For the Journal.

Democratic Convention.

At a Convention of the Delegates of New Hanover county, held in Wilmington, on the 11th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next General Assembly, it was moved by Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq., that D. S. Sanders, Esq., be called to the chair: He further moved, that J. M. Stevenson and L. H. Bowden be appointed Secretaries. The Convention being organized, the chairman briefly but lucidly stated the object of the meeting, and thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him.

Delegates being called for, the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Wm. C. Bettencourt, Jas. Alderman, J. I. Bryan, Thomas H. Howey, C. C. Morse, Daniel S. Sanders, J. M. Stevenson, John A. Sanders, Obed. Alexander, D. Gornto, J. W. Howard, Charles W. Nixon, R. J. Howard, J. Rochell, John Shepherd, David McIntire, L. H. Bowden, M. C. Collins, Thos. H. Tate, G. W. Croom, Thos. Pigford, Dr. Newkirk, R. C. Murphy, Jas. Carr, Jas. McDuffy, Dr. J. F. Simpson, Owen Alderman, Thos. J. Malpass, Jas. M. Alderman, W. M. Henry Joseph Pickett.

Moved by Mr. J. I. Bryan, that every delegate have a vote. Adopted.

On motion of Thomas Tate, Esq., the two-thirds rule was adopted.

On motion of John Shepard, Esq., it was resolved that the Convention vote by ballot.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot. The result of which was, N. N. Nixon, Esq., was nominated a candidate for the Senate; J. D. Powers and William Hill, Esqs., candidates for the Commons.

Moved and carried, that these gentlemen be unanimously nominated.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Thomas H. Howey, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of New Hanover are due, and are hereby tendered to the Senator and Commoners from this county, for the ability and liberality that marked their conduct at the last session of the General Assembly.

Moved by Mr. Bettencourt, that the Secretaries be appointed to wait upon Messrs. Nixon, Powers, and Hill, and apprise them of their nomination, and request their acceptance.

On motion of Dr. J. F. Simpson, the thanks of the Convention were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries.

Moved by Mr. Bettencourt, that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Wilmington Journal and Aurora.

Moved by D. McIntire, that the Convention adjourn. Carried.

The Chairman then addressed the Convention, expressing satisfaction with the proceedings, ardor and unanimity which characterized it.

DANIEL S. SANDERS, Ch'n.

J. M. Stevenson, L. H. Bowden, } Sec's.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor—Glancing over the pages of the Wilmington Aurora, of June 1st, I notice an article headed "Medical Society of North Carolina," and on examination of the Editor's remarks, I find he *entirely* coincides with me in reference to what we should do.

I ask, through the columns of your paper, to institute the inquiry—Why does not North Carolina establish a Medical School within her own borders? She has Medical men of the *first* talent; and as a proof of this assertion, where has been a more intricate case in Surgery than the one performed by your Dr. Dickson on Murray of Duplin, and where is a more scientific practitioner in Medicine than your McRee, Sen., and where are superiors to Robinson, Strudwick, Cameron, Pitman, and *many* others that might be mentioned? And then, why is it that our young men have to go abroad to get the necessary qualifications for the practice of Medicine? Reason, common sense, says, establish a Medical School within your own borders; save your young men the trouble and expense of going to other States for the benefit of Medical Lectures; and, above all, save within your own State the means necessarily employed in making this *foreign* preparation.

While I am writing, another thought suggests itself. Why do we in North Carolina continue our mock Courts of Justice? I mean the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. It is apparent to every strict observer that *no* case of importance is finally disposed of in the County Courts, and by reference to your financial accounts, you will perceive that they cost quite as much as the Superior Courts, where final adjudication of all matters of consequence is had. I am aware that the demagogue will say County Courts are cheapest, and hence convenient and best for the poor man, but (without any disparagement to the legal profession,) I ask the question, if the ignorant cannot procure a motion made to a common magistracy, by a friend, without paying an Attorney a forty, yes, and sometimes a two hundred shilling bill?

Believing in the position which I have taken, I beg leave to submit to our next Representatives in the Legislature, in advance of their election, the propriety of establishing a Medical College in North Carolina; and also the propriety of abolishing the County Courts, except so far as a Court of Probate, &c. In the latter case, I am *fully* persuaded that there would be a saving to the country. Establish a Court of Appeals for the disposition of all matters cognizable by a single Magistrate, and even if you have to pay that Court a *heavy* salary, it would be *less* than the amount *now* expended to conduct the County Courts, and, in *most* cases, justice better administered.

Should you have a leisure spot in your paper, I will thank you for an insertion of the above, and hope that other Editors in the State, friendly to reform, will copy.

A DOWN EASTER.

For the Journal.

Temperance Hall Moore's Creek Division, No. 142, June 8th, 1850.

Mr. Editor—According to a previous notice, a respectable portion of the citizens of Moore's Creek and vicinity assembled for the purpose of opening a new Division of the Sons of Temperance, to propagate the principles of temperance, benevolence, and brotherly love.

The Rev. J. H. Brent having been called upon to address the company, rose, and with thrilling eloquence explained the principles of the Order, and commended the noble zeal of his audience.

At the conclusion of the address, thirty-nine were initiated members by Wm. S. Larkins, Esq.; the largest number, in all probability, that has ever been initiated at the opening of a Division in our State.

The following members were elected officers:

Dr. C. T. Murphy, W. P.	Owen Alderman, W. A.
R. T. Henry, R. S.	J. H. Murphy, A. R. S.
P. R. Stringfield, F. S.	J. L. Moore, T.
J. T. Moore, C.	Jas. McDuffee, A. C.
A. M. Colvin, I. S.	J. D. Moore, O. S.

And here we would take occasion to remark, that the thanks of this entire community are due to Dr. C. T. Murphy for the noble efforts he has made to reclaim the wayward ones in this community.

He has done more good,

"By winning words to conquer willing hearts,
And make persuasion do the work of fear,"

than could be effected by all the travelling Temperance Lecturers in the United States.

And now for a moment let us review what has been accomplished by the Sons of Temperance in New Hanover. Only three months ago the Long Creek Division was opened, under the most unfavorable auspices; we soon find South Washington opening a Division, and Moore's Creek asking for a charter, and other places in the County are making efforts to open new Divisions. Where once the blasphemous oath arose, now brotherly love reigns, and soon peace and plenty will dwell within our borders.

LONG CREEK.

Southern Convention—Third Day.

Nashville, June 5—9 P. M.

The convention assembled according to adjournment, at 10 o'clock this morning, and after prayer and the reading of the proceedings of yesterday, proceeded to business.

Several delegates were announced as having arrived, and were admitted to seats in the convention.

The names of gentlemen comprising the committee consists of two from each State, and of one from such States as have but one delegate or representative in attendance in the convention.

Mr. McCrea, of Mississippi, submitted a series of resolutions declaring that the spirit of the convention was conciliatory—that its object was to preserve the Constitution and the Union. Further, that the territory acquired by the United States belongs to the several States, to be governed and controeled by them through their representatives or agents in Congress.

The resolutions further recommend, or rather assert, that if the North will not accede to the South its rights as guarantied by the constitution, the formality of the association would be broken, and eventually lead to non-intercourse between the two disputing and now apparently adverse sections of the Union—the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

The resolutions further assert that Congress has no right to discriminate between the species of property held under the constitution.

Mr. Campbell, of Alabama, took strong Southern grounds, and was adverse to any compromise.

Mr. Erwin, of Alabama, denied, the right to receive resolutions or petitions from non-slaveholding States having a tendency to effect the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Benning, of Georgia, offered strong resolutions, taking decided Southern ground in regard to slavery, but he said they would accept as a compromise, the Missouri line of 36 30.

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, offered a resolution recommending a liberal patronage to the new Southern newspaper, to be established at Washington, to advocate the interests of the South.

Mr. Chester, of Tennessee, offered a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee on printing, which was carried, and the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Fourth Day.

Nashville, June 6—P. M.

The convention assembled this morning, at the appointed hour, and proceeded to business.

There are now in attendance at the Convention accredited delegates from the following States, viz:—From Virginia 6; South Carolina 17; Georgia 12; Alabama 21; Mississippi 11; Texas 1; Arkansas 2; Florida 6; besides a large number from Tennessee.

Propositions from the different States were next received, and referred to the select committee apportioned from the several States.

The various propositions which have thus far been offered in regard to the great leading subject for which the Convention assembled, have been mild and conciliatory, but firm and determined.

The general impression prevails that the Convention will eventually recommend a compromise, and probably decide upon the Missouri compromise; then adjourn to meet again in October next.

The secretary proceeded to call upon the several States for popositions to be referred to the standing committee.

Virginia being called. Judge Tucker, of that Satte, proposed a series of propositions. He would not use the word resolved, for it implies the opinion already expressed, and would be regarded in a wrong light. The propositions stated that conquered territory belonged to the several States collectively—Congress had no right to pass laws disposing of it—discriminating who shall buy, making it advantageous to some and disadvantageous to others. Also declaring the Wilmot proviso unconstitutional; that the South was justifiable in resisting it at all hazards and to the last extremity; that those States opposed to the Wilmot proviso are yet more bound to resist the claim of sojourners not permanent residents to make laws over new territory. Referred.

Mr. Campbell of Alabama, submitted resolutions in regard to the reclamation of fugitive slaves, taking strong grounds against the States which had refused or neglected to restore such fugitives. Referred.

The same gentlemen presented a second series of resolutions, declaring all the States on an equality, without distinction; that it is their duty to preserve their domestic institutions; that there is no power in Congress to interfere with them; that it was a gross usurpation of power in Congress to discriminate in regard to the position States should occupy relating to new territory without State privileges.

Mr. Duperent of Florida, submitted a series of resolutions, which were referred to the committee.

Messrs. McClenand and Pearsons of Florida, also submitted resolutions, which were referred.

Major W. H. Polk, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the following resolution of Mr. Cammel of Alabama:

Reso'ved, That in the event of the dominant majority refusing to recognize the great constitutional rights, we assert, and shall continue to deny the obligation of the Federal government to maintain them. It is the sense of this convention that the territories might be treated as property, and divided between the sections of the Union, so that the rights of both sections might be adequately secured in their respective shares. That we are aware this course is open to give objection, but we are ready to acquiesce in the adoption of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. North latitude, to the line of division, as we did on a former occasion. Upon consideration of what is due to the stability of our institutions.

Mr. Polk's amendment was as follows, which is to be inserted at the words, event of petitions proposed cannot be secured in the line of 36 degrees 36 minutes north latitude. This Convention does not intend to be understood as expressing an opinion adverse to the plan of adjustment, presented in the U. States Senate, by the committee of thirteen, with such amendments thereto as may be in accordance with the rights of the Southern States.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, moved to lay the amendments on the table, declaring it out of order. The resolution desired to be amended was not before the Convention, but sent into the committee. This question created great confusion.

Major Polk having obtained the floor, asked the gentleman from Alabama if he desired to keep out of the committee the consideration of the compromise question put before Congress to pamper the committee—the Convention being of opinion that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. Polk submitted this in the form of a distinct proposition, and it was referred to the committee, after which the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The city is completely crowded with steamers.—Every hotel is filled to overflowing, and some of the private houses are accommodating the visitors.

Fifth Day.

Nashville, June 7.

In the Convention, voluminous resolutions in reference to rights of Southern States, were offered by Coleman and Bufort, of Alabama; Wilkinson, of Mississippi; Fouche, of Georgia; Goode and Tucker, of Virginia, and others.

All the resolutions were similar in their general views in reference to the rights of the South, as have been heretofore expressed—against the interference of the North with the institution of slavery. They also favored Gen. Taylor's views of compromise, in preference to that offered by Mr. Clay, but evincing a fervent desire for a compromise of the exciting question on some favorable terms that would preserve the Union.

All the resolntions were referred to the Committee appointed to take these matters into consideration, after which the Convention adjourned until Saturday.

Sixth Day.

Nashville, June 8.

The Convention consumed the entire day in reading resolutions from different members.

Messrs. Goode and Tucker, of Virginia, offered resolutions against the taking from Texas any part of her territory to make a new non-slaveholding State.

Seventh Day.

Nashville, June 10.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock—nine States represented. The committee of two from each State made a report.

Gen. Pillow, of Tennessee, submitted a series of amendments to the document, which were read, and the address was recommitted, with the amendments, to the committee.

Many other gentlemen offered amendments, all of which went to the committee.

Mr. Gordon, chairman of the committee to whom the resolutions and propositions were referred, read the number which the committee had adopted since making the report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, in order to give the committee time to reconsider the address. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

Good feeling and a conciliatory but firm spirit characterises the convention.

The committee has reported unanimously in favor of the compromise line of 36 30 to the Pacific ocean, and it is believed that the Convention will adopt it unanimously.

From the Telegraphic Corr. of the Balt. Clipper.

Foreign News—Arrival of the Steamer Atlantic.

Four Days Later from Europe.

New York, June 9—P. M.

The new American ocean steamer Atlantic arrived here this afternoon, bringing Liverpool dates to the 29th ult., being four days later than the accounts by the royal mail steamer America.

The Atlantic made her passage from Liverpool to her wharf in this city in precisely eleven days and four hours, which, though a short time, is not up to her speed. She brings seventy-three passengers, all of whom speak in high terms of her management, comforts, capacities, &c.

The King of Persia has been assassinated.

The Grecian question has given great dissatisfaction to European powers.

The withdrawal of the Russian Minister from England is hourly anticipated; and it is believed that trouble will follow. This circumstance is producing much speculation in the political circles.

The King of Prussia, who, it will be recollected, was shot through the arm with a pistol ball fired at him by a Lieutenant of the Artillery, with the purpose of assassination, is in a very critical condition. His arm is greatly swollen from the wound, and at the latest accounts his pain was so great that he had been unable to sleep for several nights. It is feared that mortification may ensue, and cause either the necessity of amputation or death.

France.—It is expected that the electoral law will undergo extensive alterations. The French President has stopped the publication of the newspaper called "The Napoleon," on account of the appearance in it of articles calculated to envenom the negotiations pending with England relative to the settlement of the Greek question.

New York, June 9—6 P. M.

Arrival of the Hermann.

The steamer Hermann arrived here to-day from Southampton, whence she sailed on the 20th May. Her news, of course, is superceded. She was delayed by an accident to her larboard engine after being four days out. She brings 135 passengers and a very large and valuable cargo of French and other goods.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The Steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst., with news from Liverpool to the 1st inst. There is no political news of much importance to our readers. The Russian ambassador has been ordered from St. James. Cotton has advanced ⅛c. per lb. on the quotations of the 29th ult. Corn is 6d. lower. Not a word said about Naval Stores. [We do wish that our Northern exchanges would pay a little more attention to the Naval Store market.]

Interesting Correspondence—Instructions to the American Consul at Havana.

The New York Herald contains several official documents laid before Congress by President Taylor, in relation to the invasion of Cuba. Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, in a letter addressed to Mr. Campbell, the American Consul at Havana, under date of the 31st ult., says:

"The duties devolving upon you in consequence of the fate of the hostile expedition against Cuba will require the exercise of all the prudence and firmness which you can command. It is the President's determination to sustain the honor of this government by the faithful discharge of our obligations towards Spain. For this purpose, prosecutions will be commenced against any persons within our jurisdiction, who may have been concerned in the expedition, contrary to the existing laws. Whilst actuated by this spirit of good faith towards our neighbor, however, the President expects that the Spanish authorities will not allow themselves to be misled by exultation or vengeance, to injure in the persons or property, of any of our citizens in Cuba, against whom no probable cause of proceeding may exist; and he demands that those who may be charged with guilt shall have a fair trial. A different course would be sure to rouse a feeling in this country which might defeat the administration of justice towards such persons as may be arrested for offending against the laws, and indeed, might render it impracticable to permit further violation of those laws to an extent much more likely to result in peril to the Spanish dominion in that Island.

But, although your duties will be at once arduous and delicate, you will bear in mind that they must be such as strictly belong to the Consular character under the law of nations. The Spanish government has refused to consider your functions as in any respect diplomatic. You will, however, be vigilant in ascertaining who, among your countrymen, in your Consular district, are charged with crimes against the sovereignty of Spain. You see that they have a fair trial, and if, in any instance, this shall be refused, you will report the fact to the Department, in order that the Spanish government may be held accountable.

"Foreigners detected on board an American vessel, equipped and armed for an invasion of the territory of a friendly nation, cannot be allowed to use our flag as a fraud to conceal their purpose, or to protect them in the act of invasion.

"It is true that the 15th article of our treaty with Spain, of 1795, declares, "It is also agreed that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, so that, although they may be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners, or taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers, and in actual service of the enemy." This stipulation expressly acknowledges the right of Spain to take armed enemies out of the United States vessels. Inasmuch, however, as this right may be abused, in the event of any abuse of that character coming to your knowledge, you will take suitable steps for obtaining redress.

"In general, the protection of the government is due to those only who owe their allegiance. If, therefore, any persons, not citizens of the United States, shall have been arrested upon a charge of being concerned in the expedition, they will have no right to your interposition in their behalf.

There may, indeed, be cases in which humanity might require, and would warrant, the exertion of your personal good offices to save the lives of individuals. Still it would not be advisable to interfere even to this extent, without a reasonable prospect of success; and the expediency of any interference will demand the exercise of your best discretion. I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

"(Signed) John M. Clayton."

In another letter, dated the 1st inst., Mr. Clayton instructs Mr. Campbell to impress upon the Count of Alcoy, the distinction between prisoners who have committed a crime, and those captured under the appearance of an intention to commit a crime, and reads to him a legal argument on the subject, and then he says:

"The President means to claim, for the American occupants of the Mexican island, that they are not guilty of any crime, for which, by the laws of civilized nations, they should suffer death. They may have been, and probably were, guilty of crimes, for which this government ought, in good faith, to punish them under the act of Congress of April 20, 1818. But supposing the facts relating to their capture to be as they are represented to us, the President has resolved that the eagle must and shall protect them against any punishment but that which the tribunals of their own nation may award. Tell the Count of Alcoy to send them home, to encounter a punishment, which, if they are honorable men, will be worse than any he could inflict, in the indignant frowns and denunciation of good men in their own country, for an attempt to violate the faith and honor of a nation which holds its character for integrity of more value and higher worth than all the Antilles together. But warn him in the most friendly manner, and in the true spirit of our ancient treaty, that if he unjustly sheds one drop of American blood, at this exciting period, it may cost the two countries a sanguinary war."

Slave Trade Abolished on the whole Windward Coast of Liberia.—The subjoined extract of a letter from Governor Roberts, of Liberia, to Anson G. Phelps, of New York city, published in the Journal of Commerce, gives intelligence of an important extension of the territory of the African republic, by which it will be enabled to root out the slave trade from the whole windward coast of Africa. The letter is dated Monrovia, April 20th, 1850:—

"I am happy to inform you that nothing has occurred since my last letter to you, to interrupt the even progress of our public affairs. By the Liberia Packet and bark Chieftain, Mr. McLain sent us a small amount of funds, to aid in the purchase of territory—and which we have turned to good account. We have just purchased three tracts of country in the neighborhood of Gallinas, and paid the first instalment. I am now about to visit Gallinas myself, to conclude the purchase of that famous spot and two other tracts, which will give us all the territory lying between our present Northwest boundary line and the Bar; and which will enable us to extirpate, effectually, the slave trade from the whole Windward Coast. For Gallinas we shall have to pay several thousand dollars; therefore, we look with deep concern for assistance from Mr. McLain, by the return packet."

Joe Poland says he knows a youth who, every time he wants to get a glimpse at his sweetheart has to holler "fire" right under her window. In the alarm of the moment, she plunges her head out of the window, and exclaims, "where?" when he poetically slaps himself on the bosom, and exclams, "Here! my Hangelina, the flames of Vesuvius are cool to those that rage in my *habdomen!*"

Mr. Clayton desires to be informed every day of the state of affairs, and has heard that hundreds, some say thousands, of invaders, have landed on the south side of Cuba since the return of Lopez.

He expects the Congress, the Saranac, and the Albany, are at this time at Cuba, and they are to be considered as subject to the protection of the American prisoners, if they should be required.

FOR SHERIFF.

To the Freemen of New-Hanover County:

Fellow-Citizens—I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. Should you be pleased to favor me with a majority of your suffrages, I pledge my honor that I will discharge the duties of that office to the best of my ability.

JOHN JONES.

June 13th, 1850. [40-tf]

Fellow-Citizens of New Hanover County:

Gentlemen—I take the privilege to announce myself to you as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County at the ensuing August election, and solicit your suffrages. I announce myself for the reason of my being solicited to do so from different sections of the County, and from the belief that I will come as near doing the office and people justice as any candidate announced. I look upon it as a duty each voter owes to himself and the public, before the election, to possess himself of information, from reliable authority, which of the candidates is most deserving, and capable, and best qualified, in every respect, to take charge of the office. These are inquiries which I think that every voter should make before going to the ballot-box, and then let his influence and suffrage be governed accordingly. That portion of the electors who may not be acquainted with, or know but little about me, I would respectfully request them to call upon my friends in Wilmington, and on gentlemen from my own district of the County.

Gentlemen, I presume the most of you are acquainted with me; it is for you to say whether I am capable and well qualified to fill the office or not—whether I am tyrannical and oppressive, or lenient and accommodating, in business transactions. If the result of the election should go in my favor, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with impartiality. My motto shall be, to do justice to the people and to the office, and will ever feel grateful for the confidence reposed, and willing to reciprocate the favor as far as may be honorable.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

June 14, 1850 [40-to*] J. HARRELL.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 11th instant, by Col. Wm. N. Peden, Mr. Wm. W. Price, to Miss Mary E. Pickett; all of this town.

In Duplin county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Moses, Mr. Thomas Hall, to Miss Mary B., daughter of Mr. Joseph McGowen.

In Cumberland county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McNair, Mr. Thomas McLeran, to Miss Catharine D., daughter of the late Thomas Evans.

DIED.

In Duplin county, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. Sharkie Williams, aged 36 years.

In Cumberland county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Elizabeth S. Williams, wife of Rev. David S. Williams, in her 41st year.

Near Quincy, Fla., on the 18th ult., Mr. Oscar Fillyaw, aged 36 years, a native of Duplin county, N. C.

Commercial.

Newbern, June 11.—Naval Stores.—Yellow dip $2 10, virgin $3, and scrape $1 25; Tar $1 10.

Philadelphia, June 11—6 P. M.—Flour $5 35 a $5 31, for common standard brands. Red Wheat 1 17 a $1 20,—white 1 26 a $1 28. Yellow corn 66c—white 64c. Oats 42 a 42c. Rye 63 a 64c. Lard 7c in bbls. Coffee is in steady request at previous prices. Rice 3¾ a 3¾c per lb. Whiskey 26 a 27c per gall.

New York, June 11—6 P. M.—Flour $5 56 a $5 75, Wheat 1 22, 1 45 a $1 50. Corn 64, 66 a 67c. Oats 44 a 45c. Rye 62 a 63c. Mess Pork 10 50 a $10 62—prime $8 62. Lard 6c in bbls. Whiskey 26c.

Fayetteville, June 11.—Brandy, peach, 75 a 85; apple, 50 a 55c per gall.; Beeswax, 18; Bacon, 6½ a 7; Bagging, 15 a 20; Cotton, 11¾ a 12; Corn, 75 a 85; Coffee, 10 a 11; Cheese, 9 a 11; Copperas, 2½ a 3; Candles, 15; Flour, $5 a $5½; Feathers, 28 a 30; Flaxseed, $1 25; Green Hides, 3 a 4½; Dry do., 6 a 10; Swede Iron, 5 a 6; English do., 3½ a 4; Indigo, 1 a 1½; Lime, $1 75 a $2 00; 4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½c.; Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18c.; Lard, 6¼ a 7½; Sole Leather, 20½; Bar Lead, 6½ a 7; Molasses, 25 a 30; Cut Nails, 5; Oats, 40; Linseed Oil, 90c; Brown Sugar, 6 a 9c; Loaf do. 11 a 12½; Sack Salt, $1 50; Alum do. 45 a 50; Shingles, $2 a $2½; Tallow, 10; Wheat; 75 a 80; Whiskey, 35 a 36; Wool, 11 a 12½; White Lead, 2 a 2¼.

Charleston, June 12.—There was a good demand for cotton yesterday, the transactions having reached nearly 1900 bales, as follows:—92 bales at 10¾ 72 at 11¼; 147 at 11¾; 123 at 11½. 29 at 11¾; 553 at 11¾; 60 at 11¼; 382 at 12; 104 at 12¼; 56 at 12 3-16; 100 at 12¼; and 245 bales at 12½c. The advantage yesterday was again in favor of sellers, and the market closed ¼c. advance from the lowest point a few days since.

New York, June 8.—Naval Stores—The market is bare of North County Turpentine, the only parcels received (400 bbls.) having been taken at $2 75 per 280 lbs., the former price. Common Rosin continues in demand, and the sales leave the market bare. We notice 1400 bbls. Swansboro' at $1 12½ in yard, and $1 17½ from vessel; 500 Newbern at $1 20, delivered; 3000 Wilmington, afloat, $1 20 a $1 21; 460 bbls White Rosin at $2 a $3 50, and 350 do. $4 50 a $5 18¾ per 280 lbs., the latter price for very superior new. Tar is neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet since our last, with some sales in lots at 33 cents, cash.

Boston, June 8.—Naval Stores—Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, and the market is firm. Sales of 50 bbls. at 33½ cents, cash, and 100 bbls on landing at 34 cents, cash, closing firm at the latter rate. In Tar, Pitch, and Rosin, no sales of importance.

Foreign Markets—Per Steamer Atlantic.

Liverpool, May 29.—The Cotton market, from the departure of the America to the sailing of the Atlantic, remained firm in Liverpool, and a shade advance had been obtained on previous quotations. On Monday there were sales of 10,000 bales at a shade improvement in the figures of the previous week. Sales on Tuesday of 7000 bales, about one-half of which was taken by speculators at about the same rates. The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue favorable—especially from Manchester. The feeling gains ground that the present prices of Cotton will remain permanent.

Breadstuffs—Flour has declined 6d per bbl., and Wheat 2d per bushel, or 6d to 1s per quarter. Corn—A cargo of yellow, just arrived, sold at 32s per quarter.

Provisions and groceries generally without much change.

English funds opened on the 28th May at 96, and closed at 96¼ for Consols.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that I will require, from and after the 17th instant, the payment of cost in advance upon all cases of debt brought against persons residing within the corporate limits of the Town, and for which I am entitled to fees as Special Magistrate.

JOHN McAUSLAN.

Wilmington, N. C., June 14, 1850 40-tf

IN STORE.—4,000 bushels Turks Island Salt; 700 sacks Salt; 20 hhds. Western Bacon Sides.

For sale by MILES COSTIN.

June 7, 1850 39-tf

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, June 13, 1850.

BACON, per pound.		NAVAL STORES,	
Hams,	$ 8 a $ 8½	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.	
Middlings,	6½ a 7½	Yellow Dip, 2 00	a 2 10
Shoulders,	6 a 6½	*Virgin Dip, 3 00	a 3 10
Hog round,	7 a 7½	Hard,	1 10 a ....
Western,	6 a 6½	Tar,	0 00 a ....
BEANS, per bush.		Pitch,	0 00 a 1 00
White,	70 a 75	Rosin, No. 1, pr lb	a 1¼
BEESWAX,		Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound,	18 a 20	Do. No. 3,	a 85
BUTTER,		Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	a 24½
Per pound,	20 a 22	Varnish, pr gal.	20 a 22
BEEF, per bbl.		OIL, per gallon.	
N. Mess,	12 50 a 14 00	Sperm,	1 00 a 1 40
Do. Prime,	7 00 a 9 00	Linseed, N C.	80 a 85
BEEF CATTLE,		Neats Foot,	00 a 0 00
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00 a 6 50	PEAS, per bushel.	
CORN,		Ground,	0 00 a 0 00
Per bushel,	00 a 65	Black Eye,	a 65
Meal, bush.,	65 a 70	Cow,	a 70
COFFEE, per lb.		PORK, per barrel.	
Rio,	10 a 10½	Nor. Mess,	12 00 a 12 50
St. Domingo,	9½ a ...	Do. Prime,	a 10 50
Laguyra,	10½ a 11	Fresh, per lb.	0 a 0
Cuba,	00 a 00	POTATOES.	
Java,	12½ a 13	Irish, bbl.,	0 00 a 0 00
CANDLES, per lb.		Sweet, bush.,	00 a 50
Tallow,	14 a 16	POULTRY.	
Sperm,	40 a 50	Chickens, live,	15 a 25
Adamantine,	30 a 32	Do. dead,	00 a 00
EGGS, per doz.,	12½ a 16	Turkeys, live,	a ..
FEATHERS,		Do. dead,	a ..
Per pound,	00 a 35	RICE, per 100 lbs.	
FLOUR, per barrel.		Clean, cask,	3 12½ a 3 25
Canal,	7 00 a 8 00	Rough, bush.,	00 a 00
Fayetteville,	5 75 a 6 25	SAL-T, per bushel.	
HAY, per 100 lbs.		Turks Island,	00 a 20
North River,	a ..	Liv'l sack,	95 a 1 10
Eastern,	95	SOAP, per lb.,	4 a 6
IRON, per lb.,	4¾ a 5½	SHINGLES, per M.	
LARD, per lb.		Country,	1 50 a 2 00
No. Carolina,	8 a 9	Contract,	0 00 a 3 00
Western,	6½ a 7	STEEL, per lb,	12 a 25
LIME, per barrel.		STAVES, per M.	
Thomastown,	a ..	W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00 a 16 25
LUMBER, River, per M.		Ash Head'g,	a 8 25
Floor. B'ds,	10 00 a ..	R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00 a 00 00
Wide do.	a 00	Do. rough,	0 00 a 00 00
Scantling,	a	SUGAR, per pound.	
LIQUORS, per gallon.		New Orleans,	5¾ a 6½
N. E. Rum,	30 a 34	Porto Rico,	6½ a 7
Gin,	30 a 34	St. Croix,	7 a 8½
Whiskey, rec.	a ..	Loaf,	10¾ a 11
Do. N.O. do.	28 a 30	TIMBER, per M.	
Do. Old Nick,	00 a 75	Shipping,	a ....
Apple Brandy,	30 a 40	Mill, prime,	5 25 a 6 00
Peach do.	00 a 00	Do ord'y,	3 00 a 5 00
MOLASSES, per gall.		Do. inf'r,	a ...
West Indies,	18 a 00	TALLOW,	
New Orleans,	00 a 00	Per pound,	7 a 8
MACKEREL, per bbl.		WINES, per gallon.	
No. 1,	0 00 a 0 00	Madeira,	70 a 5 00
No. 2,	0 00 a 0 00	Port,	1 25 a 4 00
No. 3,	0 00 a 3 50	Malaga,	40 a 60
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	4 00 a 4 50		
NAILS, per lb.,	4 a 5		

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25 a $ ..
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00 a 40
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00 a 12½
Cotton, per bale,	a 75
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	40 a 50
Flaxseed, per cask,	00 a 90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	a .
Lumber, per M.,	4 00 a 5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.	
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	00 a 25
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00 a 40
Ground Peas, per bushel,	a .
Lumber, per M.,	4 00 a 5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6 a 0
TO BOSTON.	
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40 a 45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00 a 65
Lumber, per M.,	6 00 a 6 50

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13, 1850.

Bacon.—The stock continues fair, but no change in prices. 1000 lbs. hams sold this morning at highest figure. See table.

Corn.—The stock is quite light. The last and only sales this week was 125 bushels at 65 cents per bushel, cash. The article is in demand.

Flour.—Market for Fayetteville Flour rather dull, and highest quotations only obtained by retail.

Hay.—134 bales Eastern Hay sold from vessel at 95 cents per 100 lbs., cash.

Lard.—There is a good supply, and last week's quotations is fully sustained.

Lime.—No recent arrivals. The stock in store is estimated at about 2000 barrels. Selling in the small way at $1 00 per barrel.

Lumber—River.—One raft inferior flooring boards changed hands at $10 per M.

Molasses.—None received. Stock in first hands light.

Naval Stores.—The receipts and sales of Turpentine this week have reached about 3500 barrels of all descriptions.—The sales have been effected at $2 a $2 10 for yellow—$3 a $3 10 for virgin dip, and hard steady at $1 10 per barrel of 280 lbs. gross. Little or nothing been doing in Tar. Sales of 1530 barrels No. 3 Rosin at 85 cents, and —— barrels No. 1 white at 1¼ cents per lb. Sales of 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine at 25 a 24½ cents per gallon—$1 75 for barrels not returnable—closing at 24½ cents.

Peas.—This article is scarce and in considerable demand.

Salt.—Stock in store is still large. See table for prices.

Shingles.—Sales of 50,000 a 60,000 at $1 75 a $2 per M.

Staves.—But very few arriving. We are unable to give a quotation.

Timber.—Sales are dull; some few transactions within range of quotations.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 7—Br. Brig Belle, Quayle, Cardiff, Wales, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for W. & R. R. R. Co.

Schr. Lamartine, Chapman, New York, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Corson, N. York, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

9—Br. Brig Ocean, Huddart, Newport, Eng., to Barry, Bryant & Adams; with iron for W. & R. R. R. Co.

Brig John Dawson, Hudson, Charleston, to G. W. Davis; with salt, bacon, and sugar.

Lubec Brig Catharina Elizabeth, Janseen, Philadelphia, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Wm. Hart, Gandy, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Tennessee, Black, New York, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

10—Brig R. L. Sampson, Moore, Portsmouth, N. H., to J. B. Russell; with hay, &c.

Schr. Eureka, Davis, Shallotte, to Anderson & Latimer; with naval stores.

Sloop Gleaner, Carson, Shallotte, to Anderson & Latimer; with naval stores.

11—Brig R. Russell, Mayo, New York, in ballast, to Ellis & Russell.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to Carroll & Fennell; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Rankin, Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Schr. Express, Parker, Jacksonville, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

12—Schr. Charles Mills, Francis, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Schr. Mathew Bird, Smith, Cohasset, Mass., in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Boat Wm. King, Carter, Bladen