

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Legends of the Wilmington Whistling Society, that used to meet at Downy's Tavern, half a century ago, is received, and will appear in our next number.

NEW POST OFFICE.

A Post Office has been established at Auburn, 9 miles east of Raleigh, on the road to Smithfield.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. ROAD.

The attention of our citizens is invited to an advertisement in to-day's Commercial, by the Commissioners, to receive subscriptions to the stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

We have been requested to announce that there will be service in both of the Methodist E. Churches, on Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

There will be a Union Prayer Meeting, of the several denominations of Christians of this town, at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Front street, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

We learn, also, that there will be service in the Protestant Methodist, the Presbyterian, the Baptist on Front and the Baptist on Orange street.

MR. SWAIN'S LETTER.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers some important internal improvement matter, from one of North Carolina's most distinguished sons.

STEAM BOAT AGENT.

An election is to be held on Saturday next, for Steam Boat Agent, in place of JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq. resigned.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

We invite attention to a communication under this head in another column. From what appears there, as well as from other information from no-doubted sources, it is clearly the duty of the friends of Internal Improvement, of all parties, to vindicate their principles by voting for Mr. ASH.

Mr. Holden has made an attack on the Corresponding Editor of this paper, because he expressed an opinion relative to the merits of a political controversy, and demands that he shall either resign his office as Secretary of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, or be silent on political matters.

We think this a pretty high stand for one of the leaders of a party that has ever cherished office holders the more, the better, not only partisans, but politicians of the most unscrupulous sort.

What Mr. Holden wrote, was true, and consequently his hot and bitter words, are the Standard.

We do not wonder the Editor spits and spatters a little at this unpalatable dose.

We consider the doctrine laid down by the Editor of the Standard to embrace the following items:

1. An Editor of a paper has no business to hold any office, State or Federal.

2. No man who holds an office in a Rail Road Company, has any right to express an opinion on the conduct of political affairs to the South, or any other matter, unless it be in praise of the lame indolent and demoralized democracy.

3. To expose a violent and avowed disunionist, to commit an open political madness, or speak of the doings of a crazy politician, is an outrage—that is, in case the said political traitor happens to be Mr. VENABLE, or any other disciple of the Quattlebaum—being in the ranks of the unfeeling democracy.

4. When the writers for a Press do not suit the powers that be, or the powers that expect to be, they should be arrested, vide Democratic France.

Mr. Howe is able to vindicate his own cause, and we leave the matter to his own judgment; having said thus much in order to protest against the tyrannical and proscriptive doctrines of the Standard.

THE CHOLERA.

New York, 28th inst. 154 cases 51 deaths.

Philadelphia, 28th inst. 26 cases, 13 deaths. The cholera is decreasing.

St. Louis, 27th inst. 14 interments from Cholera.

Cincinnati, 27th inst. 17 interments from Cholera.

Buffalo, 27th inst. 84 cases, 21 deaths.

Rochester, 26th inst. 7 cases, 2 deaths.

Montreal, 27th inst. 20 deaths from Cholera.

The cholera at Alton, Belleville, Greenville, Lebanon and Hillsboro Illinois, is subsiding. The towns on the Illinois River are free from the epidemic.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

The Spanish Consul at New Orleans, and two others connected with him, have been arrested, charged with abducting Ray. The Consul was held to bail in the sum of \$5,000. An investigation of the matter was to be had on Friday last.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Crescent City, arrived at New York, left Chagres July 19. She brings files of the Alta California to the 20th of June.

The most important news by this arrival, is that Gen. SMITH has been superseded in the Chief command by Gen. RILEY. Gen. R. issued his Proclamation at Monterey, on the 24th of June, in which he informed the inhabitants, that in virtue of his military commission and command, and of the orders of the Executive of the United States, he was the civil Governor of California.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

Messrs. ASH and REYNOLDS, the candidates for Congress in this District, are both ultra Democrats, and as such are alike unacceptable to the Whigs; and we must therefore decide between them, looking solely to their respective personal claims, without regard to their political opinions.

What then are their respective claims to the public confidence. Has either of them entitled himself to the support alike of Whigs and Democrats, by any act done in his public course, which elevates him far more than any partisan services could do? Let us see.

In common with nine tenths of the citizens of Wilmington, I consider that a system of Internal Improvements should be adopted, providing alike for the Middle and Western portions of our State, and the great mercantile interest of the East; a system by which North Carolina would be freed from the commercial vassalage which she now yields alike to Virginia and South Carolina, and by which the varied products of our State would find their way to the markets of the world, through our own ports.

The great body of the Democrats, in the different counties of this District, misled by demagogues, have however for years past entertained a different opinion, and no leading politician among them had sufficient firmness and independence to hazard his popularity, by an effort to remove this long settled prejudice. Happily, however, the question of Internal Improvements has recently, by the patriotic and independent course of many leading Democrats been divested of the party character sought to be given to it by the demagogues of both parties in our State, and I am satisfied (all things being considered) that there is no man in our State who is entitled to more credit for this result, than Mr. ASH.

By his manly and self sacrificing course on this subject, he has done more to give a proper direction to public opinion in this District, than I believed it possible for any man to effect. He has not tamely followed the current, but he has nobly dared to oppose it—hazarding his political existence for the public good; the only sure test of true patriotism in the politician, and furnishing the only reliable pledge that the interests of his constituents will be cared for, rather than his own preference. How is it with Mr. REYNOLDS?

I am common with the citizens of Wilmington of all parties, I had heretofore regarded Mr. REYNOLDS as altogether sound on this subject, going all lengths, with those who went farthest. Here in Wilmington, professing to be deeply interested in the internal improvement of our State; presiding at public meetings and making flaming speeches; as the peculiar champion of the cause; visiting Raleigh during the session of the Legislature as a lobby member, at the special instance of the friends of Internal Improvement, and while in Wilmington, at all times and on all occasions, by his professions and acts, inducing us to regard him as the peculiar friend and defender of a general and extended system. Mark his present course. He is now a candidate for Congress and in the counties of Duplin, Onslow, a part of New Hanover, and probably in other counties, where he finds the people are opposed to Internal Improvements, he is denouncing Mr. ASH for his zeal in this cause; making the most demagogical appeals to his passions; telling them that as a legislator Mr. ASH had squandered their money by millions; money which they the people had earned by the sweat of their brows; that if this system was carried out, their hard earnings, with their patrimonies, would be torn from them, and they and their children ultimately made beggars. With such stuff as this he would say. "I do not wish it to be understood that I am altogether opposed to Internal Improvements. I am in favor of a judicious system." What does the man mean. Is it more than a mere salvo to his conscience. Is there a man in the State, it matters not how bitterly opposed to Internal Improvements he may be, who would not be willing to make a similar declaration? It is borrowed from those politicians who live in Districts about equally divided on the subject of a Tariff. They are in favor of a judicious Tariff, which is committal and non-committal, according to the construction every man is left to give to the expression. Is not this double dealing?

The doings of the Democratic convention which nominated Mr. ASH, and the course of Mr. ASH on the subject of Internal Improvements, make up the body of Mr. REYNOLDS' addresses to the people in the country. He denounces conventions, claims to be the independent candidate, and for this sole reason he doubtless calculates on the votes of many Whigs. He concludes, that the Whigs, with the single purpose of defeating the regular nominee of the Democratic party, will not stop to consider the respective claims of two Democrats, but will blindly fight for the barren triumph which his election might give.

Most unfortunately for Mr. REYNOLDS, the Whigs are not generally partisans; they are more considerate, more patriotic than his too hasty conclusion shows he regards them. The limit to their choice (so far as the political opinions of the two candidates are concerned) is indeed as truly restricted, as in the case of Hobson's horses, yet they will inquire and deliberately decide according to the true merits of the two candidates. If the nomination by a Democratic convention, adds nothing in the judgment of the Whigs to the claims of the nominee, it is equally certain, it does not detract from those claims, which such nominee is entitled to, apart from his politics. Per contra, as we merchants say. Because an ambitious aspirant for political preferment, believes that the long established usages of his party, have (when brought to bear against him) operated to his injury, and he chooses to present himself (in opposition to such party usages) "on his own hook," and call himself an independent candidate; it is very certain his claims, whatever they may be, are made none the greater by this course; which simply proves, (if it proves anything) that there is a difference of opinion between the members of the nominating convention, and such aspirant, as to his peculiar claims; and proves yet further, that he wishes the people of the District at large, to have an opportunity of deciding, whether the convention or himself has most truly estimated his fitness to represent them.

An independent candidate, in some dictionaries or possibly it may be in some newspapers, has been defined "a candidate not to be depended on," and I am disposed to think, that some ten days hence Mr. REYNOLDS will be willing to admit, that a large majority of the people of this District have adopted this definition, and practically acted on it.

WILMINGTON.

SAD AND AFFLICTING ACCIDENT.—We are deeply pained to state, that late last afternoon, three boys, sons of Mr. N. B. Moore, Luther Roll, and Mrs. Andrews were accidentally drowned in the river, a short distance above the Bridge. This painful event casts a gloom over our whole community. The

sympathies of all are deeply excited for their afflicted parents and friends. We have not understood the particulars of the sad catastrophe.—Augusta Republic.

LETTER FROM BISHOP IVES.

Bishop Ives has responded to the recommendation of the President, in the following excellent charge:

TO THE DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Dear Brethren: With devout thankfulness to God, I have just read the recommendation, by the President of the United States, of the first Friday in August next, "as a day of Fasting, humiliation, and prayer," that God may have mercy on us sinners, and in His own good time, avert from us the scourge of Pestilence, which is now spreading its fearful ravages throughout our land.

As Bishop of North Carolina, I hereby call upon the Clergy and Christians of my Diocese, to respond to this recommendation of our Chief Magistrate; to abstain on the first Friday in August next, from all secular business, to employ the day in private self-examination and humiliation for sin, and in public acknowledgement, in our several Churches, of God's undeserved goodness, of "His patience with us, notwithstanding our many and great provocations," and in earnest supplication that in mercy He will turn from us the awful calamity under which we so justly suffer.

Faithfully and affectionately,  
Your Servant in Christ,  
L. SILLIMAN IVES.

The following prayer is hereby appointed to be said in the Episcopal Churches of North Carolina on the first Friday in August, 1849, immediately before the general Thanksgiving in the morning and evening prayer.

O Almighty God, the Lord of life and death, of sickness and health, regard, we humbly beseech thee, the supplications of thy Church to-day: And as thou hast seen fit to visit us as a nation, for our sins, with great sickness and mortality—in the midst of thy Judgment, O Lord, remember mercy. Have pity upon us miserable sinners; and withdraw from our land, the grievous pestilence with which thou in justice hast afflicted us. May this, thy fatherly correction, make us feel and acknowledge the malignity of our Sin and the uncertainty of our Life, and may it lead us to repent and forsake every evil way, and to be diligent in the attainment of that holiness, without which no man can see thy face, in peace.—Grant this O Heavenly Father, through our only Advocate and Redeemer, Jesus Christ.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer Great Western, at Mobile Point, on the 20th inst., in 91 hours from Vera Cruz, we are in receipt of our files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 10th inst.

The Great Western brought \$20,000 in specie for this city, and has on board \$1,250,000 for England. The schooner Belle Francisco was to sail from Vera Cruz for New York on the 18th inst. The bark Brazillero arrived here on the 16th, from New York.

Congress.—President's Message.—The Mexican Congress convened an extra session in the capital on the 1st of July. President Herrera delivered his message, and was responded to by Senor Conto. The following notice of the message we translate from the Trait d'Union.

The question of the finances being a vital one for Mexico, the President believes his duty to be to discuss the same. He hopes that the people will soon balance the expenditures. The reduction of forty per cent. on the custom-house rates has produced the most salutary results, there being, during the period from July 1, 1848, to May 31, 1849, an excess of \$5,239,729, as compared with the same term the preceding year. The expenses of the army do not exceed those of last year, and can be reduced. Certain salaries will be diminished, and many expensive posts abolished. The probable expenses may be set down, for the future, at eight millions of dollars, in which estimate is not included the interest of the public debt. The government is still in possession of the indemnity paid by the United States, in May last.—The President recommends the establishment of differential duties upon foreign vessels, in order to foster the growth of the commercial marine of the country.

CALIFORNIANS MASACRED.—The Trait of June 30 says: A company of Americans, emigrated by land to California, under the command of Major Barry, were attacked upon the route by a large body of Indians, who massacred all the members, with the exception of two who managed to escape. We regret being unable to give any details of this terrible catastrophe.

He discusses the question of the tobacco monopoly—another element of internal discord—which leaves the matter in a state of uncertainty prejudicial to the country. He recommends Congress to settle the question.

The foreign relations of Mexico are satisfactory. Different States have recommended the conclusion of treaties of peace with the neighboring nations of the North and South, for the extradition of criminals and the settlement of boundaries. Each of these subjects presents particular difficulties, which the government will endeavor to overcome. The most frequent cause of diplomatic reclamations arise from indemnity exacted from the government for illegal proceedings. Hence, as often as these demands of indemnity are made good, it is the duty of Mexico to satisfy them; and Congress, in regulating the public debt, will have to take a great number of them into consideration.

The President recommends a more perfect organization of the National Guard.

SIERRA MADRE.—Gen. Avalos had communicated to the government of the State of Tamaulipas the plan, conceived by Dominguez and Millet, to proclaim the independence of the Republic of Sierra Madre. [We have already published all that has reached this city concerning that plan, which only amounted to the "Declaration of Independence"—a stray copy having fallen into the hands of the Matamoros authorities, they at once sounded the alarm.] Avalos believed himself in danger, and asked for large reinforcements.

CHOLERA.—The cholera was slowly disappearing from San-Aillo. From the 10th to the 16th of June, 113 persons were attacked by it, and 66 died. It was advancing towards Darango.

A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything. He is made of that kind of material, which is so easily worked that every one tries a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks—is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air. They keep him alive and active.—A celebrated person, who was surrounded by enemies, used to say: "They are sparks, which, if you do not blow them, will go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling, while endeavoring to live down the sound of those who are bitter against you.—If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire; and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk. There will be no reaction, if you do but perform your duty; and hundreds, who were once alienated from you, will flock to you and acknowledge their error."

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

In the papers received yesterday from the city of Mexico, by the British steamer Great Western, which touched at Mobile Point, on the 20th inst., on her way from Vera Cruz to Havana, we find the following intelligence relative to California. Our dates from the Mexican capital are to the 10th inst.

On the 30th of June the steamer from San Francisco had not yet touched at San Blas. [A letter to a gentleman in this city, dated San Blas, July 1, states that the steamer Panama had arrived the day before, in eight days from San Francisco, with 150 passengers from the United States. She was said to bring the most cheering news.]

The Gaviota of Tepic states that a person of the name of Alvaro Palido, writes from the place of San Blas, under date of May 13; that in that neighborhood there existed every security for the inhabitants. No theft was committed, and whoever should be convicted of such an offence would be hung on the spot without mercy.

The Gaviota learns, from the same source, that the following quantities of gold were extracted by the labor of 20 persons:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Value. From the 20th to the 30th April, 82 11. From the 1st to the 15th May, 161 12. Besides gold mixed with gravel, 5 61. Total, 229 134.

[At \$15 to the ounce, this would amount to \$3,675, for twenty-six days labor, or a little more than \$141 per day, or \$7 per day for each man.]

The company which had realized these profits, had resolved to leave California after eight months' labor. [Working at the above rate, this company would make about \$35,000 during the eight months, being about \$1900 for each member.]

The Gaviota enters into an elaborate defence against the imputations directed against it by the Conservador, which had accused it of having exaggerated the resources of California, in order to induce unfortunate men to emigrate to a country where they were doomed to encounter suffering or death.

The Trait says it does not doubt the good faith of the Gaviota; but, in its opinion, the Gaviota is too favorably disposed towards the El Dorado.

Yesterday (July 9th) says the Trait, we learned from Mr. Bonanza, so well known in New York, and who has recently arrived from California, that the intelligence he had given to Mr. Bonanza [relative to the probable state of affairs in California] was literally correct.

In a letter written from California, under date of May 18, it stated that Mr. Martinez, commander of a party which left Tepic in February last for the placers, by land, was nearly perishing with all his company from hunger and cold, in crossing the deserts from the Rio Colorado to Los Angeles, and that the same fate had nearly overtaken a man named Hijaillon, who left Sonora with 400 men for California.

We translate from the Trait d'Union, of the 4th inst., the following letter, dated:

MARZATLAN, 15th JUNE, 1849.—It appears the placers of California are now the theatre of dreadful suffering, if we are to credit the reports of gold hunters who left our city, and have been unable to return. They have assured us that at the placer Stanislaus, where the Spanish adventurers were principally collected, there were about fifty thousand diggers, the greater portion of whom had scarcely half enough to support life, and the balance received no fruit from their labors. The majority of these last mentioned persons have returned to San Francisco, and are awaiting a chance to return home in some vessel, which will carry them away gratuitously, for they are totally unable to pay their passage. Among the last arrivals was a Peruvian bark, on board which a revolt had occurred; ten or twelve passengers refused to set foot upon the soil of California, as soon as they had ascertained the extent of suffering in the country.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF INTemperance.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Loomis Rathbun, the son of the proprietor of the Rathbun House, has been in the habit of leading a dissipated and disorderly life for some time past. After many ineffectual attempts to reclaim him, the father at last gave him up as lost; and not wishing yet to see his offspring a perfect loafer in the street, and also influenced by the entreaties of the mother—for the fond mother never deserts or despairs of her child, though all the world pronounce the hope (the mother's hope) hopeless—permitted him to board and sleep in the house, and also to have access to his bed-room at any hour he chose. With his son the father held no communication, and, as we are informed, permitted him not to be named in his presence. We have learned that this unfortunate man, who is about 25 years of age, has been on a drunken spree for the last week or ten days; and, at about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 23d inst., the inmates of the Rathbun Hotel were alarmed by loud screams, proceeding from the room of Mrs. Rathbun. On some of the servants proceeding there, they found Loomis Rathbun lying on his mother's breast, holding her with one hand, and endeavoring to cut her throat, with a razor which he held in the other. He was pulled off her—tied hand and feet, and laid on the bed. The mother was then called for, and also placed in bed. It appears that he went to his mother's room the night before—expressed great contrition for the sort of life he had been leading, and said he hoped to amend. He was drunk at the time he did this, or nearly so. His mother, however, received him kindly, and said she hoped he would. On the next morning, he came to her door, with a razor in his hand; opened it, and said, "I came to bid good-bye to you, mother;" and at the time, he drew the razor across his throat. She screamed—leaped out of bed, and seized his arm to prevent him, when he got furious—turned on her, and exclaimed, "D—n her, I'll kill her;" threw her down and commenced cutting her throat, in which act he was found by the servants. Hopes are entertained of her recovery. He is not in danger. He has been sent to a Lunatic Asylum, where he has been before for delirium tremens.

YOUTHFUL FIDELITY.

The New York Commercial Advertiser relates the fact, that all the ship's company, embracing officers and crew of the Pacific mail steamer "California," but two individuals, remained faithful to duty upon her arrival at San Francisco. These were Captain Farber, and the other a mere lad, named James Dekay, son of Dr. James E. Dekay, residing on Long Island. The lad was offered large pecuniary inducements to forsake the ship, but was true to his duty, and his fidelity was reported to the Company. The Commercial says:—

"He had entered into the service to acquire a practical knowledge of steamer engineering, and though still too young to take any responsible station in that department, he was immediately ranked as an assistant engineer, with high pay, and only awaits age and experience to find himself in a position which is reached, in anticipation of years but by peculiar merit and fidelity."

"The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, not willing that such a conduct so meritorious should pass without some additional notice and token of approbation, has provided a rich and excellent gold watch for this lad, and caused to be inscribed upon it as follows:—

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Presented by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to James Dekay, for fidelity to duty during trying circumstances. July, 1849."

The watch was sent to Dr. Dekay, with an accompanying letter from Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., President of the Company, speaking in terms of high approval of the meritorious conduct and character of the youth.

We make a prominent reference to this circumstance, as it is one peculiar, not alone in its reference to California and the attractions of the gold mines; but to every situation in which youth may be placed. It is rare that the fidelity of a lad is tested by the strong temptation to which young Dekay may have been exposed; but every boy is exposed to temptation in a certain degree, and he may achieve just as great a victory by resisting and overcoming it, and establishing his fidelity as the basis of his future life, as young Dekay has done.

It is impossible for youth to overrate the value and importance of acquiring, and practising the great virtue of self-denial. It is not expected that the inexperienced mind should always act judiciously in its choice of alternatives, or weigh with the shrewd intelligence of mature years the comparative advantages of this or that pursuit or mode of action.—But every youth of ordinary intelligence is capable of understanding something of the great estimate in which fidelity is held among men, and the incalculable importance of its relation to success in life. Private and public appreciation of it may rarely be demonstrated by presents of gold watches, but is not the less essential or inflexible to the advancement of the party by whom it is practised, because it is not immediately rewarded. Sooner or later, in connection with enterprise and opportunity, it will inevitably confer the need of personal honor and aggrandizement.

DIED.

In Hudson County, on the 24th of July, of consumption, Dr. Wm. S. Anderson, in the 32d year of his age. No man was ever more esteemed and respected by his acquaintances for sterling integrity of character, godliness, sincerity, and unostentatious piety. Possessor of a strong and highly cultivated mind, great ability and dignity of manners and a sound judgment, he had gained, in an unusual degree, the confidence of the community in which he lived, and they gave him a high and commanding influence, which he always exercised for good. He died as he had lived, a good man and a true Christian.—Com.

At the city of New York, on the morning of the 28th, daughter of William and Martha Ann McLeod, aged 2 years, 6 months and 17 days.

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED.—23. Schr. Marietta, Smith, from Shalotte, to G. W. Davis, with Spirits Turpentine and Resin.

29. Schr. Pizarro, Bragg, from Lincolnville, Me., to Wm. M. Harris, with 1,000 bbls. Lime.

30. Schr. Athalia, Williams, from New York, to G. W. Davis, with Mice, to sundry persons.

Schr. Corn, Lewis, from Newbern, to Ellis & Mitchell, with 2,500 bushels Corn.

CLEARED.—Cargo of Schr. Leeburg, Sharp, cleared on the 28th inst. for Philadelphia; 201 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 384 bbls. Resin, 75 bbls. Pitch, 19 bales Shroting, 49 bales Waste.

Cargo of Big Ormus, Smith, cleared on the 26th for Demerara; 210 casks Rice, 20 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 25 bbls. Pitch, 25 bbls. Resin, 80,227 lb. Lumber, from Sam'l Berry & Son's mill.

28. Schr. Emerald, Graywood, for Philadelphia, by E. J. Lutterby, with 150 bbls. Resin, 300 bbls. Pitch, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

31. Steamer Gay, Graham, Peck, a Fayetteville, by J. & W. L. McGary, with Mice, for sundry persons.

NEW YORK.—ARRIVED.—27. Schr. Geo. Henry, Kesson, from New York, to G. W. Davis, with Spirits Turpentine and Resin.

28. Schr. Louise, Robertson, from New York, to G. W. Davis, with Spirits Turpentine and Resin.

BOOKS OPEN.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R.—THE subscribers have opened Books for receiving subscriptions of stock to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, at the Commercial Bank, O. G. PARSLEY, Com. JOHN A. ATYLER, Com. HENRY NUTT, 58 tf.

FLOUR.

100 BBLs. Georgetown Montgomery Mills, of superior quality. For sale by BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS. 68.

LIME.

400 CASKS Thomaston, daily expected per Lumber, for sale by BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS. 31.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON.

10,000 LBS. assorted. For sale by DeROSSET & BROWN. 58 tf.

NEW FLOUR.

15 BBLs. Fayetteville sup. Flour from NEW HEAT. Just received. For sale by DeROSSET & BROWN. 58 tf.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

NAVAL STORES.—Yellow Dipping, 2 20. Virgin Dipping, 2 80. Hard Turpentine, 1 15. Spirits Turpentine, 2 25. Pitch, 1 25. Rosin No. 1, 2 00. No. 2, 1 80. No. 3, 1 50. Varnish, 20 22.

TIMBER.—Inferior, 3 00. Pair Quality, 4 00. LUMBER, STEAM MILL.—Wide boards, plank and scantling, 10 00. Floor Boards, 12 00. LUMBER, RIVER.—Floor Boards, 7 00. Wide Boards, 5 00. Scantling, 3 50. RICE.—Rough, 75. Cleaned, 80. Staves, 3 00. W. O. Hind, rough—none, 8 50. Hind, dressed, 12 00. R. O. Hind, rough, 8 00. Hind, dressed, 11 00.

SHINGLES.—Common, 80. Contract, 4 00. BEAKS, large, 3 50. PEAS.—B. E. Peas, 65. Pea Nuts, 50. New Orleans, 5. Porto Rico, 5. COFFEE.—St. Domingo, 6. Java, 7. Logurum, 10. Cuba, 8. MOLASSES.—New Orleans, 19. Havana, 16. Liverpool, 15. SPIRITS.—N. E. Rum, 27. Common Rum, 28. Whisky, 23. Apple Brandy, 28. BACON.—Western nominal, 6. Sides N. C., 7. Sides W. V., 6. Shoulders N. C., 6. Shoulders W. V., 5. DOMESTIC.—Cotton Yams, 13. Cotton Yams, 13. Cotton Yams, 13. Cotton Yams, 13.

Canal, 4 75. Corn, 7 00. Meal, 60. Cotton nominal, 10. Butter, 10. Lard, 7. Hay, 20. Soap, 44. Feathers, 35. Pork, 74. Lard, 74. Live, 187.

REMARKS ON MARKET.

Very little has been done since Saturday in the sale of Naval Stores, Lumber, Timber, &c. Although there is a freshet in the N. E. and N. W. rivers, there has been but few Rafts brought to market.

TURPENTINE—253 bbls. Turpentine were disposed of at \$2.20 per bbl. for Yellow Dip, and \$2.80 for Virgin, and 568 bbls. at \$2.70 for Yellow Dip, and 2.90 per bbl. for Virgin, being an advance of five cts. on the bbl. since last report.

Tar—160 bbls. Tar were sold at \$1.30 per bbl. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Some 60 or 70 bbls. were disposed of on terms not made known; last price reported was 25 1/2 cts. per gallon, bbls. \$1.75 not returned.

LUMBER, TIMBER, STAVES and SHINGLES.—No sales of either have been made since our last that we are aware of.

CORN.—A cargo of 2500 bushels has just arrived, we do not know how it may be disposed of, but presume it will sell from