We have had no mails from Charleston for two days past.

WORKS RECEIVED.

We have received the April number of the Elinburgh Review, re-published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, at the low price of 36 per annum.

The Daguerrian Journal, published semi-monthly, by S. D. Humphrey, 311 Broadway, New York, at \$3 per annum.

The Methodist Pulpit, for June, edited by the Rev. Charles F. Deems, and printed by Swaim and Sherwood, Greensboro', N. C., at \$1 per annum.

SECESSION, AGAIN.

We have endeavored, from time to time to make ourselves understood on the subject of the right of secession, and feel no disposition to recede from the ground which we believe to be just and proper. We are pleased that our own position is so well delineated by that of our correspondent Mecklenburg, and we, therefore, welcome him to our columns.

We have adopted the opinion that a State has a right to secede, from long and careful reflection upon the subject; and for twelve or fifteen years no serious doubt has been created in our minds, by the strong efforts of many talented men who have written against the doctrine. As a friend of the Whig party and the administration of Mr. FILLMORE, it may be expected that we would of course take up the notions promulgated at the city of Washington, and sustained by so great a man as Websten. Not so. We know that great men sometimes commit great errors as well as great sins-and we are not disposed to follow their lead in either case. We hope we shall ever consider the rights of the people and the good of the country, as paramount to all other objects. We do not write to obtain the patronage of the general government, but to deserve the approbation of the good and the just, and to keep peace within our own bosom. So we are free to differ with the administration in some points of opinion, while we take pleasure in asserting the honesty and patniotism of the President and his Cabinet, in the faithful discharge of their duty to the country, in a fearful and trying crisis.

The chief motive in noticing this subject at the present time, is to protest against the manner of some of our whig presses. They make no distinction between an opinion concerning an act, and the commission of the act itself, without sufficient zens, when on his way to an appointment for preareason. This may serve party, but it will viult- ching, and conducted over the county line -giving It had been proposed to apply the proceeds to cate neither truth nor justice.

The right of revolution is admitted by all. Why are not all who believe in this right, branded as traitors and disunionists, as well as those who believe in the right of secession? Certainly the result of the one cannot be more mischievous than that of the other. Great pains are taken to class all those who believe in the right of secession as disunimists, and they are so charged. This is a falsehood. Whether it is asserted to please the

administration or the Devil - yet it is a falschood. If the doctrine of the right of secession is an error, it is very easy to see how men have fallen into it. The States were sovereign before the Constitution was formed, and these plain minded people cannot conceive why they are not still sovereign; and why they cannot resume these powers that were granted under compact, if that compact is violated or dissolved. They cannot conceive why George Stiles, having entered into copartnership with John Roe, is not George Stiles still, when the copartnership is dissolved.

It is asserted, however, that the Union is neither a copartnership ner a compromise, but a govcrament of Supreme Powers, indissoluble and unchangeable. In this case the States have no remedy against oppression. It is not sufficient to say that, so far, there has been no act of oppression sufficiently aggravated to authorize resistance. It is enough for the States to know that the power and the right to oppress is admitted, and to remember that aggression and encreachment on the rights of others, are inveterate characteristics of the human race. So we have no hope but in the kindness and sympathy of our political associates -in which case, Heaven help as-it being settled as an immutable principle, that we cannot assert a right without committing a wrong.

If the States are not sovereign, we would be glad to know what is their true political characser. We guess it would "puzzle a Fhiladelphia lawyer" to tell us. We have Governors and Legislatures, elected by the sovereign people; we have the form of sovereignty at least. But we are told that this government, elected by the highest earthly power, is not competent to protect its citisens against the encroachments and oppressions of the Federal Government, without getting into with their pri- ate feelings and opinions. the attitude of rebellion. Here we have a rebel Governor, a rebel Senate, and a rebel House of Representatives, all elected and instructed by a free people. What an anomaly. What a witty writer said, in commenting upon Mr. Jefferson's opinion of war, seems to be the adopted definition of the attitude and power of the States. In this view, then, the States, in regard to their power and rights, are "a sort of so and so, and a sort of not so and so."

We conclude by asserting what we know to be true, viz: that among the most ardent and patriotic lovers of this Union, are those who contend for State Sovereignty, and the right to resume that sovereignty in full, by an act of secession .-These men conscientiously believe that the Union of this principle, and have given the most unanswerable arguments in favor of this belief. To ions of the powers that be and the slaves of par-

last session of our Legislature, relative to the stock of this road. We refer our readers to this false position. Act, not only as a subject of interest to the Stockholders, but also to the public at large. It is a the confines herself to such measures as are apmeasure creditable to the town and worthy of proved by the great body of those who are identiimitation by all who desire the prosperity and | fled with her in interests, and are joined to her by welfare of the enterprising and working classes. The character of the Bonds is indisputable. An industrious and enterprising people will be always of their opinious and feelings, she thinks proper likely to redeem their pledges. Wilmington to rush into hazardous experiments-she must has never yet failed in any one case, and will not pardon them for refusing to follow her rash lead.

ROYAL ARCH.

The G and Royal Arch Chapter of North Caroina commenced it fifth Aunual Communication in this town, on Monday last. Wilmington has been decided upon as the place of location of the Chapter.

Delegates from the following subordinate Chap-

Concord	No. 1	Wilmington,
Roanoko	No. 4	Halifax,
Concord	No. 5	Tarboro,
Temple	No. G	Windsor,
Eureka	No. 7	Newberth
Oxford	No. 8	Oxford,
Warrenton	No. 9	Warrenton,
Raleigh	No. 10	Raleigh,
Salisbury	No. 20	Salisbury.

THE DEAF, DUMB AND THE BLIND. By an advertisement of the Directors of the N Institution for the "Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," published in to-day's Commercial, it apears that a Department will be opened for the ustruction of the Blind, on the 15th of next

We are glad to see this noble institution procressing in usefulness. Under the management of Mr. Cooks, Principal of the Institution, wonders ave been done for many of the first named class funfortunates; more than any would imagine ithout examination and investigation.

We have had a young man from Mr. Cooke's School, about the office of The Communical; he is good pennian and spells correctly, and has for a few hours for several days, amused 'himse'f by setting types, in a style and manner that would produce quite a sensation in all unbelievers-and this is not all; he deciphers our manuscript !

We rejoice that the blind also are to be soon embraced in this nobly charity, so hongrable to North Carolina, and in its operations so creditable to the talents and attention of Mr. Cooke.

MCBRIDE SENT OFF.

We learn from the Greensboro' Patriot of Saturday last, that on the Sunday preceding, McBRIDE the abolition preacher, was met by about 200 citibond in \$1000 never to return to Gullford, and to leave the State, and not to send any publication whatever, on the subject of slavery, into North

FOR THE COMMERCIAL

Mr. Epiron:-I have watched with the most tuxious solicitude the rise and progress of the present excitement in the State of South Carglina; and although an ardent admirer of that gallant State, and a devoted follower of her Ilgstrious Son, whose death so recently threw a gloom over the whole Country, I am constrained to declare her present position, an unfraternal one, and the course she seems disposed to take, premature and inexpedient. I have ever been a Republican-an enthusiastic admirer of the Sage of Monticello, the author of the Declaration or Independence"-receiving the doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 as my oditical Shaster. I am therefore, an uncompromising advocate of State sovereignty : not for the purpose of effecting a dissolution of the Union but because I do solemnly believe it is the only means, by which the general tendoncy towards latitudinarianism and consolidation, can be checked, and the Federal Government brought back to the exercise of its clear and unquestioned powers, on, ly With factionists and Disunionists, who would rejoice to see the Constitution destroyed, that their treasonable purposes might be the more easily effected, I have no one feeling in common. I am for the Constitution and the Union, so long as ther answer the purpose, for which they are created; and can lay my hand upon my heart, while I offer the pious prayer, of the immortal father Paul Sarpi : "Esto Perpetua."

That the State of South Carolina, in common with her sisters of the South has been aggrieved, again and again, cannot be denied; nor is her present estrangements from the General Government at all surprising, when we see the Northern men in high places, aye, Sovereign States themselves, repudiating the Constitution; trampling on the laws passed in accordance therewith; and setting up for themselves, a "higher law," as a sort of "City of refuge,", to which they may fly whenever the laws of the Country shall conflict to all the parties concerned in the late revolt, diated me as his Envoy Extraordinary and Min-

Looking upon "Secession," as an ecessary and in- These are held amenable to the penalties of the dispensable remedy, to protect the weak from the law attacks of the strong; I would yet be among the last to resort to that remedy: I would use it to protect, not to destroy, the Constitution; not to dissolve, but to perpetuate the Union. Without attempting to go into any discussion of the "Right," I must say in all candor and sincerity, that I see nothing in the present state of affairs, at all justifying a resort to that mode of redressing our grievanecs - ur myself, I had

Rather bear those ills we have,

Than fly to others, that we know not of. Opposed to the Compromise measures, while before Congress, because the South did not receive Hope to April 4th. These letters state that the a quid pro que for what she gave; yet as they have cannot be preserved without the acknowledgment | become the "law of the land," I would fulfil the | and that a large force from England will be necesbrand such men as disunionists proves nothing, prompt and faithful execution of their part as it ed that at least one hundred thousand warriors but that the persons who make the charge are ob. is nominated in the bond." If the laws are car- can be brought into the field against the English tuse in their perceptions, or else the very min- ried out in good faith by the North, the whole |- a very formidable force, and one which Eng-South is disposed to acquiesce: if rendered null land will find both difficult and expensive to put ty-the keep scenters of the "loaves and fishes" and of ne force, the whole South will go with down.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD. South Carolina-"even unto death." As a South We publish, on our first page, the Act of the ern man, I therefore protest against the madcap. Rhetts and Memmingers, and a host of briefless subscription of the town of Wilmington to the lawyers and pothouse Politicians, forcing us into a island, it is gratifying to learn, by an arrival at

Our sympathies are with South Carolina, while the decree of nature's God, for weal or wee. But if heedless of their remoustrances and regardless Though ready at all times to battle for the Constitution and Southern Rights under the directions of "Napoleon"; I coufess I have little atomach for the fight" under the lead of Bessus and Pistol. I tremble for the consequences-when a rash and giddy Phaetson leaps into the Charlot and attempts to hold with his weak and trembling hands those noble bloods, which have been accustomed to the powerful grasp of Apollo himself. MECKLENBURG. Lengir Co.



STEAMER WASINGTON.

3 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 2-6, P. M .- The steamship Washington arrived to day from Southampton bringing 143 passengers, and London dates to the 21st inst., being three days later. The Washington brought 180 tons freight from

Bremen and 74 tons from Havre. The Hambolt arrived at Cowes on the 18th, the Asia at Liverpool on the 17th, and the Pacific at

Liverpool on the 19th ult. The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, now at Southampton was expected to sail for the United States about the middle of June.

The Propeller Layayette, of Philadelphia, was spoken by the Washington on the 26th May, when 14 days out. On the fourth day out the Lafavette broke her air pu p, and has since been worked by high pressure. She required no assistance.

Morris Doyle, of Springfield, III., a passenger in he Washington, died on the 31st May.

The Great Exhibition continued to attract large rowds. The average daily receipts were \$1.400.

The receipts of the grand exhibition on Tuesday were eighteen thousand five hundred dollars A grand banquet was given at London on the 20th of May, to the foreign Commissioners of the exhibition. It was a magnificent display.

The House of Lords has the property tax bill under consideration, and it had passed through the committee. Nothing else of moment in Par-

A dreadfid accident recently happened at Clay's Cross, on the Midland railway. Two hundred persons were killed, and many others seriously if not fatally wounded

A new planet had been discovered in the coastellation Scorpin.

The Pacific's passage out was nine days and inciden hours, beating the quickest passage of the Conard steamers six hours

The India mail had arrived in London on the 19th. The country is in tranquil, and commercial affairs in a favorable condition.

FRANCE.

The opposition of the Legitimist party to Louis Napoleon was exciting much attention in Paris, and it was supposed they might do much towards thwarting his schemes.

M. Thiers has publicly expressed himself in a decidedly Republican President.

The Sugar bill, at last advices was before the

are more favorable.

bly for the ministry, and their majority in the and exalted sympathy which actuate our Govern-Cortes has been considerably increased. ITALY.

A league is now spoken of between Rome, Na ples, Piedmont, and Tuscany, for the purpose of procuring the evacuation of Rome by the French BELGIUM

The Belgium ministry have resigned on account of a defeat which they have sustained. DENMARK

An amnesty has been granted at Copenhagen with the exception of thirty-three offenders .-

TURKEY. Constantinaple.-The Amnesty question has een concluded. Kossuth and five others are still held captives, and their captivity will be pro-

longed beyond the present term. CHINA. Dates have been received to the 80th March.

The insurrectionary movements still continue throughout most of the Chinese Empire. THE WAR AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the Canada, from Liverpool, letters have been received in this city from the Cape of Good | People, rejoicing in your prosperity and hailing applicant. war is no nearer a close than when it first began, the nations of the earth as a sister Republic." obligations imposed upon us as Southern men, to sary to suppress the outbreak. If the chiefs in the letter; and would demand of the North, the the back country join the movement, it is believ-

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTL

After the many years of disastrous wars between the two nations on this naturally beautiful New York, that the Emperor Soccoque is at last apparently disposed to make peace. This is prob- this work. We do know, however, that some ably the result of the mediation of the United of the Stockholders in this end of the State are States, England, and France. It will be remembered that the Dominicaus in the east end of the island are in part whites; the Haytiens are black, with a few mulattoes who are often persecuted. The Emperor's proclamation is as follows-we give it entire, as showing the state of sentiment existing there. - New Ark Daily Advertiser.

TO THE INHALIFANTS OF THE EAST. Fundin I., Emperor of Hauti:

For a fong time discord has waved his torch over unhappy Hayti, and kept us divided contrary to sound reason and to our interests, which are the same in all things. We lament this separation, and often, fulfilling our duty, we have called upon you as brothers, as children of the same family, to terminate it by a reconciliation for our happiness, for the benefit of our common country. We regret and deplore the continuance of a state of things which is, we confess, the greatest calamity that can fall upon a young nation which has need of peace, union, and concord, in order to increase and occupy the station destined for it by Providence. Think calmly on all the sacrifices, on both sides, which the deplorable war existing between us has already cost, and let us hasten to terminate them. Humanity demands it; the kindred blood which circulates in our veins makes it an imperious duty. Who can doubt the desire with which we are animated, the prayers of our hearts for this reconciliation?

Has not the truce proposed by the mediating Powers, under the date of the 18th of June last, already been long in existence, and does it not still exist? The good effects which it has produ- the Hopkin's estate. ced cannot escape your appreciation. It is an established mark; let us look to the same end, extending our hands to each other, and accomplish that reconciliation so carnestly desired by those civilized nations who are interested in our welfare and our social and political progress.

It is time, dear countrymen, to put an end to our differences. We therefore propose to you a plan of acgotiation: we will name deputies; you will pame an equal number on your side; they swill be empowered to treat freely of some agreement which will terminate this disastrous situation, the burden of which we both fell, and guaranty to each the benefits of peace and repose.

In the mean time, come in all security to transact your commerce, and exchange with us the relations of good friendship. Come, an outlet is change will spring advantages without number, them. which cannot fail to spread joy and prosperity all around our hearths. Let us east a veil over the past, and fulfil, by our reconciliation, the hope of all friends of humanity,

On all our m litary lines we have given orders that persons and property shall be respected, and HAUGITTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly that the most cordial reception shall be given to you. We venture to trust that the same measures will be taken on your part. Reshond to our desires, and receive this overture as brothers to shom the name of country is dear.

And you who hold authority in the East, think on the mealculable evils which this system of sepwill draw upon us. The interest of humanity, of civilization, and our common future demand peace. Do not remain deaf to the voice that invites you to union; in neglecting that voice you will have assumed a terrible responsibinity, for which posterity will demand a reckoning of you and your descendants.

Given at our Imperial Palace in Port au Prince, May 14, 1851, in the 48th year of Independence and the 2d of our reign. FAUSTUS.

From the National Intelligeneer of the 30th ult. RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH MINISTER. M. DE SARTIGES, accompanied by the Secretary of the French Legation and other members of the

Mission, was vesterday, at one o'clock P. M., presented to the PRESIDENT, by the Acting Secretary of State, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. Upon or of a Republic. He says that France wants a delivering his letter of credence the minister addressed the President as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: Having been invited by the confidence of the President of the Republic to The commercial advices from Paris and Havre the honor of representing the French Government wear the Government of the United States, I consider myself fortunate in being called upon The late elections in Spain had resulted favora- to be interpreter of the sentiments of friendship ment, and I may say, our country, towards your nation-a nation so worthy of the great-prosperity she enjoys. It shall be my care, Mr. President, with the aid of your known good wishes, to maintain and to strengthen the relations which now exist between our respective countries; in doing which, I shall carry out faithfully the intententions of the President of the French Republic. who, in virtue of the credentials which I have the honor of placing into your hands, has accreister Pleuipotentiary near your Government."

> To the Minister's address the President replied: "Sin: I am happy to welcome you as the Ropresentative of France, and to receive from you as such the renewed assurance of friendship and sympathy on the part of your Government and

Our friendship for France originated with our struggle for a national existence, and was cemented by the mingling of the blood of our Revolutionary sires with that of their allies the heroes of France; and through all the various political changes of your great enlightened country a deep sentiment of national sympathy has pervaded this Offer excellent bargains, and supplies to suit every with unaffected delight your recent advent among

country towards the United States."

"I beg leave to assure you that nothing shall be Kanting on my part to maintain and strengthen the friendly relatious which now exist between the two Governments, and draw more closely the ties which bind them to each other. As one means of accomplishing this desirable object, 1 again welcome you to our shores as the diplomatic agent of the leading Republic of Europe."

From the Ashville News

THE N. C. RAIL ROAD. We do not know what disposition there may be upon the part of our present State administration to retard or encourage the speedy construction of troubled with doubts, -- serious doubts-lest the action of the Governor and his advisers may be unfavorable to the building of the road. As an act of Justice to himself, and to prevent any ininrions consequences to this great enterprise from the general prevalence of such impressions as we have alladed to, we hope Gov. Reid will assure the public authentically, and at an early day of his views and intentions in regard to this mat-

We also hear complaints from the West, of the tardinsss of the 'powers that be," in taking some efficient steps to begin the work on the. Western Turnpike. We refer to these matters, at this time, in no spirit of unkindness, but only with the desire that this public notice of them may elicit such explanation as we think our people are entitled to demand.

FIRE.

About daylight on yesterday morning our citizens were aroused by the cry of fire. It had caught the smoke house of Mr. John C. Moore, on Fayetteville Street, and was quickly communicated to his kitchen; but by a great exertions the dweiling-house and contiguous buildings were saved. The morning was calm, and to this fortunate circumstance it is doubtless owing that several fine residences in the immediate vicinity. were not consumed.

Mr. Moore lost his bacon and most of his family provisions, which were in the smoke-house; but saved his kitchen and household furniture. The fire occurred on the premises belonging to

There seems to be no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary .- Rat. Standard.

A NEW GOLD MINE.

Mr. John F. Stewart, called in on the 19th and showed us a beautiful specimen of virgin gold which was picked upon his plantation in Iredell 12 miles West of this place, a few day before. It weighs half an ounce and 18 grains. He afterwards examined the ground and rocks where it was picked up and is satisfied that there is some more of the same sort left. This is the largest piece ever found in Iredell county.

Carolina Watchman.

Should any among our community have the ill luck to contract a cold, or the prevalent influenza, Ager's Cherry Pectoral is recommended to such as open to your products. From our reciprocal ex-, an efficient agreeable medicine -sure to relieve

> ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPOR-TANT TO DYSPEPTICS .- Dr. J. S. HOUGH TON'S PEPSIN, the True Digestice Fluid, or Gusfric Juice, prepared from RENNET, or the Fourth Stomach of the OX, after directions from Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. n wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYS-PEPSIA, JAUNDIUE. LIVER COMPLAINT. CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing after NATURE'S OWN METHOD, by NATURE'S OWN AGENT, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pample ets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, fud nished by agents gratis. See notice in advertising

MARINE NEWS.

FORT OF WILMINGTON, JUNE 5.

ARRIVED.

3 Br. Bark Bee, Crawford, from Liverpool, to & D. McRae & Co., with 2500 sacks Salt. Barque Charles S. Olden Donglass, from Charleston, S. C., in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

4. Steamer Rowan, Perry, from Favetteville, to E. J. Lutterlob, with sundry passengers. Schr. M. B. Mahony, Corson, from Cnarleston,

iu ballast, to Geo. Harriss. Schr. Harvest, Rice, from Savannah, in ballast.

to Adams, Brother & Co. Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Fayetteville, to C. Latta with a number of Passengers.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux, with mode to sundry persons. Brig Ellen Hayden, Smith, from Cuba, with Molasses, to J. Hathaway & Son. CLEARED.

3. Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth, with mdze for sundry persons, and

tow boat Mike Brown in tow. 4. Schr. Henry P. Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co., with 50,000 feet Lumber, 200 bbls Naval Stores Brig Acolus, Ballard, for New Orleans, by De-Rosset & Brown, with 862 bbls. Rosin, 150 bbls.

Spirits Turpentine, 488 bbls Tar, 400 bbls Pitch. Brig Matamoras, Wass, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co., with 120,000 feet Lumber. Schr Corinthian, Wainwright, for Baltimore, by J. & D. McRae & Co., with 53 tons Iron, 20,000 feet Lumber, 220 bbls Rosin, 25 bbls. Pine Oil, 50 bbls Spirits Turpentine, 93 bales Yarn and Sheet-

Br. Brig Victoria, Smith, for Liverpool, by Adams, Brother & Co., with 1935 bbls Turpentine. Steamer Evergreen, Rush, for Favetteville, by A. D. Cazanx, with mose, to sundry persons.

ing, 80 green Hides, 66 Sheep Skins, and 10 pkgs

2. Schr. A. J. DoRosset, Browster, hence. BALTIMORE. 2. Schr. Gen. Irvin, Edwards, heuce.

RARE CHANCE.

THE subscribers having come to the conclusion to sell off their stock of freshly imported. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, & SHOES, BOOTS. HATS, CAPS, HARDWARE, &c. &c.

of trade. An examination will satisfy every one and faithfully perform. Please call and see, at the a 31 old stand of Mr. JAMES ANDBRSON, north side mar-H. & J. MAYER J. copy, 30 3 . 61.

FEATHERS.

5 BAGS assorted size, for sale, by JOHN C. LATTA.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

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30 under Spirits Turpentine, 50 cts. per bbl. 6 cts. per foot. Yarn and Sheeting, Cotton. TO PHILADELPHIA: Naval Stores, 25 on and

To NEW YORK:

30 under. Spirits Turpentine, 50 cts. per bbl. Yarn and Sheeting. 6 per foot. 15 cts per 100 lbs. Cotton. I to II per bale.

RFEIGHTS.

Lumber

871 a 8. Spirits Turpentine, Lumber,

COMMERCIAL:

REMARKS ON MARKET

TORPENTINE. Since Thesday morning last 1,-064 bbls. Turpentine were disposed of at \$24 per bbt for yellow Dip, 21 per bbl, for Virgin Dip, and \$11 per bbl. for hard.

SUBITS THERETINE -No sales that we hear of, 26 cts, offered, but not taken, rather dull at pres-

Rossy.-Seme 10 to 1200 bbls. common were sold at \$1 per barrel; there was an error in the last Commercial, No. 1 Rosin was quoted at \$1,-374 per bbl., it ought to have been \$3,374 per bar-

Tas -52 barrels Tar were sold at \$1,70 cts. per

TIMBER, and LUMBER. - No sales to report, that we are apprised of

SHINGLES.-18,000 large Cypress Shingles, were sold at \$5 per M., and about 30 to 40,000. Contract, at \$4, per M., and 12,000 Common at \$2

BACON and CORN .- Supply good for the present; some 700 lbs. of hams, sides and shoulders were sold at, 104 for Shoulders, 114, for sides and 124 for hams.

Molasses .- A cargo arrived yesterday afternoon, price not known as yet.

FRESH BEEF.-Supply small and of common CHICKENS, EGGS, and GOOD BUTTER much want-

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

May 29. Sales of Cotton yesterday, 2000 bales -ruling rate for a good style of Middling 84c. but market still unsettled. Of Sugar, 200 hhds-dull Fair 51 a 54c.

Corn.-950 inferior (450 and 500) at 88c; 541 mixed at 48; and 1200 prime yellow (300 and 900) at 50-also, a flatboat load, in the ear, at 65c per bbl-a considerable portion of the receipts going forward and but little left an the Levee unsold Bacon, 25 casks St. Louis Sides at 8,80; 28 at 81; 79 (44 rib and 35 clear of backbone) at 9; and 9 tierces bagged Hams at 9c.

NORTHERN MARKETS. We curtail as usual, our report of Northern Markets, on the arrival of a steamer—waiting the effect of the news. We have no reliable quotation

for Cotton at any of the markets. If New York on Monday, Naval Stores are dull. The last sale of Spirits Turpentine was at 35 a 351 cents per gallon ; Wilmington Turpentine, stiff \$2 White Rosin \$2 25 a 4 874. Flour more active; sales of southern at \$4,50 a 4,56. Corn-

sales of 22,000 bushels at 57 a 574 cts. In Philadelphia, on Monday, there were sales of 350 barrels Si irits Turpentine, within the range Our stock consists of a very great variety of late of 36 a 38 cents per gallon, cash and time, and and fashionable styles, in the above named line 100 bbls. Tar at \$1,75, 4 months. From 30 to 40,2 000 bushels Penn. and Southern yellow horn, sold that we profess no more than we will promptly at 60 cents. Flour at from \$4.25 to 5. Rice, 31

In Boston, on Saturday, Common Rosin, \$1,40 a 1 50; soft Turpentine, \$2,60 a 3; Spirits, 38 a 39 cents per gallon; Pitch, \$1,624 a 1,75; Tar, #2,

In Bultimore, on Monday, the receipts of all kinds of grain were moderate; Yellow Corn, 57 & 53 cents, white, 58 a 59. Oats, 40 a 42 cents,-Flour, City Mills, \$4 374.