

WHIG MEETING.

We have no desire, and certainly ought not to object to another Whig meeting, agreeably to the Herald's suggestion.

MORE OF THAT BLACKING.

We have received another present of a sample of Woodworth's Blacking, and having tried it, we can vouch for the verity of the advertisement in another column.

A SNAKE.

The Herald of yesterday has an account of a large Battle Snake, lately killed in the vicinity of Long Creek, which was 7 feet 10 inches long; 10 inches circumference, in the thickest part, and had 87 rattles and a button.

THE LIGHT ON REEDY POINT.

In our last we stated that this Light would be erected as soon as competent persons could be obtained for the purpose. This remark has relation only to the survey, which one of our most competent Engineers (now otherwise occupied) has declared to be a very difficult work.

OUR SEVENTH YEAR.

Yesterday commenced the seventh year since the establishment of the Tri-weekly Commercial. We take this occasion to express our thanks to the public in general for the liberal patronage we have received, and believe the satisfaction expressed by the Whigs as well as many Democrats, at the independent course we have pursued, will ensure not only a continuance of the support we have heretofore enjoyed, but a large increase to both issues of The Commercial.

The reports of the markets in The Commercial are a Test Book for all dealers both at home and abroad, who come within the range of their influence. This Department is under the supervision of a gentleman, who is scrupulously and conscientiously exact in the statement of facts, in regard to trade, &c., without indulging in speculations which often mislead than truly guide the inquirer.

The number seven is of high reputation, and we look for its influence upon the operations of our business with much confidence. It is the sabatical number, and though we do not expect a year of rest, nor exactly a jubilee, but we do anticipate increased prosperity, by an extended and liberal encouragement.

We take this occasion to remark also, that many are long in arrears for subscriptions, job work, and advertising, but we guess how it will be this year, and immediately after this present writing. We expect to hear of peoples' saying, 'I can't stop now, I am on the way to The Commercial Office, to pay up my bill, and perhaps may be added, "and give the Editor a new subscriber." Others again will say: "Excuse me if you please sir, till I envelope and address this remittance to the Editor of The Commercial." And so on—all such talk as that; and this will be very edifying and agreeable to us, and make a lasting impression on our mind and heart.

We will endeavor to be found in the line of our duty on all occasions, and in all our transactions affecting the public interests and the welfare and happiness of our fellow citizens—the working and industrial classes especially—we will endeavor to "be just and fear not"—taking counsel of the prudent and the virtuous—and above all, ever consulting the "inward monitor."

VERY AFFECTIONATE.

The Journal of Tuesday very affectionately warns the Whigs against the doctrine of an open Convention, or rather of submitting the question to the people whether they will have an open Convention or not. The Editors express their delight that certain Whig gentlemen have "honestly and openly avowed an opinion" hostile to this measure, and calculate that much good will arise from it. Good to whom? To the Whigs, of course, for it is out of a tender regard for them that this kind and benevolent counsel is given. Any one can see, as plain as daylight, that it is because the Democratic papers are afraid the Whigs will hurt themselves by contending for an appeal to the people, that they give the friendly warning.

Assuredly, it is because Messrs. Fulton and Price would be very happy indeed to see the Whigs triumphant, that they warn them against what would be injurious to their cause. The Whigs ought to be exceedingly grateful for this solicitude on account of their destiny. The Democratic Editors would not have the Whigs do anything that would mar their political prospects—no, not for all the world. It is true that the Editors say, in a preceding number, that they are partisans to all intents and purposes—but this will not prevent them from giving a little neighborly advice to their opponents, now and then. No one doubts the candor and sincerity of the Journal—gracious goodness, no.

FIRE.

We regret to learn that a fire occurred in the woods on the hill belonging to L. Holmes, Esq., about two miles from town, which destroyed the greater portion of the turpentine trees upon the premises. On Saturday afternoon the house took fire, and was totally destroyed. The loss is a heavy one, and we do not know whether Mr. Holmes has any insurance.—Journal.

KOSSUTH.

The aspect of the Hungarian war grows less and less, and his confidence has become quite "peaked" to what it was some time ago, when to worship him was all the rage. It is said that his speech at Louisville on the late change of the Ministry in England, which was one of the most absurd of all his beautiful speeches. His comments upon European politics in general and the Foreign relations of Great Britain in particular, were perfectly ludicrous. That change was an accident relative to which he had not studied his part.

The New York Herald seems to have but little confidence in the wisdom of the great Magyar. That paper says: "Admitting therefore, that he is a real patriot, in the exhibitions that he has presented in this country he reminds one of Barnum, in a show of patriotism, which is show, and nothing else. His subsequent acts, negotiations, and announcements of the purchase of two dollar muskets in New York, and saddles in Cincinnati—thus idly throwing away the little money he had collected in foolish preparations that never could lead to anything—render him the laughing stock of the community, and his very friends and admirers hang down their heads for shame, that he should attempt to achieve so stupendous an undertaking by means so inadequate and so perfectly childish. But his other absurdities and want of sense were capped by the silly effort to attribute all the opposition in a portion of the press and people of this country to Austrian bribery and Austrian influence. That gives the finishing touch to his character, and sets him down an amiable simpleton and an enthusiastic fool, who deserves pity and commiseration, but no rancor or displeasure."

Fool or no fool, he knows how to make money. He has gathered up, we believe, what would be considered an independent fortune for most men—though there is no telling how much it would take to keep up the style in which he lives.

LIBEL CASE.

A libel case was lately tried in Cambridge, Mass., in which Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, a lawyer and politician was plaintiff and the Editor of the Lowell Courier and Journal defendant. The article in the paper charged that Benjamin F. Butler was a notorious demagogue and political scoundrel. That he made a speech in the City Hall, in Lowell, last November, and that having swallowed three or four extra glasses of liquor, spread himself! That "Nature" had set her seal upon him, by giving him a face, which, like a wrecker's light, warns all whom it may concern, to be on the look out while in the vicinity; and that as the uncouth figure of the demagogue swung about, it is said to have borne a striking resemblance to that of a Borneese ape, &c.

The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the first count, but guilty on the second. From this it appears that they believed him to be a political scoundrel, but did not believe he resembled a Borneese ape. The following is the testimony on the first count.

Mr. Wheelock said—I heard a speech by Butler when he read extracts for the Courier. He spoke of the mills; he said if the profits of the mills were reduced he did not care; he said that the officers in Boston had lived long enough on the hard earnings of the operatives, and supported themselves from the profits; and that he did not wish to see a collision between the operatives and stockholders, but if the mills were reduced to a state, the fault would be on the stockholders; he appeared to be excited, and made violent gestures; he made a violent speech. Butler spread himself—that is, he made a great show, and was very violent.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The proceedings of Congress are still uninteresting. Numerous petitions were presented to the Senate, on Monday, many of which were adverse to the renewal of Woodworth's Patent.—The extension of the Capitol and the Iowa land bills are still before the Senate.

In the House, on Monday, a memorial denying the right of the Delegate from New Mexico to his seat in the House, and charging the Governor of that Territory with improperly interfering in the election, was debated during nearly the whole sitting.

The Washington Union in endeavoring to get the party who have a majority in Congress, to quit their electioneering speeches, and attend to the public business, says: "Divisions have crept into the ranks of the Democracy, who, instead of uniting to advance measures and principles, are disputing about the relative claims of this and that man to the presidency, and about the means which are resorted to to give effect to particular preferences."

Our readers will see who is to blame for the waste of the public time and money, and the cause of the repeated report of "nothing interesting from Congress."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

It appears that the reports we have heretofore given of the New Hampshire Election are not correct.

The reported and official returns for Governor from one hundred and thirty-four towns foot up as follows:

Noah Martin, Democrat - - - - - 10,478
Thos. E. Sawyer, Whig - - - - - 14,211
John Atwood, Free-Soil Democrat 5,957

Majority for Martin over Sawyer - - - - - 5,267
Popular majority against Martin thus far 690

The following is the result of the election for Members of the Legislature:

Whigs and Free-Soilers - - - - - 87
Democrats - - - - - 85
No choice - - - - - 22

This result is presumed to indicate the re-election of Hon. John P. Hale to the United States Senate.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT—STORM.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14. The Carroll and Independence Hose companies had a fight this afternoon, while the Marshall's police were absent, attending a funeral in West Philadelphia. Alderman Clark, assisted by several constables, stopped the fight and captured fifteen of the combatants. A heavy storm of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning, occurred this afternoon.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL.

New York, March 13th, 1862. A warm rainy morning. No traces of snow remaining, but a resolution of that would be valuable on a corn field, but which is no possible use on our streets and sidewalks, except to help the boot black profession, and the young Irish artists who wield the brush at the crossings. The topic this morning at the breakfast table over the coffee and buckwheats was the moral theatrical entertainment at Tripler Hall last night, at which the great intellectual fire were George Vanderhoff, the late Mrs. Forrest, and Wm. Shakespeare, deceased, but "who being dead yet speaketh."

The audience was a large one, and comprised many ladies and gentlemen opinionally opposed to theatrical entertainments, but burning with curiosity to see the modern Catharine of Aragon, and famous divorcee. But she could not read Shakespeare, and if she had been familiar with him perhaps she would not now be in the equivocal position which she now occupies.

I was not present but the press speaks of it as a failure. Indeed there were very few persons that can read aloud "with due emphasis and good diction," the words of the Bard of Avon. Men of great intellect and learning rarely attempt it, but "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and one thing that sickens one of the stage almost as much as its licentious adjuncts, is that the actors, who for the most part are a pack of shallow pated ignoramuses, barely able to spell out a comic Almanac, are in the custom not only of executing the characters of Shakespeare, but of murdering his language. Look at the men and women who go upon the stage, how few of them are educated people, and how many of them once followed the more useful and appropriate callings of carpenters, ship-joiners, store-tenders, porters, and bill-stickers. Trace the origin of these stage heroes. King Richard (the young gentleman in the hump and charcoal moustache) raving across the stage and shouting hoarsely, "A ho! a ho! my Kingdom for a horse!" knows very well that he could hire one in five minutes time, at the adjacent livery stables in which, previous to his debut, he earned an honest living at \$12 a month and found. His friend the "Jockey of Norfolk" was a bar-tender. Queen Anne, formerly worked on over-hauls at ninepence a pair, and the "Infant Princess," whose knowing wink elicits from the crook-backed tyrant the prophecy "so wise, so young, they say, will ne'er live long," are two news-boys, who are in the daily habit of fencing two-up-and-one-down with two pieces of iron hoop straightened out, ala Richmond and Richard. The Earl of Richmond was a Beef-Butcher in Washington market, but now slaughters Shakespeare at the theatre. This vocation is evident by the cries of his friend Mose and others in the pit in the "grand combat," as "stick him in the brislet, Bill!" "Hit him in the fore quarter!"—"Run him in the rattle-run!" &c., &c.

Who can wonder that "the great American tragedian" himself, at the very top of his profession, and at the most lucrative and brilliant period of his career, should have written to his wife that he was "disgusted with this vagabond life!" This expression occurs in the Forrest correspondence produced in the late trial for divorce. By the way, Forrest is said to have taken the initiatory against sundry witnesses for perjuring themselves in the recent case.

The conversion of dwellings into stores progresses at a marvellous rate, in this city. "Room! room!" is the constant cry of our Titan, Commerce, as it elbows its way among the receding precincts of the residential population, and crowds the ousted dwellers in their somewhat unwilling up-town march. Some of our prolific compositors ought to set this march to music.

Five years ago, there was no large N. Y. commerce houses out of the immediate vicinity of Wall street, but not a few have already "pulled up stakes," and gone into Broadway, and since the recent exodus of the famous silk importers (Mess Alfred, Edwards & Co.) from Pearl street to Park Place, these commercial migrations are likely to become more and more numerous daily.

Where stood for many years the Park Theatre, with its adjacent club-houses and saloons, there has risen a spacious block, occupied by mercantile houses, and the Park fountain, designed to feast the eyes and lull the tired sense of loungers, gentlemen of elegant leisure, and children's nurses, now jets its sparkling shower almost exclusively to "The Trade." Park Place is a noble, wide, though short street, connecting Broadway and Church streets, faces the Park and terminates in the academic groves of Columbia College. It was once a spot of aristocratic retirement, despite its proximity to the multitudinous and noisy current of Broadway, like a secluded nook in a mighty river, but it has become transformed, almost as by magic, and how? Why this? Mess Alfred Edwards & Co., the oldest silk house in the United States, and distinguished in the silk manufacturing districts of Europe for their judgment and correct taste in the selection of material and styles, made a bold push in the way of local change this Spring, and went ahead of the commercial and mercantile migration by removing from Pearl street (it is a time immemorial the wholesale quarter) directly into the heart of the retail and promenade region. To the unmingled surprise of their brother importers, they erected and took possession of an immense and magnificent brown freestone store in Park Place. "Strange no one had ever thought of it before." But it was "just the spot," said their competitors.

Not a little gratuitous wrath has been expended on the New York, Philadelphia, and Southwestern Transportation Company, because they refused to receive New York freight, and it was regarded as a trick of the Philadelphians to obstruct our trade, and compel Southern and Western merchants to make their purchases in Philadelphia. The fact is that the Transportation Company had more freight offered than they could possibly carry, and as they could transport only a portion, it was natural enough that they should give the preference to that in which they had the most interest, viz: that which was to be conveyed from Philadelphia to the South and West. The line is owned in Philadelphia, was erected for the use of the Philadelphians, and no one out of Philadelphia has a

right to complain about what freight it will or will not receive. However, it gave some half-dozen New York houses a chance to attach their names to a remonstrance or protest, and thus become known to the country as selling such immense quantities of goods, that any temporary obstruction in any one of the several lines of transportation South and West was an incalculable injury to them.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

LATER FROM CHAGRES AND GREY-TOWN.

New York, March 14—The steamer United States has arrived from Chagres, with 175 passengers. She brings Kingston (Jamaica) dates of the 8th inst.

The Kingston Journal learns with regret from Greytown that there is likely to be a misunderstanding between England and the United States, from an attempt made in that quarter similar to the Cuba invasion.

Panama was crowded with emigrants. Business in Chagres, especially in provisions, was brisk. The United States ship Decatur was at Greytown. The steamers Ben Franklin, City of New York and Meteor, of New Orleans, were at Chagres on the 1st of March.

The steamers Alvarado and Northerner, from San Francisco, were fully due, but had not arrived.

The small-pox still lingers at Jamaica. It was reported at Panama that Gen. Herrera was about to resume the governorship of Central America.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

14 DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, March 15.—The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived from San Juan and Chagres, with \$400,000 in specie, and 325 passengers. She brings California dates to February 17th, and Chagres dates to the 6th instant.

CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS.

Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California; Hon. E. M. McLane, and Judge Smith, are among the passengers by the Daniel Webster.

The miners in California were doing well, and many new and rich placers had been discovered. The small pox had broken out at the mines on Long's Bar.

Business at San Francisco was moderate, and generally unchanged. At Sacramento, business was brisk. Desirable goods were scarce, at a slight advance. Oats and Barley scarce. Grain of all kinds had advanced. Flour dull. Lignors cheap and slow of sale.

Indian depredations were frequent. A young Californian had been shot by them, and a party of drovers had arrived at San Diego on the 24, who had been robbed of 5,000 sheep.

Much disappointment and excitement was manifested by some of the passengers who had reached Panama with through tickets for California, purchased of an irresponsible house in New York, who had no steamers to send them forward.

Two men were hung at Murphy's diggings, by the populace, for thieving.

CHILLI.

Advices from Chilli state that the revolution had terminated. Gen. Cruz, the revolutionary leader, had been defeated with terrible loss on the 8th of December, by Gen. Bulnes, near Longanilla.

The defeat was followed by the revolt and total dispersion of his army on the 12th. The news reached Santiago on the 14th, and caused great rejoicing.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO, WITH THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

New York, March 15.—The steamer El Dorado, with the California mails, arrived at half past 5 o'clock this afternoon. She brings \$1,428,000 in gold, and 183 passengers.

The El Dorado brings dates from California to the 18th of February, and from Chagres to March 7th—the time through being 26 days and 4 hours.

Advices from New South Wales represent the condition and prospects of the country as flattering. The gold fever had somewhat abated, though the mines have become the resort of the industrial classes, and is a steady and abundant source of wealth.

News had reached San Francisco of several wrecks on the Oregon coast within a few weeks. Among the vessels lost are the brig Almirante and Una; schrs. Exact and Harriet.

A large party of Chinese had returned home in the ship Wild Pigeon, having amassed fortunes during their short stay in California.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

The New York Herald of Sunday last says: "We have just learned from some passengers on the Erie Railroad, that on Thursday last, a frightful accident occurred to the up train, between Narrowsburg and Deposit, by which the cars were driven off the track, and down an embankment sixteen or seventeen feet high, smashing two or three cars, burning others, and injuring several of the passengers seriously—some, it is feared, fatally. One child had its arm broken, and was otherwise so injured that it is already dead. Others were crippled and bruised in a horrible manner, though we are happy to say none were actually killed on the spot. Had it not been for an accumulation of ice some six feet deep, left on the margin of the Delaware, after the ice on the river had broken up, the consequences would have been terrible, for the whole train would have been plunged into the water, and several lives would have been lost; but the icy barrier presented such an obstruction as arrested the progress of the locomotive. The burning of some of the cars was caused by the stores being broken and the fire being dashed about."

PROPERTY RECOVERED.

About 84,000 worth of stolen articles, including fifty-one gold watches, fifty-five gold fobs and guard chains, and several diamond breast pins, supposed to have been stolen in one of the Western States, were found in an old house in Kensington on Friday last.

THE 'PATRIOTS' ROUTED.

The New Orleans papers contain the details of the battle between Carvajal's forces and the Mexicans, under Canales. The engagement took place near Camargo. The insurgents numbered 240, and the Mexicans about 700, but at an early stage of the action a large number of the former were seized with a panic and fled, so that the contest was maintained by a little more than fifty men. Canales reports that Carvajal was entirely routed, and driven across the rivers San Juan and Rio Bravo in such confusion that an immense number were drowned; that forty-eight were found dead on the field and twenty-four wounded. Carvajal, however, gives a very different account.—According to his statement, the Mexicans, with 250 cavalry, made a desperate charge upon his forces, which caused a serious stampede among the Mexican portion of his men, which induced a number of Americans to follow suit. The fifty men, who remained, met the charge, and repulsed the Mexicans three times with great slaughter, causing them finally to retire across the San Juan.

It being nearly midnight, Carvajal's forces also slowly retired; on hearing which, Canales returned, took possession of the field of battle, seized Carvajal's only gun, a twelve pounder, and 120 stand of arms. Carvajal admits the loss of 10 killed, 23 wounded and 3 missing. Col. Johnson is among the wounded, and in his report puts down the Mexican loss at over 100 including 8 or 10 officers of rank. It appears a second panic seized Carvajal's men, and they habitively refused to advance on Camargo, which finally induced him to recross the river, with only 22 men, all the rest having deserted. The battle lasted two hours and a half. W. T. Cake, clerk of Star county, who was with Carvajal, it is reported, was taken by the Mexicans and hung.

ESCAPE OF BONNEY, THE COUNTERFEITER.

AUGUSTA, ME., March 13. Horace Bonney, a notorious counterfeiter, escaped from Augusta jail last night. He is supposed to have been aided by friends from the outside, who unlocked four doors and six locks. He was awaiting sentence on two indictments.

From the Salisbury Wadswan.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

A pair of this species of eagle, paid a visit lately to the upper part of Mecklenburg county, near Davidson College. They were not there long, before they committed several depredations on the farmers, by robbing them of their geese. This very naturally led to hostilities, and one of the pair was shot. The other was afterwards caught in a large trap, and is now in duance vile, at Beatties ford. The Golden Eagle is one of the most courageous and ferocious of the species, and is usually found only in the high and cold climates of the North.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12. A man was arrested here last night, charged with hotel robberies, and proved to be G. Rand Thompson, who, with two others, escaped from Frankfort, Kentucky penitentiary, in July last.

EXPLOSION.

On Wednesday morning last one of the Powder Rolling Mills of the Messrs. DuPont exploded.—The men were just commencing operations when the accident occurred. About four buckets of powder were in the Mill at the time. Three persons were injured, one of whom has since died; C. Cowan was wounded in the chin but not dangerous; John Devine was injured seriously but was still alive on Wednesday night; James McCafferty received a compound fracture of both legs and was badly burnt. He expired in a short time.—Lincolne Journal.

Read the following Certificate from the Hon. Solomon Flecto, member of Congress, from Vt. "Washington, D. C., June 1, 1846.

Dr. Geo. B. Green—Dear Sir—In your note of this morning, you ask "for an expression of my opinion in regard to your medicine, called Oxygenated Bitters." It affords me pleasure to state, that from the experience I have had, in its curing a severe attack of Dyspepsia in my own family, and from the wonderful effects which it has produced in other and more severe cases, arising in families of members of Congress with whom I am acquainted, I think it an invaluable medicine, and hope that such circulation will be given to it as will bring it within the reach of all who are afflicted with that distressing malady. Respectfully, S. FLECTO.

Reed, Astin & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 20 Merchants' Row, Boston, General Agent. C. DuPre, Agent for Wilmington. \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPROVED TANTO OYSPEPTICS.—Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from KENNETT, of 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 after NATURE'S OWN METHOD, by NATURE'S OWN AGENT, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice in advertising columns. 12m-c

FOR SHERIFF. We are authorized to announce THOMAS H. WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County. March 11, 1851. 163-1c.

DEBD.

On Sunday morning, 14th, ELIZA RESTON, infant daughter of Anna and James Swann, aged 7 months and 20 days.

THAT POLISH, HOW IT SHINES! 10,000 BOXES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST 9 MONTHS.

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Polish, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather. Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

The Polish can be found at the Drug Store of C. DePax, Market Street. W. Journal 3m. 1-3m.

PURT OF WILMINGTON, MARCH 16.

ARRIVED. 15. Steamer Chatham, Steedman, from Fayetteville, by T. U. Worth. 16. Schr. Julia, VanGilder, from Charleston, to Geo. Harris. 17. Schr. Isabella, Thomson, Carson, from Charleston, to Geo. Harris. 18. Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shalotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper, with Rosin and Spi its Turpentine.

19. Barque Saranac, Bigley, from Onks, with 300 bids, Mollasses to J. Hathaway & Son. 20. Schr. Mary Powell, Watts, from New York, to Geo. Harris, with mize, to sundry persons. 21. Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Willis' Creek, with 2 boats in tow, to J. Banks & Brother, with Spirits Turpentine and Rosin to M. Costin. 22. Steamer Hicrietta, Watts, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Caxaux, one boat in tow with Naval Stores.

CLEARED. 16. Steamer Chatham, Steedman, for Fayetteville, by T. U. Worth. 17. Steamer Evergreen, Barbee, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Caxaux. 18. Barque Rein'cer, Franklin, for Demerara, by J. & D. McRae & Co. with 120,000 feet Lumber. 19. Brig Osceola, Pierce, for Norfolk, by Wm. M. Harris, with 100,000 feet Lumber.

FLOUR. A LOT of Fayetteville Superfine, Cross and Fine. Just received and for sale by JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, March.

SHINGLES. 80,000 McREFF'S Contract Shingles, now landing. For sale by DORSETT & BROWN, I. March 18.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. N. C. Hams—scarcely 11 a .. Western " 101 a 11 N. C. Sides 114 a .. N. C. Shoulders 10 a 10 1/2 Western " 81 a 9 Brandy, Goshen, per lb. 20 a 2 Brandy, Apple, " 40 a 5 Peach " " 11 a ..

St. Domingo Coffee 91 a 10 Rio " 15 a 15 1/2 Java " 15 a 15 1/2 Loguira " 11 a 12 1/2 Cuba " 12 a 12 1/2 Corn " 63 a 65 Gandies, N. C., per lb. 12 a .. Northern Tallow, " 12 a .. Adamantine, " 23 a 30 Sperm, " 45 a ..

Cotton Yarns 17 a .. " Osnaburgs 9 a .. 4-4 N. C. Sheetting 61 a .. 7-8 " Sheetting 61 a .. Fayetteville Flour—non 100 a .. Canal, extra fine 7 a 8 Baltimore " 4 7/8 a 5 00

Glue, per lb. 12 a .. Ash Heading 10 00 a .. N. Y. Hay 50 a .. Eastern " 10 5 a 1 1/2 S. S. Wide Board Plank and Scantling— 14 00 a 15 Flooring Boards 15 00 a 16 00 Wide Boards Edged 14 00 a 15 00 Refuse half price on all— 11 00 a 11 50 River Lumber, flooring per M. 11 00 a 11 50 " Wide Boards, " 7 00 a 7 50 " Scantling, " 10 00 a 10 50 Lard per lb. in bbls. 10 1/2 a 6 in kegs 12 a .. Lime— 1 25 a ..

New Orleans Molasses 29 a 31 Porto Rico " 19 a .. Cuba " 19 a .. Texas " none " 50 a 55 Meal— 50 a 55

Yellow Dip Turpentine 250 lbs. 2 20 a .. per bbl. 2 20 a .. New Virgin " 2 20 a .. Hard " 1 15 a .. Spirits Turpentine 29 a 30 Pitch " 1 30 a .. Rosin, No. 1, by tale, 2 10 a 3 00 No. 2 " 1 00 a 1 5 No. 3 " 95 a .. Nails per keg, 100 lbs. 3 50 a 3 75

Northern mes Pork 161 a 17 Top Peas 90 a 1 00 Pea Nuts 70 a 90

Rough Rice 60 a .. Cleaned " 3 25 a .. W. E. Rum, per gallon 33 a .. N. I. " none " .. Jamaica " 3 00 a ..

A. O. Hhd. Staves Rough-noun 12 00 a .. W. O. Hhd. none 12 00 a .. R. O. Hhd. Rough 11 00 a .. Dressed " 3 25 a .. Shingles, Common 2 75 a 3 15 Contract 4 50 a 5 50 Blacks large 4 00 a 5 00 Sugar, New Orleans, " scarce 7 a 7 Porto Rico " 7 a 7 Salt, Liverpool per sack 1 00 a 1 00 Blown " none 1 75 a .. Turks Island, per bushel 16 a 20 Soap, pale lb. per box 7 a 9 Brown, " 5 a ..

Whiskey, Rye, per gallon 45 a .. Rectified " 25 a ..

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange. Checks on New York, 1 percent per m " Philadelphia, 1 " " " Boston, 1 " " " Baltimore, 1 " " " Virginia, 1 " " " Charleston 1 " " "

TO NEW YORK Naval Stores, 25 on and 30 under. Spirits Turpentine, 50 cts. per bbl. Yarn and Sheetting, 61 cts. per foot. Cotton, \$1 " bbl. " Pea Nuts, 6 " bush.

TO PHILADELPHIA. Naval Stores, 25 on and 30 under. Spirits Turpentine, 55 cts. per bbl. Yarn and Sheetting, 61 cts. per foot. Cotton, \$1 " per tale Rice, 15 cts. per 100 lbs.