From the North Carolinian.

North Carolina Arsenal, at Fayetteville.

Making a visit, the other day, to this important national establishment, situated on Haymount, near the western border of our town, we were agreeably surprised, on entering the grounds, with its satisfactory progress towards completion. We were quite struck with the fine, substantial style of the buildings, and their accurate architectural relation, which will give the pile, when completed, a very imposing appearance—and we were pleased with the neat order of the square, and the exact arrangement and serviceable condition of the military stores in deposite.

Having frequently heard that the design, the magnitude, nor the importance of this institution were sufficiently understood or appreciated by the people of our own State, nor those of the other south-Atlantic States, which will derive their military supplies from it, at our request we have been furnished, by the politeness of the commanding officer, Capt. Jas. A. J. Bradford, with the following information in relation thereto:

The "North Carolina Arsenal," so named in honor of the State, was recommended to be established by the military committee of the house of representatives of congress in 1835-'6, of which Gen. J. J. McKay, of Bladen county, member from North Carolina, was chairman, in whose report it was stated to be intended to supersede the small arsenal of deposite at Bellona near Richmond, Va., (which was to be abandoned on account of its unhealthy locality) and the arsenal of limited construction within the walls of fort Monroe at Old Point Comfort, Va., which was cramped in space for its operations, and, in the event of the seiging of that fortress would be exposed to destruction by the fire of the seigers, and its usefulness for the fabrication and distribution of munitions for the general service be much if not wholly, restricted, by their lines of circum and countervallation. A position for an establishment to supply the places of these two, which should have easy and safe access to ocean navigation, was first sought, unsuccessfully, on the James river in Virginia and the Roanoke in North Carolina. Looking further south, this position being found to possess the requisite endowments, a law was passed by congress authorising the establishment here of an arsenal of general construction, to be, also, a place of large deposite for the supply of all the south-Atlantic frontier. Its peculiar advantages for these objects are numerous and important. It is secure from external attack, which must come from the sea—from which side, on account of the dangerous physical character of the opposite coast, it would scarcely be attempted—but should it be, and be successful, the assailants could neither hold their conquest nor return in safety to their ships, as the militia of three tiers of intervening counties would have time to embody and cut them off. Any other menace must come from the interior—whence, though not impossible, it is not to be anticipated. It is surrounded by or is within speedy reach (never exposed to interruption) of metal, mineral, wood, and all other materials used in military constructions, which may be obtained at a cost as low as, if not lower than, at any similar establishment of the country.—In consequence of the cheapness of living in its vicinity, where workmen may procure luxuries for the price of necessaries elsewhere, the best mechanical skill for all the operations of the arsenal may always be commanded, and wages will ever range as low as at any other position. Its facilities of communication with other portions of the country, and for the circulation of supplies, are already extensive; and when certain lines of viatory improvement, now under construction, or soon to be commenced, are completed, the latter will ramify to all parts of our extended country without ocean hazard! For example: for communication, besides daily mail intercourse in nearly every cardinal direction, which will increase with the business wants of the country, it has now, through the great northern and southern line of telegraph, immediate communication with its general head-quarters at Washington, whence orders for the fabrication or distribution of supplies may be received sooner than at any other place of construction. For circulation: it has and will continue to have steam connection, within fifteen hours time, with the ocean, over the Cape Fear river, which is never obstructed by ice, and through the port of Wilmington, where transportation by sea may always be readily obtained at as reasonable cost as at any port of the union. It has connection with the north via the river and Wilmington and Roanoke, the Raleigh and Gaston, and the Petersburg, the Portsmouth, &c., rail-roads. It will connect with the south, and the far southwest, via the river and Wilmington and Manchester rail-road, which, when complete, will unite with the extensive system of rail-roads, completed or in progress, at the south and southwest, by means of which it may place supplies at Nashville in six; at Memphis in eight; and New Orleans in twelve days. The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road will connect it with the west at Salisbury, whence distributions may be made, up the Yadkin river, into northwestern North Carolina, southwestern Virginia and northeastern Tennessee due west into eastern Tennessee; and over the Salisbury and Georgia-line turnpike, into southwestern North Carolina, northwestern South Carolina, southeastern Tennessee and northeastern Georgia. These interlacing connections make it apparent that supplies may be despatched hence to all parts of the country, with the greater celerity, and without risk of capture or wreck at sea!

As the nature of the operations to be prosecuted at the Arsenal may have interest, it may be stated that no cannon will be cast nor small arms manufactured—the former being obtained by contract with private individuals; as are a limited number of the latter, under a law of 1808, "making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia," and appropriating $200,000 annually therefor—but most of the small arms are manufactured at the national armories at Springfield, Mass., and Harper's Ferry, Va. Both, however, will be kept in store ready for issue when required, and defective small arms will be repaired. All the other, almost innumerable appointments of the service, will be fabricated—such as all kinds of carriages for mounting heavy cannon in battery in the forts, and the lighter guns for field service; the various implements and machines for manœuvring, mounting and dismounting cannon, and for handling them in depot; carriages bearing ammunition chests of field batteries; battery-wagons to carry tools for wood-repairs, and duplicate parts of carriages for the prompt replacing of such as meet damage in the field; locomotives smiths' forges, to make the lesser iron repairs of field batteries, shoeing battery horses, &c., complete harness for battery horses; accoutrements and equipments complete for the several arms of service; the proof of powder, and the preparation of every description of ammunition for all arms, &c. &c.

Among the many readily accessible near sources of the chief materials necessary to accomplish all this work, besides timber, abounding in all directions at near distances, there may be named the deposites of semi-bituminous coal and of iron, in Chatham and Moore counties, forty or fifty miles distant, and nearly symmetrically penetrated by the important dam and lock improvement of the upper Cape Fear and Deep Rivers; and the deposite of iron in this (Cumberland) county, in the same district, 18 miles distant, and within 6 miles reach of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road. The contemplated plank road to Centre will afford nearer and cheaper access to the superior iron of Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties, and multiply the sources of timber supplies. An accurate and sagacious estimate indicates that the coal may be delivered here for $5 per ton, and the iron at an average of $50 per ton.

There are now in deposite at the arsenal: one complete bronze field battery, composed of four 6-pdr. guns and two 12-pdr. howitzers, with all the necessary implements, equipments, &c., ready for immediate service in the field—and two iron 6-pdr. guns of the pattern of 1812, with implements, &c., complete—upwards of 8000 stands of percussion muskets, and 2000 stands of percussion rifles—a large amount of fixed ammunition, and cast and pressed balls, buck-shot, &c. for each calibre, with a considerable amount of cannon, musket and rifle powder in bulk—many thousands of percussion caps—some infantry accoutrements, battery harness and a large number of battery tools, etc. etc. All these stores will be added to as occasion may demand, by receipts from other posts, or by construction, as may be deemed most advantageous.

The various buildings are disposed around a square of 500 feet extent, in the centre of which is situated the "Arsenal," or principal store-house. On the corners of the squares are octagonal towers, for defence when necessary; for officers, storage, &c., when not. On the east front are the officers' quarters, and the main entrance to the square—on the north, a timber store, barrack, (through which is the thoroughfare entrance,) a gun-carriage and coal store—on the south, a timber store, an armourers', tinners', harness-makers', etc., shop; a gun-carriage store and paint shop—on the west, a line of shops, embracing a carriage-makers' turners', steam engine, fillers', forgers', and casting shops. Exterior to and in west rear of the square, are the laboratory, and the magazines for fixed ammunition and powder in bulk—the battery for proving powder, &c. The rear grounds are ample in space for all adjunct and experimental purposes indident to the service.

From the Augusta Republic, September 24.

Proclamation by the Governor of Georgia.

George W. Towns, Governor of said State, to the Electors thereof, Greeting:

Having been officially informed, that the Congress of the United States has admitted California into the Union of the States of the Confederacy, upon equal terms with the original States, a duty devolves upon me, in the performance of which, I shall trespass upon the public but briefly.

An unfeigned deference for public opinion, and the profound regard I entertain for the wisdom, firmness, and patriotism of my fellow-citizens of Georgia, will not justify me, in a paper of this character, in repeating my known and unchanged opinions as to the duty of the South in repelling Free-soil encroachment, and arresting, by all proper means, usurpation by Congress.

Whatever is compatible with the honor and obligations of the People of this State to the country, its laws, and its institutions, I doubt not, will receive their warm support.

In an hour of danger—when your institutions are in jeopardy—your feelings wantonly outraged, your social organization derided, your honor deeply wounded and the Federal Constitution violated by a series of aggressive measures, all tending to the consummation of one object, the abolition of slavery—when your equal right to occupy and enjoy the common territory of all, has been denied you, in the solemn form of law, under pretences the most shallow, it well becomes you to assemble, to deliberate, and counsel together for your mutual preservation and safety.

Whatever course the extraordinary events by which we are encompassed, will demand or justify, must be left, as it should be, to the patriotism, firmness, and prudence of the people themselves. Upon them devolves the duty of redressing present wrongs, and providing other safeguards, for future security. Neither the one nor the other of which, however, will ever be effectually accomplished, until, by patriotic efforts, perfect harmony and concord of feeling are restored, and confidence and concert of action produced among the people of the South.

In view, therefore, of the atrocious free soil sentiment and policy, not merely of the non-slaveholding States, but of the Government—of the imminent peril to which the institution of slavery is reduced by the act of Congress admitting the State of California into the Union, with a constitution containing the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, in defiance of our warning and earnest remonstrance: in view of the deplorable fact that some diversity of opinion exists in some of the Southern States as to the proper mode of redressing the wrongs and everting the dangers which all must see and feel, let me, fellow-citizens, earnestly entreat you to cultivate for each other a deep and abiding sentiment of fraternal regard and confidence, and approach the task, from which there is no escape, of deciding upon your duty to Georgia and the country with a firm step, but not without calm, deliberate, and patient investigation, consulting neither fears or dangers on the one hand, nor permitting yourselves, from exasperated feelings of wrong on the other, to be rashly urged to extreme measures, which have not received the full sanction of your judgment.

Then I shall not despair of seeing the whole State, as one man, proposing nothing beyond what the emergency may demand, or failing to perform whatever patriotism, honor, and right, may require at your hands.

The General Assembly of this State, by an act approved 8th February, 1850, having required me, upon the happening of certain events, one of which is the admission of California as a State into the Union, to issue a proclamation, ordering an election to be held in each and every county for Delegates to a Convention of the People of this State, to take into consideration such measures as comport with the extraordinary posture of our relations to our co-States, and to decide upon what steps are necessary and proper to be taken compatible with our honor and constitutional obligations, as well as more effectually to secure our right of property in slaves, and to arrest all aggressions by one section of the Union upon the free enjoyment of the Constitutional rights of the other, and lastly, to preserve inviolate the equality of the States of the Union, as guaranted under the Constitution.

Therefore, be it known, that I, George W. Towns, Governor of the State of Georgia, by the authority and mandate of the law, do issue this, my proclamation, ordering and directing that the qualified voters for the most numerous branch of the General Assembly, do meet at the several places of holding elections, as fixed by law, in the several counties of this State, within the hours fixed for voting, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, and then and there, by ballot, elect two Delegates in each of the counties now entitled to one Representative in the General Assembly, and four Delegates in such counties as are now entitled to two Representatives.

The managers of said election are required to certify and forward to this Department the returns of said election, in the manner prescribed by law for the election of Representatives in the General Assembly; and it is further ordered that the Delegates, who may be elected by a majority of the legal voters of their respective counties, do convene at the Capitol of said State on Tuesday, the tenth day of December next.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Executive Department, at the Capitol, in Milledgeville, this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty.

GEO. W. TOWNS.

By the Governor:
J. M. Patton, Sec'y Ex. Dep't.

Ascent of Mount Blanc.

The following is a detailed account, from Galignani's Messenger, of the recent ascent of Mount Blanc:—"We have received the following from a correspondent at Chamounix, dated the 30th ult:—'Great excitement was caused in the town of Chamounix on the morning of Wednesday, the 28th, in consequence of the departure of Mr. Gretton, late 5th Fusileers, and Mr. Richards, with a party of the brave mountaineers of Chamounix, for the purpose of ascending to the summit of Mount Blanc. Crowds assembled to witness their start, as the hazardous nature of the adventure was well known, the guides having left their watches and little valuables behind, and the two gentlemen made their wills and prepared for the worst. Great anxiety was expressed on many a face as the little band, headed by our two countrymen, disappeared in the forest at the foot of the mountain. The ascent is always accompanied with great peril, as steps have to be cut up the sloping banks of ice, and one of the largest glaziers has to be passed, where one false step entails certain death, as the unfortunate man falls into a crevice of almost unknown depth, from which no human hand could extricate him. A night has to be passed on the cold ice, and spots have to be passed where no word can be spoken lest thousands of tons of snow should be set in motion, and hurl the party into eternity, as was the case some years back when a similar attempt was made. At 3 o'clock the report of cannon at Chamounix announced that our adventurous countrymen had gained the Grand Mulets, the rock on which they were to take up their quarters for the night. The next day all was excitement; nothing else was tho't of in the town. The Flegere and Brevan were crowded with anxious observers. About 11 o'clock, the fog cleared away from the summit of the Father of the Alps, the little band were seen to be slowly approaching the top, and, a few minutes after, the report of cannon in Chamounix announced the undertaking successful. The clouds, however, soon obscured them from our view, and we saw nothing more of them until about half past 7 P. M., when, preceded by the best music Chamounix afforded, and carried on the backs of some enthusiastic Frenchman, they were received at the Hotel de Londres with loud cheers, firing of cannon, and expressions of delight at their safe return. The guides give great praise to both gentlemen for the coolness and courage they displayed."

The Lowell Courier says that the aggregate population of that city, by the U. S. census, with the exception of four or five absent families, is 32,964. It will come up fully to 33,000.

In a German advertisement for the sale of the machinery of a theatre, is a N. B.

"To be sold at the same time, thirty-two good substantial *old ghosts*, with a very fine *new devil*, a striking likeness of Bonaparte."

Effects of Punch Drinking.

One particular dark, drizzly, damp, dull, and disagreeable day, in the latter part of November, A. D. 1842, a tall, gaunt, queer-looking customer, dressed in a blue coat with metal buttons, a brimstone-colored vest and plaid pantaloons, with calf-skin terminations, sat solemnly and alone in a little room, situated in a certain little tavern in —— street, city of Philadelphia. Before him was a little round table, on whose marble top was *not a little* pitcher of smoking punch, "screeching hot," and wine glass. The solitary individual was "York,"—nothing else, dear child, and that was his second pitcher full—nigh his second pitcher empty. One minute after, and you couldn't squeeze a drop out of either pitcher or glass by a forty-two pound hydraulic press.

York rang the bell. The waiter poked his head in at the door.

"Ring, sa?"

"Of course I did. Is it clearing off?"

"No, sa—damp, sa—fog so thick, sa, you could ladle it up with a spoon, sa. Have anything, sa?"

"More punch, and strong!"

"Yes, sa—immediately, sa."

The waiter withdrew, and in a few seconds the third pitcher stood before our hero, who attacked it zealously. York had just drained the last glass from the pitcher, and was beginning to feel glorious, when on raising his eyes he saw his own figure in a large pier glass directly opposite. He rubbed his eyes, winked, started, coughed, and rubbed his eyes again.

"By Jove," said he, "there's some fellow sitting right before me. This is a private room, sir, for my sole accommodation." He waited a moment expecting an answer, but the reflection only stared at him and held its peace. "I was saying, sir, that this is my private room—mine, sir," cried "York," fetching his voice an octave higher than before. No answer made, and he rang the bell furiously. The waiter made his appearance again.

"Ring, sa?"

"Yes, I *did* ring. Didn't I ask for a private room?"

"Yes, sa, this is a private room."

"It is! why there's a fellow sitting before me now, on the other side of the table—rot his impudence."

"Table, sa—fellow, sa?"

"Yes, there is—well—never mind. Bring me some more punch and two glasses."

"Yes, sa—immediately, sa."

In a very short time the fourth pitcher, with two glasses, made its appearance.

York filled one of the glasses and shoved it over the table.

"Will you drink, sir?" said he, addressing the figure in the glass. "Oh, you won't drink, old fellow," continued he. "Your liquor is getting cold, and you look as if you were fond of the thing."

No answer being returned, York finished the pitcher and rang the bell again. In popped the waiter.

"Ring, sa?"

"To be sure I did. Didn't you hear the b-b-bell?"

"I did."

"Didn't I order a p-p-private room, eh?"

"Yes, sa—*this is* a private room, sa."

"A pretty private room this is, with a f-f-f-fellow sitting opposite there, who won't take a glass of punch when it is offered him—and a red nose at that! Oh, never mind, I'll try him again."

Presently pitcher No. V, with tumblers to match, was borne in with due state.

"B-b-better t-try some, old chap," said York, coaxingly, to his double. The reflex merely looked good-natured, but said nothing. "Well," continued York, "if that isn't the m-most infamous—well, never mind, I'll drink the punch," and so he did, every drop of it. About five minutes sufficed to end the pitcher. York rang the bell superfuriously. The waiter came.

"Ring, sa?"

"Why, certain! why shouldn't I? Where's the m-m-man who k-k-keeps this house?"

"Boss, sa—I'll send 'im in."

Shortly after mine host, a quiet looking little man, with a mottled calico-patterned face, and a shining bald head, made his appearance.

"W-w-what's to pay?" demanded York, rising, and assuming an air of dignity.

"Five punches—five levies, sir."

"There's the money, sir," said York, forking over the coin. "And now I want to know why, when I call for a p-p-private room, you should put me here with somebody else?"

"There's nobody here but you and I."

"Nobody! do you s-s-suppose I can't see? Do you th-th-think I'm drunk? There—look there—two of them, by jingo!"

"Well, sir, I must confess I don't see any but two."

"You can't, eh?" and York dragged the landlord to the table. "Look there," continued he, pointing to the glass. "Th-th-there's the rascals now. One of 'em's enough like you to be your brother, and the other's the most Lord-forsaken, meanest-looking white man I ever saw!"—*Spirit of the Times.*

☞Haynau has arrived at Aix-la Chapelle, suffering from the severe flogging he received from the London draymen. He was treated, while passing through Belgium, with silent contempt. He sneaked out of London and England as quick as possible. He appears to have been very severely beaten, his principal injuries, however, having been received after leaving the brewery. He was confined to his bed for the remainder of the day (Thursday) of the assault and part of the following. During Friday night, taking the advice of Austrian residents in London he quietly left England, a monument wherever he goes, of retribution for wanton cruelty. The London Times, Morning Post, and Chronicle, find no word extenuation for the mob, and treat the matter as if General Haynau had been entitled, during his visit to this country, to all possible courtesy. The Herald and Daily News go to the opposite extreme, and laud the mob for having dealt with the general as one who was entitled to no forbearance whatever.

Dangerous Exploit.—At Baltimore, on Thursday afternoon, Herr Ryninger accomplished the feat of walking on a single wire from the roof of the Powhatan House, foot of Broadway, to the European House, on Thames street, below Broadway. The wire was about the thickness of those used on the telegraphic line, and extended about four hundred feet, commencing at a height of forty feet, and gradually descending to the ground. This wonderful feat was performed with the greatest ease and facility and apparently with as much confidence on the part of the performer as if he were walking on the ground.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. U. Keener, Mr. John Kelly to Miss Philadelphia Banning, both of McDowell County; one a widower the other a maid, in the prime of life, about 60 each. Great success to the couple.

"*Go it while you're Young.*"
N. C. Democrat.

A Bond Bearing Interest.

We have lately heard a strange and mysterious affair related which took place some where in one of the border counties of Virginia. The story runs somewhat in this way: It seems that a stranger came into the neighborhood, claiming to have been a soldier in the late war with Mexico, said he had been taken and detained as a prisoner by the Mexicans for a long time, and that he had lately been released and was on his way to where his friends reside. His tale being believed by the unsuspicious citizens, he was received and treated with hospitality which the brave soldiers ever meets among his countrymen. He appeared to be a very large, fat man, unfit for traveling afoot during the very warm weather which prevailed at the time, and consequently seemed in no hurry to depart. He mixed with the neighbors, staying sometimes at one house then at another, and from the good cheer he received *seemed to fatten every day*, until one morning lo! and behold! there was heard in the room in which he slept the cry of a newly born infant, and upon examination of the premises there it was sure enough, alive and kicking, in the bed with the *big fat man*. Now how this phenomenon happened we don't pretend to say. We simply state the fact as we heard it, and leave the elucidation to those more skilled in natural history. Unless there be some well founded doubt raised as to the *gender* of the *big fat man*, we fear the mystery will still remain unaccounted for. To explain the caption at the head of this article however we would state that the individual called himself(?) Bond.

We are informed that none but the *leanest kind of travellers* can get entertainment in the neighborhood where the circumstance occurred, and the very mention of the word "Bond" throws all the women into hysterics.—*Warrenton News.*

☞"Tom, you sot," said a temperance man to a trippling friend, "what makes you drink such stuff as you do? Why, the very hogs themselves wouldn't touch that brandy."

"That's 'cause they is brutes," said Tom. "Poor creetures! they donno what's good."

New Iron Foundry.

In our opinion, we have long needed an iron foundry in Fayetteville; and we are glad to see Mr. Henry G. Hall is erecting one, in the west end of the town.

We learn from Mr. Hall that the owners of mills in this State heretofore ordered their castings from northern foundries, because of the great delay in furnishing them in this State. Mr. Hall intends to remove this cause, and to ensure good substantial work, will import his iron from New York, the best Scotch No. 1.

He has procured an engine lathe, to swing 26 inches, turn 10 feet, and cut screws from ¼ of an inch to the size of cotton screws. Another engine lathe for small work; a hand lathe to swing six feet, and turn any length under twenty feet; and a small hand lathe, &c. &c.

The cupola to the foundry will heat 2500 to 3500 pounds of iron. The blower is constructed to melt that amount in thirty minutes, making 2000 revolutions per minute.

The machinery is driven by Burdon's celebrated horizontal engine.

The foundry will be ready in about three weeks to furnish iron, brass, or composition castings.

North Carolinian.

Abandoning her Colonies.—It would appear by the annexed extract from a letter from Jamaica, that Great Britain intends to abandon her West India colonies.

"The Southampton steamer arrived here a few days ago, and her news is pregnant with evil, throwing all the inhabitants of the British West India Islands into gloom and despair, notwithstanding the misfortunes of the present day.

"The Governor of this Island (Sir Charles E. Grey,) and all others swaying British command in the West Indies, have received circulars from the Home Colonial Secretary of State to the effect that after the first day of June, 1851, each colony will be compelled to support its own military establishment, as the authorities at home deem it expedient to withdraw the respective British force from each Settlement or Colony. Should this infamous threat be carried into execution his Imperial Majesty of Hayti will be empowered to extend and strengthen his empire, as not a white person, for the short space of a month, could, if inclined, remain with safety in the Island."

☞Naval.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard at Gosport to fit out for sea the U. S. frigate Columbia. The Columbia returned to Norfolk in 1848 from a cruise on the Brazil station.

☞The population of Portsmouth, Va., is 8,456.

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

Schedule time of departure of Mail Train from Weldon for Charleston, daily, at 2 o'clock, A. M. From Charleston for Weldon, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

DATE.	Train left Weldon.	Boat arr'vd at Charleston.	Boat left Charleston.	Train arrived at Weldon.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Thursday, ... September 26	2 20	6 10	3 30	7 15
Friday, ... " 27	1 35	8 ..	3 30	7 57
Saturday, ... " 28	2 25	6 30	3 25	7 ..
Sunday, ... " 29	2 ..	8 10	3 30	8 ..
Monday, ... " 30	2 10	9 35	3 20	11 50
Tuesday, ... October 1	2 ..	7 ..	3 25	....
Wednesday, ... " 2	....	9 10	3 25	....

MARRIED.

In New Hanover county, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. B. L. Hoskins, Mr. Richard M. Bourdeaux, to Miss Mary Saul.

In Lenoir county, on the 17th ult., Dr. H. W. Blount, to Miss Winnie B., eldest daughter of the late General James B. Whitfield.

DIED.

In this town, on the 15th ult., Henry Clay, son of Mrs. Emily C. Davis, aged 8 years and 8 months.

In Fayetteville, on the 23d ult., Mr. James Yates, in the 63d year of his age.

In Cumberland county, on the 8th ult, Miss Mary Elloit, in the 21st year of her age.

In Newbern, on the 6th ult., Mr. George B. Carraway, in his 42d year.

Commercial.

Charleston, Oct. 2d.—The transactions in Cotton yesterday reached 500 bales. Prices ranged from 12½ to 13¼c. The market continues in a very drooping condition. The transactions continue to show an unsettled market, with prices in favor of buyers.

Fayetteville, Oct. 2d.—No change in Cotton; last sales at 12¼ to 22¾. Flour 5¼ to 5¾. Corn 60 to 70. Bacon 9.—Coffee 12½ to 15.

New York, Sept. 25th.—Navel Storks.—Are without material change excepting that the stock of Turpentine, with moderate sales, is increasing; Spirits Turpentine is rather tending upward, and Common Rosin, which is scarce, is held higher. We notice sales of 400 bbls. North County, (Beaufort) Turpentine at $2,50 per 280 lbs., 900 Spirits Turpentine, on the wharf, 32 a 32½ a 33 cents, cash, for large and small lots; 1000 Common Rosin in lots, $1.25 a $1,35 for Wilmington, and $1,15 a $1,25 for North County, in yard and delivered; 1500 White, $2 a $3,75 per 280 lbs.; the latter rate for about the best in market; and City Pitch and Tar in lots as wanted, at our quotations.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 26—Schr. Eureka, Davis, Shallotte, to Anderson & Latimer; with naval stores.

27—Brig M. & J. C. Gilmore, Eldridge, Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with salt.

28—Brig Eolian, Blanchard, Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Anawon, Almey, Havana, to J. Hathaway & Son; with molasses.

Schr. Louisine, Smith, Charleston, to E. J Lutterloh; with salt.

Schr. Joseph Brown, Lafield, Charleston, in ballast, to George Harriss.

Schr. Kensington, Foster, Havana, to George Harriss.

29—Schr. Virginia, Hobert, Savannah, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

30—Schr. Gazelle, Little, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Oct. 1—Schr. S. M. Kent, Kent, Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. John Potts Brown, Collett, Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Charles Mills, Jones, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Brig Judge Whitman, Tatcher Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams; with Lime.

2—Schr. Glass Blower, Thayer, Philadelphia, to Geoge Harriss; with Coal.

Brig David Duffell, Podger, New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, Fayetteville, to John Banks.

CLEARED.

Sept. 27—Brig Majestic, Miller, Boston, by Ellis & Russell; with 100,000 feet lumber, 240 bbls. rosin.

Brig Roscoe, McCrillis, Havana, by P. K. Dickinson & Co.; with 50,000 feet lumber, 95,000 shingles.

Brig Catharine, Knebel, Bremen, by H. B. Eilers; with 15,000 feet lumber, 40,000 feet timber, 7000 staves, 120 bbls. rosin, 14 bbls. pitch.

Schr. S. M. Waln, Errickson, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 20,000 feet lumber, 1,380 bbls. rosin, 249 do. spirits turpentine, 50 bales yarn.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Godfrey, New Haven, by George Harriss; with 100,000 feet lumber.

30—Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 250 bbls. turpentine, 561 bbls. rosin, 535 bbls. spirits turpentine.

Oct. 2—Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Minerva Wright, Cox, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 20,000 feet lumber 700 bbls. rosin 350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 11 bales cotton, 1 hhd. wax.

Steamer W. B. Meares, Fayetteville, by J. Banks; with mdze. to sundry persons.

3—Schr. Lamartine, Chapman, New York, by G. Harriss.

Schr. S. M. Kent, Kent, Georgetown, by Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Cicero, Snow, Baltimore, by G. Harriss; with 35,000 feet lumber, 600 bbls. rosin.

J. S. WILLIAMS has received by the last several packets from New York the following articles, viz:
Blankets, Kerseys, Tweeds and Satinets;
Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Rugs and Mats;
Diaper and Denmark Table Linens;
Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels;
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vesting;
Marlboro', Manchester, and Merinos stripes;
Plain and Plaid Linsey;
Blue Denims and Drillings;
3, 4, 5 6 10 and 12¼ shirting and sheeting;
Calico and Furniture Prints;
Irish linen and sheetings.
Cotton Osnaburg and Drilling;
Drawers and shirts of every description;
Black Bombazine and Alpaccas;
Kentucky Jeans and Oregon Cassimeres;
Unb and White Canton Flannels;
Merinoes, Maus de Lanes, and Gala Plaid;
Fancy silks, Cashmers and Poplins;
Corsetts, all qualities;
Housy of all qualities and descriptions;
Bird Eye, Russia, and Scotch Towelling;
Colored Velvets and Merino Plaids for children's clothes;
Nails by the Keg;
All of which will be disposed of at a small advance on the cost.
Oct. 4th, 1850

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.		NAVAL STORES,	
Hams,	$ 10 a $ 11	Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.
Middlings,	7½ a 8	Yellow Dip,	a 2 05
Shoulders,	7 a 7½	*Virgin Dip,	a 2 05
Hog round,	8 a 8½	Hard,	a ....
Western,	5 a 7	Tar,	0 00 a 1 25
BEANS, per bush.		Pitch,	0 00 a 1 00
White,	65 a 70	Rosin, No. 1,	a ....
BEESWAX,		Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 1 00
Per pound,	18 a 20	Do. No. 3,	a 85
BUTTER,		Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00 a 26
Per pound,	20 a 22	Varnish, per 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.,	3 00 a 4 00	PEAS, per bushel.	
CORN,		Ground,	0 00 a 0 00
Per bushel,	68 a 75	Black Eye,	a ..
Meal, bush.,	80 a 85	Cow,	a 70
COFFEE, per lb.		PORK, per barrel.	
Rio,	12½ a 13	Nor. Mess,	12 00 a 12 50
St. Domingo,	11 a 11½	Do. Prime,	10 50 a 11 00
Laguyra,	12 a 13	Fresh, per lb.	0 a 0
Cuba,	00 a 00	POTATOES.	
Java,	14 a 15	Irish, bbl.,	0 00 a 2 00
CANDLES, per lb.		Sweet, bush.,	62 a 75
Tallow,	12½ a 14	POULTRY.	
Sperm,	37½ a 50	Chickens, live,	12½ a 25
Adamantine,	28 a 30	Do. dead,	00 a 00
EGGS, per doz.,	16 a 23	Turkeys, live,	a ..
FEATHERS,		Do. dead,	a ..
Per pound,	00 a 35	RICE, per 100 lbs.	
FLOUR, per barrel.		Clean, cask,	3 50 a ....
Northern	6 50 a 8 00	Rough, bush.,	00 a 00
Fayetteville,	a	SAI-T, per bushel.	
HAY, per 100 lbs.		Turks Island	20 a 25
North River,	a ..	Liv'l sack,	a 95
Eastern,	a ..	SOAP, per lb.,	4 a 6
IRON, per lb.,	4¾ a 5½	SHINGLES, per M.	
LARD, per lb.		Country,	a 1 80
No. Carolina,	9 a 10	Contract,	0 00 a 3 00
Western, nom.	7½ a 8	STEEL, per lb.,	12 a 25
LIME, per barrel.		STAVES, per M.	
Thomastown,	a 75	W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00 a 15 00
LUMBER, River, per M.		Ash Head'g	8 00 a 8 50
Floor. B'ds,	00 a	R. O. hhd., dressed,	14 00 a 15 00
Wide do.	a	Do. rough,	14 00 a 15 00
Scantling,	a	SUGAR, per pound.	
LIQUORS, per gallon.		New Orleans,	6 a 7½
N. E. Rum,	30 a 34	Porto Rico,	7 a 8½
Gin,	30 a 35	St. Croix,	7 a 8½
Whiskey, rec.	a ..	Loaf,	10½ a 11
Do. N.O. do.	a 30	TIMBER, per M.	
Do. Old Nick,	00 a 75	Shipping,	0 00 a 0 00
Apple Brandy,	35 a 40	Mill, prime,	a 7 25
Peach do.	none a 00	Do ord'y,	a ....
MOLASSES, per gall.		Do. inf'r,	a ....
West Indies,	21 a 23	TALLOW,	
New Orleans,	00 a 00	Per pound,	7 a 8
MACKEREL, per bbl.		WINES, per gallon.	
No. 1,	0 00 a 11 00	Madeira,	70 a 5 00
No. 2,	0 00 a 10 00	Port,	1 25 a 4 00
No. 3,	a 6 00	Malaga,	40 a 60
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	a		
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,	$ 30 a $ 35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00 a 50
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,	a 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00 a 50
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 50 a 7 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3, 1850

Bacon.—The market continues supplied with Bacon, and quotations a fraction lower. Quotations for Western also a little lower—6½ a 7 for sides, and 5 a 6 for shoulders, in lots to suit.

Corn.—No arrival of Corn, except per Railroad, which sold at 68 a 70c. per bush. Sales from store in lots to suit at 75c.

Coffee—Firm at last week's quotations. See table.

Hay—None arrived this week.

Flour—No wholesale transactions. See table for store rates, at retail.

Lard—Several lots received per Railroad, and sales dull at quotations.

Lime—Received 135 casks; sold at 75 cents per cask, cash.

Lumber—River—Nothing been doing in this article.

Molasses—180 hhds. received from Cuba; held at 22 cents per gallon, per lots of 5 hhds. and upwards, and 23 cents per gallon for single hhd.

Naval Stores.—Receipts of Turpentine have been very limited this week. Last week's figures held firm till yesterday, when an advance of 5c. per bbl. was obtained, and today a still farther advance of 5c. was obtained, making a rise of 10c. on last week's prices. We quote sales to-day at $2 05 per bbl. of 280 lbs: No shippers buying at the present price. *Rosin*—No. 3 has also gone up to 85c. per bbl., at which price the last sales were effected. The market is now bare, and we learn that 90c. could probably be obtained.—*Spirits Turpentine* has advanced fully 1c. per gallon. Sales this week at 25, 25¼, 25½ a 26c.—closing at latter price. Holders are asking a still farther advance.

Peas—Arrivals light. Last sales Cow Peas at 70 cents.

Pot