

THE FIFTH VOLUME.

The present number commences the fifth year of The Tri-Weekly Commercial. We take this occasion to return our thanks to the community at large, for the continued support we have received; which, if not what many might suppose commensurate with the large outlay required to establish and sustain the enterprise, is still such as to afford no reasonable ground for complaint.

We take this occasion, also, to acknowledge the unwavering kindness of many personal friends, whose attentions have contributed to render our task agreeable and our situation pleasant. We have endeavored, in our public as well as our private relations, so to deport ourselves as not to deserve the enmity and ill will of any. We have never cherished the folly of supposing that we could succeed in gaining universal approbation. But by the blessing of God we have been permitted to select friends who are really and truly such—and our enemies are exactly those that we would choose for such a position, if they were obliged to be constituted by our own appointment.

While The Commercial has been, and will continue to be a whig paper, it may justly claim the rank of a model sheet, in regard to political independence. Our situation is favorable for maintaining such a character. No population in the world is more free from a dictatorial spirit than are the citizens of this place. There are no cliques or parties of sufficient weight to exercise a coercive influence over the public press—and so far as we know, no desire of the sort exists to an extent worthy of consideration. So, if the press in Wilmington is to be, it must be on account of the disposition of the Editor—the people do not require it.

The interests of Internal Improvement, commerce and trade, and all matters of general importance to the prosperity of our town and the general welfare, will always overshadow everything of a mere party character—and no politician will be permitted to promote his objects through the columns of The Commercial, when they come in conflict with any of these paramount claims to public and private solicitude.

We make no unwarranted assertion when we declare, that the Reports of the Markets, as given in our columns, are advented to with unshaken confidence both at home and abroad, by all who are interested in such matters. This department is under the control of an unimpeachable integrity, that will not be moved from truthful representations, to subservise the purposes of any person whatever. Our Commercial Head is a Text Book here and elsewhere.

As to the general character of this paper, nothing need be said, as it has been long enough under the public eye to be submitted to a candid judgment. Such improvements as may arise from the nature of progress, or from the suggestions of our friends, will be made. We hope there will be no retrograde movement affecting its general merits.

We solicit the friendly offices of all who wish well to this establishment, and are desirous of seeing a commercial and miscellaneous paper flourishing here in beautiful vigor, to aid in the increase of our subscription list, and the employments of our business. All such efforts will be seconded by us, in the same spirit of liberal enterprise that has marked our course from the beginning—we will endeavor not to disappoint the just expectations of our friends and the public.

We must be permitted to add, that a punctual attendance to the terms of our publication, is of great importance to us, as is also the settlement of such sums as may be due to us at this time. To each individual the amount is small, while the aggregate is of vast importance to us.

LIGHT FOR THE TOWN.

The following letter, addressed to P. K. Dickinson, Esq. of this town, we place before our readers, as the best method of bringing this interesting subject before them. As the letter itself touches on many of the important points of the case, no further remark on our part is necessary, than simply to state that the Pamphlet to which it alludes is placed on our Reading Room Table, and the citizens generally are invited to examine its contents.

Boston, March 8th, 1850.

My Dear Sir—I take the liberty of addressing you in regard to the expediency of lighting the town of Wilmington with Gas, and the probability of organizing a Company, either in a privately associated or incorporated capacity.

The "Sylvic Gas Light Company" of Boston, in which I am a Director, have a Charter from the Legislature of Massachusetts, with a capital of \$65,000, and are prepared to erect Gas Works, not only in this State, but in any other where they may obtain a contract; and they have been eminently successful where they have operated; in proof of which, we can point you to the city of Norfolk (the nearest place to you) where we erected and put in successful operation, within the space of four months, the entire fixtures and apparatus for that city. Our Company would like to negotiate a contract for lighting your town. You will please bear in mind that the gas we use is that made from Rosin, a material in your State, inexhaustible and of little cost.

I bring this subject to your notice first, that you may look into the matter and see, as you cannot fail to do, that it presents an opportunity, should a contract be negotiated, for a profitable investment; permanently so.

It has occurred to me (and I have given the subject some attention) that Wilmington is admirably situated, in every respect, for the introduction of the Rosin Gas, and that the consumption must be great; and so much so, and so favorably impressed, that, in the event of obtaining a contract, I would pledge myself to furnish \$5,000 of the stock, at ten cents notice. In fact, I am authorized to state that my friends here would be glad to make the investment. Our Company would be willing to contract to erect Gas Works in your town, and put them in successful operation within four months from the sealing of the contract. Let me invite your special attention to this subject as worthy of it.

I send by this mail a pamphlet, giving an account of the rise and progress (of course only to the date of its printing) of the "Sylvic Gas Light Company" of Boston, established for the purpose of lighting towns, cities, factories, public buildings, &c., after Costen improved patent, with Rosin Gas; since the issue of this pamphlet, we have had and executed several large contracts—such as lighting the city

of Norfolk, Va., the town of Springfield, Mass., the factories at Salmon Falls, Perkins' establishment at Brooklyn, &c., &c., no allusion to which is of course made in this statement.

Our Treasurer, Oliver A. Farwell, Esq., will probably, in the course of about ten days, leave Boston for the South, stopping at Petersburg, Va., where he will most likely conclude a contract for lighting that place, and I will advise him to extend his journey as far as Wilmington; and if any encouragement is held out to him, he will submit his plans and estimates. I am, with great respect,

Your obt. servt., RICHARD PITTS.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

We learn, from an intelligent gentleman of this town, lately from Washington City, that it is the opinion of all parties in Congress, and others conversant with public affairs, that the difficulty between the South and North will be amicably adjusted. It affords us great pleasure to give this information, as it may allay excitement, which is to be deprecated at all times, and especially on this vitally important subject.

DEN OF COUNTERFEITERS.

An arrest of two counterfeiters, named Bristol Bill and Meadows, was made in Peacham, Vermont on Sunday last, supposed to be connected with others. There were plates to nearly 200 Banks in their possession, with a Press and many other articles to work with.

THE ELECTION BLOT AT MONTREAL.

The Montreal Pilot contains the particulars of the riot at the Municipal Election in that city, which resulted in the triumph of the annexationists. In the West Ward, during the afternoon, axes and pistols were in requisition, and the former were freely used. Some active partisans on both sides were hardly used, and some who were quietly walking the streets were brutally assaulted. One gentleman was assaulted while walking with two ladies; others were wounded by blows from clubs and axes, and many severely hurt. The windows of a store in Place d'Arms was smashed, a person having taken refuge there who had fired at the mob. Several shots were fired in return, but without effect. The authorities made no attempt to check the riot, which subsided with the close of the polls.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

The New Orleans "Crescent" says that several of the public journals of Texas denounce in no measured terms the resolutions passed by the Legislature recommending the people to hold elections for Delegates to the Nashville Convention. The Galveston Journal of the 1st inst. contains the following:

"When the people want to send Delegates to Nashville, or any other place, they will find means of doing so, without diverting the attention of the Legislature from its legitimate business. Legislative assemblies, however, have become, like arrant school boys, apt in mischief; but slow at what they are elected and paid for, viz: making laws for the public good. The people have not thought the emergency required the action that is recommended, and the Legislature's ill-timed resolution involves a degree of haste altogether inappropriate."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on the 12th, after petitions, and some unimportant business,

Mr. Foote moved that Mr. Bell's resolutions be taken up, with a view to move their reference to a committee of thirteen, constituted by selecting six from the South and six from the North, and the election by these twelve of a thirteen member.

Mr. Baldwin opposed the motion, and went into the merits of the general question. He was called to order, and finally took his seat.

Some conversation occurred between Mr. Hale and Mr. Foote as to the construction of the committee; and Mr. Foote explained that the names were not designated.

The motion to take up was agreed to—24 to 22.

Mr. Foote then offered the resolution to refer to a select committee, constituted as above mentioned.

The Chair deemed one part of it out of order—the designation of motions.

Mr. Foote modified the resolution to avoid the objection.

Mr. Berrien opposed the objection of the Chair.

Mr. Clay hoped the modification would be adhered to by the mover. Although he had doubts whether the committee would agree upon any plan which would succeed in the Senate, yet every effort ought to be made, day and night, to bring about a plan of accommodation.

Mr. Butler hoped that the reference would not obstruct the discussion.

Mr. Foote said it would not.

Mr. Cass rose to speak, and the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Mr. Turney addressed the Senate in defence of the rights of the South. He vindicated the course of the South in regard to the Southern address, and the proposed Southern convention, to be held at Nashville. Both of these were conservative measures, and they aimed at the preservation of the Union. The Union which the constitution established was the only one worth preserving. If the North continued their aggressive resistance would follow and resistance, he contended, was disunion.

It was true the South was not entirely unanimous, and those in the South who held back, were worse than their Northern opponents—they were neither true to the constitution, nor to the Union. They might be true to themselves, if their object was disunion.

The Northern anti-slavery party as represented in the speech of the Senator from New York, Mr. Seward, yesterday, were, as he argued, disunionists. The doctrines of the party, as he proposed to show, were subversive of the constitution.

After executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the 12th, on motion by Mr. Richardson, the rules were suspended and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Boyd in the Chair), and resumed the consideration of the bill to admit California as a State into the Union.

Mr. Gorman, who was entitled to the floor, maintained that the territory of the United States acquired from Mexico were all free territories; and that slavery should not be extended to them. He then reviewed the action of the two great parties of the country upon the slave question, for years past, and

with the view to show that the democratic party of the country was the only party which had stood up for the compromise of the Constitution and for the rights of the South.

He maintained the doctrine of non-intervention in regard to those territories—the doctrine of the democratic party in the last Presidential contest—a doctrine, he said, in which the entire whig party of the North had resisted—a party deeply dyed in abolition every where in the free States. He expressed the belief that the Union would be preserved, and that it would only be by observing the compromises of the constitution.

He would not vote for the Missouri compromise line because he was for leaving to the people both North and South of that imaginary line to adopt such institutions as they thought would prosper their interests. He expressed himself as utterly opposed to the Wilmot proviso, a thing, he said conceived in iniquity and brought forth in corruption, and to gratify a malignant spirit. He was in favor of admitting California.

Mr. Butler, of Ct., then obtained the floor and advocated the adoption of the Wilmot proviso in all bills for the organization of the territories. He was for the admission of California.

Mr. Disney, of Ohio, next obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion that the committee rise. The committee rose, and the House, at a quarter to four adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 13th, Mr. Seaward presented a series of abolition petitions, praying the exclusion of slavery in the Territories and the non-admission of slave States.

Objections being made, the petitions were received by a vote of 24 yeas to 15 nays.

He then presented others, praying the abolition of slavery in the District, &c.

Mr. Butler and Mr. King expressed their regret that the usual course had been abandoned, and declared their intention never more to object to the reception of any petition.

Mr. Badger expressed different views. Several Senators expressing a desire to speak.

Mr. Dickinson obtained the floor, and on his motion the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Foote's motion to refer the compromise resolutions of Mr. Bell to a select committee, was taken up.

Mr. Benton moved as an instruction, that the committee should have nothing to do with the subject of the admission of California.

Mr. Cass then addressed the Senate in support of the motion to create a committee. He agreed with Mr. Clay, and would vote for any thing looking to a settlement. He complimented Mr. Foote for his disinterested efforts on this point, and thought the country owed him a debt of gratitude. He said he considered the stand taken by Mr. F. in promptly expressing his dissent from the conclusions to which Mr. Calhoun had arrived in his great speech, was example of high moral courage.

Mr. Cass then commented upon portions of Mr. Calhoun's speech, and said they were calculated to depress the hearts of the friends of the Union. They bore the melancholy hue of the sick chamber. Mr. Calhoun interrupted the Senator and defended his remarks. He proposed remedies. The Senator from Michigan only palliatives. If the Union was dissolved the Senator would have had his share in the act, from his temporizing policy.

Mr. Cass defended himself, but as the time for the special order was arrived, he would give way and conclude to-morrow.

Mr. Foote then defended his course. He reviewed the impressions produced upon his mind by the speech of the Senator, and said that if it had been allowed to go forth without any dissent, as the voice of the South, the Nashville Convention might end in a dissolution of the Union. As an evidence of this he alluded to the effect produced at St. Louis when the speech was received, and where it was declared that Mr. Benton's charge had been sustained.

Mr. Calhoun said his speech would speak for itself. The report of it had at St. Louis was a telegraphic report, which he repudiated.

After some words from Messrs. Cass, Calhoun, Foote, Dayton, Douglas and Davis, and about the disposition of business, the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

The California question was then taken up, and Mr. Douglas, addressed the Senate, defending the Northern Democrats against the charge of guaranteeing more slave States by annexing Texas. He repudiated the Wilmot proviso, at the present day, as unnecessary. He was for the true doctrine of non-intervention. Gen. Taylor had been elected as a Wilmot proviso man, and was not one. To hide the cheat, the country was kept in alarm. He replied as length to Mr. Calhoun, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the 13th, Mr. Boyd asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce that they might lie on the table and be printed the Constitution of California, together with the credentials of Messrs. Wright and Gilbert, representatives elect, and the memorial of the delegation to Congress on the subject.

Mr. Ashmun was under the impression that the Constitution of California had been sent to the House by the President, and that it was before the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He expressed the hope that the papers would go to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Burd said, it is believed that it was the determination of the gentlemen from Kentucky (Mr. Boyd) simply to make the motion he had made, and that it was not his intention to make another, he (Mr. Burd) would not object. But he would object if it were sought to make any reference to these papers.

Mr. Wentworth would object, unless the papers were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Boyd hoped that there would be no objection. The gentleman sent here to represent California were pressed to ask for the admission of California into the Union.

Mr. Wentworth withdrew his objection.

Mr. Alston, however, renewed it, and so the papers were not introduced.

Mr. Preston King offered a resolution to terminate the debate on the California question on Wednesday next, at two o'clock, and on his own motion it was laid on the table.

After which the house adjourned.

Flood in Ohio.—Our Ohio exchange papers speak of an extraordinary flood from the late rains in all parts of that State. Much damage has been done to property. Numerous railroads and turnpike bridges were swept away, stopping travelling, and four breaks occurred in the Miami canal. The Hoacking was higher at Lancaster than it had been for years.

Adventure with a Highway Robbery near Boston.

Rufus E. Dixon, of Dedham, Massachusetts, was stopped a few evenings since, between 9 and 10 o'clock, by two men, between Walpole and Dedham. One of them seized Mr. D's horse by the head, while the other pulled him out of the chaise; the fellow who had held the horse, said to the other, "Kill him so that he won't blab," whereupon he thrust a long dirk through his overcoat, passing through his dress coat and vest, and cutting the shirt, and passing out of the back of the coat six inches from where it entered, without injuring him. Mr. D. then said to them, "Spare my life, and I will give you thirty dollars," and put his hand into his coat pocket and opened a dirk knife. At the moment he opened the knife, the one holding the horse spoke to the other, which attraction, and Dixon stuck his knife into the fellow's bosom, so hard as to stagger him back and make the blood flow freely. In the excitement of the moment, Mr. D. jumped into the chaise, and made his escape.

Boston Bee.

Large pieces of Gold—Successful Diggers.—A California correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

Some astonishingly large pieces of gold are reported to have been found at the Stockton mines within the last two weeks. One piece weighing twenty-three pounds was brought to Stockton on Thursday.

Another piece of incredible size and weight, was also reported to have been brought to Stockton on Friday—it was said to weigh nearly eight pounds.

I saw a number of persons on board the Stockton boat who had seen the lump weighing 23 pounds. The gentleman who carries the express between Stockton and San Francisco, told me he saw and had in his hands the piece weighing 93 pounds. If this be true it is the largest piece of gold ever found, excepting one found in the Ural mountains, which weighed nearly one hundred pounds, troy.

Digging gold is like every thing else in which men engage—some succeed while others get discouraged and go home penniless. However among those who are diligent and not too fond of prospecting, I believe there are but few unsuccessful, however widely their success may differ.

A Mr. Arnold worked six weeks and obtained clear expenses \$2,300. Another man just from the mines told me he had worked 37 days and had collected \$1,900. Another gentleman from the same diggings had collected in three months \$2,000.

A Year in Power.

The Union yesterday contains an article which it calls a "Review of the Administration—the First Year." In this review he undertakes to assign reasons, growing out of the policy of the Administration, to account for the fact that "it was repudiated by Congress with majorities in both Houses against it."

We can give the Union a better explanation of these majorities. That in the Senate was hostile when President Taylor came into power. That in the House arises not from any merit or demerit of President Taylor or his Administration. President Taylor is stronger this day in the hearts of the American people than he has ever been. But there is a majority against him in the House, growing out of—

I. The combination at the North between the Locofocoes proper and the Abolitionists.

II. The combination at the South between the Locofocoes proper and the Disunionists.

The triple coalition of Locofocoism, Abolition and Disunion, has been once represented in the person of William J. Brown—with what success is matter of history. We have no fears that a coalition which can never be fittingly represented by any better man will ever make any permanent headway against President Taylor.—Wash. Republic.

SUPREME COURT.

The following additional decisions have been delivered:

By Rufin, C. J.—In Trice v. Turentine from Orange; judgment reversed, repleader ordered, and a venire de novo awarded. Also, in Jackson v. Hampton, from Surry, directing judgment to be rendered on the verdict. Also, in State v. Dove, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wheeler v. Roberts, from Stokes; judgment below reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Tisdall v. Bailey, in equity, from Johnston decree for plaintiff. Also, in Henderson v. Womack in equity, from Caswell. Also, in Mills v. Adams in equity, from Rutherford dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Ingram v. Kirkpatrick, in equity, from Richmond, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account.

By Pearson, J.—In Doe ex dem. Reed v. Eamhart, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wiswall v. Brinson, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Fisher v. Carroll, in equity, from Sampson, directing issues to be tried in the Superior Court. Also, in Watson v. Masteer, in equity, from Rockingham, directing a decree for plaintiff.

By Nash, J.—In Efsterman v. Parker, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Barber v. Armistead, from Wake, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Homer v. Dunnington, from Orange, in equity, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in Dunn v. Patterson, in equity, from Franklin, directing the report of the Clerk to be opened for further testimony.

Longevity.

The following article is taken from a Norwich (Conn.) paper printed some fourteen years since—

"There is now living in this town a man, in the 85th year of his age, who was born on Sunday, his wife on Sunday, and his first child on Sunday; they had a child born on every day of the week, the first on Sunday morning and the last on Saturday night. He is the eldest of four generations, all born on Sunday, all bearing the same name, all now living, and all present at a family reunion a short time since."

We are enabled to say that the same man is yet living in good health, and has just entered his 99th year. He was in New York some two years since and on visiting Wall-st., pointed out the spot where he stood and witnessed the inauguration of the immortal Washington. He was for a great number of years U. S. Surveyor of the port of Norwich. He is now the patriarchal head of five generations, the last one having religiously observed the family rule of coming into the world on Sunday. The names of his descendants reside in this City; among them a grandson, James H. Perkins, of "Odd Fellows Hall"—N. Y. Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Depopulation by Cholera.—The Natchez Free Trader, of the 27th ultimo, announces the entire depopulation of the thriving village of Trinity, in Louisiana, about thirty miles distant from Natchez. It says:

"That awful scourge, the Asiatic cholera, descended upon the population with a fatality almost unheard of. Ten or twelve physicians, resident there, or called in from the adjacent country, were scarcely able to save a patient who had been taken sick.—Flight was the only safety for the well, and death only reigned in Trinity. Mr. Snyder stayed and took care of them until the last one died, then descended to the mouth of Red River, and we are sorry to add that he too died on the steamer Cincinnati going to Natchez.

A Funeral Procession, composed, principally of females on foot, was seen in New York on Sunday. It was the funeral of one of the Daughters of Temperance, and the ladies, with their regalia, presented a very novel appearance. The age we live in is of progress!!

A Patriot of the Revolution gone.—Israel Hunt, Esq., who shared in the terrible conflict on Bunker Hill, and in other stirring events of the revolution, died at his residence, in Nashua, N. H., on Saturday week, at the ripe old age of ninety-six years and six months.

A knavish trick was recently practiced on a respectable family of Glasgow. Invitations to a grand ball were issued by some anonymous jokers, and very unpleasant explanations were of course rendered necessary to the deluded recipients.

An iron jail has been manufactured in Louisville, and sent down to some place in the state of Arkansas, where the prisoners are in the habit of bringing bail. They are in a fix now.

The Hague Street Factory in New York, where the recent terrible explosion took place, is being rebuilt, in a stronger and more substantial manner.—The boiler is to be located, in future, outside the building.

There were no less than 62 Virginians among the 211 doctors of medicine turned out by the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia on Saturday last.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON MARCH 16.

HIGH WATER AT THE BAR. 9.9

ARRIVED.

13. Schr. Denmark, Tarbox, from Barb. Me., to Leighton, Chadbourne & Co., with Hay and Buck.

14. Brig. Gales, Sprung, from Barb. Me., to Leighton, Chadbourne & Co., with Hay and Buck. The cutter was bound to Charleston, had encountered severe gales, sprung a leak, split sails, sprung masts, and received other damage.

15. Brig. Capt. John, McFarland, from Camden, to P. K. Dickinson & Co., with 212 bbls Molasses.

16. Brig. Capt. John, McFarland, from Camden, to P. K. Dickinson & Co., with 212 bbls Molasses.

17. Steamer Evergreen, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Carroll & Fenell, with goods for sundry persons.

18. Schr. E. S. Powell, Powell, hence for New York, is reported of New Inlet in distress, having been run into by a Brig. The steamer Calhoun went down to her assistance on the night of the 14th, but owing to a dense fog was unable to get to her.

19. Steamer Gay Graham, Rankin, from Fayetteville to T. C. Worth, with Mide, for sundry persons.

20. Brig. Clarence, Philbrook, for San Francisco, California, via Charleston, by Russell & Kennerly, with 155,000 lb. Lumber.

21. Schr. Edward, Handy, from Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis with 102,000 lb. Lumber, 215 bbls Pitch.

22. Schr. J. P. Johnson, Kilburn, from Philadelphia, by Wm. M. Harris, with 75,000 lb. River Flouring, 400 c. Pitch.

23. Steamer Evergreen, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Carroll & Fenell, with goods for W. B. McConkie & Son, N. R. Block, D. Murphy, N. Hayden, Cook & Powell, J. P. J. M. Rorie, Boner & Chase, W. Murphy & Co., S. J. Hindale, Brown, Overman & Co., J. Kyle, Barber.

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

NAVAL STORES. Yellow Dip. 47 bbl. of 280 lbs. 1 30 1 80 Hard Turpentine... 2 45 2