

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES B. SHEPARD, OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS OF MR. SHEPARD. Mr. SHEPARD will address his fellow-citizens of the State, at the following times and in the following places, to wit: Columbia, Tyrrell, 15th April, Hyde C. H., Hyde, 18th April, Washington, Beaufort, 22nd April, Beaufort, Carteret, 28th April, Kingston, Lenoir, 1st May, Wayneboro', Wayne, 5th May, Wilmington, New Hanover, 9th May, Smithfield, Johnston, 13th May.

After having visited the Eastern portion of the State, and especially the Whig Counties, during the Spring, Mr. Shepard will make his appointments for the Summer in the West until the day of election.

APPOINTMENTS OF W. F. LEAK. We are requested to state that Mr. LEAK will address his fellow-citizens as the democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, at the following times and places: Long Creek, New Hanover, 10th April, Wilmington, Saturday, 11th, Fayetteville, Thursday, 16th, Carthage, Saturday, 18th.

Our correspondent "Civis," will see from the state of our columns, that we are unable to give his valuable article a place in this week's paper. We regret this. We shall publish it in our next.

We would say to "R. V. W. Jr.," that we have come to the determination not to publish communications, such as his, unless the communicators will give us their bona fide names. Will "R. V. W. Jr." call at our office? We would be happy to see him.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mons. P. Rate, French teacher, which will be found in another column. Mons. P. Rate is about to commence a new class for the study of the French language; and we feel warranted in saying that those who desire to become acquainted with French, will find in that gentleman, a thoroughly competent instructor. Those who have been receiving instruction from Mons. P. Rate, speak of him in terms of the highest commendation.

According to promise, we publish this week Mr. Leak's Circular. We are perfectly willing that the Democratic party of these regions should read it. We know that this fire-brand which Mr. Leak has attempted to throw into our camp, will be looked upon in its proper light by the party generally. This attempt to distract the harmony of the party, cannot, if persisted in, but be injurious to Mr. Leak; and we are sure that, as soon as the gentleman gets over his "excitement," he will think so himself, and act accordingly. We do not desire to say any thing harsh of any man; but we really think the course pursued by Mr. Leak to be entirely unjustifiable, and fraught with evil to himself and the party with which he acts. What Mr. Leak can promise himself, we cannot conceive. Is mere notoriety his object?

We conclude Mr. Haywood's long speech this week. Our readers will see that it occupies some ten columns of the present number of the Journal. On this account we have been compelled to omit many articles which we had prepared for publication.

BALTIMORE PACKET.—On Tuesday evening last, the first packet schooner of this new line arrived in Wilmington, after a passage of 15 days from Baltimore. Her owners have called her the Fayetteville. She is, say those who are judges in such matters, a beautiful little craft of 138 tons burden. She is, like all the Baltimore built schooners, built sharp, with raking masts, and looks as if she could outstrip the "Flying Dutchman." We hope the enterprising projectors of this enterprise may realize an ample return for their capital invested. We learn she brings a full and valuable freight on this, her first trip.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in a wooden building, the dwelling house and property of Wm. C. Thurston, which was soon reduced to a pile of ashes.—Mr. Thurston had no time to save any thing. He lost all his furniture. We learn his loss is covered by insurance.

On Tuesday last, C. B. Miller, of this town, was elected as one of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Bellamy.

On Monday last, the Commissioners elected the following gentlemen to the office of Auctioneers for the town of Wilmington, for one year from date of appointment: TALCOTT BURR, ST. JEREMIAH LIPPITT, and ROBERT G. RANKIN.

OUR OWN COUNTY.—Our readers will recollect, that some weeks ago, we threw out some suggestions on the subject of holding a County Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent New Hanover, in the next Legislature. Since then, we have conversed with a number of our friends from the county, who all cordially agree with us, in the propriety of the plan which we then proposed. We allude to it in this week's Journal, for the purpose of reminding the people of the County, that Superior Court is rapidly approaching, and that there is no time to be lost in holding the District meetings, and appointing delegates, if this has not been done already. Since we alluded to this subject before, we have become still more thoroughly convinced of the propriety, not to say necessity, of holding a Convention. Let the Districts then, be sure to send delegates, so that we may have a full Convention, in which all parts of the County will be represented.

WAKE COUNTY.—The Democratic party of Wake County, held a Convention at Raleigh, on the 21st ult., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, when the following ticket was agreed upon: For the Senate, Geo. W. THOMPSON. For the Commons, Wm. W. HOLDEN. (Editor of the Standard); GASTON H. WILDER; BERRY D. SIMMS. A better ticket could not have been selected.

Thomas Ritchie, Jr., whose trial for the homicide of Mr. Pleasants, took place in Chesterfield county, Va., some days ago, has been acquitted. The jury did not retire at all. We learn that the whole history of the transaction from beginning to end, will be published in pamphlet form.

SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA.—The Sugar crop of Louisiana for the year 1845-6, is computed at 186,650 Hogsheads; and the number of Planters engaged in it, at 2,077.

"THE VEXED QUESTION."—During four long months, the people of the United States have been kept in a state of excitement and uneasiness, even deeper and more universal than that which existed during the pendency of the North Eastern Boundary controversy. War rumors are spread with the rapidity of lightning. The whole country is convulsed day after day with fears of impending war and all its concomitant calamities. During four long months the Oregon question occupied the time and breath of our "grave and reverend Senators" at Washington; and we believe that a greater uncertainty now exists as to the manner in which it will be finally settled, than when it was first taken into consideration by Congress. Mr. Polk, in his message of December 2d, recommended that the twelve months notice should be given to Great Britain. This we thought at the time, was a wise and salutary step; and we have seen nothing developed in the voluminous discussions which have since taken place, to change our opinion. The object—the real bona fide object—of giving the Notice, was not to close the door against negotiation. By no means. It was, we have no doubt, intended by Mr. Polk, to have the effect of hastening the amicable settlement of the question. Why then, would we ask, did not Congress at once pass it, and leave the question in the hands of the Executive, where it properly belongs. Ah! but honorable Senators and honorable Congressmen were trifling of eloquence and patriotism, and they must improve the chance offered of letting it off. Upwards of 150 long set speeches in the result. The Senate has not yet made up its mind as to how it will vote. Why not pass the Notice, and leave all the balance of the negotiation in the hands of Mr. Polk? For one, we have ample confidence in his ability and his faithfulness to the interests and honor of his country. Besides, any treaty which we might conclude, must, as a matter of course, come before the Senate in Executive session for ratification, where, if any thing was done wrong, it might be corrected. Three-fourths of the Senate have expressed themselves in favor of settling the matter on the basis of compromise, and we feel confident that this is the opinion of Mr. Polk himself. We think, indeed, that the question is virtually settled. For, that England will not be content with the line of 49° we cannot for a moment dream; and we think that it will be thus settled before this time next year. We wish, however, that the Senate would take action of some kind at once. The mind of the country is inflamed by the reiterated discussion of the question, needlessly, as we think. Besides, there are other great and important measures which demand the attention of Congress. Not a single step has the Tariff moved yet; and we look upon this as the most important question before the country. The Session is waxing towards its close; and really, as yet, little of importance has been done. We say then, let the Senate at once pass the Notice, and leave the balance in the hands of Mr. Polk and his Cabinet. Let the public fever be quieted. We are heartily sick of the interminable discussion; and we think that the great mass of the American people are equally so.

and dissipating the conjectures formed by those who know me not, I most solemnly protest, that I will prefer to wander all my life through foreign countries, and die far away from a well loved country, rather than to seek, to return to its bosom through the road of violence, opprobrium and infamy!" FOREIGN.—The packet Ship Yorkshire, which left Liverpool on the 5th March, and arrived in New York on the 1st inst., brings a little later intelligence than that brought by the Hibernia. The news of the passage of the Notice resolutions by the House of Representatives, together with the rejection of arbitration by our Government, had reached England, and had created quite a little ferment amongst the Jonny Bulls. The English and French funds had both fallen, in consequence of the war feeling which this intelligence had produced. The Cotton market has slightly improved, owing to the same cause. The English press looks upon the news from this side the Atlantic as any thing but indicative of a peaceful settlement of the present controversy. We copy below, from the London Times, the leading journal in Great Britain, a paragraph which will give our readers a pretty good idea of popular sentiment on the Oregon question in England. The Times of the 4th ult. says: "The news from America, published this morning, took the city completely by surprise, and produced a fall of almost 1 per cent. in Consols, from which they slightly recovered at all in the course of the day. The closing price of yesterday for the Account was 96½ to 97, and the concluding price of to-day 96½ to 96½, but they were done at 95½. With the exception of this very marked effect, it has been unusually difficult to collect in detail any opinions respecting this news. People here are mostly disposed to regard the whole as a continuation of that tone of bravado which the House of Representatives under the auspices of the President Mr. Polk, has hitherto maintained; and to hope, therefore, that the same feeling will not be exhibited in the senate. But the most anxious question discussed here to-day has turned upon what course is likely to be taken by our government, should the notice to abandon the Oregon territory be actually given—that is, whether such notice would be followed by an immediate hostile manifestation, or whether that would be reserved till the twelve months had expired. From observations that have dropped from Sir Robert Peel, it is erroneously inferred that, in however courteous a manner this notice might be conveyed, it would be immediately resented; and therefore the feeling which the news has produced was, on the whole, a very uneasy one.

The sub-Treasury Bill.—Below we present our readers with the most important sections of the sub-Treasury Bill, which has recently passed the House of Representatives. Our limits will not permit us to publish it in extenso. It is now before the Senate in which body it will be discussed, heaven knows how long, as talking seems to be the order of the day. Sec. 5. Provides for the appointment of receivers general to hold their offices for the term of four years, at the city of New York, at Boston, and at the city of St. Louis. Sec. 6. Provides that receiving officers of customs and of lands, and all postmasters, with certain named exceptions, shall keep the money paid in to them, without using it, till the same is ordered to be transferred or be paid out. Sec. 9. Provides that all receivers of public money within the District of Columbia shall, whenever directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or Post Master General, pay the money received by them into the Treasury; and that all receivers of public money elsewhere, shall pay the money received by them to the receivers-general, at least as often as once a week. Sec. 10. Provides for the transfer of the public money upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. Sec. 15. Makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public business and the safety of the public funds will permit to withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositories.

Sec. 17. Directs the manner in which the books shall be kept, &c., and provides that any loaning of the public money or conversion of it to private use, shall be adjudged an embezzlement of such money, which is declared to be a felony, punishable on conviction, by imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than ten years, and a fine equal to the amount of money embezzled. Sec. 19. Provides that after the thirtieth day of June, 1846, one third part of all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States; and from and after the thirtieth day of June, 1847, one other third part shall be collected in such currency; and after the thirtieth day of June, 1848, the remaining one-third part shall be collected; and from and after the last mentioned day all payments of government dues or of postage shall be in gold and silver only. Sec. 20. Directs all payments made by every officer or agent of the government, after the last mentioned period, to be in gold and silver only. Sec. 21. Forbids any exchange of funds by any of the officers or agents of the government other than an exchange for gold and silver; and directs every disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished him in currency legally receivable, to make his payments received for the drafts furnished, unless he can, in either case, exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par. Sec. 25. Makes it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts and prescribe the time in which all drafts shall be presented for payment; and to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency, or a medium of exchange. Sec. 24. Fixes the salaries of the receivers general, &c. The receiver general at New York is to be paid \$4,000 per annum; at Charleston \$2,500, and at St. Louis \$2,500, &c.

ALBERT J. TIRRELL.—Our readers will recollect, that the murder of Mrs. Bickford, in Boston, some months since, created a good deal of excitement: a man by the name of Tirrell, suspected of committing the foul deed, was pursued by the Police officers of Boston and New York, to New Orleans, and there captured and brought back to Boston for trial. After a long and tedious trial, the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, alledging that the proof was not clear enough to warrant his conviction. He is still in prison, and will be tried for arson, as he attempted to fire the house, after cutting his paramour's throat.

ARREST OF A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—A young man, says the Columbia Chronicle, named J. M. Rainey, was arrested in this place on Saturday evening last, charged with having robbed the store of Richard Carson, of Charlotte, N. C. We understand he will be detained until demanded by the authorities of North Carolina.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.—The following resolution has been adopted by the Legislature of the new State of Texas: "Be it resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed to vote for the resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, giving notice to Great Britain of the cessation of the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory."

MR. LEAK'S ADDRESS. To the Democratic Party of North Carolina. I owe it to myself, as well as to the party with whom it has been my pride and boast to have acted through life, to make the following statement of facts justifying my present position before the public, not doubting that upon a candid review of the whole ground, it will be seen by all unprejudiced minds, that whatever of schism may be produced in our party by the recent nomination of the state Central Committee, cannot be attributed either to myself or friends. I begin, then, by stating that early in Feb'y, there was a meeting held in the county of Anson, in which my friends thought proper to present my name to the state at large, as a suitable person to be run as a candidate for Governor, and at the same time they appointed a committee to notify me thereof, and ask my acceptance. On the 21st of Feb'y, there were meetings in the counties of Lincoln and Catawba, in which my claims were favorably urged; on the 24th of the same month, a meeting was held at Charlotte, of the citizens of Mecklenburg and Union counties, expressing a decided preference in my favor, and urging upon the state Central Committee to apprise me thereof and ask my acceptance: all of which were published in the Jeffersonian, and of which I was immediately apprised by letters. In this state of affairs, I visited Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, at which place I met friends from the adjoining counties, who warmly urged upon me to come out as a candidate; and on the 27th day of Feb'y, I made known to them that I would do so, and that I would announce it to the state at large, in a letter to the "Anson Committee," accepting their nomination.

On the next day, the 28th, I communicated to the Hon. Robt. Strange the fact of my having come out, and then for the first time learned that he had received a letter from Dr. Watson, one of the Central Committee, asking him to repair to Raleigh on the 4th of March, for the purpose of making a nomination. Finding myself thus awkwardly placed, I asked of Judge Strange to address a letter to Dr. Watson, informing him of my position, that I had come out in good faith, and that I would in no event be driven from the step I had taken, under the advice of my friends the day previous. Judge Strange on that day, the 28th, informed Dr. Watson thereof, and advised that far as the step had been taken that there should be no collision, but suggested the propriety of the state "Central Committee" lending all the aid in their power.—He further stated that there was much diversity of opinion as to the propriety of the committee's taking upon themselves the right of nomination, and expressly stated that he thought that the exercise of his power was at least very questionable, which letter he read in my presence. Fearing that a collision might be brought about, and well knowing that I was not in high favor with the "Raleigh Clique," on this same day I wrote a letter to the Editor of the "Standard." This letter, with the one written by Judge Strange, was mailed in Cheraw, S. C., on the 1st of March. In my letter to W. W. Holden, who was one of the Committee, I informed him of what had taken place, and authorized and requested him to make known to such of the Committee as might meet on the 4th, my position, and expressly stated, that coming out as I did, and at the time I did, that I would give place to no nomination the Committee might make. On returning home from Lawrenceville, I wrote my letter of acceptance to the Anson committee, and enclosed it directly to the "Standard" for publication. This letter was mailed on the 2d of March, at Cheraw, S. C., and must have reached Raleigh on the 3d at night; and on the 5th of March I again addressed him a letter, fearing a mis-carriage.

On the 9th of March I visited Anson Superior Court, when and where I again made it known that I was a candidate. On the 12th of March, John W. Ellis and Judge Strange, two of the Central Committee, at my request again addressed a letter to the Editor of the Standard. The letters were handed to Mr. Guion of the city of Raleigh, and by him I presume were delivered at least by the 15th. What the letter of Mr. Ellis contained I know not, but I was informed by Judge Strange, that he stated in his letter, that I was then attending Anson Court, and was fairly in the field, and that he again advised that there be no collision of interests. On my return home from Anson Court, I found a letter from the Editor of the Standard, dated the 8th of March. He acknowledged the reception of my two letters, but said nothing about my letter of acceptance, which I knew he must have received, for both letters referred to it. He stated that the members of the Committee about Raleigh had written to the other members of the Committee in different parts of the State, requesting among other things, that they would express a preference between James B. Shepard and myself, and that as soon as they were heard from, a Candidate would be brought forward. These are the facts of the case. I regret exceedingly that any collision should be brought about, for we require our whole and undivided strength at the present crisis. I owe it, therefore, to those friends who have been most active in bringing me out, as well as to my own character, not to withdraw, and will canvass the state if I do not get 500 votes.

In conclusion, it will be seen whether the Democratic party of the state, the men who do the battles of Democracy at the ballot boxes, who neither seek or desire office, will suffer to be put down a humble individual, who, under every variety of shade, has been true to his principles, or whether they are mere puppets, in the hands of political wire-workers in and about the city of Raleigh, who now, as heretofore, really seem impressed with the belief that Raleigh, like Paris, is the state, and that every citizen must bow to their dictation.

For one, I am to be dictated by no such irresponsible clique; and when I say this, I mean what I say, for the Convention never having authorized by resolution, the providing for any such contingency, the exercise of this right was nothing but a naked assumption of power, without any responsibility over.

In truth, the Convention had not this power to give; they were but themselves the reflection of the people, and when they had nominated their power was at an end. In any thing I say, I do not intend to censure, in the most remote degree, those members of the Committee who reside out of the city of Raleigh. They are not in the slightest degree responsible for what has been brought about; and from my knowledge of the gentlemen, although they may have preferred Mr. Shepard to myself, yet I cannot but think, had they been present when the Raleigh "clique" were assured of my being in the field, that no opposing claim would have been set up. In this I feel partly warranted from the high-minded and honorable course which Judge Strange pursued; for although not having the least agency in bringing me out, yet, when notified of the fact, he magnanimously attempted to pour oil upon the political waters.

To you the subject matter is referred, and I most cheerfully abide your decision. Respectfully, yours, W. F. LEAK.

March 19, 1846.

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS.—The duties received at the New York Custom House during the two months last past have amounted to \$3,739,692 61, which is an excess over the two corresponding months of last year of \$789,575 24.

Dead.—The "Times" Newspaper, recently established in Washington City, and which penned such groundless and absurd abuses against the members of the U. S. Senate, is dead. It has been suspended, so says the Editor, for the present; we hope for the future, too.

A Boston paper, says the Baltimore Clipper of the 26th ult., contains a rumor that the captain of the steamer Hibernia has stated that previous to leaving England he received orders to hold himself in readiness to depart from Boston at the shortest notice. It is further stated that none of the officers of the steamer have obtained leave of absence since her arrival.

ARRIVED. April 4—brig Stephen Young, Moore, Fall River, to J Hathaway & son. packet schr Harrison Price, Beaton, N York, to E J Lutterloh. 5—brig John M Clayton, Parker, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh. schr Ann D, Treadwell, New York, 4 days, to G W Davis. schr Greelan, Herrick, Philadelphia, to J M Lock. schr Delaware, Sibeston, Beaufort, N C, to G W Davis. schr Wm Henry, Pitman, Boston, to Brown & DeRosset. schr Julia, Vangilder, Boston, to G W Davis. 6—brig Fawn, Duncan, Bath, Me, to Russell & Gammell. schr J D Jones, Cole, N York, to R W Brown. 7—schr Melvina, Pearce, N York, to J M Lock. schr Narragansett, Eldridge, of Dennis, Mass, from Mobile, bound to Philadelphia, put in in distress, to master. Left Mobile on 21st March.—Had many days of severe weather, and on the 2d inst, in lat 32° 31', in a gale, lost boats, jib boom, flying jib, and received other damage, causing the vessel to leak somewhat. The N's cargo consists of cotton and sugar. On Monday at 1 o'clock, 30 miles south of Bald Head light, spoke schr Fayetteville, from Baltimore for Wilmington. 8—packet schr Fayetteville, Green, Baltimore, to Brown & DeRosset.

CLEARED. April 4—brig J Peterson, Wilson, Gaudaloupe, by E J Lutterloh. schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, by R W Brown. brig Teazer, McCurdy, St Johns, Porto Rico, by G W Davis. 6—barque New World, Crowell, Amsterdam, by Barry & Bryant. 7—schr Pampero, Bedell, New York, by R W Brown. schr Phoenix, Lawrence, Providence, by Barry & Bryant. schr Surpass, Pugh, Middleton, N C, by Wm Cooke.

The brig Llewellyn, from Wilmington for Bermuda, struck on the north side of the island of Bermuda on the night of the 9th March, and would have to discharge to get off. Arrivals at the Port of Wilmington during the month of March. Barques 1; brig 15; schooners 40; sloop 1—Total 57. 13 of the arrivals, 10 brigs and 3 schooners, were from Foreign Ports; the balance Coastwise.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—District of North-Carolina—District of Cape Fear—In Admiralty.—Wm. Murch, for himself and others, vs. Brig Pinta, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo. In obedience to an order made by the Honorable Henry Potter, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, on Friday, the 24th day of April, 1846, I shall expose to sale at public auction, on Parsley's wharf, in the town of Wilmington, 269 hogsheads and 40 tierces of Molasses, 1 box of Sugar, and 1 or 2 barrels of Beef, Pork and Ship Bread, being the cargo and stores of the brig Pinta, libelled in the Court aforesaid. Terms cash.

WESLEY JONES, Marshal for the District of North-Carolina, by JERE. NICHOLS, D. M. April 6th, 1846. 30-31

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—District of North-Carolina—District of Cape Fear—In Admiralty.—Wm. Murch, for himself and others, vs. Brig Pinta, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo. Whereas, William Murch, Master of the schooner E. S. Powell, as well for himself as also on behalf of the owners and crew of said schooner, hath exhibited his libel in the District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, stating, alledging and propounding, that a certain brig called the Pinta, was found derelict, on the high seas, and was brought into the port of Wilmington in the District aforesaid, by the said William Murch and the crew of the said schooner E. S. Powell, and praying that reasonable and proper compensation for their said salvage services, together with their expenses in that behalf sustained, should be decreed by the Honorable the Court aforesaid, to be due to said libellants, and praying further that process in due form of law according to the course of said court in causes of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction might issue against said brig Pinta, her tackle, apparel and furniture, with the cargo laden therein, wheresoever the same may be found, and that the same may be condemned. And whereas, the Judge of the District Court for the Districts aforesaid, hath ordered and directed, that all persons concerned, be cited and intimated to appear at the court to be held for the District aforesaid, in Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April, 1846, and show cause, if any they have, why judgment should not pass as prayed. In obedience to said order and direction, I do hereby peremptorily cite and admonish, all persons whatever, having or pretending to have any right, title, interest or claim, in or to the said brig Pinta, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or the cargo laden on board said brig, libelled against as aforesaid, to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, before the court aforesaid; and also to attend upon every session and sessions to be held there and from thence, until a definitive sentence shall be read and promulgated in the said business inclusively, if any of them shall think it their duty so to do; to hear, abide and perform all and singular such judicial acts as are necessary and by law required to be done and expedited in the premises; and further to do and receive what unto law and justice shall appertain, under the pain of the law and the contempt thereof; the absence and contumacy of them and every of them notwithstanding.

WESLEY JONES, Marshal for the District of North-Carolina, by JERE. NICHOLS, D. M. Wilmington, N. C., April 6th, 1846. 30-41

NOTICE. NEW STOCK OF DRUGS; MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support. I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 oz. Sulph. Quinine, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot of Carpenter's Compound Extract Chinchona, containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend on their orders receiving prompt attention.

SODA WATER. Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saying from present facilities I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accommodation of LADIES, I will have the rear of my store neatly tiled up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office. WM. SHAW, Jr. ICE AT RETAIL from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. April 10th, 1846.

WILMINGTON MARKET. WHOLESALE PRICES. Bacon—Hams, 7 1/2 a 8 Middings, 7 1/2 a 7 Shoulders, 6 1/2 a 7 Hog round, 7 1/2 a 7 Western, — a — BEEF, BUTTER, BEEF, blk. mess, 9 00 a 10 00 prime, 5 50 a 6 00 CORN, " Meal, 70 a 75 COFFEE, 8 a 9 COTTON, 5 a 6 CANDLES, tallow, 12 a 14 sperm, 30 a 35 Adamantine, 26 a 30 FEATHERS, 30 a 33 FLOUR,—Canal, 6 75 a 7 00 Fayetteville, 5 00 a 5 50 HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs 90 a 1 25 IRON, 4 75 a 5 50 LARD, 8 a 9 Western, 7 1/2 a 7 3/4 LIME, Thomastown, 1 00 a 1 3/4 LUMBER—Steam mill, W. boards, plank & scant. 12 00 a 13 00 Quarter flooring, 13 00 a 14 00 Mill lumber extra prices. River, Flooring boards, 11 00 a 12 00 wide, do. 6 25 a 7 00 Scantling, 5 00 a 5 50 " Timber, 4 00 a 6 00 MOLASSES, W. I. 20 a 23 MACKEREL, No 1 retail, 13 a 14 00 2, 7 50 a 8 50 3, 4 00 a 0 00 NAILS, 4 1/2 a 5 NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp. Virgin dip, 4 00 a — hard, half price " Tar, 1 25 a 1 3/4 Pitch, 1 55 a 2 50 Rosin No. 1, 2, 90 a 1 00 3, 45 a 0 00 Sp. Turp. 55 a 0 00 OIL, Sperm, 1 a 1 00 PEASE, Ground, — a — Black eye, 65 a 70 Cow, 60 a 65 Pork,—per bbl. Northern Mess, 14 50 a 15 00 Prime, 5 00 a 5 50 fresh, 4 00 a 0 00 Rice, rough, bush 1 10 a 1 20 SALT, Turks Island, bushel 45 a 50 Liverpool, sack, 4 a 5 1/2 SOAP, 1 25 a 1 50 SINGLES, country, 4 a 4 00 contract, 30 a 33 SPIRITS, Northern Rum, 31 a 31 Gin, 25 a 31 Whiskey, 37 1/2 a 40 Apple Brandy, 124 a 25 STEEL, STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough, 15 a — dressed, 8 a 10 00 R. O. Hhd. rough, 8 a 10 00 dressed, 00 a 10 00 SUGAR, West India, 73 a 73 New Orleans, 63 a 73 loaf 13 a 14 TALLOW, 7 a 7 1/2 TOBACCO, leaf, 3 00 a 3 75 VIRGINIA, 20 a 22 WINES, Madeira, 70 a 2 50 Port, 2 a 2 25 Malaga, 34 a 45

BANK CHECKS OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON. Bank checks on Philadelphia, 1 pr. ct. prem " " New York, 1 " " " " Boston, 1 " "

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK. Naval Stores, 35 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl, Rice, 15 cts per hundred Cotton, \$1 per bale. Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. baic. Tobacco, \$2 50 per hogshead. Lumber, \$6 a \$6 50 per m.

Naval Stores, to Boston 40c, to Philadelphia 35 cents per bbl. Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot. To Baltimore—Naval Stores, 35c. Spirits Turpentine 50c. Cotton, \$1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 9. NAVAL STORES.—But very little Turpentine has arrived since our last report, and some of the distilleries are idle for the want of it. The last sales were made at \$3 50 for old soft, and \$1 75 for hard, a small lot of Virgin—this year's runnings, was sold at \$4. Tar has receded from previous quotations to \$1 30, at which price a sale was made on Monday. No transactions in Spirits Turpentine.

LUMBER & TIMBER.—We have the same remark to make to-day, that we made last week, with respect to the above articles of produce;—that is, the market is well supplied, and sales are exceedingly dull. There is no demand for lumber. We leave our quotations with very little variation; but at the same time a downward tendency prevails.

CORN—No arrivals. HAY—300 bales Eastern Hay sold at \$1 per wt. Store price \$1 25. LIME—500 casks arrived—mostly sold at \$1 12 1/2. MOLASSES—Dull—sales at 20 a 21 1/2c. in lots. MACKEREL—A small lot No. 3 arrived sold at \$4. SACK SALT—50 sacks sold this week at \$1 25, lots from store held at \$1 30, demand slack.

LIQUORS—A sale of 60 barrels N. E. Rum at 30c.—70 bbls. Rectified Whiskey at 25c.—Apple Brandy no sales—supply not large, an auction sold at 35 cents, (sale stopped).

BACON—Market well supplied with N. C., and prices firm at our quotations.