New Orleans with putrescent Beef—are laws whose mere impolicy and absurdity one almost overlooks in view of their sin against civilization and humanity."

Oregon Negotiation.—In reply to the enquires of the Illinois Register and other journals, in regard to the negotiation now understood to be pending between the United States and Great Britain, on the Oregon question, the Washington Union employs the following language. The last sentence expressses the sentiments of the whole nation:

"We aswer frankly, and in the same 'respectful' spirit in which the 'State Register' has spoken to us that all negotiations between nations, during their pendency, have at all times been confined to the parties conducting them. In reference to the Oregon question, as must be the case in all negotiations, the President and his constitutional advisers are the only persons who can know what is transpiring. Why, then, call on the 'Union' to declare what *has been done*, or *what will be done*, on this subject? At the meeting of Congress, the President will doubtless lay before them all that has occurred, or may occur, as far as the same can be properly communicated, compatibly with the public interests. Of one thing we may confidently assure the 'Register,' and all others who have been pleased to propound these questions to us; and *that* is, that the administration will firmly assert and maintain all our rights to the Oregon territory, and that they will preserve and uphold the sacred honor of their country."

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, U. S. Minister to Brazil, has sent to the National Institute at Washington two animals—a young South American leopard and a species of the antelope from the province of Ceara. They were, Mr. Wise states in his letter accompanying them, presented to him for the Institute by A. Ildefonzo Gomez, a gentleman of science, a learned physician, and the best naturalist in Brazil who has promised to procure for the Institute specimens of the seeds and plants of Brazil, at the proper season. Mr. Wise has also sent to the Institute a specimen of the fruit of an African tree, called Boabab, which he thus describes: "The fruit is similar to a gourd in shape and size, and covered with a green felt like rind. The substance of the rind is as hard, nearly, as the shell of the cocoanut. But if you will cut off the stem, and open it at the stem end, you will find it to contain *a natural cream of tartar*, which enclosing the seed, and strung on fibres similar to those of the tamarind pod, is used to make a dellcious, cooling, acidulous beverage, quite refreshing in a hot climate, and similar in its medicinal effects to that of the substance which it so much resembles."'

Most Capital Joke.—The editor of the Advertiser, published at Lowell, Mass., tells the following excellent story, every word of it he puts down as being as true as gospel:

It is well known that in our vicinity, there will probably be built at some no very distant day a new manufacturing town, which, it is predicted, will rival Lowell. At all events, a very wealthy corporation have purchased water power and land at a heavy outlay. A short time since, a distinguished and rich member of the company called upon a landholder down the river for the purpose of negotiating for a parcel of land, supposed to be necessary to the success of the new enterprise. Liberal offers were made, but the holder was not ready to part with his land—he "wanted time to reflect." Time passed, and the anxious negotiator called again and again, until his patience became well nigh exhausted. As a last resort, he informed the obturate landholder that unless he sold his patch of soil, the corporation would undoubtedly locate on the opposite side of the river. This announcement had a manifest effect upon the listener, which was regarded with no little complacency by the capitalist. "You really don't mean to say you will build upon the other bank, if I refuse to sell?" asked the citizen in an anxious tone. "Yes, sir, I do say it—and what do you say to *that*, sir?" replied the millionaire, with the air of a man who feels he is fairly "out of the woods." "Oh, nothing at all," quoth the farmer; "*only, I own about ten times as much land on t'other side, and would be willing to do something handsome, if you will agree to go over the river!*" It is needless to add, the great man made his exit with a flea buzzing in his ear, like a cotton mill in full blast.

Egyptian Anecdote.—The katsheff related the following almost incredible anecdote.—Several of his suite, who were present, were, indeed, ready to attest the truth of it, but, whether true or false, it is one which might very properly be inserted in the next edition of Munchausen's book of marvels:—"It is not long since," began the katsheff, "that a man from Berbar settled here, and was well known to all of us. One morning he led his horse to the Nile to water, and fastened the rope by which he held it round his arm, and, while the animal was quenching his thirst, he knelt down to prayer. At the moment when he was lying with his face upon the ground, a crocodile attacked the unhappy man, swept him into the water with his tail, and swallowed him. The terrified horse exerted all his strength to run away, and, as the rope which was attached to the arm of his dead master, in the stomach of the crocodile, did not snap, and he could not disengage himself from it, the affrighted animal not only pulled the crocodile itself out of the river, but dragged it over the sand to the door of his own stable, where it was soon killed by the family, who hurried to the spot, and afterwards found the dead body of the victim entire in the belly of the horrid monster."

Prince Pucklar Muskau's Egypt.

Crocodiles of the Nile.—It is singular that, in certain localities, these animals are much more to be dreaded than at others, and, even then, not always in proportion to their larger or smaller numbers. At Assouan, for instance, they have never yet been seen to attack a man, whereas, at Wadi Halfa, the greatest precaution must be taken to avoid them. Near Dongola, again, they are more harmless, though more numerous. The katsheff of Wadi Halfa told me that he had gone, the year before, with a friend, to bathe near the cataracts.—Scarcely had they advanced a few feet into the river, where the water was not up to their waists, when a crocodile rose close to them, seized his companion, and immediately disappeared with him under the water. Soon afterwards he saw the monster rise again at a short distance, playing with his victim as a cat plays with a mouse, till he landed on a small island, and there, to all appearance, began to devour the lifeless body in sight of the katsheff. On the same evening, and at the same spot, a boy and a goat also fell a prey to the rapacity of a crocodile. The principal danger arises from the circumstance that the reptile buries itself in the sand of the bed of the river, and then, suddenly darting up, like the ant-lion, pounces upon its prey. If the crocodiles come swimming from a distance, it is much easier to avoid them, yet they have often been seen, at Metammah, pursuing people in the middle of the river, and it is affirmed that, if they have a choice between a black man and a white man, they invariably prefer the latter. Sometimes they pursue people on the land, in which case, however, it is only necessary to run round in a circle, when pursuit is impracticable, from the great difficulty which they have in turning.

Prince Pucklar Muskau's Egypt.

The Wasted Flowers.—On the velvet bank of a rivolet sat a rosy child. Her lap was filled with flowers, and a garland of rose buds was twined around her neck. Her face was as radiant as the sunshine that fell upon it: and her voice was as clear as that of the bird which warbled at her side. The little stream went singing on, and with every gush of its music the child lifted the flowers in its dimpled hand, and, with a merry laugh, threw it upon its surface. In her glee she forgot that her treasures were growing less, and with the swift motion of childhood, she flung them upon the sparkling tide, until every bud and blossom had disappeared. Then, seeing her loss, she sprang upon her feet, and, bursting into tears, called aloud to the stream, "bring back my flowers!" But the stream danced along regardless of her tears: and as it bore the blooming burden away, her words came back in a taunting echo along its reedy margin. And, long after, amid the wailing of the breeze, and the fitful bursts of childish grief, was heard the fruitless cry, "bring back my flowers!" Merry maiden! who art idly wasting the precious moments so bountifully bestowed upon thee, see in the thoughtless, impulsive child, an emblem of thyself. Each moment is a perfumed flower. Let its fragrance be dispensed in blessings on all around thee, and ascend as sweet incense to its benificent giver. Else, when thou hast carelessly flung them from thee, and seest them receding on the swift waters of time, thou wilt cry in tones more sorrowful than those of the child, "bring back my flowers!" And the only answer will be an echo from the shadowy past, "*bring back my flowers!*"

Lowell Offering.

A Parrallel.—The recent cruel and atrocious massacre of the Arabs by the French savage Pelissier, and the troops under his command, has a parrallel in the following curious reminiscence produced from the history of French warfare in 1510. It is extracted from Sismondi, Hist. Republic. Ital., vol. 4, p. 47:

"A party of citizens and inhabitants of the neighboring plain had chosen another place of refuge. In the mountains, at whose base Vicenza is situated, is a vast cave named the Grotto of Masano, or Longara. * * * * This cave having a narrow entrance is easy of defence, and in the proceeding campaign it had served as a refuge for the neighboring people. Six thhusand unfortunate beings had retired there with all their goods; the women and children were at the back of the grotto, and the men guarded its entrance. A captain of French adventurers, named L'Herison, discovered this retreat, and with his troops made vain efforts to penetrate into it; but foiled by its obscurity and its windings, he resolved to suffocate all within it. He filled with the faggots the part he had occupied, and set fire to them. Some nobles of Vicenza who were among the refugees, now entreated the French to make an exception in their favor, and to let them ransome themselves, their wives end children, and all of noble blood. But the peasants, their companions in misfortune, exclaimed that they should all perish or be saved together. The whole cavern was now in flames, and its entrance resembled the mouth of a furnace. The adventurers waited till the fire had finished its ravages, to enter the cave and withdraw the booty which they had purchased by such terrible cruelty. All had perished by suffocation except one young man, who had placed himself near a chink, through which a little air reached him. None of the bodies were disfigured by the fire, but their attitudes sufficiently indicated the agonies they had undergone before death. Several women were delivered in their torments, and their infants died with them. When the adventurers brought back their booty to the camp, and recounted the mode of their obtaining it, they excited universal indignation. The Chevalier Bayard went himself to the cavern with the Provost Marshral, and caused him to hang in his presence, and in the midst of this scene of horror, two of the wretches who had kindled the fire. But this punishment was not sufficient to efface from the minds of the Italians the memory of so great a barbarity."

From the Albany Cultivator.

Agriculture and Mines of N. Carolina.

Having passed over the principal part of this State during the last year, I have thought perhaps it might interest some of your readers to give a sort of flying account of it. This State possesses as many natural advantages as any other in the Union. The eastern part of it has large and extensive fisheries for herring and shad. The planters who live on the coast and on the banks of the rivers, nearly all fish during the season. The offal of the fish is used by them as manure. This, together with the shell marl beds which are found in all the lower counties, enables the planters to make large crops of corn, wheat and cotton. The marl, however, is not yet much used, as its application is not well understood. The land is generally low and level, formed of a deep alluvial bottom, and strongly acid.—About five feet from the surface the formation of shell deposit commences, and extends in some places to the depth of ten feet. The marl laying so near the surface renders its application easy, which would neutralize the acid and render the soil more friable. Large tracts of land, which will now hardly bring weeds, by a good marling could be made to produce heavy crops. The county of Tyrrel is celebrated for its grapes and Scuppornong wine, several thousand gallons of which is made every year but mostly for home consumption. On the bank of the Cape Fear river some attention is paid to the culture of rice; the fields are quite extensive and very handsomely laid out. The lands in the western part of the State are generally good, especially when you approach the mountains, and nearly all the west of Raleigh, are rich in minerals, several extensive gold mines are in active opperation, and pieces of native gold have been found worth seventy dollars. In Davidson county there are some silver mines which are worked daily with from fifty to one hundred hands, yielding a good profit. Copper mines are numerous, but little or no attention is paid to them, as the process of melting is not understood, and the transportation of the ore too expensive, with the present state of the road, to send it to market. A survey of turnpike roads was ordered by the last Legislature, and as soon as it can be completed there is little doubt but that copper mining will be as profitable as the others. The principal crop of the mining region is cotton, but the low price and the distance from market, has caused many of the planters to turn their attention to mining, which will shortly prove very lucrative. There is great want of labor-saving machines here, both in mining and agriculture.

Your paper has a good circulation in North Carolina, and its effects are plainly to be seen. Almost every intelligent planter will *tell you*, or *show you*, something that he has learned from the Cultivator. The low price of lands, and the facility with which they could be improved offers great inducements to emigrants, and the investment of capital in this State.

Your friend,
JOHN C. MATHER.

Raleigh, N. C., July 14th, 1845.

Artichokes for Hogs—Southern Policy.

The artichoke is one of the most prolific of roots, and can be grown to great advantage as feed for hogs. If an acre of low, rich, moist ground, be planted with it, 3 by 2 feet apart, and tended as corn is, a thousand bushels may be grown thereon, and as to the digging and feeding, the hogs will do that themselves, if turned into the lot in the fall, and thus save the labor of gathering. They are fully as nutricious as potatoes, thrice as productive—and, we believe, when once planted, will seed the lot of themselves for many successive years.

There are thousands of acres in the South, which do not now bring their owners a groat a year, that might be converted into Artichoke autumnal pastures for hogs, and we especially commend our Southern friends to look to it.—The subject is eminently worthy of their consideration. By fencing in a few acres of such land on each plantation, planting it in artichokes, and turning the hogs in as soon as the seed is ripe in the fall, a plentiful supply of the very best food may be secured to bring them fat to the pens, so that they would only require a sufficiency of corn to harden the flesh. Such a course of provident economy, would enable Southern planters to raise their own bacon, and save to the State in which it might be pursued, thousands and tens of thousands of dollars annually, that are now sent out of it to purchase pork. We say to our Southern brethren, buy nothing that you can profitably produce yourselves; extend your system of culture; be sure to tet that system embrace every thing which enters into the consumption of the plantation, whether it be for the back, or the stomach, and a healthful condition of affairs will inevitably be the consequent result. Enlightened economy, state, and personal pride, all concur in indicating, that no farmer, or planter, should go abroad for supplies of the necessaries and comforts of life, so long as he possesses the ability to produce them himself; for every dollar sent out of a state under such circumstances, is a reckless waste of means, as the necessary consequence is, that, to the amount of its value it tends to impoverish its producer, and enrich a third party, who had no agency in its production, and who, from the remoteness of his local position, has no identity of interest in, or affinity of feeling with, the people whom he has rendered tributary to his enrichment.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Aug. 16.

BACON,		7½ a	10½
COTTON—(Liv'pool classi'n.)			
Inferior and Ordinary,	6¼	a	6¾
Middling a middling fair,	7	a	7½
Fair a fully fair,	7¾	a	8
Choice,	—	a	—
GRAIN, Corn,	55	a	60
Oats, Maryland,	28	a	29
" Virginia,	27	a	28
Peas,	82	a	
LARD,	8½	a	9
NAVAL STORES—			
Tar, Wilmington,	1 25	a	1 50
Turpentine, soft,		a	
Rosin,		a	
Spirits Turpentine,	45	a	48
Varnish,	23	a	25
RICE—			
Ordinary to fair,	3 25	a	3 37½
Good and prime,	3 50	a	3 75
Choice,	—	a	—

Cotton.—The market for Upland Cotton since our last, continues to be very dull. Buyers appear to have entirely deserted the article. The accounts by the *Great Britain*, which were received on Thursday last, did not produce the slightest effect upon the market. Sales have been made with some slight concession in favor of buyers. We continue our quotations nominal. The sales for the week amount to 1256 bales. Receipts for the week, 1298 bales. In Sea Island we have only heard of 28 bales (stained,) which brought from 8 to 16 cts.

Rice.—The article has been somewhat in demand, and sales have been made at an advance of one quarter of a dollar per 100 lbs., since our last, and we have changed our quotations accordingly. The transactions have been principally for the West Indies and the home trade, with some choice lots for exportation. The sales of the week are 1963 tierces, as follows:—16 at $3⅜; 84 at 3¼; 75 at 3 5-16, 100 at 3⅜; 551 at 3½; 577 at 3⅜; and 560 at $3¾ per cwt. Received 588 tcs.

Rough Rice.—We have heard of no transactions in the article. Arrived 1800 bushels.

Grain.—The receipts have been 5300 bushels Western in bags, 4200 bushels Maryland, and 4000 bushels North Carolina Corn, all of which were taken by dealers. The Western brought 55 to 57c., bags included; the Maryland at 56c. The North Carolina Corn was sold some time since to arrive, at prices not made known. No arrivals of Oats or Peas this week.

Bacon.—There has been a demand for shoulders and sides. We have heard of sales of several lots amounting to 351 hhds., from 7½ to 8½, which is an advance upon last week's prices. We have accordingly changed our quotations. The stock is now very light.

Molasses.—About 135 hhds. Cuba Molasses have been received—90 hhds. of which have been disposed of in different lots at 27c.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Aug. 16.

There has been an increase of trade during the week, but no material change in produce. Several lots of cotton have been in market, and sells freely at 6¼ cents for best. The news by the Great Britain has not changed New York quotations. Flour is again remarkably scarce, and sold from waggons yesterday at $5, $5 25, and $5 50, cash. Bacon continues scarce, and we have heard of sales at 9 cents, hog round. Whiskey is now worth 45 to 47½ cents. No back-country brandy in market. North Carolina cotton in New York, 6½ to 7½ cents. The river has again fallen, and is now as low as at any time during the season.

Carolinian.

NEW YORK MARKET—Aug. 16.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	$2 87½	a	2 94
Washington and Newbern,	2 87½	a	
Rosin,	53	a	70
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	40½	a	43
Tar,	2 25	a	2 37½
Rice,	3 50	a	4 25
Cotton	6	a	10

Cotton—There has again been a fair amount of business done since our last—there is, however, a continuance of the depressed feeling before noticed, and prices are still in favor of the buyer. The sales are for the week, 4650 bales.

Naval Stores—There have been sales of 529 bbls. Newbern Turpentine, on private terms; 600 Washington, $2 87½ per 280 lb.; 825 North County, (small barrels,) $2 62½ per bbl.; 1100 Newbern Rosin, 55 cents, delivered from vessel; spirits Turpentine, in large parcels, 40½ cents, cash—and in small lots, 41, cash, and 42 a 43, 4 mos.

Rice—There is a better feeling in the market, and sales at an advance on our last week's quotations, have been effected. The light stock, and advices from the south, have tended to render holders firm. The sales reach about 600 tcs. at $3 75 a $4, including two parcels of about 100 tcs. each, on terms not transpired. We quote $3 50 a $4 25, as the extremes of the market.

MARRIED,

In this place on the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Stedman, James McGary, to Miss Eliza Keller, of Providence, R. I.

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Drane, William Shaw, Esq., to Mrs. Phoebe Hamilton.

DIED,

In this County, on the 15th inst., after seven days illness, of bilious congestive fever, Mr. Samuel Bunting, aged 64 years.

Mr. B. was a kind and affectionate father, a good neighbor, and loved and esteemed by all who knew him.—*Com.*

In this county, on the 19th inst., Julia Ellen Smith, aged five years; daughter of the late Samuel Smith.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Aug 15—schr Lion, McCumber, New River, turpentine, to G W Davis.

16—schr Com. Warrington, Whitaker, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

schr Ellen, Boon, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

17 schr Jerome, McKeever, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

sloop Gleaner, Raburn, Shallotte, turpentine, to G W Davis.

18—brig Belle, Myers, New York, to G W Davis.

brig Leonora, Collins, New York, to John Hall.

brig Gardner H Wright, Rinton, (at Fort Caswell,) with stene.

schr Spray, Tortelle, Baltimore, to Brown & DeRosset.

schr Example, Mydgett, Middleton, N C, corn, to Wm Cooke.

schr Mary Frances, Douglass, Middleton, N C, corn, to Wm Cooke.

schr Alaric, Rodicks, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

19—schr Lightfoot, Sleeper, Thomaston, to Russell & Gammell.

schr E S Powell, Murch, New York, to G W Davis.

21—schr Friendship, Farrow, Middleton, N C; corn, to Brown & DeRosset.

CLEARED.

Aug 16—schr Fair Lady, Harris, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

21—Packet schr Jonas Smith, Collett, N York, by R W Brown.

brig Baltic, Moulton, Boston, by E Dickinson.

schr Example, Mydgett, Mattamuskeet, by Wm Cooke.

schr Mary Frances, Douglass, Mattamuskeet, by Wm Cooke.

GREAT BARGAIN!!

THE Subscriber, intending to change his business, offers for sale his entire stock in trade, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries, &c., &c.

Persons desirous of engaging in the retail business, would do well to call and examine his stock.

THOS. EBORN.

Market Street, 2d door below Gardner's old stand.

Wilmington, Aug. 22d 1845. 49-tf.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THERE will be a Meeting held at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening, August 25th at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, with a PLEDGE which shall preclude its members not only from using, but also from dealing in ardent Spirits.

Aug. 23d, 1845. 49-1t.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED as the Assignee of CHS. B. MORRIS, is prepared to make payment of a dividend to the creditors named in third class in the deed of Assignment. Persons entitled to claim under said Assignment, are requested forthwith to present their demands to the undersigned, who will be in Wilmington on Monday or Saturday of each week.

NICK. N. NIXON, *Assignee.*

August 15, 1845.

CAUTION.

THE undersigned would caution the community against a certain dishonest scoundrel, by the name of John R. Floyd, who has runaway from this state, leaving myself and others to pay his debts. I would caution all good citizens of Mississippi, to which state he has runaway, to be on their lookout for him, as he will certainly deceive and cheat them if he gets a chance. I will also give a reward of $50 to any person who will deliver into my hands the said Floyd, within twelve months from this date.

N. F. BURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 15, '45. 48-1t

The Jackson, Mississippi paper, will please copy one time, and forward bill to N. F. B.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*

July 11, 1845. 43-tf

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators — Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets — Marriage License
Peace warrants — Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds — Administrator's do
Notes of hand — Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank — Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State — Negro Bonds
Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank — Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates — Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers — Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

Clothing.

3 CASES Plantation Clothing,
2 " sundry Fall Clothing,
A small assortment of Summer Clothing,
2 cases gentlemen's sewed Boots,
24 pairs ladies Slippers,
1 bale Brown Cotton. For sale by

Aug. 15, '45.] Wm. COOKE, Ag't.

Collector's Office.

DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE.

July 15th, 1845.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 20th of August, 1845, for building a Marine Hospital on the Island of Portsmouth, in this District, of the following dimensions, and in accordance with a plan approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now in this office:

SPECIFICATIONS.

Dimensions of the main Building, 50 feet long by 40 wide, to be elevated 4 feet, single story 14 feet pitch, with roof suited to dimensions, a passage through the centre, and galleries 10 feet wide in front and rear of the building, with four rooms 20 feet square; the garret with three or four windows at each end or sides, to be divided into compartments, and fitted up for store rooms, and for the attendants, &c.;—to this main building is to be attached a wing or shed at each end, 20 feet wide, and extending from the outer tier of the front, to the outer tier of the portico, each of these wings to contain two wards, 20 feet square, with 4 smaller rooms, the wings to have a shed roof to suit; the building to be erected on Lightwood Piles, 12 inches square, with diagonal braces or anchors, of the same material, with 4 chimneys, 8 fire places, and 2 piazzas or vestibules, 50 by 10, supported by 6 turned columns, each with appropriate balustrade and rails in front, with steps and rails to correspond; the front and rear doors to have transen and side lights; the whole frame to be of the largest dimensions for such a building, with 16 pannel doors, and 24 windows, 14 by 10 lights, with blinds or shutters; the exterior of the house to be first covered with 1 or 1½ inch boards, tongued and grooved or *ciphered*, afterwards to be covered on every side with juniper or cypress shingles, dressed to an equal thickness, in 5 inch courses, as also the roof; the interior of the building to be finished throughout, in a neat, plain, and workmanlike manner; the floors to be of quartered boards, the frame, outside plank, and floors to be of the best yellow pine, at the option of the agent of the United States, the whole to have two substantial coats of paint, to be lathed and plastered with the best quality of stone lime, throughout, the chimneys to be built of hard and well formed brick, all to be finished as above stated, and to the entire satisfaction of the agent of the United States, and to be completed in twelve months from the time the contract is closed.

Approved bonds will be required for the completion of the work according to contract; the work and materials are to be approved of by a superintendent to be appointed for that purpose. Payments will be made as it progresses not to exceed two thirds the actual value of the materials on the ground, and work done, and in sums nos less than one thousand dollars.

To obviate all difficulty it may be proper to state that no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate or certificates from responsible persons, that the individuals offering the proposal has the ability to give the necessary bond.

THOMAS I. PASTEUR,
46-t20a *Collector.*

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
		To Pres't of a Bank	1
		To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Dentist	1	To Ladies	6
To Teacher	1		
To Grocers	2	Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1086	$124,687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191,997	38 315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67.220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

To Travellers.

Comparison of Expense
TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH,
BY THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE
AND
THE RIVER AND BAY LINE.

By the Bay Line.

From Weldon to Baltimore,	$9 00
Breakfast in Baltimore,	50
Fare by the Morning Line to Philadelphia,	3 00
Dinner on the Road,	50
Whole expense,	$13 00

By the great Mail Route.

From Weldon to Baltimore by the Rail Road and Steamboat to Washington, and thence by the Stage Line to Baltimore, *eight dollars and fifty cents*—or by the Rail Road Line throughout, *two dollars and fifty cents* more, making	$11 00
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the *Evening* Line,	2 00
Two Meals between Petersburg and Philadelphia,	1 00
Whole expense,	$14 00

It will thus appear, that the whole expense between Weldon and Philadelphia, by the Great Mail Route, even if the Traveller takes the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road, is

BUT ONE DOLLAR MORE

To Philadelphia; and the Traveller reaches Philadelphia by this Route, a business day earlier than by the River and Bay Route, resting on the way, and avoiding not only the uncertainties and risk of greater delay by the Bay Line, but its liability to accidents, storms, sea sickness and other discomforts. THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Sup't R. & P. R. R.

June 20, 1845. 40-9t

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber's room a few days since, a SILVER HUNTING WATCH, No. 12,-154, with maker's name, John Harrison, Liverpool, marked in it. There is engraved on the cap thus: made to order of T. W. Brown, Wilmington, N. C A reasonable reward will be paid for its recovery. JAS. H. MILMORE.

August 8, 1845. 47-3t

Received

PER Schr. Jonas Smith, from New York, and for sale by Wm. COOEE, Agt'.

10 BBLS. Canal Flour,
20 half bbls. do
6 boxes prime Cheese,
1 box Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf Sugar,
1 bbl crushed do. do
1 hhd. Porto Rico do.
1 do. New Orleans do.
10 boxes Soap 4 half bbls. Outcatt's Snuff,
3 bbls. Butter Crackers, 3 bbls. Sugar Crackers,
3 bbls. and 10 boxes Soda Biscuit,
"Lord Byron," "Justo Sang," and "J. Reux" Cigars; Roll Brimstone, Sulpher, Copperas, Straw Paper, boxes ground Pepper, &c. &c.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Aug. 21, 1845.

BACON—Hams,		a	9
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Western,	7½	a	
BEESWAX,		a	25
BUTTER,	16	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN,	0	a	55
" Meal,	65	a	70
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	5½
CANDLES, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,	5 00	a	6 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	60	a	65
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8½	a	9
Western,	6	a	00 7
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 12
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	15 00		16 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	12 00	a	12 75
wide, do.	6 50	a	7 00
Scantling,	5 00	a	0 00
Timber,	6 00	a	7 00
MOLASSES,	28	a	31
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
NAILS,	5	a	5½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.		a	2 60
Virgin dip,	0 00	a	2 70
hard,	1 15	a	1 20
Tar,	1 50	a	0 00
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	37	a	
OIL, Sperm,		a	85
PEASE, Ground,	90	a	95
Black eye,	70	a	75
Cow,	70	a	75
PORK,	14 00	a	15 00
fresh	4½	a	5
RICE,	3 50	a	3 75
rough, ush			70
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	22	a	60
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 12
SOAP,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, country,		a	2 25
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30	a	32
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	25	a	27
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	9 00	a	12 00
dressed,	10 00	a	11 00
SUGAR, West India,	7½	a	8
New Orleans,	6	a	6
loaf	10	a	15
TALLOW,	6½	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf, none		a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 21.

Since the opening of the present week, the business of the place has, in a small degree, been more brisk than for several weeks previous. There are more shipping in port to-day, than we have known at any one time, for about two months past.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has come in somewhat freely since Monday, and prices have been quite settled at our quotations. Yellow dip sold to-day at $2 60, and Virgin $2 70 a $2 75. Our first figure for Virgin is the closing rates of the operations of this day. Hard Turpentine, half the price of Yellow dip, $1 25 a $1 30. Tar continues scarce, and price firm at $1 50.

LUMBER & TIMBER—River—There has not been much doing in either article for the past few days. Price declined. We quote Timber at $5 to $6 50. Flooring boards $12 to $12 75, Wide do. $6 50 to $7 00. Scantling firm, $5 00.

PEASE—Black Eye, none in market, would command from 70 to 75c. Cow about the same.

PROVISIONS—N. C. Bacon; Hams scarce. We quote 9c. by the quantity. Western Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8c. Corn Meal, 65 to 70c. per bushel.

STAVES—We hear of none on the market, and would bring quotations above, which is an advance of previous rates.

CORN—Since our last report there has been four cargoes of Corn arrived, amounting in all to about 6,300 bushels. 3,000 bushels from Mattamuskeet, sold at 65c. by the cargo, and 3,300 bushels Baltimore, brought 57c., all afloat.

FREIGHTS—We refer to our quotations for the rates of freights heuce, and take occasion here to say that vessels are in demand.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 40 cts. Spirits Turp 60 per bbl,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	½ pr. ct. prem		
" " New York,	½ "	"	
" " Boston,	½ "	"	

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed to the store, lately occupied by Messrs. Rankin & Martin, Water Street. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 31, 1845.

Piano Forte.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, of Dubois & Stoddart's manufacture, for sale by WM. COOKE, *Agt.*

1 HHD. best Porto Rico Sugar,
2 " " N. Orleans do.
12 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 " St. Domingo do.
8 " Rio do.
10,000 Segars,
20 boxes Hydraulic pressed Candles,
48 " best Barret's chewing Tobacco, small lumps,
15 " No. 1, Soap,
10 " Soap, 10 kegs Lard.
10 bbls. superfine Canal Flour,
10 half bbls. " " "
10 boxes Cheese.

Received per brig Belle, and for sale low for cash or approved paper.

JOHN S. RICHARDS,
Market street, Burch's old store.

June 27, 1845.

HOLLOW-WARE—A small quantity, assorted sizes, now landing from brig Georgiana, for sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS,

July 4th, 1845. Market-st. Burch's old stand.

Cigars and Tobacco.

40,000 CIGARS of various kinds and qualities, in boxes of 100, 125, 250 and 500.

2 boxes superior manufactured Tobacco,
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

June 27, 1845. 4½

Bacon.

4000 LBS. Edgecombe county Bacon. For sale by

August 15, 1845.] Wm. COOKE, Ag't.