

T. LORING, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
BENJAMIN W. SANDERS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

ANTIPHLOGISTIC SALT.

A communication from the Boston Post, relative to the above mentioned article is on our first page. The advertisement relative to it is unadvisedly crowded out to-day. It will appear in our next.

GEN. SCOTT.

The Senate, on the 4th inst. passed the army, navy and fortifications appropriation, with an amendment to army bill, giving to Lieut. General Scott the arrears of pay as claimed.

DISTRESSING FIRE.

The Washington City Alms House has been destroyed by fire, and several of its helpless inmates rescued to death.

Y. Y. Correspondence of the Commercial.

New York, March 3, 1857.

We have enjoyed one week of wonderful quiet. There has been nothing marvellous enough or horrible enough in the criminal court operations of any reasonable person to get excited about, and everybody has gone about minding his own business. Gossiping has come to be an old dodge and there has been no pretence whatever on which he dainties could issue their flaming extras, since the parties accused of the murder of Dr. Burdell have been locked up for trial. The "conclusion of loggans" was a popular topic with the newboys or "loggers," but that was "played out" long ago. The Burdell investigation was a great source of profit to the newspaper craft here while it lasted. Probably 30,000 additional copies per diem were printed of all the dailies during the inquiry. About \$10,000 of extra receipts may therefore be credited by the city press to "the Burdell tragedy."

Its an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Trade is rather backward among our commission merchants; more so than was expected as the importations of dry goods have been made much earlier in the season than usual. The Southern and Western buyers have made the bulk of their purchases, at rates fully equal to those of last season. Silk goods are scarce here, and ladies must make up their minds either to pay higher prices or take in sail to some extent. We hear from Paris that there is likely to be a collapse in crinolines, and if this expensive fashion is abolished, we may look for a decreased consumption of costly dress fabrics. The hoops, however, have wound themselves into the affections of feminine America to such a degree, that it may be doubted whether even a total banishment of Paris, Quebec or New York could totally remove them from the streets. Crinolines, in fact, are not to be expelled until there shall be no room left for mahogany malcom in cars or churches, stages or steamboats; may even till Broadway becomes impassable for wagons and four-footed beasts, and is filled, through all its length and breadth, with a sea of boucces and furberulous woman in Queen; let her have her own sweet will.

Some very large sales of real estate have been made, this week, chiefly in the business parts of the city. The figures obtained were extravagantly high, as the purchases were generally made by speculators, on very long credits. The real value of estate here is actually rather on the decline. Rents promise to be lower on the first of May than last year.

In the way of amusements we have nothing very attractive with the exception of Thalberg's concert which are wonderfully popular with the haut-ton. Dr. S. P. Townsend's great party, at his magnificent mansion, in Fifth Av. made quite a sensation in fashionable and un-fashionable circles.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 2d.—The most disastrous fire that has occurred here for a long time, broke out this morning in the building at the corner of Water and State streets, occupied by Dix, Sinclair & Harris, wholesale grocers, loss \$5,000, insured for \$1,500. The following were also destroyed: Hubbard & Co., furnishing goods, loss \$12,000, insured for \$9,000; Hale & Co., chair factory, loss \$5,000, no insurance; Tuttle, Hubbard & Co., wholesale hardware, whole stock destroyed, loss \$140,000, insured for \$120,000; Jewett & Root, stove dealers, loss \$60,000, insured for \$25,000; Norton & Co., wholesale grocers, one-third of their stock damaged by water.

MARINE DISASTER—LOSS OF LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The schooner Sarah S. Bird, which was dispatched on the 16th of January, by the board of underwriters, on a cruise for the relief of vessels in distress, has undoubtedly been wrecked, and all on board, consisting of twenty-three souls, have perished. The pilot boat Sylph reports seeing a schooner's mast on the 21st of January with the letters S. S. B. painted on it. The schooner Margaret Ann Lake, which was dispatched on Saturday night to ascertain the certainty of the wrecked vessel, has not been heard from since. It is feared, also, that she was wrecked in the storm of Saturday night.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

We present all the incidents of the inauguration that circumstances will allow. These are not so full as we desire, and other matters are necessarily omitted on account of sickness among our people.

THE WHOLE QUESTION.

There were supposed to be from thirty-five to forty thousand strangers present in the city of Washington on the 4th. We extract from a dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, which says: "The procession about noon took up its line of march down Pennsylvania avenue to the President's election from Willard's Hotel to the Capitol. Arrived at the hotel, it passed to await the arrival of President Pierce, who presently arrived in his private carriage, and being met by the President-elect, they took their places in an open barouche stationed at the Fourteenth street door of the hotel, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude which filled every approach to the scene. Senators Bigler, of Pa., and Foot, of Vt., of the Senate's committee, occupied seats in the same carriage with the President and President elect.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCH.

Our special dispatch informed us that at one o'clock P. M. the inaugural procession, amidst stirring strains of music, and with innumerable flags and banners, was passing the telegraph office. The military escort was a most brilliant one, and composed of twenty-five companies.

FOLLOWING THIS MAGNIFICENT MILITARY DISPLAY,

such as has never before, in the whole history of

the country, been witnessed in the national capitol, were numerous civic associations; and at various points there were ten full bands of music sending forth delightful strains, and creating an enthusiasm among the congregated thousands almost unbounded.

The whole program far surpassed all similar demonstrations of the kind. The public and private buildings along the whole route of the procession presented a truly amazing scene.

The scene from the various windows from which the ladies, partaking of the excitement and enthusiasm of the day, were waving their handkerchiefs, was truly enchanting, and added no little to the extraordinary excitement.

The mass which crowded the capital and the halls of Congress, especially the Senate chamber, where the civic ceremonies commenced, was so dense by noon it was scarcely possible to effect either ingress or egress for a considerable space of time.

Here follows a particular account of the magnificent procession, which we are obliged to omit for reasons stated above:

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate chamber immediately after Congress adjourned was opened for the admission of Senators and the privileged guests, ex-presidents and Vice Presidents, the Judges of the Supreme Court, who were in black silk gowns, diplomatic corps, heads of department and members of Congress, officers of the army and navy who by name have received the votes of Congress, Governors of States and various officials connected with the government, besides the local authorities of the District of Columbia, &c. The procession having arrived, the President and President elect, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, proceeded to the Vice President's room, and on the next Senate being called to order, the President and President elect were introduced by the committee of arrangements to the seats prepared for them in front of the secretary's table in the Senate chamber, with the judges on the right and diplomatic corps on the left. The whole body then proceeded to the eastern portico, where the President took his seat in front of the platform, with the officials, &c., named in order in the rear. An immense concourse of citizens were in attendance, and the throng extended a considerable distance in every direction. So soon as order could be restored, Mr. Buchanan rose, and in a clear, strong voice, delivered the following

Inaugural Address of the President of the United States, March 4th, 1857.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the oath of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.

Entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute this high and responsible duty, and to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the constitution and the Union which will animate the hearts of the American people, I do not shrink to ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate the best, the richest political blessings which heaven has ever bestowed upon a nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to flatter my conduct in any administration of the government except the desire and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen.

We have recently passed through a presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the high point of anger and contention. Let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate the best, the richest political blessings which heaven has ever bestowed upon a nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to flatter my conduct in any administration of the government except the desire and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen.

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What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the majority of all govern—to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories! Congress is neither to exclude slavery from the Territories, nor to state thereto perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves. It is a happy, happy, matter of little practical importance. Besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit.

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Even descending to this low and narrow view of this mighty question, all such calculations as regard the bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country, such as the world has never witnessed. This is conducted on railroads and canals—on noble rivers and arms of the sea—which connect the East and the West of our confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin.

It is important as they are themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy—to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray; because to feel a true and confident trust in the kind of Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and Union ever devised by man will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peaceably instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the government free from the taint, or even the suspicion, of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of a republic, and history proves that when this has been corrupted, the government has corrupted its people, and though the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance is departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost excessive surplus gives birth to extravagant legislation. It induces wild schemes of expenditure, and urges a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public moneys. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil.

The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects, for which a clerical warrant can be found in the constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, and the maintenance of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage. It is now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defence of our extended sea coast.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected than is necessary to defray the expenses of the government, and to reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has been accomplished in such a manner as to do little injury to any one class of manufactures, and to the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of being favored corporations, individuals, or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a public tariff.

But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance as a temptat on to corruption when compared to the squandering of the public lands.

No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we in the present age. It is the duty of the government to protect that which it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands, as much as may be, for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. It is to be regretted that the administration of the present State and Territories, by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition, and to enjoy the best of the blessings which a just and wise government has done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled, under the constitution and laws, to be placed on a perfect equality with native-born citizens; and in this character they should be treated and recognized.

The federal constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed, has, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have led me to believe that the best construction of the powers of the government is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the constitution.

Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be cited, but it is unnecessary for the public service to strain the language of the constitution; because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and in war, have been granted, either in express terms or by the plainest implication.

It is clear that under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any Territory in the Union against invasion.

Under the constitution, Congress has power "to declare war," to raise and support armies, to provide and regulate the militia, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, to regulate interstate commerce, and to regulate commerce with the States, over which men and millions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet any emergency. In the event of a military invasion, the power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, than that of the United States.

It is impossible to conceive that, whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to provide for the defence of the United States, they should refuse to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States is to be maintained, and the only means by which the States are to be protected, in the event of a military invasion.

I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the expediency of the proposed military road, but I believe that the States which are to be benefited by it, should be allowed to have a voice in its construction, and that the States which are to be benefited by it, should be allowed to have a voice in its construction, and that the States which are to be benefited by it, should be allowed to have a voice in its construction.

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The President's remarks were frequently interrupted by loud applause, and on its conclusion cheer after cheer greeted the speaker.

The oath of office was administered by the venerable Chief Justice Taney, after which the members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms, returned to the Senate chamber; and the President, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, proceeded to the President's house.

The entire military, after the inauguration, escorted President Buchanan to the White House, where they formed in line and passed in review before him.

During the afternoon thousands of citizens and strangers crowded to the executive mansion to pay their respects to Mr. Buchanan.

The military, after the review, repaired to different quarters and partook of refreshments.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the Senate an animated discussion was had upon the report made by the committee on the Judiciary in the case of Mr. Fitch, the legality of whose election as Senator from the State of Indiana is contested by a portion of the members of the General Assembly of that State. The committee on the Judiciary, to which the whole subject had been referred, in a recent report made upon it, ask that additional testimony may be taken respecting certain facts upon which the statements of the parties at issue are now at variance.

Mr. Trumbull thought that this demand was unnecessary, and that sufficient data were already in possession of the Senate to enable it to proceed at once to a rejection of the sitting member's claim. He criticised the report of the committee in many particulars, and closed by invoking an early decision of the question in controversy. Mr. Fitch replied to the remarks of Mr. Trumbull, and charged him with making out the brief of his argument from unreliable data. Dr. Tombs briefly defended the report of the committee on the Judiciary, and cited the various points respecting which additional testimony was necessary for a proper decision of the pending question.

The consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government was then resumed, and after the adoption of sundry amendments the bill was passed. The Senate conference on the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Indian appropriation bill. The army appropriation bill was next considered, and numerous amendments adopted. Mr. Welles proposed, on behalf of the Military Committee, to add as an amendment to the bill providing for the retirement of army officers who have become incapable of active service, but the subject was deemed too important for the hasty consideration which it must necessarily receive, and the amendment was rejected. Various other amendments occupied attention until four o'clock when the Senate took a recess until half-past six.

In the House of Representatives, after some preliminary business, Mr. Benson, of Maine made an ineffectual effort to consider the bill to authorize the construction of iron steam sloops of war. The bill reported by Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to authorize the deposit of the surplus revenue now in the Treasury of the United States with the several States, was read the third time and passed. A bill was passed to establish certain post-roads in the States and Territories; also, a bill making an appropriation for the removal of impediments to the navigation of the Mississippi river. The House concurred in the report of the Committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Indian appropriation bill, and the bill was passed. Committees of conference were appointed on other disagreeing votes of the two Houses. Several private bills were disposed of, and, at half past four o'clock, a recess was taken until seven.

At the night session the House was occupied with the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the tariff bill. The probable reduction in the annual revenue, according to the report of the committee, as explained by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, will be about fourteen millions of dollars. The interest of the country, however, he thought, would be properly protected. The vote on agreeing to this report of the committee of conference had not been taken when we last heard from the Capitol.

The closing scenes of the thirty-fourth Congress. WASHINGTON, March 3—10 46 P. M.—The President is now at the capitol, in the Vice President's room, signing the bills as they are presented to him. All the cabinet, excepting Mr. Marcy and Mr. Dobbin, are present, assisting in the examination of the bills. The galleries of both houses, the rotunda and passage ways are densely crowded by thousands of persons. An extra clerical force has been employed to facilitate congressional business.

At 1 o'clock A. M.—The time of both Houses is principally occupied with the general appropriation bills, and various committees of conference have been appointed on the disagreeing amendments.

LITERARY LECTURES. THE REV. DR. DEEMS, will lecture in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Front street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 10 and 11.

Subject on Tuesday evening, "Trade Life, its Poetry and Ethics;" on Wednesday evening, "The True Dignity of Money Making."

The lectures will be given at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be had at S. W. Whitaker's Book Store, Wm. H. Lippitt's Drug Store, Thos. Loring, Commercial Office, J. D. Gardner at Cape Fear Bank, Z. H. Greene's, Market street, and Geo. H. Kelley & Bro., No. 11 North Water street. Tickets 50 cents each.

The proceeds will be devoted to the erection of a Steeple upon the Church.

DR. G. D. GARDNER, of Philadelphia, is the author of a new and valuable medicine, "PERRY'S PAIN-KILLER." When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle of it, and was suffering from a severe rheumatism, which I had not been able to get rid of by any other means; I applied it at the almost instantaneous relief—Before I left the store the inflammation was removed, and I was able to get on my feet. I have since used it in all my rheumatic attacks, and it has given me relief in every case. I have recommended it to all my friends, and it has done good for them. Several of the captains of the upper river boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours, JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold by G. B. French, Wilmington, and by dealers in medicines generally.

LUCKY CHANCES FOR FORTUNE. Say what people will, there are so many prizes drawn in the Georgia and Alabama Lotteries that thousands will take opportunities for lucky chances in those well managed institutions. They are far preferable to investments in the fancy stocks of share gamblers, which usually rob all who put faith in them. There are to be four drawings in March, on the 14th, 21st and 28th. Whole tickets ten dollars; halves and quarters in proportion. Write for money orders to Messrs. Swan & Co., Atlanta, Georgia, and make a legal purchase. People may do far worse with their money than in taking a chance in either of the above Lotteries, and the public are now fully aware of it. 147-3.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Lacerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable as a cooling application for the rashes, excoriations, and scabrous sores to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for alleviating the torture of "a broken breast." As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumors, and all other eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills have a reputation for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints and disorders of the bowels, co-extensive with the range of civilization.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY DEALERS TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. BEING LARGE BUYERS AT THE AUCTION SALES OF GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

To the Trad., to select from our Stock. PHILLIPS, STRYKER & JENNINGS, Nos. 1 & 3 Bank St., below Market.

BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STS. PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Jan. 15, 1857.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR—RICH AND GLOSSY—is the certain result of the use of LYONS' KATHARON. The immediate sale of this unequalled preparation—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—proclaims it emphatically the "Public Favorite." The ladies universally pronounce it to be the best and most agreeable article for the hair. It restores, invigorates and beautifies the hair, and imparts a delightful perfume. Sold everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle. The public are cautioned against imposition by counterfeit articles. HEALD, WYNNE & CO., Proprietors and Perfumers, No. 63 LIBERTY STREET, New York.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE. DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. REV. JAMES R. DURBOROW, Pastor of Berlin Circuit, Baltimore Conference. And all the principal Merchants at Point of Rocks, Md., have testified to the following EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

POINT OF ROCKS, Frederick County, Md. Dr. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I have thought proper to make known one of the most extraordinary cures in my own case, that has ever occurred. In the month of October last I was afflicted with a severe gathering in my breast, which formed a large abscess, and also a severe cold, entirely hopeless and beyond the power of medicine. I remained in this wretched condition for a long time, until I was wasted to a mere skeleton, and there seemed no hope for me; but having read in the public papers of the many wonderful cures performed by your COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, I immediately sent to Baltimore for five bottles and commenced its use, and to my great satisfaction and my anxious family, the abscess opening in the neck, the cold, the cough, and the gathering in my breast, were restored to perfect health. I believe, that to your valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, I am indebted for this great change, and I am happy to say, that I am now enjoying as good health as I ever have.

Over five years have elapsed, and I still remain a perfectly hearty man at this date, June 2d, 1856. I have not had a day's sickness for the last 18 months. Yours, very respectfully, THOMAS DIXON.

The Subscriber is well acquainted with Thomas Dixon, and can testify that he has been afflicted as above represented. I regard his recovery all the more as a miracle. He is worthy member of Society. AMES R. DURBOROW, Pastor of Berlin Circuit, Baltimore Conference.

THERE is no other preparation of "Wild Cherry," and the only one compounded by a Physician, that is sold in the United States. The "COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY" is the universal satisfaction this preparation has been fully acknowledged in every section of our country.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Spasmodic Cough, For Tickling or Irritation in the Throat, For Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Delirium, For Pains in the Stomach, Liver, Complaint, For Short Breath or Hoarseness, Asthma, For the support of old age, declining health, and restless nights, this remedy has no equal.

Sold by Dr. J. M. SEVENTH ST., Philadelphia. Sold by WALKER, MEARES & CO., No. 11 North Water street, Philadelphia. Sold by E. J. ASTON, Asheville, N. C.

MARRIED. In this town on the evening of the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. ALFRED M. WADDELL, and Miss JULIA, daughter of Timothy Swaddle, Esq.

MARINE NEWS. PORT OF WILMINGTON, MARCH 7. ARRIVED. 4. Sch. Myrover, Jackson, from New York, to T. C. Worth.

Sch. Wm. L. Springs, Marshman, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth.

Sch. Belle Moore, from Swansboro, to J. M. Stevenson.

Sch. C. B. Glover, Pigot, from Snead's Ferry, to Pigot.

Sch. Magnolia, Nickerson, from Baltimore, to Russel & Bro.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. McKinnon.

Sch. Magnolia, Nickerson, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Mattin.

Barque Amador, Harford, from New York, to Deane & Co.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. BACON, per lb., 13 a 00. Hams, N. C., 12 a 00.

Shoulders, 10 a 00. Hog Round, 12 a 00.

Lard, S. C., 13 a 00. Kegg, 13 a 00.

Hams, Western, 10 a 00. Shoulders, Western, 9 a 10.

Sides, Northern per bbl., Mess., 23 00 00. Prime, 20 00 00.