

THE COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1882.

NORTHERN MAILS.

The northern mails are still one day behind the time, which leaves us deficient in mercantile as well as other intelligence.

THE BELL RINGERS.

The company of Swiss Bell Ringers gave entertainments on Saturday and last night, and leave to-day. We understand that they have acquitted themselves handsomely and obtained a good report. It is probable they will return in the course of a week, when another opportunity will be offered of witnessing their artistic skill.

ANOTHER BOAT ON THE LINE.

The Charleston Mercury of Saturday last says: "We learn that the Agent of the Wilmington line in this city has chartered the steamer to run to Wilmington until the boats of the line can be repaired. She is expected to leave this city with the mails this afternoon at the usual hour. Considerable difficulty has, we understand, been experienced in procuring the services of a boat, all of them being fully employed at this season. The steamer Gladiator, it is thought will be able to resume her trips to-morrow, and the steamer Wilmington in all next week. Every exertion will be used to put the passengers and mails through regularly."

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

It has been decided that the Whig State Convention assemble in Raleigh, on the 4th Monday in April. The business of this Convention will be to nominate a Candidate for Governor, and appoint Delegates from the State at large, to the National Whig Convention.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

The letter of our New York Correspondent should have appeared last week, but the irregularity of the mails has caused the delay. It is too interesting to omit altogether, so we insert it, old as it is. He draws our attention to the fact of the murder of Mr. Jerome, at San Juan del Sud, in September last. If any thing we might say would be of any avail with the Government, we would not hesitate to cry aloud for justice, if it were denied. But we think it probable that steps have been already taken by the proper Department to inquire into the affair, with a view to the obtaining of satisfaction.

VIRGINIA.

We neglected to notice the Message of Governor Johnson, of Virginia, in season, but do not feel disposed to omit it altogether on that account. It was delivered on Tuesday last. He is sound on the subject of internal improvement, and sustains a liberal and enlightened policy. He recommends a direct trade with foreign countries, and the benefits and advantages which the geographical position of Virginia affords are enlarged upon. In regard to the compromise, though he thinks the laws embraced by it are unequal and unjust—he is willing to abide by it as the final settlement of a troublesome and dangerous question. We are pleased to find that he is opposed to Kosuth's doctrine of intervention. His admiration of the great Magyar is not so great as to induce him to forget to revere the counsels of Washington.

THE TRUE SENTIMENT AND THE TRUE MAN.

The Editor of the Weldon Patriot concludes an article on the subject of the next Presidency in these words: "For ourself, as strong a Whig as we are—as deeply as we love the principles of the party—and as anxious as we may be for the party's success—we cannot, we will not announce it as our purpose to support any man that may be presented by the party for the suffrages of the people! The candidate for President of the United States for whose election we shall earnestly contend, must be a man whose past history will be an ample guarantee for his future conduct. He must be one willing to be governed by the Constitution, ready to do justice to the South, a lover of the Union, and opposed to ontangling alliances with foreign nations. We don't intend to support any man who professes to be a 'Northern man with Southern principles,' nor vice versa; but one who is an American in feeling, and willing to stand by every section of the country.—Such a man is Millard Fillmore!"

THE RALEIGH TIMES.

We have received the first number of the Raleigh Times, which is revised under the ownership of Mr. R. J. Wynne, and editorship of Mr. C. C. Roberson, the former Editor and Proprietor.—The paper will be Whig, as formerly. The Editor is opposed to intervention by this government to liberate the nations of the old world, or to conquer and annex those of the new. The Editor will say: "The old soldiers, patriots and statesmen of the country are good enough guides for us; and we shall prefer their wisdom and counsel which have made this nation so great, prosperous and free, to all the New light philosophy, and ultra-progress of the day—wild fancies of the restless and perturbed spirits now moving upon the surface of society."

FROM NEW MEXICO.

By the last mail from this Territory we learn that Governor Calhoun, in conjunction with Mr. Greiner, Indian Agent for Don Fernando de Tasa and vicinity, had held an interview at Albuquerque, west of the Rio Grande, with a body of Ute Indians to the number of two hundred. Provisions, clothing, &c. were distributed to them with which the Indians were represented to be highly pleased.

There does not appear to have been any new depredations on the part of the Navajo, against whom Colonel Sumner led an expedition in the course of the fall.

The Apaches are charged with having run off a number of cattle from Don Fernando de Tasa, in front of Fort Union, which was taken by them, and Mr. Walker being near by, he took to the hills.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

Our readers will recognize the following extract as a part of the Prospectus of the German Paper which we noticed on Saturday:

"The word 'democratic' in the American acceptance, does not define with sufficient precision our stand in American affairs for here it has lost its natural meaning, and instead acquired a historical one, which depends upon no principle, but from the laws of convenience.

We here find that the American people do not understand the meaning of the word democratic, though the government has been administered since its establishment, upon the principle which the word imports. We are fortunate in having a chance of learning the true meaning of democracy, or republicanism, from teachers fresh from Germany. It is a pity they stay is so short, for Yankee obtuseness must be immense; quite as immense as the liveliness and brilliancy of the two Dutchmen, who have become perfect masters of a branch of political science, about which as much is known in Hungary, as a hawk knows about a handsaw. Their great talents and capacity are manifested in the fact, that they have obtained their vast light and knowledge since they landed. So we say it is a pity, that they stay is so short, for we fear it will take a long time to teach Jonathan a lesson which he has been hammering at for almost a hundred years, and has yet learned no democratic principle—only got as far as democratic convenience. To be sure the German Editors acquired the mastery of the subject in a few days—but can they communicate—or rather can they make any impression upon the hard-headed savages of the North American States?—That is the important question.

If these Germans teach politics as their countrymen and others of Europe do music, it is a hard chance for Uncle Sam. Did any of our readers ever hear a German play 'Yankee Doodle, with variations,' on the violin? Well, if any of them ever arrive at that distinction; that paradisaical enjoyment, which flows from the mellifluous fountain of foreign artistic grace and merit, and they can hear two consecutive bars of that good old national Bunker Hill tune, they will have better ears or a more refined taste than we have or desire to possess. And yet the elite, (Heaven save the mark) the affected scientific, will fall into ecstacy at the vile rat-a-tat in which this noble offspring of the Revolution is smothered.

Just so will Gyrman and Witschel handle the Democratic principle. If there is any 'form and pressure' after the Dutch operations upon it which any American can recognize, we will consent to become a 'shotten herring.' If Uncle Sam could get the spectacles which Mr. Jefferson is said to have worn when, in his philosophical researches, he undertook to dissect a musquet's eye, he would fall to discern one particle of his beloved bantling.

These Hungarian beggars tell us that the word 'democratic' has 'lost its natural meaning.'—Aye, and where are we to find it? Why in the expositions of the Political Priests of Hungary, with Kosuth at the head and Myneleers at the tail of the procession. The Host they would raise for the adoration of our people, is compounded of the blood of freemen shed in the hopeless task of giving liberty to Hungarian bondmen and the decomposition of a social element, acknowledged by the American Constitution, and on the existence of which the integrity of our Union and all our hopes of perpetuating it depend.

We suppose the Editors do not mean the democratic party, when they apply the word convenience, and deny that there is any principle at all among our politicians, or in the country. We had like to have said there was not much—but we will not say it—for we would thus bring error to the level in criminality with the base and vulgar knaves who edit the Demokratischer Volksfreund.

Mr. Cass could not have understood the Editors to mean the party, or he would have talked in a different style when he made that Buncombe speech before the great Hungarian and the Democratic Association in Washington City. He went all for Hungary and a little for the United States on that occasion—just enough to keep the Presidential vestment in view. We hope he secured the patronage of Kosuth, which will be very immense by the time the election comes on, nisi prius, as the lawyers say, the people engaged in this laudation should come to their senses, and a small speck of American feeling should rise from beneath the scum of folly and madness that is now uppermost in this communion. He told Kosuth and the Association very plainly that there never had been any patriotism in the land, and that there was no 'virtue extant,' but what belonged to the democratic party—so he would hardly like to be snubbed by the great Magyar, much less by Myneleers his subalterns, by being told that his party never had any principle, but had always consulted convenience. No, Cass did not so understand the matter—if he did he took it in a 'Pickwickian sense.'

Mr. Cass gave the great Magyar to understand, also, on that occasion, that all the 'annexations' which had blessed and benefitted our land were the work of the democratic party. It did not suit his purpose to say that certain Whig Generals commended that work—not that when the democratic party got the country into difficulty, Whigs demonstrated valiantly to get us out of it. You will never be President, Mr. Cass—so the next time you make a political speech you may as well 'tell truth and shame the devil.'

We pause for the present, with a word relative to our adopted citizens. Once for all, then, we say that so far from entertaining hostility to them, or cherishing unkind feelings towards them, we look upon them socially and politically as our brethren in a common destiny. We have always had such to help us in the hour of our country's difficulty and peril, and to aid us by their industry and talents in building up this glorious empire. These are our own people now; identified with us in vindicating the rights of man and sustaining the principles of civil and religious liberty. So they are not intended to be hated at in our remarks upon the audacious conduct of insolent and unprincipled foreigners, who have been meddling in our affairs, in which they have no right to meddle, up to disstate our political position, and to excite our passions—adversely.

out the right of citizenship, and devoid of the manners that belong to civilization.

But as a native American, one of the descendants of those who fled from religious intolerance and political oppression, and sought freedom in the wilderness, beneath the smiles and under the government of God, whom they would worship according to the dictates of their consciences, and trust in reliance upon his promises; who, with their descendants have made our beloved country a theme of thankfulness and a song of praise throughout the Universe—we feel that this country is ours—emphatically so—and before we would yield this claim in all its length and breadth, our blood should consecrate it ours.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL.

A clear, cold, bracing day. Cheeks rose movements spire, action energetic. Mercury at 20—Boys crying. "Arrival of the Daniel Webster."

It gives me a melancholy satisfaction to observe, that after 4 months apparent oblivion, attention is at length beginning to be attracted to the fact that in September last a respectable American Mr. Isaac Jerome was wantonly murdered, and his body mutilated, at San Juan del Sud, by the Nicaraguan Military corps under command of Don Juan Ruiz. I believe I mentioned the fact of this murder in a previous letter to your Journal, but I trust that you will not suffer the subject to pass without some comment from your own influential pen. I beg that you will sympathize with the bereaved relatives of the deceased, and make their case your own so far as to urge upon Government, through your columns, to visit the outrage with retributive justice.—Every American Citizen has an interest in this case as much as in that of the dying upon the 'Prometheus.' Indeed it is highly probable that the apparent impunity with which Isaac Jerome was causelessly killed by the Soldiers at San Juan, without any notice being taken by our Government of so gross an outrage upon American rights, incited the assault upon the American Steamer. In the latter outrage, no life was lost; in the former an American Citizen was recklessly flung upon by a company of soldiers stationed at San Juan, under command of a Nicaraguan officer, and after being riddled with bullets, was run through with the bayonets of his cowardly assailants, and his face disfigured with sword cuts!

The murder occurred about two months prior to the firing upon the Prometheus, during which interval the American Government had not even inquired of the Nicaraguan authorities, 'why do ye so?' An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. If our Government had not submitted passively to the murder of Jerome, the Steamer would never have been fired upon; that is a sure case. But we are told that the fact of this murder has not been formally presented to the notice of the State Department by the relations of the deceased (who are respectable families in this State) and consequently it could not receive official attention.

This is an amazing poor excuse. Whether it is a diplomatic quibble or a consular stratagem, I cannot say, but I hope for the honor of the present Administration, that poor Jerome's murder has not been overlooked lest official notice it should rattle our amicable relations with the Mosquito King, while the 'Prometheus' affair' is on the tapis, let us seek redress also for the widow and family of Isaac Jerome.

By the way, how that British shot at the steamer would have reverberated over sea and land had it been fired into 'Daniel Webster,' a noble vessel named in honor of the present Secretary of State! Not that I would insinuate that this coincidence of names would have hastened the action of the State Department in obtaining redress for that insult to our flag. By no means. The Hon. Secretary will yet learn the English numbers at 'Gray town' (!) that however proper 'Prometheus' fire may have been in heathen classics, it won't do at all in this age of gun-cotton.

Apologies of the Steamer Daniel Webster: I believe I did not tell you of a sad errand which I had with her owners, the other day? It was to obtain the 'effects' of a poor fellow who died on board of her on her way from San Juan. Full of life and promise, young J. had left relations, friends and a comfortable home in Philadelphia to 'make a fortune' in California. After an interval of a year or two, he started for home eager to embrace his family. He never lived to see them, but died on shipboard, within sight of his native land. But in his place there comes 'his effects.' And what were they? Nothing but a little bag of gold tied up in a black neck-handkerchief. This melancholy substitute for the man himself I obtained by the requisite power of attorney, and forwarded by Adams & Co's Express to his heirs in Philadelphia.

The amusements of the city are as numerous as ever. Those eccentric people, the Hutchinson Family, have been trying to fill the Metropolitan Hall late Tripler, the past week.

Lola Montel has proved a perfect failure, and this accounts perhaps for Mr. Elrod Willis' washing his hands of her. Even the New York fashionables, low as is the standard of their morality, would not pay court to this coquette. The 'bloody' turfmen, and 'flash and fancy' of both sexes are her only patrons, as far as I can learn. How degraded must that stage be which tolerates the presence of such characters! Certainly, every lady and gentleman who buys or makes use of a ticket of admittance to her performances, or to any exhibition by similar characters encourage and aid in the support of crime.

What I regard as really the most curious and interesting exhibition in the city are the two Aztec Children, a brace of pigmies at the scientific Rooms of the Society Library.

Business is like to be more active in February. The Money Market is to be crably easy, notwithstanding some lugubrious croaking by money-lenders, and if it were not for the excessive importations we should have an overflow. I regret that the West is not in as good a condition.

The Catholic clergy of Ireland, it is said, have resolved not to celebrate the rites of marriage between a Protestant woman and Roman Catholic man unless the woman consents that all the children shall be brought up as Roman Catholics.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT HARRISBURG.

M. Kosuth renched Harrisburg about three o'clock on Wednesday, and was met at the railroad depot by a large concourse of people, who formed a procession and escorted him to Herr's Hotel. Immediately after dinner he was conducted to the State House, to be presented to a convention of the two Houses of the Legislature. The proceedings at the capital are thus reported in the Philadelphia papers:

The House met at four o'clock. About noon large numbers of ladies began to fill the hall of the House of Representatives, and, long before the time for the meeting of the House, all the seats of members on the floor were occupied notwithstanding the rules which had been adopted by the committee. The rotunda of the Capital, and especially the entrance to the hall of the House, presented a scene of the utmost confusion and excitement, the dense crowd struggling for admission, and lavishing imprecations upon the officers on duty.

The Speaker repeatedly and loudly called upon the House to come to order, but without avail.—The Speaker of the Senate also appealed to the crowd, and entreating them to clear the rotunda, and allow the Senators to pass into the hall of the House; but his appeal was disregarded by the mob, which shouted and hooted all the more and indulged in the most disgraceful exhibitions of rowdiness. Mr. Speaker Rhee, of the House, plied his gavel in vain, and finally gave up the task.

In the midst of the confusion Judge Gilles attempted to address the Chair. He had understood that the Legislature of Pennsylvania was to receive the illustrious Kosuth, but the seats of the members were occupied by strangers. He hoped that Kosuth would not be received in a way that would disgrace the Senate, and moved that the Convention adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Fraily, of Scranton, rose to reply, but his voice was drowned amid the shouts of the mob. Every body rose to their feet.

The Speaker called to order, and asked members to be seated, if possible.

Sudge Giles said that if the speaker would order the officers of the House to clear the hall of the persons who occupied the places of members, he would take his seat.

Mr. Fraily hoped the Convention would not adjourn.

Mr. James said it was a burning disgrace that the proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on an occasion like this, should be interrupted by a noisy rabble.

Judge Gilles insisted upon his motion to adjourn.

The Speaker finally put the question, and the motion to adjourn was voted down almost unanimously, but whether by members or strangers it was impossible to tell.

The military having been sent for soon after the opening of the House, with a view to disperse the mob, the National Guards, of Harrisburg, Captain John R. Garland, arrived at 10 minutes to 5 o'clock, and, marching into the rotunda took possession of the doors. Several attempted to resist and a number of arrests were made.

At five o'clock the Governor and Heads of Departments were announced and entered the Hall. The confusion was then again rendered in the rotunda, in the midst of which the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, who entered—Messrs. Kunkel, of the Senate, and Banihow, of the House—escorting the distinguished guest, Louis Kosuth.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Kunkel, then introduced Gov. Kosuth to the House, and he took his seat beside Governor Johnston on the Speaker's stand.

The noise, confusion and cheering here became so great that the ceremonies of reception were for a time suspended, and the Speaker ordered the doors to be closed, but this was found impossible, the mob having again acquired the ascendancy in their vicinity.

Gov. Kosuth sat calmly looking on, not a feature to his face disturbed. The military finally marched through the hall and passing out at the back windows, filed round to the front of the capitol, with a view of again entering the rotunda and clearing it of the mob. The attempt, however, was futile.

In the midst of the confusion, Gov. Johnston arose and commenced his address of welcome to Gov. Kosuth, not a word of which was heard beyond the Clerk's desk, if even there.

When Gov. Johnston had concluded Gov. Kosuth remained standing silent for some time, until the doors being closed, he commenced his reply, amid the now deafening shouts of the crowd outside. His speech was listened to with breathless attention by those inside the hall and when he had finished the Convention was adjourned, and then, and not until then, was the scene of rowdiness ended.

We find the following pregnant queries in the last number of the Indiana State Journal:

Mr. John W. Davis. Sir: In your remarks at the Kosuth meeting in this city, you said that Hungary had suffered more than any other country in Europe. Were the sufferings of Poland less? Were they not a hundred fold greater? And if it be true, as quoted by Mr. King, at the same meeting from Mr. Telf's work, that Hungary has always been except in name a republic, why was it that Hungarians, who now ask our intervention, never gave to suffering Poland, a neighboring nation, the least aid, not even that I have ever seen, the least sympathy? Was it because Poles were Slavonians?

A QUERIST.

RIOT AT STEUBENVILLE. It is stated that much excitement prevailed at Steubenville Ohio, on the 9th instant, growing out of a feud between the 'Corkonian' and 'Far Down' Irish laborers, employed on the railroad. The 'Far Downers' had been driven into the town and their opponents were threatening to take possession of it in order to release some of their comrades who had been arrested and imprisoned. The military had been called out, and the firemen and citizens organized by the authorities in order to resist any attack that might be made by the rioters.

From the Raleigh Times of Friday Last.

A HARD FIGHT.

We learn that something of a row took place on Wednesday night last, at a respectable house in the South-East of the City, growing out of an attack made by a parcel of Irish pedlars upon a man named Clark, formerly belonging to a Circus company. Clark was very badly beaten by the Irishmen; who afterwards made fight when an attempt was made by Officer Murray and his aids to arrest them. Bludgeons were very freely used in the melee which ensued, and one or two pistol shots were fired; but the Irishmen, though considerably worsted, bruised and beaten in the encounter with the Officers, made their escape, and have not yet been taken. It is believed the most of them left the City very early the next morning; though it is reported that one of them is still here, disabled by a pistol shot.—There were only three officers engaged in the attempt to capture, while the rioters numbered a dozen.

THUNDER STORM.

Our town was visited on Saturday afternoon last with the rare occasion of a January thunder storm. About four o'clock in the afternoon it began, accompanied by hail the size of musket balls, and before night fall, we had as hard thunder and the lightning as vivid as in mid summer. Stern winter is still with us, however, making over coasts, out-doors, and large fires indoors indispensable to comfort.

From the Charleston Mercury.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

We published the Charter of the Northeastern Railroad in our paper of Thursday and we are gratified to witness the promptitude with which notice has been given that the books for receiving subscription will be opened on the 16th of February, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter. We have heretofore briefly noticed the importance of the enterprise projected and feel every assurance that our citizens will not only accord in our views, but will not be wanting in the subscriptions necessary to its accomplishment.—In our zeal for We turn inter-communications by Railroads, a march has been stolen upon us in the rear and Charleston is now threatened with isolation; and if being cut off from all intercourse either East or West, our city is to be circumvented and passengers, who follow in train of commerce, are to be transported from the Northern Emporiums to those in the Gulf, without any knowledge of the existence of the two Atlantic cities of Charleston and Savannah, who are now thoroughfare. We couple these two cities together, for they are both equally interested in the Northeastern Railroad as bringing both in more direct connection with the Wilmington and Manchester and the Atlantic Railroad in North Carolina and Virginia. By what neglect or oversight our city is thus threatened with isolation, it is not necessary now to enquire; our policy is to be up and doing and we are, unwilling to believe that after millions have been expended on railroad enterprises to build up our city, her citizens will now falter, when but a few hundred thousands in addition will secure all that they have been struggling for. That the commissioners will at the appropriate time, direct the public attention to an enterprise so worthy of protection and support we feel every assurance. But, as a public journal, deeply interested in the commercial advancement of Charleston, and which has labored with some zeal in the cause we could not permit this occasion to pass without presenting, in bold relief, the Northeastern Railroad as among the projects most important at this crisis to our commercial prosperity. It behooves every one to throw in his mite and place the seal upon the work we have so long labored to accomplish.

Message of the Governor of Massachusetts.

His Views Regarding Intervention.

Boston, Jan. 15th.—The message of Gov. Boutwell was delivered to the Legislature to-day. In regard to Hungary he takes strong ground. He is not only for welcoming Kosuth as an illustrious exile, but adds: "The common sentiments of America is on the side of Constitutional Governments, but this sentiment will not be satisfied with an individual unofficial expression. It will also demand through the diplomatic agents of the country, a distinct declaration on the part of Russia and Austria as to their future purposes." "If these governments shall assert the right of interference in the domestic affairs of European nations, or shall decline to make a distinct declaration on this point it would seem proper for this government to give them notice that we assert, on our part, the right to interfere in favor of republicanism or constitutional government, reserving the power to judge of the necessity of interference as events transpire. We cannot quietly submit to the absorption of smaller States by the larger and the final subjection of all by two or three despots. Such a movement will not only be fatal to our commerce, but to the general industry and free principles of America." The financial condition of the State is regretted as unsatisfactory—the expenditures last year exceeding the receipts by \$75,000. Should a deficit exist in the present year, he recommends a direct tax.

THE HUNGARIAN FUND.

Cassius M. Clay, in transmitting to Horace Greely a check for \$106 towards the Hungarian fund says:

"I am for committing myself, committing the people, committing the United States Government, and all free people against the despotic 'intervention' of tyrants—by word, by protest, by arms! If blood must cease to flow, let murderers the assassins seek the example."

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPORTANT TO THE PEOPLE.—DR. J. S. HUGHES.

DR. J. S. HUGHES, the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from KENNETT, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions from Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HAUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing all NATURE'S OWN METHOD, by NATURE'S OWN AGENT, THE GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlet, containing Scientific evidence of its value, published by agents gratis. See notice in advertising columns.

MARINE NEWS.

HIGH WATER AT THE BAR.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, JAN. 20.

ARRIVED.

17. Brig Ella, Bryant, from New York, in ballast, to Miles Costin.
Schr. S. R. Potter, Potter, from New Orleans, to Adams, Brother & Co., with assorted cargo. Western produce, experienced heavy weather on 24 inst., Lat. 24 20 N., struck on the quick sand, and drove up centre board, and have not been able to get it down. On the 3d foretopmast was blown away and mainmast sprung; heavy gale and sea running high.
18. Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Lyon's Landing with boat David Lewis in tow, with Spirits and Rosin to M. Cos in others.
Schr. F. Copeland & Co., Bennett, from New York, to J. H. Fanner with Mide.

DEPARTED.

19. Brig Portland, Safford, for Cardenas, with 120,000 feet P. Pine Lumber, by Adams, Brother & Co.
Steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux with Mide to sundry persons.
Steamer Chatham Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth, with Mide, and several passengers.
20. Steamer r Brothers, Banks, for White Hall, with boats David Lewis and St. venor in tow.
Exports of the Brig Hamden for Porto Rico, 112,000 feet Lumber, 92,500 Shingles.
Exports of Brig Elizabeth, for Boston 1073 bbls. Rosin, 184 bbls. Tar, 351 bags Pca Nuts.

SALT! SALT!

1,000 SAT KS large, and in fine order, to arrive five per brig Susan Duncan from Charleston. GEO. HARRISS. Jan. 20. 135.

CHINA.

WE have just received TEN PACKAGES OF CHINA and GLASS, from Liverpool, also, TWENTY CRATES OF CANS and QUEEN'S WARE—part sold to arrive. Those who have purchased can get their sets by sending for them. McRAE & HARRISS. Jan. 20. 131.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT	
A.	
N. C. Hams.....	13
Western ".....	12
N. C. Sides.....	12
Western ".....	11
N. C. Shoulders.....	11
Western ".....	10
Butter, Goshen, per lb.....	20
Brandy, Apple.....	40
Peach.....	..
C.	
St. Domingo Coffee.....	9 1/2
Rio.....	15
Java.....	15
Laguaira.....	13
Cuba.....	13
Corn.....	70
Candles N. C., per lb.....	12
Northern Tallow.....	12
Adamantine.....	26
Sperm.....	45
D.	
Cotton Yarns.....	17
" Osnaburg.....	9
4-4 N. C. Sheeting.....	61
7-8 " " " " " ".....	61
F.	
Fayetteville Flour..... none	..
Cannel, extra brands.....	7
Baltimore.....	4 75
Glue, per lb.....	12
H.	
Ash Heading.....	10 00
N. Y. Hay.....	68
Eastern.....	..
I.	
S. S. Wide Board Plank and Scantling.....	14 00
Flooring Boards.....	16 00
Wide Boards Edged.....	14 00
Rail-tie half price on all.....	..
River Lumber, flooring per M.....	11 00
Wide Boards.....	7 00
Scantling.....	6 00
Lard per lb. in bbls.....	104
In kegs.....	12
Lime..... retail	1 50
M.	
New Orleans Molasses..... none	..
Porto Rico..... ".....	..
Cuba.....	20
Texan..... none	..
Mead.....	80
N.	
Yellow Dip Turpentine 280 lbs.....	2 25
per bbl.....	2 25
New Virgin.....	2 25
Hard.....	1 10
Spirits Turpentine.....	28
Tar.....	1 20
Pitch.....	2 25
Rosin.....	2 10
No. 1, by tale.....	1 00
No. 2.....	90
No. 3.....	90
Nails per keg, 100 lbs.....	3 50
P.	
Northern mess Pork.....	16 1/2
Cow Pork.....	90
Pean Nuts.....	85
R.	
Rough Rice.....	80
Cleaned.....	3 25
N. E. Rum, per gallon.....	33
W. I..... none	..
Jamaica.....	3 00
S.	
W. O. 1hd. Staves Rough..... none	..
W. O. 1hd. Rough.....	18 00
W. O. 1hd. Rough.....	11 00
Dressed..... scarce	..
Shingles, Common.....	3 12 1/2
Contract.....	4 50
Blacks large.....	4 00
Sugar, New Orleans..... scarce	7
Porto Rico.....	100
Salt, Liv pool per sack.....	1 00
Brown.....	1 75
Turks Island, per bushel.....	16
Soap, pale pr lb per box.....	7
Brown.....	8
W.	
Whiskey, Rye, per gallon.....	45
Rentified.....	28