is 468, which reduces Manly's majority in the State to 547.

WIND AND RAIN.
The heavy wind, accompanied by rain, which was experienced here on Sunday night last, we learn did considerable damage to houses, crops, &c., through the country. A friend informs us that at Topsail Sound, and in the vicinity of Moore's Creek, in this County, it was very severe, doing great injury to the crops.

CASS' OPINIONS.
A democratic Wisconsin paper goes back as far as 1845, to prove that Gen. Cass is devoted to Western Interests and Harbor and River Improvements, and that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, and in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. We suppose the Cass Tories are not very anxious that the Wisconsin man shall operate in this quarter. The fact is, Cass has been on both sides of the Internal Improvement question, as well as every other of public interest, where pro- or con either way would make political capital for himself. But his true position, at the present time, is easily defined, though it may not be so easy to guess how long he will occupy it. He is committed to the Baltimore platform of hostility to Internal Improvements by the General Government, and approval of Mr. Polk's exercise of the Veto Power.

MR. WISE.
This gentleman has placed himself in a singular position. When he was seeking for the corruptions of a former administration, and obtained his committee, he charged General Cass, as Secretary of War, with several delinquencies. He declared, on oath, that Gen. Cass, while Secretary of War, had been guilty of offences which not only rendered him liable to impeachment, but were calculated to damn him forever in the estimation of every honorable man. He took oath, that Cass had been speculating in the public lands; had made exorbitant allowances to favorites; had paid one for services never performed; another, after he had full knowledge that the favorite had forged his official signature; permitted commissions under him to be ante-dated; ordered a Treasury warrant to be paid to the assignee of a disbursing officer who had gambled it away, after it had been protested by a deposit bank, and countermanded by the Secretary of the Treasury—and to have been guilty of other acts of violation of duty.

Now, Mr. Wise supports Gen. Cass for the Presidency, and says he was mistaken! We think a man is hardly to be trusted, who makes such wide mistakes as this. If we cannot believe his oath, how can we take his word.

WHICH IS THE CANDIDATE?
It has been suggested in a Northern paper that a distinction should be made in the several General's Cass, now in nomination for the Presidency. It would be very well to find out which of the candidates is the favorite of the Democratic party—whose sentiments they prefer to adopt—because the opinions of General Cass of the North, General Cass of the South, and General Cass of the West differ very essentially from each other in many essential particulars. Gen. Cass of the North is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso; Gen. Cass of the South is against it. Gen. Cass of the West is in favor of Internal Im-

provements by the General Government, while the other two General's Cass are against it. These facts, with others of a like character, are gathered from the several lives lately published of these distinguished personages. We trust the Standard will let the people know which of them the "indomitable" of North Carolina intend to support.

SLAVERY IN MEXICO.
It has been doubted whether slavery exists in any portion of the Mexican Territory, by law, or not. We see a Communication to the Editors of the Union, from Mr. BUCHANAN, Secretary of State, in which appears a Proclamation of President A. D. JOSE MARIA DE BOCANERA, dated September 15, 1829, abolishing slavery throughout the Republic. This was done, in "conformity with the dispositions of the 30th article of the constituent act employing the extraordinary faculties which had been conceded to him." The owners were indemnified for their interests in the slaves, estimated according to proofs of their qualities.

HAVANA.
Advices from Havana to the 7th inst. have been received at New Orleans.
There was nothing stirring on the island worthy of record. The Sugar market was inactive.
Intelligence from St. Jago de Cuba, announces that a tremendous storm from the North East, had lately considerably damaged the cane and the coffee shrubs, on the plantations in the vicinity of that town. A fall of hail took place at the time; a singular phenomenon, just after the thermometer had been ranging from 90 to 93, in the shade.—Most of the plantain and banana trees had been laid prostrate by the wind.
The Queen, by Royal decree, dated 15th June, had dissolved the Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.
The news by the Cambria confirms our apprehensions, and commences a detail of results which we anticipated in our remarks in the Commercial of the 15th inst. We are not less the friend of Ireland, or of liberty throughout the world, because we do not join in the excitement on this occasion, and expect the destruction of monarchy at every demonstration of discontent. But we must be permitted to look into the nature of the revolt, and consult the precedents of history, in forming an opinion of the consequences of patriotic efforts in Ireland, or elsewhere.
From the very inefficient action of the patriots, we are confirmed in the opinion that a mere discreet organization is required, before they can make even a respectable resistance to British power. That such an organization will be effected, is quite problematical.—There are no statesmen in the array. The leaders of what is called the rebellion, are mostly, mouthing demagogues, whose object is money, consequence and power, and are unfit to lead a people to empire and to glory though they may incite them to riot and murder and private assassination; and we are quite confident that the Irish rebellion will assume, in its further progress, all the revolting features which these characteristics indicate.
If nothing but the heavy pressure of military government can restore order in Ireland, why was this demonstration made? It would seem, indeed, that if the leaders anticipated success, their capacity is deficient to lead in elements of a calmer nature—and must be utterly contemptible in the fury of a popular commotion; they can neither ride upon the storm nor control its fury.
There has not, we find, been that unity of purpose and feeling which has been asserted to exist. The Catholic Clergy, in most instances, were opposed to the violent measure of the leaders, as were also a vast majority of the intelligent people of Ireland. The people failed, in some instances to come up to the standard of revolt, as they had promised, and the leaders were compelled to fly.
It is no consolation to us that we are not disappointed in these results; we should have rejoiced at the success of the Irish people, could we have been permitted to "amend the record," by selecting leaders more honest and brave than those who were the self-constituted champions of liberty, and by infusing into the minds of the populace, more rational ideas of liberty than they at present entertain. In fact we shall even bid "god speed" to every effort to emancipate the European population from the thralldom of tyranny, provided those efforts are based upon the principles of the Christian religion—which was, and is, and ever will be, "the anchor within the veil," of all hope of rational and well regulated republican liberty—whatever may be the notions of the ignorant, the thoughtless or the licentious. It is the absence of this great conservative principle which causes us to look with dismay upon the deceitful calm, which pervades the revolutionary atmosphere of France. Heaven grant that we may be mistaken, when we entertain the opinion, that the wild aspect of affairs in that country, do but hide destructive elements of deformity and confusion.

The foreign steamer United States sailed from New York on the 5th inst., for Havre, with 18 passengers and \$150,000 in specie.

THE PROSPECTS.
The Cass Tories hold out very "flattering prospects" for the people of the South, in the election of their Chief. Mr. Polk assumes the entire control of the National Legislation. He has given notice through his friends, that such a bill will be vetoed—the independent Representative of a free people, stop short in their career, and the bill is dropped. Mr. Polk contends for the widest latitude in the operations of the Veto. The Wilmot Proviso is passed, and he does not use it, because his approval of it will gain abolition friends to his party. He tells the people that they shall have no slavery north of 36 30, but south of that line it may be acknowledged. All this is in keeping with the Dictatorship Polk has in almost every case assumed, and shows that he expects Congress to do no more than bow to his will and record his edicts.
Who have denounced the Wilmot Proviso? The Washington Union and its train of echoes, who have spared no denunciations against it? Who approves the Wilmot Proviso, now that it has received the sanction of Polk? Mr. Ritchie and all his servile followers of the press. No country ever presented a more degrading aspect, than that which the Cass party exhibits in slavish obedience to the dictation of a Despot, ruling under the democratic title of President.
In his message to Congress, on the subject of the Oregon Bill, Mr. Polk hypocritically quotes the language of WASHINGTON, on the subject of sectional divisions; and yet no man could have done more than Polk and Cass have done to promote them. The Mexican war and the accession of territory, have produced a sectional feeling, that we fear, no time will eradicate, but will end in the most fatal consequences, as they have already produced the most fearful results. The faithful whigs who warned the country of these dangerous issues which have now been realized, were denounced as traitors who gave "aid and comfort to the enemy." And this, because they loved the Union, and deprecated any act that would endanger its integrity.
The prospects now held out to us, are seen in the fact, that Cass is to be elected because his success will be an endowment by the people of the acts of Polk's administration. He is to follow in the footsteps of the President, entertaining desires for more territory and an appetite for war. We may now expect no support for southern rights, either by Polk or Cass. If the latter, who is a slaveholder, can thus be tempted to swerve from right and justice, what may we hope from the former, born and bred among slaveholders—surrounded by free soil influences, and pledged to examples of the most destructive tendency.
It is now clear that the platform adopted against the Wilmot Proviso, by the Cass Tories, is destroyed, and was only intended as a bait to catch southern votes.

THE OREGON BILL.
The Wilmot Proviso is recognised in the Oregon bill lately passed by Congress and approved by the President. Many persons are satisfied with the bill, and have quieted their alarm, because there was no probability that slavery would ever exist in that territory, whether permitted or not. But they forget that a principle is asserted and a precedent formed, which will be found very inconvenient on future occasions, when they may find it their duty to contend for Southern interests.
Our citizens would do well to remember, that the Wilmot Proviso, as adopted in this bill, was supported by the Northern Democrats, who are now asking Southern aid to put Cass into the Presidential Chair. The public ear must be deaf to the sound of truth, if the fact of the passage of this bill and the approval of it by Polk, does not alarm the people whose rights are thus destroyed. Ourselves that no slaveholder can move into Oregon if he carries his slaves with him. He is shut out from any of the benefits that may accrue to us from this "annexation."
Mr. CALHOUN, in speaking of the bill, declared that "this was the first time the Wilmot Proviso had been adopted, and the South would be justified in standing out and resisting to the last." Mr. FORTÉ, of Mississippi said that after the passage of this bill, Gen. Cass would not receive a single vote from a slave holding State.
It is thought by some that the principle upon which this bill was passed, is based upon the Missouri Compromise. The Richmond Daily Whig says:
Our readers will understand that the bill which Mr. Polk has just signed is altogether different from the Missouri Compromise.—That Compromise included all the territory at that time in the possession of the United States, and provided that all north of 36 30 should be free soil, and vice versa. This bill, however, without mentioning any line merely provides for excluding slavery in Oregon. It does not draw a line and say North of this there shall be free territory, and south of this slavery shall be admitted. It leaves the battle yet to be fought, and it leaves a powerful weapon in the hands of free soil men.
For these men have seen the President, through his press, denouncing the Wilmot proviso, and yet, when brought to the test, signing it. They will believe, in future, when any attempt is made to oppose the introduction of this provision, that it is all mere talk and they will have reason thus to believe.—They will be stimulated in their pursuit of their objects by the late course of the President

and they will hold on to the last. The Missouri Compromise, or a bill resembling it in principle, would, at once, have disposed of the question. This Oregon bill opens a field of eternal agitation. The principle of the Wilmot proviso has been acknowledged, and we know, from the vote, that hereafter the North will never resign the ground it has gained.—We regard this act of the President as the most fatal of all acts that could possibly have been committed against the interests of the South. The free soil interest wanted nothing more; they knew that they had the strength; what they desired was to obtain an acknowledgment of the principle. In surrendering that, the President has surrendered all. He has laid the South completely at the mercy of the North. He has inflicted upon this portion of the Union a more deadly wound than Garrison and Birney could have given in the course of a whole century of agitation. In vain may he talk about vetoing future bills for establishing free soil south of 36 30. He has admitted the principle, and he will not be allowed to draw the distinction.
Yet the people will be told, by the Loco-foco orators in this canvass, that there is no difference between this bill and the Missouri Compromise. There is all the difference in the world. The Missouri Compromise said South of a certain line there shall be slavery, and North of it there shall be freedom. This bill says, there shall certainly be free soil in a certain district; but it does not say that there shall be slavery South of it. It gives up every thing, while it secures nothing in return.
GEN. SHELDS.
The Hibernian Society of Illinois has presented Gen. Shields with a gold medal. In his address on the occasion, he said:
"For my own part, I will pledge myself here, that if Ireland ever strikes for liberty I will join her in the struggle, and consecrate the residue of my life to her service; and I sometimes think that Heaven has preserved my life for some good purpose—and I know of no purpose more holy and more benevolent than that of aiding in the redemption of my native land."
From the N. O. Picayune, 18th inst.
FROM VERA CRUZ.
The bark Florida, Capt. McCarty, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed the 7th inst. We have by her the Arco Iris of Vera Cruz of the 5th and 6th inst.
The mail arrived from the capital on the 5th, but with little news. Two hundred of the insurgents of the Sierra, under Thomas Mejia, proceeded on the 25th ult. to the vicinity of Zamapan, a mining town, and endeavored to force the inhabitants to ascend the plan of Paredes. The people resisted, and seizing upon such arms as each might have, determined to stand an attack from Mejia. Meeting with this check, the insurgents turned tail for the Sierra.
There has been a pronunciamento in Mazatlan, headed by Antonio Palacios Miranda. What political designs he entertains are not mentioned, but to get hold of a million and a half of money which was expected to be paid on cargoes shortly to arrive there, was certainly a prime object. Miranda has often been administrator or collector of that port and knows its resources.
The British steamer Severn arrived at Vera Cruz on the 4th from Havana.
From the N. O. Picayune, 18th inst.
FROM TEXAS.
The steamship Globe, Capt. Moncrieff, arrived yesterday from Galveston, having left on the 15th inst.
The crops of Texas are almost uniformly represented as very large and fine. The late heavy rains have, however, done some damage.
The Advocate mentions that Capt. A. H. Blake has passed through Victoria on the way to San Antonio, for the purpose of mustering Col. Ball's Regiment of Texas Rangers out of the service of the United States.
The following passengers came over on the Globe:
Mrs. Seymour; Capt. H. Wilson, of steamship Yacht; Messrs. J. G. Doswell, Rosa, Hays, Thos. Jack A. Navarra, Chamberlain, G. W. Miles, A. Gold, Cole, Dawson, and T. Bissell.
FROM SOUTH AMERICA.
A short passage from Rio de Janeiro (bark Roseng), Capt. Doty sailed July 15, brings the New York papers Rio dates to the 13th inclusive.
The Correo Mercantil of that date announces the receipt of advices from Monte Video to the 25th of June. Among them was the official notification by the French consul general, that the blockade of the Buenos Ayres coast was raised. That of ports on the Oriental Republic, occupied by the forces of Oribe, was still continued.
The Correo briefly alludes to rumors of a pending arrangement between Oribe and the party in possession of Montevideo.
The Correo says that tranquility was re-established in Pernambuco. According to this journal the disturbances were slight, and confined to some students of the University.

has, by its own merits, been rapidly, surely, and safely working its way through the opposition of quacks and counterfeits, until, by its true value, and intrinsic excellence, it has gained for itself a most enviable popularity, and established itself in the confidence of an intelligent and enlightened public, from one end of the continent to the other. The testimony of thousands who have been relieved and cured by this valuable article, will show that it stands unrivalled—at the head of all other medicines for the cure of diseases for which it is recommended. The genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is now for sale by duly appointed agents, and all respectable Dealers in medicine, in all large cities and all important towns throughout the United States, Canada, and British provinces.
Address all orders to Seth W. Fowle, Boston, Mass. None genuine unless signed J. BUTTS on the wrapper.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., and by dealers in Medicines generally throughout the United States.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.
It may not be generally known that the unparalleled success of the Clickener Sugar Coated Vegetable Purgative Pill, is owing in a great degree to the method of compounding it. Other remedies operate upon the system generally, and without any reference to the particular complaint they are intended to cure.— Hence, if the difficulty happens to be seated in the stomach or bowels, so as to come mechanically in actual collision with the medicine, the patient may perchance experience a temporary relief. But the Clickener Pill has a searching power; and one or more of its ingredients must enter into the circulation of the blood, and go directly to the seat of the disease. For this extraordinary property, it is indebted, as we before intimated, to that peculiar chemical process, which enables the inventor to extract the essential virtue of each particular article that enters into its composition, and reject those which are valueless or injurious, for it is an undoubted fact, though known only to few, that every vegetable production is more or less infested by extraneous substances which contravene its medicinal effects. Hence arises the necessity of a nice discrimination in the selection of our remedies. The slightest error in this particular might serve to prolong our misery, and shorten the duration of our existence. Then do not hesitate to choose the Clickener Sugar Coated Vegetable Pill, because you are certain of a remedy which will not injure you, if it does not cure.
LIPPITT & WILKINGS, Front-street, between Market and Dock streets, are the Agents for Clickener's Pills for Wilmington.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, AUGUST 26.

HIGH WATER AT THE BAR..... 8.47. M.

ARRIVED.
25. Schr. Olive, Harman, from New York, to E. J. Lutterloh & Co., with mdtze, for W. S. Pemberton & Co., H. & E. J. Lilly, W. Draughton, Campbell & McMillan, R. D. McNeill, S. Boon, G. & H. McMillan, J. Worth, C. J. Campbell, B. McGill, E. Glover, J. C. Thompson, J. D. Starg, W. G. Mathews, Shaw & Lutz, G. W. McDonald, H. Hanson, Cook & Powell, Capt. J. A. Bradford, Sandford Smith, Barry, Bryant & Co., Wm. Neff, John A. Taylor, E. J. Lutterloh & Co.
Schr. Jack Downing, Parker, from New River, with 105 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 54 bbls. Rosin, to A. Martin.
Schr. D. P. Woodruff, Patter, from Shalotte, to Mastix, with Spirits Turpentine, Rosin and Turpentine, to C. D. Ellis.
Big W. L. Jones, Collett, 50% from New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co., with mdtze, to DeRosset, Brown & Co., Howard & Peden, Anderson & Young, E. J. Bernard, H. B. Eiders, S. P. Polly, N. P. Daniel, Ellis & Rounice, O. G. Parsley, Rowan Co., H. & E. J. Lilly, Elliott & Co., Brown James, M. Brown & Son, Scott & McAdoo, C. T. Haigh & Son, W. G. Mathews, S. T. Hawley, S. J. Hines, R. & P.
Schr. Joseph Ann, Willis, from Newbern, with 1800 bushels Corn, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

CLEARED.
25. Schr. E. S. Powell, Powell, from New York, by G. W. Davis, with 19,000 feet S. S. Lumber, 645 bbls. Turpentine, 55 bbls. Tar, 48 bbls. Rosin, 429 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 30 bbls. Rush, 1 box mdtze, 1 bbl. Liquor, 1 cask Bacon.
Steamer Evergreen, Rush, for Fayetteville, by J. Banks, with goods for Rockfish Co., Ray & Pearce, S. J. Hindsall, A. A. McKeithan, G. W. McDonald, Cane Creek Co., G. & H. McMillan, S. Boon, C. P. Mallett, J. W. Sandford, C. T. Haigh & Son, J. P. Crogan, Capt. A. J. Bradford, Dr. D. Robinson, T. J. & F. B. Lash, J. Saumon, J. Hall, G. R. Griffith, H. Ramsey, Dr. T. Jackson, S. T. Hawley, F. Buttner, R. Toler, Rev. J. McDonald, J. Carver. Passengers: J. W. Sandford and lady, Rev. J. McDonald and lady.
Schr. Jack Downing, Parker, for Jacksonville, by A. Martin.
Schr. Marie, Williams, from New York, by R. W. Brown, with 491 bbls. Rosin, 345 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1 bbl. Turpentine, 100 Tierces and 25 half do. Rice, 15,000 feet Timber.
Steamer Wm. B. Meares, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by J. C. Latta, with mdtze, for Rockfish Co., G. & H. McMillan, F. D. Brice, R. A. Stuart, Scott & McAdoo, R. L. Steele, Capt. Paul, J. E. Bryan, H. E. Myerov & Co., Elliott & Co., Campbell & McMillan, H. & E. J. Lilly, and others.
26. Ship Ben Franklin, Smith, for London, with 3,700 bbls. Turpentine, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

NEW YORK.....ARRIVED.
22. Schr. Flora, Langthorn,.....for this port.
BOSTON.....CLEARED.
21. Brig Adja, Benjamin Peach,.....for this port.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR.
60 BBL'S Fayetteville Flour, Superfine Fine, and No. 1, just received and for sale by
DEROSSSET, BROWN & Co.
August 26.

CANAL FLOUR.
25 BBL'S Extra Canal Flour;
15 half do.
For sale by
DEROSSSET, BROWN & Co.
August 26.

N. B. HUGHES,
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Solicits consignments, and will attend to all business entrusted to him, and give himself all the engagements and business shall be strictly done in conformity to the wishes of his employers.
REFERENCE
T. LORING, Esq., Wilmington.
E. W. WILKINS, Esq., Fayetteville.
Aug. 26, 1848. 69-ly.

BACON! BACON!
4 HAMS, clear sides; 3 tierces of superior shoulders. Just received per BRIG W. L. Jones from New York. Apply to HARRISS & RUSSELL.
Aug. 26. 69-5c. 22 North Water St