TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 18, 1851.

DAGUERREAN PORTRAITS.

It will be seen by the advertisement of Mr. Nanamore, that his operations are drawing to a will not, probably, be extended beyond a week longer. Without intending any disparagement to other operators it is due to him to say that his likenesses are very faithful, and beautifully executed.

LAW MAGAZINE.

We have received the United States monthly Magazine and Examiner, for February-a valuable work. It is published by John Livingston, 54 Wall Street, New York, at Five Dollars per an-

THE WRECK OF THE AMERICA.

The Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, of the 12th says : Captain Broadwell, of this steamboat, wrecked off Cape Hatteras on the night of the 29th ult., arrived in this city on Friday, with the whole of the crew. The third boat, under the charge af George Martin, the mate of the steamboat, on leaving the wreck, succeeded in reaching after rowing twelve hours, so much were they hindered by the violence of the wind and waves. They were kindly received by the keeper of the lighthouse and entertained for three days, it being impossible to reach the main land on account of the heavy sea. They were at last landed at Elizabeth City, from which place to Norfolk they were conveyed free of charge in a stage coach.-At Norfolk, where they arrived on Wednesday, a pleasant surprise awaited them in meeting Capt. from whom they had been separated from the and impoverished us. time they left the wreck. All three parties came in a different direction and met at Norfolk.

SILVER COIN.

ver coin. The redundancy of gold certainly requires a change in the relative value of the two metals, and the enhancement of silver is but a depreciation of the value of gold. If some change is not made in the standard value of coin, we will soon see a regulation in the market that will supply the deficiency of law, in the shape of a "preminm" for dollars

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Schate on the 14th, Mr. Seward presented petitions for a trial, by jury, to be given to fugitive slaves. Laid on the table.

After some unimportant business the Senate proceeded to the conhideration of Executive bu-Adjourned.

The House, on the 14th, after refusing to take up the private calendar took up, in Committee of the Whole, the Harbor and River Bill.

After some debate, the Committee rose to meet

at 7 o'clook.

Evening Session .- The House re-assembled in committee at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. Conger took occasion to explain why he was absent when the vote was taken last year on the fugitive bill. He had paired off, and he said that those who signed the pledge had bound themselves to oppose any measure having the tendency to prevent slavery from going into the territories.

Mr. Bokee replied, and avowed nimself proud of having signed the pledge, regarding the com pro mise as a settlement of the distracting measures, and said that he would rather turn out and catch those who resisted the law than the fugitive.

Mr. Giddings was called up, and said he was willing that Mr. Bokee should stand before the country and the world as a blood-hound-it was a matter between his conscience and his God .-But he (Mr. G.) did not wish to be drawn into the controversy

Other speeches were made, and then the House adjourned.

INDIANA CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Indiana has concluded its business and adjourned. Amongst the provisious of the new Constitution which attract most attention are the following : Prohibiting the future immigration of blacks into the State under the penalty of confiscation of their property and imprisonment. This, however, is to be submitted to a separate vote of the people.

The continuance of the State Bank, with branches liable for each other's circulation-the State not to be interested in the same. Also, for a freebanking system upon the New York principle .-Also, compelling Corporation Stockholders to be individually liable for the debts thereof to an amount equal to their stock therein, respectively, and stockholders in other corporations to be individually liable to such an extent as the Legislature may see fit to prescribe, as special acts are allowable where the object sought is attainable

by a general law. Various Law Reforms are proposed and the next Legislature is to appoint three Commissioners to simplify the Legal Practice of the State. abolish distinctions between Law and Equity, and (if the Legislature should so direct) modify the Statue Law. Hereafter, also, all the Judges are to be chosen by the people; those of the Supreme Court by general ticket; the Circuit Judges by the several Districts.

Much business of a local character hitherto imposed on the Legislature is henceforth remitted to the County Boards.

of November, 1851.

FROM MEXICO.

We have some additional items of news from Mexico, to that which we have heretofore published in The Commercial.

The inauguration of Gen. ARISTA, as President of the Republic, took place on the 15th of Januastitution, seated himself and read as follows;

I have just, in the most solemn manner, bound myself to the nation, swearing before God, in the To my Fellow-citizens of South Carolina: most solemn manner, to defend the system which governs us; impelled not by a vain ceremony or gnoble views, but by the internal conviction can save us.

There may now, gentlemen, be remembered three epochs, during which our country has been illuminated by some rays of telicity, dispersing for system ruled. Can we claim the ditle of men of honor or good faith if we violate the teachings of

experience ? comprehends well its mission, should, as far as it is able, give an impulse to every thing that may make the State good and happy; because in this manner all the portions of society may co-operate in such a marner that the Union may appear strong at the moments when it may be called on to maintain its most sacred interests.

Consequently every thing will be done by the central authorities to enable the States to equalize the expenses and their revenues; to multiply their ways of communication; to augment their agricultural and commercial industry; in short to Hatteras Lighthouse, a distance of seven miles, make them great and powerful, attracting to their bosoms the intelligent, industrsous and enlightened population which they so much need. This character as a citizen, and not as a minister.power and grandeur, far from inducing jearous fears in the Government of the Union, will cause it the greatest pleasure, such as that with which a loving father views the happiness of any of his children.

Peace will be maintained at any cost as the on ly manner in which the happiness and prosperity of our compatriots can be secured. This hestlmable blessing is the first necessity of the Republie, in order that the just and legal succession of the administration may banish even the idea of Broadwell and all their companions in misfortune, | those revolts which have heretofore so distracted

The exact and well comprehended independence of the supreme powers, while every one is permitted to pursue his course to his own path, in accordance with the harmony of the whole system, and the rigorous observance of the Constitution, will be held is in order to this; and that the only quesbe sufficient to save us, and will restore to all the There will be an attempt made at the present full enjoyment of their rights, without fear of session of Congress, to reduce the weight of sil- 1 those abuses which in other times have compelled the Legislature to restrict them.

This is the moment, gentlemen, at which I may declare to the nation, in presence of its representatives, that only gratitude for the high confidence that has been reposed in me, has induced me to accept so elevated a position, which I sincerely believe to be above my abilities and merits. Gratitude affects me in such a manner that I shall feel myself obliged to consecrate my whole time to the public service. Protected as I hope by Providence, which knows the rectitude of my intentions and aided in my efforts by all good men, by those who merit the honorable title of patriot, I will endeavor to govern worthily the country of my birth, whose felicity is the object of my most ar-

The President of the Congress Don Mariano Yanez, responded to the above congratulating the siness, and after the doors were opened the bill new President and the Nation on the happy event regulating the mode of taking evidence in cases of of his election, and that the same had been concontested elections was taken up and passed . | sidered indisputably legal, also because it had not given rise to those disturbances of public peace so certain on former similar occasions. Speaking of the grave difficulties the new President would meet with, he added

"Your Excellency knows and appreciates the magnitude of them, and promises to overcome them placing as a judge of your sincercity, the

Supreme Author of Society. "If as we ought to hope, Your Excellency is faithful to your programme-if you maintain the peace of the Republic, the safety of its Instituions-it you foment and protect the power and prosperity of the States-if Justice and Morality nvariably preside in the Councils of your Admin is ration, the Republic may yet cherish the consoling hope of making firm its independence in the exterior and its liberty and happiness in the inter or, and your Excellency will have merited well of your country.

At night, the German residents paid the President a very handsome compliment. About 200 of them turned out in procession, preceded by a fine band of music, each one bearing a lighted torch, and marched to the Palace, where, forming into two circles, they sang some of their National songs. They then retired into an outer court making a bonfire of their torches; after which they were invited up into the apartments of the President, who received them in the kindest possible manner; inviting them into the dining saloon, standing at the head of the table, he read from a bit of paper a short complimentary speech which was received with three cheers and crees of Viva el Presidente.

Receiving Presents from Foreign Princes.

The porcelain traveling breakfast service of Napoleon, left by his will to his mother, and by her to her grandson, the Prince de Canino, has by him been presented to Major Cass, our Charge at Rome, as a testimonial for the latter's attentions to the Prince, upon the overthrow of the revo-Intionary authorities. The Prince is now in Switzerland. The service has been delivered over to Major Cass, in Rome in pursuance of instructions from the Prince to his agents in that city. But can be constitutionally receive it lask the New York Express, which says:

"The last clause of section 9, of article 1, of the constitution seems to us to prohibit its reception. Once a 'prince' always a prince, we should say, though in exile, and so temporarily powerless .-The right to receive is certainly questionable, at

INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA. By an arrival at Boston intelligence from China to the 5th of October has been received, which represents the State of things in China as quite unsettled and threatning. The rebellion was by no means suppressed, but rather gaining ground Additional guards were considered necessary for the factories at Canton.

The Free Soilers' State Convention of Connecti-The Convention recommend that the vote on cut has nominated the following candidates for the adoption of the new Constitution be taken on State officers, to be supported by their followers the first Monday in August next, but the Legisla- at the ensuing Spring election, viz: For Goverture has the power of fixing the time. If adopted, nor. John Boyd; for Lieut. Gov. Wm. Field; for in healthy activity.' It is now said that the kind the Constitution will go in force on the first day Secretary, Joseph White; for Comptroller, Walter of cotton ordinarily grown in India cannot be Webb , for Treasurer, Jesuce E. Baldwin

LETTER OF BISHOP CAPERS.

It is well known that we object to the interference of the Clergy in political matters; but Bishop sing enemy to Southern Rights, fairly represents CAPERS has been drawn into the political arena, the state of political affairs in New York, we have by the offer of an appointment in the South Care-but little chance for justice in that quarter. Speaklina Convention. In this case it is but just that ing of the Fugitive Slave Law and other Comprory last, in the Chamber of Deputies. The Gener- the public should know what he says on the sub- nise measures, the Editor says: al came in was sworn to sustain the Federal Con- ject, as eroneous impressions might be made, and opinions imputed to him which he does not enter- | Fo; our Whig candidate for Governor said No to

Itake the liberty of addressing you, through the newspapers, on a subject of a different charwhich I feel, that that regime is the only one that acter from what has hitherto employed me; and by pledged to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law. sincerity, and, on your part, personal good will.-It is the first time that I have ever felt it my dat the action of the eighty who think otherwise! a time the darkness which for so long a time has ty to express publicly an opinion on any matter overshadowed us; and at those times the federal of State policy. Once, indeed, during the extreme lature, three fourths of whom are averse to any excitement which prevailed in Charleston on the indorsement of the Fugitive Slave law. Repeated Plantes. I believe, gentlemen, that the Government, if it the clergy of the city apart, at the instance of some venerable citizens, to consider whether there was any thing which we might passibly do, in our lity seize upon this election and hope by it to cosacred character, to promote peace. But it resulted in nothing. We found nothing in our power but our prayers for the people. Ministers of religion have little to do, at any time, with matters of the State, more than to pray for God's ity will not surrender, the election of a Senator is guidance and blessing on the people. Nevertheless, ministers are men-are citizens; and it may be expedient, once in a lifetime of three score years and more, for a minister to appear in his joined the Democratic Free-Soilers of that State, Suffer me, then, for this one time, to assert my citizenship, and commune with you freely on the state of public effairs. I am a citizen-a son of a citizen-born on the soil of South Carolina not long after it had been won, in part, by the sword principal spokesman, asking the concurrence of of my father.

After an absence of about five months, on my sacred duties in Tennessee, Mississippi, Lousiana, Alabama, and Georgia, I canot express how painfully it has shocked me to be told, on my return home, that the great State measures now on foot look solely to secession from the United States by this State alone; that the Convention shortly to tion to be open there is one of time; whether to secede at once, or await the issue of the Southern Congress, and then secode.

To secede at once, or at a future time, alone, must be to secode from the other Southern States no less than from the Northern. It must be a putting of the other Southern States in fault-a sort of branding them as deficient in knowledge. or courage or patriotism or all these together .-They are involved in all respects as we are, touching the injustice of the late acts of Congress .-We may not hold ourselves wiser nor better than they are, but as equals only; and they are many, while we are comparatively few. And what, in such circumstances, will be the probable judgment of mankind respecting our action, should

If I may place any reliance on what has come under my observation during my long journe through five of the principal Southern States, it is not probable that a Southern Congress, representing the Southern people, can be had at all; nor, if it could be had, that it would do much, if any thing, more than the Georgia Convention did -As to secession, I have no doubt that threefourths of the people would oppose it at the present time. The reason of this opposition I have understood to be that they do not consider the act of Congress to be a violation of the Constitution, and, in their opinion, nothing less should justify secession. I understand it to be the opinion of our people of South Carolina that Congress has violated the Constitution. At most, then, it is a mooted point, and not a settled fact; we entertaining one view of it while a majority of the wise and virtuous of other States, greatly outnumbering us, hold the opposite. Do we owe them nothing? Is it not even due to our own self-respect to review the matter? Surely, we should know that we are right, beyond dispute, before we should proceed to a final act of the most fearful

And ought we not to consider consequences? Patriotism demands not of us to run madly on to our country's ruin; and secession, by our State alone must prove ruinous. What though no hostile army might invade our soil, the United States from the Philadelphia Inquirer that Commander must and will oppose us. Charleston will be shut John Marston, of that city, who was recently out from the rest of the world, her commerce tried by a naval court martial in connection with perish, her merchants leave her in dispair; while, the loss of the United States sloop of war Yorkfrom her very suburbs, our rice and cotton shall town, has been fully and honorably acquitted.be carried to Bayannah and Augusta for a market. Even now the rivalry of Savannah is not to be contemned, but let our State secode from the Union.

and Charleston must become a desolation. Nor will the blight fall on Charleston only, but on all the State; while our taxes, increased sevenfold, and the heat of the present agitation cooling off our very leaders, if they should prove too proud to be found knocking at the door of the Union for admission, shall join the many thousands of our poverty-stricken people in their flight from their rained homes to more favored parts .-Can patriotism demand the sacrifice? Patriotism demand the sacrifice of the State ? No, never.

Let us then, fellow-citizens, review our ground If a Convention we must have, let it not be a Concention of boys and half-made men, but of the wise and sober-minded. There is no battle to be fought for glory by secession, but a fearful struggle with poverty and high taxes, hard times, without hope of improvement, and great and sore humiliation.

And may God grant us deliverence! WILLIAM CAPERS. CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY 6, 1851

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

An English paper makes the following observaions: 'The United States send us four-fifths of the raw material, which this immense population works on, and without which, this immense population seems doomed to be thrown out of employ Our yearly supply of cotton from other quarters has been steadily decreasing, and in fact America is substantially the source by which and by which alone, our cotton manufactures can be kept made available for machinery.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

If the New York Tribune, an the uncompromi-

"Our Whig State Convention at Syracuse said ilr. Granger, and No in his Message; three-fourths of our Whig Members of the Legislature say No. But Mr. Beekman and a small minority say Yes No man is Whig enough for us who is not public-I do so the more readily as my life guaranties my And the twenty Whig Members who say and think this are deemed entitled to overrule and constrain

"We have a large Whig majority in the Legissubject of nullifying a law of Congress, I metawith attempts to indorse it have failed, until the thing is plainly seen to be impracticable. But there is a U. S. Senator to be chosen; and the small minorerce the majority into subjection to their will. "You shall indorse the Fugitive Slave Law," is virtually their position, "or Hamilton Fish shall not be chosen Senator." And because the major defeated."

> The Southern reader will plainly perceive that a large portion of the Whigs of New York, have and are bent upon destroying the last hope of the Presidential Election, a Circular from a Committee of Whigs, of whom Mr. GREELY will be the the Whigs of the South in supporting some candi date for the Presidency, who will be represented as a "true Whig" - and they will be entreated to help their "Northern brethren" for the sake of "Whig principles." But we guess they have played the last card in that game of political humbug. In these days of the "higher law" principle, we will let the Northern Whigs know we have a 'higher law' than party law, when Southern Rights are concerned.

BENTON IN THE SENATE. The correspondent "X" of the Baltimore San

There was quite a storm in the Senate, between Col. Benton and Henry Clay, which was afterwards transfered to a quarrel between Benton and the President of the Senate per tem. Mr. Benton is evidently determined to die game, or to lave an anchor to windward in the shape of a two per cent., stock in Missouri. He intends no doubt to come to the House, where he will be one of the most influential and useful members. There is this about Col. Benton which I am quite willing to acknowledge: he never causes regret in his autagonist for opposing him, and feeds their opposition with a degree of eagerness which reby Milton. He never says hold, enough !" and | zens, as he was generally respected. in this there is virtue. What eminent uses might Col. Benton's talents be put to, if he could but full confession of the late burglaries. divest h mself of the consideration of self, and that species of anto-apotheosis, which is incompatible with personal popularity, as it is with humanity. A man may be a tyrant even in a democratic sense. I much prefer Mr. Clay's po-

First Tidings of the Steamer Atlantic. NEW YORK, Feb. 14, P. M.

Captain Williams, of the packet ship Seine, has arrived here from Havre. He reports having seen distinctly the American steamer Atlantic, when she was four days out, under a full head of steam in longitude twenty-one. The Seine has just passed through a very severe gale. Captain Williams states that he did not observe any thing remarkable about the Atlantic, and so far as he could indge, all on board was well. She moved as though every thing was right. He thinks if she had been disable she could not posibly have made the Western Islands, as the wind was too ungov-

THE YORKTOWN.

Hinorable Acquital of Com. Marston. We leran This result was anticipated by his many friends. The following is an extract from the record of the

The court also thinks proper to state that, in arriving at the opinion and judgement as expressed, the evidence and exhibits in the cace fully justify the opinion that the loss of the United States sloop of war Yorktown was occasioned by a current extraordinary and nousual, both in strength and direction, against which, under the circumstances of the case no human skill and foresight could have provided.

FROM ROME.

We find a letter from Rome in the New York Evangelist, which says there is considerable talk of making Bishop Hughes a Cardinal it adds: On the 5th of January the Rev Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, preached to a full audience at the American chapel, and on the next day Archbishop Highes made a short address at the Propaganda.

Trouble Among the Mormons.

The Detroit Tribane says that application has been made to the military commandant at Mackinaw, for the interposition of the United States troops to protect the rights and government of citizens at Beaver Island, from the outrage of the

THE AMERICAN EAGLE

The New York Herald, contrasting the superiority of steam over sailing vessels, includes in the following bold and original figure. The American eagle is screaming for the dominion of the seas, and her voice is heard in the whistle of the steam cugine

DELIGHTFUL NEWS. Arrival of the Africa.

By telegraph late last night, we were informed of the safe arrival of the Atlantic in Liverpool. She broke her shaft when nine days out. Wash. Union, 16th inst.

CURING MADNESS. Cedrone seed, recently discovered in the val leys of Costa Rica, Central America, and said to possess the property of curing madness, and of neutralizing the virus of the bites of dogs and venemous scrpents, is attracting the attention of the Faculty in Paris. A Medical Congress, including representatives from different states of Europe, is shortly to be held, to test the efficacy of Cedrone seed in mental disorders and epilepsy.-From experiments on various animals, greahopes are entertained of its high remedial value. Some of the seed are to be sown in the Jardin des

THE INQUISITION.

Some idea may be formed of the cruelty and despotism of this terrible Tribunal, from the fact, that when the Inquisition was thrown open in 1820, by order of the Cortes of Madrid, twenty one prisoners were found in it, not one of whom knew the name of the city in which he was confined. Not a single prisoner knew of what crime he was accosed

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 14, 1851. This Department has received through the United States Consul at Guayaquil, a small amount of money belonging to a citizen of the Union, for the sake of "negroes' rights." We may United States, whose name is supposed to be expect, as heretofore, a little while before the next | Chas. Shaw, of New York, who was drowned at that Place on his way via Panama to California The present notice is given for the information of any relatives or heirs of said Charles Shaw having a legal claim to said money.

THOS. CORWIN. Secretary of the Treasury.

We learn that the Jail of Ashboro, Randolph ounty, was burnt down a few days ago. A runaway negro was confined in it, and it is supposed he set fire to it. If so, he set a trap to catch himself; for the flames progressed so as to render it impracticable to get him from his cell, and he perished in the ruin .- Fagetteville Carolinian,

Accident on the Housatonic Road.

ALBANY Feb 13 The up passenger train, while passing over the curve between Burlington and Van Dusensville. vesterday afternoon, was thrown from the track 40 to 50 feet by the splitting of a rail. Most of the passengers were injured some quite badly -One had three ribs broken. Some are so badly hurt as to be left behind. The remainder came

The late Murders and Burglaries at Oswego, Oswego, Feb. 19

Thurston, the murderer, manifests much contrition, and denies that he told the sheriff that he was glad he killed Garrison. The funeral of the of the Greek Prometheus dramatised murdered man was largely attented by our citi-

Daniels, one of the gang of robbers, has made

DELAWARE ON THE COMROMISE MEASURES.

The Delaware House of Representatives have passed a series of resolutions in relation to the compromise measures, in which they declare the strong attachment of Delaware to the Union and the determination of her people to resist to the extent of their ability any infraction of the Constitution. They express their cordial approbation of the measures recently adopted by Congress, known as the compromise measure, and declare that Delaware will stand by them in good faith. Any further agitation of the slave question they regard as endangering the existence of the Union. The fugitive slave bill is declared to be in accordance with the express stipulations of the Constitution, and Congress, for passing a law which rendered the act of 1793 more effectual. Is considered as entitled to the thanks of the country.

MARRIED.

In Duplin County, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. David Wells, Mr. James H. Alderman to Miss ing at \$10 per M., Edzabern, daughter of the late Capt. Stephen Williams.

DIED

In the City of Glasgow, Scotland, (whither he had gone to complete the study of his profession,) Mr Alexander Strange son of the Hon. Robert Strange, of this vicinity At Jackson Northampton county, N. C., Thos

Bragg. Sen., aged 72-father of the distinguished officer Capt. Bragg.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON. FEBRUARY 18.

HIGH WATER AT THE BAR.

ARRIVED

14. Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, from New York Miles Costin, with melze, to sundry persons. 17. Boat Stevenson, Dick, from Lyon's landing, with Tar. Rosin and Staves, to Miles Costin. Schr. Eliza Francis, Waln, from Boston, to Adams, Brother & Co.

" Brig Marcia, Smith, from Guadaloupe, with ballast and specie, to Wm. M. Harriss, Boat Black Hawk, Capt. Jack. from, Lyons Landing, with Tar, Rosin and Staves, to Miles

Schr. Eliza Prancis, Wall, from Boston, in ballast to Adams, Brother & Co., with loss of Jibs, Anchor and Chain, and damage to rigging.

CLEARED. 15. Schr. California, Byns, for Cardenas, by J R. Blossom, with 50,765 feet Lumber. " Schr. Lake. Lake, for Richmond Va., by Geo. Harriss, with 90,000 feet Lumber.

17. Brig. Cornella, Stimson, for Matanzas, with 90 634 feet Steam Sawed Lumber, by Wm M. 18 Br. Schr. Vine, Kelly, for St. Kitts, by Ellis Russell & Co., with 45,000 feet Lumber, 10,000

hhd Staves, 25,000 Shingles, 10 bbls, Naval Stores. Schr. Enterprise, Bibber, for Baltimore, with 50M feet Lumber, 115 bbls. Naval Stores, 30 dry made of 100 bbls at \$2,25a\$3,75; and 300 No. 2. Hides, by Ellis, Russell & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

NAVAL STORES.

Yellow Dip, per bbl of 280 lbs. N. Virgin Dip. " "

	Hard "Sirits Turpentine b gal	1	30 28 25	0		
1-						15
0	No. 2.		10	0		25 25
þ	Varnishscarce	쪵	90	#		CO
d	TIMBED	. 14	20	m	J. E.	22
)l	Interior	3	00	a	3	50
1-	Can Waddilla	6	00			UQ
ı	Wide boards, plank and scantling	13	on	Ø	15	00
**	Floor Boards	14	00	42		
ıt	Refuse, half price on all	1.1	CU	ną		
3.						
8	Floor Boards	11	25	æ	11	50
	Wide Boards			a	8	00
	RICE.		EU	id	Đ	UQ
ı	Rough		12	0	,	F0
	STAVES.				3	23
1	W. O. Hind rough wearee dressed none	16	60		: 0	00
y	barrel	15	00	TQ (d)		
1	dressed scarce			(d)		
	Asne Heading	8	50	S)	•	
Ů.	SHINGLES.					
	Contract		75 05	0		60
	BLACK's" large	~		in		5)
t	Cow Pens		70			
1	Pea Nuts	1	00	(20	1	20
,	New Orleans - scarce		6	a		6
	Porto Rico		7	a		8
t	St. Domingo					100.00
1	(10)		10	0		10
	Java		15	a		
	Cuba		12 12	(B)		13 13
	New Orleans none					1.5
	Porto Rico		23	(0)		26
	Cuba,		20	m		21
	Bonuire		or			
ı	Liverpool, per sack		25 90	0		95
	SPIRITS.	1	BU			
i	N. E. Rum		32	12		
١	Common Sin		28	m		30
	Apple BrandyBACON		27	(C)		.1
	Hams, N. C			14144		
ļ	Western scarco		10	9		11
	Sides, N. C		8	173	•	9
1	Shoulders, N. C.		6	ro ro		51
11:1	DOMESTICS.		5	ra)		5
1	Cotton Yains.					
	Cotte n Oznahurus		9	0		18
	4-4 N. C. Sheetings		7.	40		8
	PLOUR.		71	æ		
	Fayetteville scarce	6	00	a	6	25
	Corn	6	10	æ		50
	Meal		67 8*	9		70 90
	Cheese		15	4		20
	Becawax		7 20	0		13
		_	3-47/		-	-
1	COMMERCIA	L	×			
1	2000					

REMARKS ON MARKET.

The water courses are up, and produce begins to arrive more freely. TURPENTINE. - Since Saturday last some 5 to

5,000 bbls. Turpentine have been disposed of at \$2.05 per bbl. for Soft, and \$1.30 per bbl. for Hard. Several hundred barrels yet on market. SPIRITS TERPENTINE .- We hear of no sales for

several days past; last reported sale was at 28 cts. Rosin. - No sales that we are apprised of.

Tar .- Some 500 bbls. Tar were disposed of at

TIMBER-2 Rafts were disposed of, one at \$64 and the other at \$63 per M. Shingles.-5 000 Juniper shingles were sold at

Hay.-251 bales Hay sold at 821 ets, per ewt., 90 days. IRISH POTATOES. - 100 barrels were sold at \$3

STAVES .- A small lot of bbl. Staves sold at \$141 per M., R. O. Hhd. at \$124 per M., and Ash Head-

Exports for two weeks ending 17th instant. Lumber 1,072,434 feet. Staves. 20.000 Hhds. Shooks 200 Shingles, 115,000 Turpentine, 8,615 bbls. Rosin, 12.883 Spirits Turpentine. 2,761 Tar. 3 290 1,141 Cotton Yarn 24 bales Sheeting. 155 Rags. 15 Waste. 22 Cotton. 882 Rice. 285 casks. Pea Nuts 4371 bush. Flax Seed. 184 bus, and 11 casks. Rough Rice, 9488 bus Bees Wax. 3 casks. Dried Fruit 61 bbls.

NEW YORK MARKET.

21

35

11 casks.

14 bbls

Chestnuts.

Spars.

Wine,

For three days preceding, Cotton .- The sales for three days are Feb. 15. 5100 bales-making a total for the week of 7300 bales, at 10tal4; cts.

Flour .- Southern has been in fair demand for home use, without change in prices; the sales are 2500 bbls at \$4,87 a\$5 06; for Alexandria, Richmond, Baltimore, Brandywine, Georgetown and Petersburg, and \$5 25a\$5,621 for fancy brands, Corn has been in better demand as well as supply, but prices yesterd y fell off a trifle; the sales are 86,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 66 a67 cents for Yellow Southern 66:67 for Yellow Jersey, clo-

sing at 66a664 ct Naval Stores - W . know of no sales of Turnen. tine worthy of anti-c-the stock is light. White Rosin has been in request, and sales have been \$1 75a\$2 per 250 lb. Common Rosin is dull-we