

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

The birth day of Washington was celebrated in this town on Saturday by a salute at sunrise, at 12 o'clock, and at sundown. There was a military parade of the Clarendon Horse Guards, under Col. Howard, and the two Companies of Militia of the Upper and Lower Division of Wilmington; the first commanded by Lt. William Jacobs, and the second by Capt. F. D. Snow.

Benjamin Jacobs was elected Captain of the Upper Division; Joseph Lawton, 1st. Lieut.; William Danvers, 2d do; Tobias Lucas, 3d do.

CONSTABLES' ELECTION.

Upper Division. Holden, 141; Burch, 135; Hodge, 96; Petteway, 41; Allen, 57; Beaufort, 5. Lower Division. F. D. Snow, 80; Jas. T. Morris, 37; J. A. Parker, 25.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

We have received the Westminster Review for January, republished by Leonard Scott, & Co. 79 Fulton Street, New York.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

By an advertisement in to-day's Commercial, it will be seen that our citizens will have an opportunity of supplying themselves with a very superior kind of Strawberry Plant, at the Carolina Hotel, on Friday next.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

We cannot find room for the President's Message, on the late outrage at Boston, and are obliged to defer it till Thursday.

CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

We are very much gratified in being able to state, on unquestionable authority, that though there has been a very high flood on the River, and some loss has been sustained in timber and lumber, the works of the Company have not been seriously injured.

A SCANDALOUS LIBEL.

The Editor of the New York Tribune is zealously defending and excusing the late outrage at Boston, and covers his black battalion and their abettors under the smoke of a fire upon the South, and especially upon South Carolina. Speaking of the requisition of the Constitution, which provides that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, the Editor says: "Yet for a lifetime the former requisition has been steadily, systematically, ostentatiously defied. Citizens of Free States, tending to or visiting Slave States, are habitually dealt with in those States in glaring violation of its express injunction. While freemen from the North are subjected to imprisonment, indignities and outrages in South Carolina and other rebel States, laws on vague suspicion that they are Abolitionists, and punished with whipping and banishment because of the finding of a newspaper in their trunks containing some articles unfavorable to Slavery."

Because South Carolina has been foremost in the vindication of Southern Rights, and at times rather impetuous, it does not follow that lies may be told about her on all occasions. One might suppose, from the above, that a savage feeling predominated, and that very innocent persons have been punished with "whipping and banishment." We pronounce this to be a scandalous libel.

While many abolition plotters of robbery and murder have been detected in that State, and the culprits treated with impolitic lenity, there has been no case of unjust dealing towards any. The public will recollect, too, that the persons whose cause the Tribune vindicates, simply intended to incite the servile population to murder and outrage—and this too by those who call themselves "brethren"—and pious brethren—Christian brethren, too.

Whatever may be the faults of South Carolina, in regard to the questions that have agitated the public mind, her citizens are just, humane and honorable—and the society here assailed, which is especially that of the City of Charleston, is not surpassed on this globe, in all the excellencies that elevate and adorn the human character. And those are the people that the unscrupulous demagogue and leveller of the Tribune, would hold up to the world as violators of courtesy, law and justice!

In the whole history of South Carolina, and indeed of the South, there is no record of such an outrage as that lately committed in Boston—nor any thing like it.

It is absurd for the Tribune to make appeals to the Constitution, in any case, for the Editor treats it with contempt, even in the above extract, where he speaks of the "lower law" States. These States contend for the Constitution inviolate. The Tribune, with his party contends for a "higher law"—a law that acknowledges no binding force in the Federal Constitution. He can quote it, however, in perpetrating a libel on the Southern States.

A GREAT VOYAGE.

The clipper ship Howqua, Capt. McKenzie, Jr., arrived at New York on Wednesday from Shanghai, has made the quickest out and home voyage ever before accomplished. She left New York, March 14, 1850, and arrived at Shanghai, via San Francisco, which place she left again on the 23d Nov., passing Angier when sixteen days out, and arrived in New York in 88 days. She was absent, in all eleven months and five days; at sea 279 days, and sailed 43,623 miles.

A CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA.

It is hinted that matters of business in California are tending to a crisis, great losses are sustained on importations, and cargo after cargo must inevitably be forced into auction, and sold for what they will bring. There is an enormous amount of goods in the harbor, on January 1st, the Ohio Floor Company alone had in bond about \$300,000 worth of flour at cost prices in Valparaiso, and that has doubtless been doubled by subsequent arrivals, one half of which must bear in consequence of the humidity of the atmosphere. Buildings that in November cost for \$1,800, and in December for \$1,200 a month, now only fetch \$75.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We were very much surprised to see the following remark in the Journal of Friday:

"We say distinctly, and we challenge a valid contradiction, that we advance no new doctrine when we assert, that amendments by Legislative enactment is the only mode authorized in the Constitution."

This is a very quick way of getting out of the dilemma in which our neighbors have got into, by their manifest distrust of the people. A few quotations from the Constitution and the Declaration of Rights, which is declared to be a part of the Constitution, will show the capital mistake of the Editors—for we cannot believe they intentionally perpetrated the monstrous absurdity.

In the Declaration of Rights it is asserted, as follows:

Sec. 1. That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.

Sec. 2. That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

Sec. 21. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

In the fourth article of the Constitution, is the following:

1. No convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly.

The assertion that no Convention of the people shall be called without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly, clearly demonstrates that with such concurrence a Convention may be called.—Is the Legislature to define for what purposes the Convention shall be called? Nay—the creature has no right to limit the action of the creator.—But the objects for which such Conventions are to be assembled is contemplated in the Constitution itself, which declares that "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." It is impossible to recur to those fundamental principles, without a Convention, and to deny the Constitutional right of the people to a Convention, makes the whole organic law a contemptible humbug.—When the Convention is assembled, they express the natural as well as constitutional right of the people "to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police" of the State.

When the matter is referred to those who are declared to be the fountain of ALL POWER, it is not competent to say they shall not amend as well as remodel the organic law—the assertion that "amendments by legislative enactment is the only mode authorized in the Constitution" falls to the ground. Our ancestors were not quite so stupid as to create a legislative despotism, that should forever debar them from a recurrence to those fundamental principles, which they declare to be "necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

To meet the views of the Editors of the Journal, the Constitution should read: "A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty—but nevertheless this Constitution forbids it, leaving to the Legislature the submission of scraps and parcels of matter growing out of those principles." Would not that be beautiful—charming Constitutional Law that?

The state of the case is, that while a Convention is authorized by the Constitution to submit the whole subject to the people, to dispose of as they see proper, no amendment in part is allowed, without the legislative action provided for in the second section of the 4th article, which reads as follows:

2. No part of the constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each house of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each house, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the house of commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved there of, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

The intelligent reader will perceive, at once, that the above refers only to a reform of a part only, and not to a general renovation or new creation of law—the latter being consigned to the jurisdiction of the Sovereign People, to whom all political power is attributed in the 1st section of the Declaration of Rights, and from whom alone it is derived.

Should any one doubt the equally binding force of the Declaration of Rights, to other parts of the Constitution, the doubt will be removed by the 44th section of the first article of the Constitution, which is as follows:

44. That the declaration of rights is hereby declared to be part of the constitution of this State, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

The Boston City Marshal Empowered to Aid in Arresting and Keeping Fugitives.

Marshal Tukey having stated that, if so authorized by the Mayor, he would arrest and keep fugitive slaves, or resign his office, the mayor and aldermen met on Tuesday morning and passed the following preamble and order:

City of Boston. In board of mayor and aldermen, Tuesday Feb. 18, 1851:

Whereas this board has learned with deep regret, that the integrity of the laws and the dignity of the commonwealth and city have been greatly impaired by the forcible rescuing and abducting of a prisoner from the hands of an officer of the United States who had him in close custody—Therefore it is

Ordered, That the city Marshal, under the instructions of the mayor, be directed, whenever he shall be properly informed by any public officer of this State, or the United States, that there is danger that he shall be unlawfully obstructed in

the performance of his official duties by a mob, and that he needs assistance, immediately to repair to the place where it is apprehended said riot will be had, and there faithfully and truly, with the whole police force under his control, use the same in the most energetic manner possible, in support of the laws and the maintenance of the public peace.

From the Fayetteville North Carolinian. FRESHET IN THE CAPE FEAR.

On Sunday and Monday last, there was a high freshet in the Cape Fear, and large quantities of timber, supposed to be parts of the dams recently built above Fayetteville by Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, drifted down. We suppose it will not be practicable to tell the damage to those works until the water passes off. The water rose 30 feet in a very short time.

From the Charleston Mercury. LOSS OF THE SCHR. S. M. WALN.

The S. M. Waln, Erickson, master, sailed from Carthagena, (S. A.) on the 27th January, with a cargo of Fustic, Hides &c. for New York. During the passage experienced very heavy gales which blew away some of the sails, carried away spars, and caused the vessel to leak so much, as to make it necessary to put into a port as early as possible. On Monday morning last, made Charleston Light, it then blowing heavy from the Northeast, obtained a pilot and crossed the Ship Bar. In consequence of the want of canvass, found it impossible to beat the schooner up channel, and was compelled to come to an anchor near the inner buoy, where the vessel lay for about nine hours, when the chain parted; let go the other anchor immediately, but before the vessel was brought up, she had got on the South Breaker, when they were compelled to slip the chain and beach the vessel, for the preservation of the vessel and cargo, and the safety of the officers and the crew.

During the time the vessel was at anchor, and previously, she had a flag flying at half mast, union down and was passed by several steamers in that situation, but could obtain no aid from them. Capt. Erickson, and Mr. Sprout, the agent of the underwriters, have procured aid from the City, by which means they expect to save the cargo.

We are indebted to the attention of Capt. Erickson for the following: Sailed in company with the brig Cañova, for New Orleans, Harriet, for Savannah, Risdon, (British) for Liverpool.—Left brig Monserrat, Goodwin, from Surinam, for New York, Br. bark Rowley, from Liverpool, for Santa Martha.

Importations are generally bringing low prices, and exports are high and scarce. There had been more shipping at the port of Carthagena in the last three months, than for two years previous. The health of the City is good, and it has become quite a resort for invalids and returning Californians.

Gen. Santa Anna and family are residing at Carthagena, and the General was amusing himself with his favorite sport of cockfighting.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT LOUISVILLE.

On the 15th inst, the steamer Hindoo being fast on the rocks near Louisville, a cable was drawn from her to the shore, to pull her off.—The steamer Pennsylvania ran against the cable tearing off the capstan and other parts of the Hindoo, including the berths of the deck passengers. Six men and two women, who were sleeping in the berths, were much injured. The captain of the Pennsylvania is much censured.



ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC. 7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Feb. 20, 3 P. M. The American mail steamer Baltic, which sailed from Liverpool for New York at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th instant, reached her wharf this morning at 12 o'clock, after a passage of less than 12 days.

The ship Robena and F. W. Brune sailed from Liverpool for Baltimore on the 2d instant.

FRANCE. The committee of the Assembly resolved *non con.* that M. Magnin may be arrested for debt.

General Balhieres met with a serious accident in descending the staircase of the Castle des Pyramides on Saturday. Having made a false step, he fell and ruptured the tendon uniting the knee cap with the leg. He then fell on his head and became insensible. Medical aid was immediately called in. The General passed a very bad night.

In the Assembly, on Monday, the minister of finance submitted, in a short speech, a proposition for an extraordinary credit of 800,000 francs to cover the President's expenses of representation during the year 1851. The minister's speech was received with satirical remarks from the members of the mountain, and with coolness by the members of the right.

Letters from Chertourg state that 200 merchant-men have been driven into that harbor by stress of weather.

Admiral Montiga's division will sail for Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro. It is now weather bound. The rivers Loire and Waronde have overflowed their banks at Nevers and Orleans.

In the Moniteur, the Minister of Foreign Affairs protests in the contradiction of certain rumors, that no changes have been made among the functionaries of his department.

On Wednesday night the National Assembly divided on Mr. Jovet's free trade motion. The Chambers were for the motion, 151; against it, 180.

ENGLAND.

The portion of the Queen's speech relative to the alleged papal aggressions is as follows:

The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power has excited strong feelings in this country, and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing attachment to the throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my crown, and the independence of the nation against all encroachment from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have at the same time expressed my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain, unimpaired, the religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country.

It will be for you to consider the measure, which will be laid before you on this subject.

The fourth session of the present Parliament was opened by her Majesty in person on Tuesday afternoon, February 4, amid unusual manifestations of enthusiasm.

The substance of the Queen's speech was received by the Africa in advance of its delivery.

An address to the Queen in response was moved, in which strong ground was taken respecting the "papal aggression," Lord Camoys, a Roman Catholic peer, remarking—

He was a Roman Catholic, as his forefathers had been for centuries, but at the same time he was an Englishman, and the rights and liberties of England were as dear to him as to any of their lordships. He admitted the spiritual supremacy of the Queen over the Established Church of England to the fullest extent that the most orthodox member of that church could desire, and he acknowledged the supremacy of the Pope over the Roman Catholic population of this country in spiritual matters; but as to any other assumption of power over this country on the part of the Pope, or any undue exercise of his spiritual power over its population, against any such assumption he felt it to be his duty to protest.

The address was unanimously agreed to.

Lord John Russell made a speech in Parliament on the 7th inst., relative to the Papal Aggression. His lordship dwelt strongly on the animus shown to this country by the Court of Rome, in the appointment of Archbishop Cullen, the new primate, and the declared enemy of the Queen's colleges. The change from vicars apostolic to bishops with English titles were made without a single intimation to the British Government, but as the change gives the new bishops certain rights over property for religious purposes, he proposed as a retaliatory measure, to make all the acts of the bishops in their official capacity illegal, and to declare any property so bequeathed forfeited to the Crown.

The bill prevented any Catholic functionary from assuming any title belonging to an Anglican diocese, or to any place or district in the United Kingdom. The parties who bequeath property to the church under the new bill, are placed in the category of felons, in having it forfeited to the Crown. Is this justice to the heir-at-law, to whom, on account of an any legal formality, the property ought, in fairness, to revert?

Mr. Roebuck, who followed the Prime Minister, said that the fears about the Pope might have been reasonable ages ago, but that at the present day they ought to be met by ridicule rather than by argument. He encouraged the Catholics to treat it with contempt, and to evade its provisions by changing the titles, without lessening the power of their bishops.

The only person who moved out of the beaten track, in the debate upon the address, was Lord Dudley Stuart, who complained of the omission in the royal speech of any allusion to Kossoth and the Hungarian refugees; and in doing so, he contrasted in strong language the conduct of the Governments of England and America, in reference to those ill-used patriots.

AUSTRIA.

Relations of the United States and Austria.—We read in the Independence of Brussels, "The Prague Gazette announces, what was easy to foresee, the complete rupture of the diplomatic relations between Austria and the United States." It is certain that, after the insulting reception given to his communications by the American Senate, the presence of M. Hulsemann, charge d'affaires of Austria at Washington, had become impossible, and it is probable that, if the geographical position of the two powers were different, the rupture would not be confined to the recall of the Austrian representative." Letters from Vienna, published in the leading morning journal, state that, had Mr. Mann, the United States Agent, once entered Hungary for Austria Proper, he would have been shot as a spy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on Friday, the 21st inst. a message was received from the President in response to Mr. Clay's resolution. The President has received no official information yet in regard to the case. He repeats the laws of the United States which authorize the United States marshals to hire prisons for the confinement of persons. He also states that the laws require proclamation before the authorities can call into exercise military authority. He urges that this latter law be amended. He declares his design to execute the law to the utmost extent of his power.

Mr. Clay moved the message be referred to the committee on the Judiciary. He addressed the Senate in terms denunciatory of the conduct of those who took part in the affair at Boston, particularly the white men under whose instigations and inducements the deluded negroes were urged to take these steps. He denounced in no very measured terms, the proceedings of Mr. Geo. Thompson of England.

Mr. Hale followed, pronouncing the proclamation of the President an impolitic, unwise, unnecessary, futile, idle, weak proceeding.

Mr. Clay replied, and Mr. Hale rejoined with much warmth.

Mr. Mason contended that the law could never be executed without a change in sentiment of the people of the North. To surrender up fugitive slaves was a duty required by the constitution.

Massachusetts had laws upon her statute books which forbade the execution of the laws by her officers and citizens. He held Massachusetts false to her federal obligations.

Mr. Cass agreed with Mr. Clay. He justified the acts of the President, and had no fear but he would do his duty.

Mr. Dickinson followed contending that the law could and would be executed.

Mr. Clay continued the debate with Mr. Hale. Mr. Butler contended that the law was worthless, as any law would be. The North had determined relentless war upon the institutions of the South, and no legislation could avert the certain doom of the South.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., contended that the affair at Boston was one of those cases which might arise anywhere.

After further debate, the message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Senate adjourned.

The Globe of Saturday says:

The House has been industriously engaged for the last three days in discussing and disposing of the general appropriation bills. The deficiency bill, which had been returned from the Senate with amendments, was disposed of on Wednesday. On Wednesday and Thursday the Military Academy bill, the Revolutionary and Naval pension bills and the Indian bill, were passed by the House. Yesterday the bill-making appropriation for the support of the Post Office Department was considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and reported to the House.—It will be no doubt disposed of to-day. The great length of the session of the House on Monday and Tuesday last, and the extraordinary amount of matter consequent, rendered it impossible to keep up with the current proceedings.

Arrest of Mr. Stanly—A Duel Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 14, P. M.

Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, was arrested today on a warrant issued on the oath of Walter Lenox, mayor of the city, and taken before Justice Morsell, charged with challenging Mr. Inge of Alabama, for alleged offensive words spoken a few days ago in debate. After a full hearing of the case, Mr. Stanly was dismissed at six o'clock this evening for want of evidence.

Mr. Inge and his friend, Governor Brown, have not yet been arrested. The police have been searching for them all day.

The general impression now is that a challenge has passed, and that a duel has been agreed upon.

Thompson, the English Abolitionist, Pelted with Eggs, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 20.

Thompson, the notorious English abolition lecturer, was pelted with rotten eggs while at the railroad depot in this place, yesterday. He was completely covered over with the precious commodity. This, too, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, who hooted him with all manner of disapprobatory vociferations. It was with great difficulty and only by the interference of the authorities that the populace was prevented from perpetrating even more serious chastisement upon him.

Stones and other missiles were thrown into his room night before last, thus holding him very uneasy. He has taken his departure in secret for the West. Perhaps he would do well to go South.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

A STEAMBOAT AT AVRABOROUGH.

AVRABOROUGH, Feb. 18.

Mr. Bayne—it was rumored by Mr. W. J. Clemens on yesterday morning, that a steamboat would be here last night. A steamer this far up the river was something to be looked at. Not so much that it was a steamer, but that it was a pioneer boat, no steamer ever having been this high up the river before. Myself with others waited on the wharf for her arrival, which was about 11 o'clock last night. Three loud cheers were given as she loomed up, for the "Henrietta." Being as she is the pioneer boat on the Cape Fear, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, it was appropriate that she should also be the pioneer to Avraborough.

She had two boats in tow, the whole in charge of Capt. James Wilkinson, who informed me that he expected to take on 1500 or 1600 barrels rosin and spirits. The loading kept a large number of hands from 11 o'clock that night until 10 next day.

The people of Avraborough will long remember the Henrietta's visit, and wish her enterprising owners success and a full river all the time.

Boston, Feb. 20—6, P. M.

The examination of Eliazur Wright was continued to-day. It resulted in his being held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 for appearance at the United States Court, on the third Tuesday in March next. Mr. Sewell entered the required bail.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Two men were arrested at Manchester, N. H., on Friday last, for passing counterfeit money. About \$375 of counterfeit money was found upon them, all on the Cochituate Bank, of Boston, and mostly in Bills of \$5.

SILK SHIRTS.

SUPER China upon Silk Shirts—1 dozen just imported and received this day, by SCOTT & BALDWIN. Successors to Scott, Keen & Co. Feb. 25.

STANDING COLLARS.

NEW STYLE "3 ply" standing collars, just opened from our New York Manufactory. SCOTT & BALDWIN. Successors to Scott, Keen & Co. Feb. 25.

HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING.

THIS subscriber having recently ceased all connection with Wm. Blaney, hereby notifies his friends and the public that he no longer continues the Painting business on his Wm. Blaney's account, but will attend as formerly, with promptness and fidelity to all commands in the same line of business. Shop on Dock Street, under the Commercial Hotel, kept by Alex. Beach. WM. S. READ, Ag't. Feb. 25, 1851.

DEAD. In Brunswick Co., on the 17th inst., David J., son of W. H. & Elizabeth S. Allen, aged three years and eleven months.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, FEBRUARY 23.

ARRIVED.

22. Steamer Evergreen, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux, with Cotton, Yarn, Sheet, Dried Fruit, and Rosin.

23. Brig Oxford, Clark, from Georgetown, S. C., in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co. The Oxford put in here for repairs, having been on the Georgetown bar.

24. Brig Tanager, Park, from Havana, to Potter & Kidder, with 267 hhds, and 17 tierces Molasses.

25. Brig Francis Lavin, from Charleston, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

26. Schr. T. B. Hodgman, York, from Charleston, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

27. Steamer Geo. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth, with mdce. to sundry persons.

28. Schr. Castellon, Hullerton, from Charleston, with 6 hhds Sugar, and ballast, to Thomas D. Barry.

29. Schr. Mary Abigail, Robeson, from Shallotte, with Naval Stores to DeLosses & Drown.

CLEARED.

24. Brig August, Smith, for Kingston, Ja., by Adams, Brother & Co., with 50,000 feet Ship stuff.

25. Steamer Evergreen, Rush, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux, with goods to sundry persons.

26. Steamer Geo. Graham, Evans, with Tow Boats Telegraph and Express, for Fayetteville, with mdce. for E. Fuller, W. McIntyre, H. Brambort, Jas. Whitehead, A. W. Steel, J. D. Williams, Council, C. Cain, C. W. Andrews, Murchison, Reid & Co., Blocker & Ballard, Ennis, Sherman & Co., Henden & Hoone, Hall, Fackett & Co., Dr. T. J. Patrick, J. H. Hawley, H. L. Myrover & Co., Cook & Taylor, L. F. Carr, W. K. Lane, W. J. McConnell, J. M. Towles, Jenkins & Roberts, J. F. Chambers & Co., P. W. Woolley, J. B. Bran, Hall & Hall, C. Banks, W. J. Parker, N. Kendall, E. Godwin, H. A. London & Co., E. W. Wilkinson, D. McKeller.

27. Schr. Malrose, Moore, for Laguna, with 700 M. Red Lumber, and 100 bbls. Rosin, by Ellis, Russell & Co.

Exports of Schr. Alarie, cleared in four last, 500 bbls. Rosin, 219 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 111 bales Cotton, 390 bushels Red Peas and 12 bales Yarn.

Exports of Brig David Duffell, cleared in our last, by Geo. Harris, 1000 bbls. Rosin, 375 bbls. Turpentine, 33 bales Cotton, 19 bales Bags, 250 bushels Pea Nuts, 1 box, 1 trunk mdce., 6 bbls. Apple Brandy, 5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing prices for various goods including NAVA L STORES, Yellow Dip, Virgin Dip, and other commodities.

Table listing prices for various goods including SUGAR, Coffee, and other commodities.

Table listing prices for various goods including FLOUR, Bacon, and other commodities.

Table listing prices for various goods including SILK SHIRTS, COLLARS, and other commodities.

REMARKS ON MARKET. A considerable quantity of Naval Stores, Lumber, and Timber, has arrived in market since Saturday morning last and still continues to arrive.