For the Journal.

The Fourth of July at Moore's Creek.

Day of glory! welcome day!
Freedom's banner's greet thy ray;
See! how cheerful they play
With thy morning breeze.

Amid the turmoils of the political elements, and the sectional warfare which now threatens our country with misery and dissentions, if not destruction, it is pleasant to refer to the recurrence of our national birthday, and to observe the people with unabated affection, contributing to its proper celebration. It would seem whether by design or not we can't say, that in this county there has been more than usual interest exhibited, and nearly, if not all of the precincts, have had an oration or military turnout. It was our good fortune to be present at Moore's Creek Meeting-house, when, for the first time in a number of years, extensive preparations had been made for a proper observance of the day. We arrived after most of the people had assembled—and a goodly number they were. After chatting among themselves for a while, talking over matters and things in general, and a little politics in particular—for I observed a number of candidates present—the hour for forming the procession arrived. It is not to be expected in the country, that there should be that regularity and order in marshalling and marching which we look for in town; but the whole arrangement reflected great credit upon the Committee of Arrangements and the company assembled, and would bear well a comparison with any other programme on a like occasion. A column two deep approached the Meeting-house, and opening its ranks, entered in inverse order. After being seated quietly and comfortably; and after some national music, the Rev. Mr. SHAW opened with prayer. Mr. REGISTER then, in an earnest and feeling manner, read the Declaration of Independence. It is the way in which it should always be read, and not coldly as if it came from an indifferent heart, and fell upon unwilling ears. When one reflects upon the great moral courage which produced it, and the immense and happy consequences which have flowed from it, the wonder is, that any American can read or hear it without emotion. Upon concluding, Mr. REGISTER made some appropriate and patriotic remarks.

Next, the Oration by Mr. JNO. MOORE. I heard it stated that this was Mr. MOORE'S first effort;—it would have done him credit if it had been his twentieth. His apology in setting out was given with the tact of an old writer, and his "Reflections suggested by the day," which was his theme, were a fit afterpiece to his apology. I felt, while listening to the oration, spoken, as he himself stated, by a hard-working farmer, with no classical education, that I would so much be pleased if every unbeliever in the theory of our institutions had heard him—recounting the virtues and deeds of the officers and common soldiers—the women and children of the revolution, and in every instance pointing a moral or enforcing a lesson. His reference to the engagement at Moore's Creek Bridge was particularly appropriate. Nor did the speaker forget that it was under the Divine protection that we were enabled to triumph; and that, to him first and last our gratitude should ascend. A people surrounded by such reminiscences, and such farmers as JNO. MOORE can never need patriotism or love of country. The exercises were closed by prayer from the Rev. Mr. BRENT.

On going out of the Meeting-house, we perceived, under a fine Hickory tree, a long table spread, loaded with the substantials of life, and very soon after, up came a *barrel of lemonade* iced, and at that time particularly agreeable.

The Committee managed things gallantly, helping the ladies first, and then the gents, and lastly themselves.

The assembly shortly after dispersed—the old folks returning home—the young ones to the Ball, given at the orator, Mr. MOORE'S house. Though a Benedict, I followed after the fun and frolic, and looked on as they moved through reel after reel. I defy North Carolina, famous as she is in this respect above her sister States, to produce a set of men who can heel and toe with the New Hanover boys; or a set of ladies who would dare look in the same glass with our New Hanover girls.

"True lightwood at heart, let the match be applied them,
How they kindle in flame! Ah! none know but who've tried them."

And now, when we reflect that the scene we saw at Moore's Creek was, with some shades of difference, witnessed throughout our common country, we cannot doubt, however dark the horison may look, that we will have once again sunshine and peace. The North will demand only what is right; the South will submit to nothing wrong. Faction, (Freesoilism) will be crushed, and America move on in harmony and brotherly love.

"The fame of our arms, of our laws the mild sway,
Had justly ennobled our nation in story,
'Till the dark clouds of faction obscured our young day,
And enveloped the sun of American glory.
But let traitors be told,
Who their country have sold,
And bartered their God for his image of gold,
That ne'er will the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls a wave."

A VISITOR.

For the Journal.

CLINTON, Sampson County, July 13th, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITOR:—In perusing the columns of the *Fayetteville Observer* last week, my attention was called to a communication signed by "one of the 450 Whigs of Sampson," who, it appears, is very confident of the downfall of Democracy in this county, and of the triumph of the "450." Now, in reply, I would say that my friend (one of the few) is very much mistaken—very much indeed—and I think if he had it in his power at the present, he would very willingly move for a reconsideration. For I have no doubt that matters and things have not turned out precisely as my friend anticipated, but unfortunately for him and his predictions, quite the contrary. Instead of "one independent fellow," we have *three* in the Democratic ranks so very "independent" that the "450" dare not bring an opponant, although two or three weeks ago, we heard many of them secretly suggesting: "You had better let me run, now is the time, their party is split, I'll get the most Democratic votes," &c. &c. But alas and alack! they have hung their mouths, lengthened their faces, and retired to await a more convenient season; without doing even as well as they did two years ago.—This looks like Democratic turmoil and decrease, and Whig triumph and increase, does it not?

In conclusion, I am very happy to be able to say that the Democrats of old Sampson are as wide awake to their interests as they ever have been at any time before, and with "REID, BUNTING, BOYKIN and HERRING" for our motto, we will try, on the 1st of August, to inform "one of the 450," that the *nine hundred* are yet alive to their interest in old Sampson.

ONE OF THE 900 DEMOCRATS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

QUILP calls orators who extol our national characteristics on independent day, beyond what truth will justify, "fourth of Ju-liars."

A GOOD IDEA.—At a meeting of the Sons of Temperance, Canada, a young man, in addressing the ladies, said:

"Let me urge you, ladies, one and all, not to countenance any young man who will not become a teetotaller. I would also beg of you to advise the young men to become *Sons*; and if you cannot accomplish this, *make fathers of them!*"

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: As I am not much in the habit of trespassing upon your columns, or upon the patience of your readers, permit me to beg a little space at this time, and upon this occasion. It is for the purpose of reminding our friends in Onslow county of their many and repeated misfortunes in regard to the improvement of their water courses, and of making a suggestion to them in connection therewith. And first, I would mention that, in 1837, Gen. JAMES J. MCKAY, then our representative in Congress, got an appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expenses of an engineer and surveyor to lay out a route for a Canal to connect the waters of the North East branch of the Cape Fear River with the waters of New River, in Onslow. I chanced to be in the company of Mr. EMMERSON, the engineer, when within seven miles of the termination of his survey, and I thought he spoke very favorably of the scheme, but said the land was rather too level. He afterwards made an unfavorable report, and the project died.—A little before that, I think Gen. MCKAY got another appropriation to nearly the same effect, and Uncle Sam sent Mr. BLISS, an engineer of, I think, much talents and experience, to survey New River. I was in his company twice during his sojourn. He often spoke of the beautiful river, high bluffs, splendid farms, and the best timber for shipbuilding that he almost ever saw. He was then alluding to the cedar, live oak and other large timber, and expressed his astonishment that there had not been something done for that river before. He, too, made an unfavorable report, and *that* project died also. Now, as Plank Roads are all the go about these times, I would call the attention of our friends in the Richlands, Onslow county, to the subject of building a Plank road from Musterfield Landing, at the mouth of Holly Shelter Creek, on the North East branch of the Cape Fear River, to the Tar Landing, or some other point on the New River. It would then terminate within reach of an immense number of large planters, who make any quantity of produce for market, and now have to wagon it to Newbern or Wilmington, for the want of better facilities. This road would also lead through a beautiful pine forest, perfectly level, with but two small creeks in the whole distance.—The route between the two landings would be about twenty-five miles, and would cost, I suppose, from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. There is one thing certain: a road there can be built cheaper than any other road in the State of the same length, for the ground is perfectly level, and there is beautiful timber all the way. I understand that some of our enterprising friends in Wilmington have built and fitted up a couple of beautiful little Steamers this spring and summer, and would be glad to run them up the North East, if they could get sufficient business. But we cannot give them employment unless our friends in Onslow and the upper end of this county will turn their attention to a little improvement of this sort, to increase the freighting business. An improvement of the kind proposed, would enhance the value of real estate along the route more than double its present value. Let us hear from our friends in Onslow county, and let us know their views, for we want a Plank road too. HOLLY SHELTER.

☞The following communication was not received in time for last week:—

For the Journal.

SANDY RUN, NEW-HANOVER Co., July 6, 1850.

Messrs. Editors: The Fourth was celebrated at this place in a manner that will indellibly impress it upon the memory of those present on that occasion. About half-past 11, a procession was formed of the military, under Capt. ST. GEORGE, and the officers and members of Topsail and Virginia Tents, I. O. of Rechabites, under the marshalship of JOSEPH FOY, Esq., and marched to the place previously assigned, where a stand and seats, shaded by an awning, were arranged. After prayer by the Rev. CULLEN PRIDGEN, the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. CHARLES H. ALEXANDER. Mr. ARCHIBALD T. MCCALLUM then followed in a chaste and appropriate address. The assemblage then adjourned to the Grape Harbor, where a sumptuous dinner was prepared, to which all, the ladies included, did ample justice.

The whole affair went off gloriously, nothing occurring to mar, in the slightest degree, the peace and harmony of the occasion—the "Invisible spirit of Rum" having no part or lot in the matter. The crowd dispersed to their various homes, perfectly sober—a thing unprecedented in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." TEMPERANCE.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.—At the late annual meeting, the following officers were re-elected:—Edward Lee Winslow, President; D. A. Ray, John W. Wright, S. W. Tillinghast, John H. Hall, Directors; and Geo. McNeill, Secretary and Agent. The business of the last year showed thus:

FREIGHT DOWN.—6,884 bales Cotton, 5,744 bales Domestics, 6,133 barrels Flour, 10,317 bbls. Naval Stores, 6,019 bushels Grain.

FREIGHT UP.—66,693 bushels Salt, 716 hhds. Sugar, 1,867 hhds. Molasses, 5,320 barrels Sundries, 6,219 bags Coffee, 2,278 casks Lime, 338¼ tons Iron.

The above are articles which are required to be enumerated; the box goods, &c. &c., cannot be enumerated.

Amount of freight up and down, $47,140 27.

Tolls received, (12½ per cent. on am't of freight,) $5,693 36.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.—Mr. Fillmore was married in 1826 to Abigail Powers, the youngest child of Rev. Lemuel Powers. She is still living, and is described as a lady of great worth, modest and unobtrusive in her deportment, and highly esteemed for her many virtues. They have but two children. The oldest, a son, is a young man of about twenty-one years of age, who has just entered upon the practice of the law in Buffalo. He is said to be a gentleman of fine qualities, and worthy to be the son of a Republican President. The daughter presents a more notable example. She is about eighteen years of age. Her accomplishments are many and varied, and her independent, self-reliant character is exhibited in the fact that she is now, or was very recently, a teacher in one of the free public schools in Buffalo. She is one of the women of whom the Republic has much more reason to be proud than of all the gay, gaudy women of fashion, who often show as much scorn for school teachers as they do ignorance of the true qualities of a republican character. Such a family will do honor to the White House.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

A MARRYING GENIUS.—There is a man in the New York penitentiary who has had twenty-seven wives. He is just thirty-six years of age, and has been engaged in the matrimonial business since he was sixteen, and has, therefore, had a new wife every seven months, getting rid of the old spouse, and courting the new one *ad interim*. He declares he will have a hundred wives before he died, if they do not cramp his genius within stone walls.

LONG TRAIN.—The Hudson river railroad on Thursday brought to New York a train of *twenty three* large cars, having 1,750 passengers. The train was *half a mile* in length—the heaviest train, probably, ever drawn in this country by a single locomotive.

☞We have (says the N. O. Picayune of the 10th instant,) the unspeakable gratification of announcing to our fellow-citizens the intelligence that our energetic and accomplished Minister to Mexico has succeeded in effecting a treaty with that government, similar in its provisions to that already made with Nicaragua, whereby our citizens will be enabled to carry into effect their cherished enterprise of building a railway communication between the two oceans, which will bring New Orleans within twelve days' travel of San Francisco. The treaty was made on the 24th of June, and entrusted immediately to a special messenger, to be carried to Washington City. The messenger arrived here in the Water Witch, and immediately proceeded North.

A Bankrupt Nation.

The debts of the Spanish nation to the people of this country, exceeds seventy millions of money; in other words, the amount would, in case of its liquidation, suffice to supply the British Exchequer for a year and a half, to satisfy the public creditor, and to relieve every individual in the Kingdom, during eighteen months, from every species of taxation whatever. The interest upon this sum, if duly paid, would increase the general means of the country by some £3,000,000 sterling, and would operate like the opening of some new source of wealth. These enormous accumulations have been accruing through a quarter of a century, during which period the bondholders have organized all their means of redress; have been seconded by the co-operation of fellow creditors and the sympathy of Europe. The result of all these influences appeared the other day in a proposal to the bondholders from the Spanish Minister of Finance, touching their pecuniary claims on the government which he represented.

In this ingenious project, M. Bravo Murillo suggested that for each £100 of principal the creditor should accept the sum of £33. 6s. 8d., two-thirds of his original property being thus thrown to the winds; for each £50 of overdue interest he offered £10, and for the "Passive" stock he tendered a commutation of £12. About one-fifth, therefore, of the money to which the bondholder was justly entitled was proposed to be reserved to him by this liberal scheme.—The statement, however, is by no means yet complete. The several tenders above mentioned were not made in the shape of coin, or any medium realizable at par. Had such a phenomenon occurred it is impossible to say what the effect might have been on the minds of the dazzled expectants, but Senor Murillo's £33 3s. 8d. was tangible only in the form of Madrid Three per Cents, and may be described therefore, according to the market value of these desirable securities, as £10 English; the £10 offered for the £50 of interest being in like manner reducible to the sum of $3 in marketable money. This arrangement the Spanish minister pronounced, in diplomatic language, as "the best he could do."

London Times.

GOOD.—In Lowell, Ill., a happy couple were recently married, and in the evening the rowdies of the neighborhood collected and cherivaried the party, firing guns, pistols, and making all manner of hideous sounds; at length cake was handed round to the outsiders—each cake containing a portion of tartar emetic. The consequence was that the music of sheep and cow bells was soon exchanged for what can be better imagined than described.

Cincinnati Com.

BLACK DIAMONDS *vs.* YELLOW GOLD.—The supplies of coal sent to market during the year 1849, from the anthracite regions in Pennsylvania, is estimated by reliable authority at about 4,193,755 tons, being an increase in the supply of 1849 over that of 1848 of about 122,000 tons. The average cargo price of this coal (and it has been unusually low this season) has been about $3 62½—thus making the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania yield $11.577,361 worth of coal during the present year. The yields of the California gold mines this season will fall short of this immense sum; and yet, from all accounts, there have been more capital employed and more men engaged in working the golden sands of the Sacramento Valley than in getting out the "black diamonds" of Pennsylvania. And, further, all these coal operations are carried on noiselessly, without astonishment or excitement, and, what is better, there is no need of leaving home, friends and country, and travelling 17,000 miles, in order to gather up the vast treasures of the coal regions. While the old maxim holds good that "all is not gold that glitters," it is equally obvious that some things that do not glitter are as good as gold, if not better, as far as distance and troubles are concerned.

Pittsburg Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOATS.—The following number of steam vessels belong to the port of Philadelphia:

Sea steamers 5; first class steamboats 9; second class 9; third class 11; side wheel towboats 18; propeller tow-boats 16; ferry boats 27; propeller transportation boats 26, making a total of 121; of which number 44 are Loper propellers, and 77 side-wheel boats. Since May, 1847, the increase has been 44, of which 28 are propellers.

MONSTER DIVIDEND.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of which Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall are the representatives, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent—their first dividend. This Company started, we believe, with a capital not exceeding $600,000. It has since purchased the steamships Unicorn, Tennessee, Cherokee, and Philadelphia, for which there must have been paid all of $700,000.—This fact, considered in connection with the dividend above mentioned, will afford some idea of the profits of the business.

PRESIDENTIAL VACANCIES.—It is provided by the Constitution of the United States, that in case of the death, removal, or resignation of the President, "the powers and duties of said office, shall devolve upon the Vice President." It provides also that Congress shall designate what shall be done in case the Vice President also dies.

By the act Congress of 1692, it is proved that in case of the removal by death or otherwise of both the President and Vice President, the Presicent protem of the Senate, and in case there be no such officer, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall act as President till another is chosen, and that there shall be a special election, by the people, of Presidential Electors, called by the Secretary of State within thirty-four days of the first Wednesday of December, next ensuing; and that the Electors so chosen shall meet on said first Wednesday of December and elect a President of the United States.

TWENTY-NINE TONS OF GOLD.—The amount of California gold received at the mint in Philadelphia, up to July 12, is $17,750,000—the weight of which is about twenty-nine tons.

RETIREMENT OF HON. R. C. WINTHROP.—A Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal states that Hon. R. C. Winthrop, the representative in Congress from Boston, has determined to retire from the House at the close of his present term. Mr. W. has served eleven years as a member of Congress

☞ON SATURDAY EVENING last, the "Washington Harmonic Company" gave one of their Select Musical Entertainments at the Masonic Hall, and I must truly say that I was highly pleased. I understand they are about visiting Fayetteville, and the citizens of that place may look out for a rich treat. ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

July 19, 1850 45-1t*

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 11th inst., by Rev. A. PAUL REDITON, Mr. EDWARD G. BRINDLEY, to Miss SUSAN F. COSTIN.

In New Hanover county, on the 27th ult., by AMOS ROCHELLE, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD PEARCE, to Miss MARY WRICHERSON, daughter of Mr. WM. WRICHERSON, of Duplin county.

In Wayne county, on the 9th inst., Mr. DAVID C. CARRINGTON, to Miss TEMPERANCE RAIFORD.

DIED.

In this age of progress, long obituaries are illtimated, as interfering to the exclusion of other intelligence which seems indispensable. But it is a merit of the human heart, where it is allied by blood or connected by a long standing friendship, to recount the distinguishing virtues of a deceased friend. And why should not these have a place in our daily histories? Many other events of less moment are constantly brought to the public view, which tend with a less prophetic eye towards revealing the great truths of life. Our kind friend, associate, and neighbor, Mrs. MARIA L. FAISON, wife of Thomas I. Faison, Esq., departed this life at Summer Hill, Sampson county, on the 3d of the present instant, after a painful and protracted illness from a complication of diseases. She bore her affliction with a patience and resignation which can alone be borrowed from the religion of Christ.—She died in full communion with the Presbyterian Church. She sustained her part in those endearing relations of life which make one unwearying in administering the king offices of wife, parent and friend. The poor too found in her a true sympathiser and untiring friend. And that beautiful epitaph of Gray's may fitly be applied to her thus,

Lo! where this silent marble weeps,
A friend, a wife, a mother sleeps.—[*Com.*

In Lenoir county, Mrs. RACHEL HERRING, relict of Mr. WM. HERRING, aged about 70.

LAND FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving South, I offer for sale my Land in Duplin county, containing between 450 and 500 Acres, (of which about 250 are cleared,) lying in the vicinity of Goshen, 5½ miles of Kenansville. The location is as healthy as any in this part of the State, and in as good a neighborhood as there is in Duplin. The farming land is adapted to the culture of Corn, Potatoes, Cotton, Wheat, &c. There is on it one task of Turpentine Boxes, part new and a part tolerably worn. The buildings are comfortable; the dwelling 1½ story, and good substantial out-houses—ALL NEW. Any further explanation would be unnecessary, as no person would purchase before examining; so if any person wishing to purchase, will come and see it, I will give them a bargain in it, that's certain; and further, will give the purchaser a bargain in my Crop, Stock, &c. I will show it to any person (wishing to purchase) at any time, &c.

R. J. PEARSALL.

Sarecta, Duplin county, N. C., July 15, 1850. 45-4t

The Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of New Hanover County:

I have noticed in the last *Journal* a reply of Sheriff FENNELL to an address of mine, published on the 28th of last month. I regret the Sheriff did not reply before this late hour. In writing that address, I sought to cast censure upon no one of the candidates. I laid down such principles as I thought proper and right, without reference to any man, and would have written just such an address had there been no other candidate in the field but myself.

The Sheriff well knows that I cherished no unkind feelings toward him. I now repeat what I said in his presence at Upper Black River, on the 4th instant—That, so far as my knowledge extends, he has made an excellent Sheriff. In complaining, however, of the management of the general Finances of the County, it appears that I have given him some cause of offence. He says that he has performed the duties of County Trustee for 3 per cent, just half what was allowed the former Trustee. But this by no means makes it right. The Clerk of the County Court could perform the duties of the Clerk of the Superior Court probably much cheaper than any other individual; but is that any reason why we should blend the two offices? The Sheriff says that with all my "pretended liberality," I would not like to perform the duties of this office, free of charge. Now, I distinctly said, in the presence of the Sheriff, that I would prefer a County Trustee to be appointed, to act, as the law contemplated, as a check upon the Sheriff. If the duties of this office are so onerous, how is it that the Sheriff of Duplin performs them free of charge? Is it right, in a free country, to burthen one man with offices and profits, to the exclusion of every other citizen? I think not. The Sheriff says that the office of County Trustee was not of "*his seeking.*" Now, I understand that he *offered* to take it for 3 per cent, is the reason why he received it. He has not attempted to show why the collecting and disbursing of our County funds cost us 15 per cent, besides a great many enormous *extras*, while the officers of Duplin receive only 6 per cent, with scarcely any extras. The Sheriff says that I would have you believe that the office of County Trustee was "within the gift of the people." I suppose, because it is not within your gift, that you must not inquire who fills the office, or what his salary is. If it was within your gift, be assured the Sheriff would not have the effrontery to offer for it in addition to that of Sheriff. The people have to be taxed to support this officer, and it is nothing but right that they should know who he is and what he is paid. It is very poor comfort if we are to be told that we must not inquire about our Surveyors, Registers, Inspectors, Solicitors, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, &c., because, forsooth, they are not "within the gift of the people." I have complained that our offices consumed too much of the public funds. I have procured from Mr. TAYLOR a statement of the annual income our officers receive, besides these per cents, which I here insert:

WILMINGTON, N. C., 15th July, 1850.

SIR—You desire me to state what is the amount of extras allowed to our County officers. In reply, I would state that the County Solicitor receives $150; Clerk of County Court, $100, including stationary; Sheriff, $100.

Yours, &c. JOHN A. TAYLOR,
One of Committee of Finance.

T. H. WILLIAMS, Esq.

The Sheriff also stated, at Black River, that our present Clerk had received some $800 extra, for bringing up the business of the former Clerk. Now, I am opposed to these extras. The journal of the Legislature will attest this fact. I voted against two bills for granting extra allowances to the Attorney General and Comptroller. I hold that when an individual takes an office, he does so apprised of its duties, its salary or fees, and when he performs no other duties than those homogeneous or belonging to the office, he does nothing but what he agreed to do, and, therefore, is entitled to nothing but the pay arising from the office. Again; I see no reason why that I, and the rest of the Wardens of the Poor, should be compelled to ride to Wilmington every County Court for three years—attend to the poor in our districts—pay our own expenses, and receive not a solitary cent, while the Clerk of our Board, whose duties are light and at no expense, receives $150. I suppose, according to the Sheriff, we must not talk about these things, because the Magistrates, in their wisdom, allow it, and the office is not "within the gift of the people." The fact is, our Magistrates can lay heavy county taxes—vote enormous extras to favorite officers, and nothing must be said about it, for it is not "within the gift of the people," when, if an individual goes to the Legislature and votes for a tax bill to raise revenue to carry on the legitimate operations of the State government, a great hue and cry will be raised against him, and he must be put down. I believe that we ought to have a general reformation of our financial affairs in this county, and I intend to use my efforts to attain this end. Now, for endeaboring to do this, the Sheriff insinuates that I am about to take advantage of your ignorance, because some "legal voters do not know but the offices of Sheriff and County Trustee are one and inseparable;" and he cannot see the propriety of this movement, "unless it be to deceive those unacquainted with the distinction;" and asks you "to judge how far I am worthy of the suffrages of a free and independent people." Now I consider this attack upon my motives unprovoked by anything I have said or written, and the Sheriff must bear the consequences.

If I had said as the Sheriff did at the last election, if the people would elect me another term, to wind up my business, I would not again run for the office; if I had published in the public prints, and told hundreds that I would resign the office before the close of my term; if I had told, as the Sheriff confessed at Black River he told, that I would not have the office again under *any circumstances*—that I thought 14 years sufficiently long for any man to hold it, and I intended to go into retirement to enjoy what I had made; if I had assigned different reasons for this course—to some that I wanted to raise my children free from the contaminating influences of town life—to others that the Legislature had increased the Sheriff's Bond too much to incur the additional responsibility; if I had said that I would not run unless nominated by a Convention, and when the unwelcome news was borne to my ears that the districts had instructed their delegates to vote against me, replied, What, instructed to vote *against me*, then oppose the assembling of that Convention; if I had published in a circular to the voters of this county that, by declining I brought the other candidates in the field; and finally, if I had assigned "altered circumstances" as an apology for the violation of these solemn promises, when it was understood and believed that I would run before "Providence" altered these circumstances; if I had done all this, and then become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, I should not presume to lecture any other candidate about "deception," much less call upon the people to judge "if he was worthy the suffrages of a free and independent people." T. H. WILLIAMS.

Long Creek, July 15th, 1850.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 13th.—NAVAL STORES.—We notice further sales of 1000 bbls. North County Turpentine at the previous price; 1250 Rosin, $1 20 afloat, and $1 25 a $1 30 delivered, the latter a little better than Common—the tendency, however, is upward, and higher prices are demanded; 500 White, $3 a $3 12½ per 280 lbs.; and 500 Spirits Turpentine, 30½ a 31 cts., cash, closing firmly at 30½ for wholesale parcels, Liverpool, June 29th; Nothing doing in Turpentine Common Rosin, 2s. 9d. a 10d. per cwt. Spirits Turpentine is dull.

BOSTON, July 13th.—NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet for a few days past, there being very little in market except in the hands of distillers. Small sales at 32c. cash. In Tar there have been sales of a few hundred bbls. at $1 62½ a $1 75 per bbl., 6 mos. In Rosin sales of 3 a 400 bbls. common at $1 20 a $1 25 per bbl., 6 mos.

Foreign Markets—Per Steamer Hibernia.

LONDON, Friday, June 28, 5 P. M.—There has been a more general demand for colonial and foreign produce this week; exporters, however, operated more freely than of late, and prices of most articles have been fully supported. Cotton is fully ¼d dearer. Indian Corn dull and cheaper, but other breadstuffs, notwithstanding the fine weather and favorable prospects for the growing crops, firmly maintain their value

Flour without change. Spring corn of all kinds is very firm. The consumption of Indian corn in Ireland still appears to be large, but the trade are afraid to face the coming harvest with any stock of it, and therefore operate very cautiously. The demand is, consequently, very limited.

Cotton is in active demand. The sales for the week amount to 8,500 bales, namely: 6,000 Surat at 4¼d a 5¼d; and 2,500 Madras, at 4¼d a 5¼d, being ¼d dearer. At Liverpool there has been a speculative movement, and a similar advance—middling Orleans is quoted 5d per lb.

IRON—A steady demand for wedge bars has been established. The price in Wales, for good brands, £4 15s, with a tendency to further improvement. Rails are steady, at £4 17s 6d a £5. Scotch pig, 45s a 45s 6d, on the Clyde. Swedish is scarce, and sells readily on arrival at £11 15s a £12.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, rough, 6s 6d a 6s 9d, but no sales reported. Spirits, 31s 3d for American, in bbls.; English, a slow sale at 30s per cwt.

CHARLESTON, July 17.—COTTON.—There was a good demand for Cotton yesterday, the transactions having reached very nearly 2000 bales, at full prices. The sales were as follows:—15 bales at 11½; 60 at 11¾; 17 at 13; 376 at 12½; 72 at 12¼; 216 at 12⅞; 94 at 12½; 516 at 12⅞; 31 at 12¾; 266 at 12⅞; and 300 bales at 43c.—*Courier.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 16—6 P M.—Flour $5 12 a $5 25.—Corn meal and rye flour $2 81. Wheat $1 12 a $1 22. Corn 62 a 63c. Whiskey 24 a 25c. per gallon.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 16.—Business very dull and no change to notice in merchandise or produce. Cotton 12. Corn 80. Flour in demand at 5¾ for superior. Bacon 7½ to 8.

NEWBERN, July 15th.—NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine arrives in small quantities and the scarcity of Freights have caused shippers to give as high as $2 05 for yellow dip. Virgin has sold at $2 30.

NEW YORK, July 16.—NAVAL STORES—Flour $5 06¼ a $5 68. Wheat North Carolina red $1 25. Corn 62 a 64c. Oats 47 a 48c. Rye 61 a 62c. Mess Pork $10 37 a $8 50. Lard 6¾c. Whiskey 23½ a 24½c. per gallon.

FRESH Arrivals:—HOWARD & PEDEN have just received by packets from New York and Boston:
10 bbls. extra Canal Flour; 6 bbls. crushed Sugar;
10 half bbls " " " 4 boxes Loaf do.
50 bags extra " " 2 hhds. splendid brown do.
10 firkins new Goshen Butter; 6 doz. Rice Hoes;
70 dozen Weeding Hoes, all sizes;
2 " Ames' socket Spades;
30 boxes Bent & Co.'s Boston Crackers, sugar, soda, butter, water, and all varieties, fresh, for sale cheap. Call and examine.

HAY. 250 bales in store, and for sale low, by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1850.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams, ...	$ 8	a $	8½
Middlings, ...	6½	a	7½
Shoulders, ...	6	a	6½
Hog round, ...	7	a	7½
Western, ...	6	a	6½
BEANS, per bush.			
White, ...	65	a	70
BEESWAX,			
Per pound, ...	18	a	20
BUTTER,			
Per pound, ...	20	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess, ..	12 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime, ..	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs., .	4 00	a	6 50
CORN,			
Per bushel, ...	68	a	75
Meal, bush., ..	70	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio, ...		a	11
St. Domingo, .	9½	a	10
Laguyra, ...	11	a	11½
Cuba, ...	00	a	00
Java, ...	13	a	14
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow, ...	12½	a	16
Sperm, ...	40	a	50
Adamantine, .	30	a	32
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	16
FEATHERS,			
Per pound, ...	00	a	35
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Canal, ...	7 00	a	8 00
Fayetteville,	5 75	a	6 25
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River, .	68	a	70
Eastern, ...		a	..
IRON, per lb., ...	4¾	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina, .	7½	a	8
Western, ...	6½	a	7
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown, . .		a	..
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds, ..		a	11 50
Wide do.		a	5 00
Scantling, ...		a	....
LINSEED, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum, ...	30	a	34
Gin, ...	30	a	34
Whiskey, rec. ...		a	..
Do. N.O. do. .	28	a	30
Do. Old Nick,	00	a	75
Apple Brandy,	35	a	45
Peach do.	00	a	90
MOLASSES, per gall.			
West Indies, .	17	a	22
New Orleans, .	00	a	00
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1, ...	0 00	a	0 00
No. 2, ...	0 00	a	0 00
No. 3, ...	7 00	a	7 50
MULLETS,			
Per barrel, ..	4 00	a	4 50
NAILS, per lb., .	4	a	5

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip, . .		a	2 00
*Virgin Dip,	2 40	a	....
Hard, ...		a	....
Tar, ...	0 00	a	....
Pitch, ...	0 00	a	1 00
Rosin, No. 1,	2 50	a	
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3, ..		a	95
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon, ...		a	23½
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm, ...	1 00	a	1 40
Linseed, N O.	80	a	85
Neats Foot, ..	00	a	0 00
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground, ...	0 00	a	0 00
Black Eye, ...		a	65
Cow, ...		a	70
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Do. Prime,	10 50	a	11 00
Fresh, per lb. .	0	a	0
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl., ..	0 00	a	0 00
Sweet, bush., .	75	a	85
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live, .	12½	a	20
Do. dead, .	00	a	00
Turkeys, live, ...		a	..
Do. dead, ...		a	..
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask, .	3 50	a	....
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Turks Island .	00	a	20
Liv'l sack, ...	95	a	1 10
SOAP, per lb., ...	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Country, ...		a	....
Contract, ...	0 00	a	3 00
STEEL, per lb.,	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	12 75
Ash Head'g. ..		a	8 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	0 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans, . .	5¾	a	6½
Porto Rico, ...	6½	a	7
St. Croix, ...	7	a	8½
Loaf, ...	10¾	a	11
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping, ...		a	....
Mill, prime, ...		a	7 25
Do ord'y, ..	00	a	. 00
Do. inf'r, ...		a	. .
TALLOW,			
Per pound, ...	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira, ...	70	a	5 00
Port, ...	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga, ...	40	a	60

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