From the Illustrated London News.

### The French Revolution.

In the 62 years that have elapsed since the memorable period of 1789, France has experienced many strange revolutions, and tried many different and contradictory forms of government. Until the 2d of December, 1851, it might have been said of her that she had suffered every kind of calamity, made every possible experiment in liberty and in anarchy, and been subjected to every kind of despotism, from that of the most sanguinary of mobs to that of the most merciless of single tyrants. But strange and deplorable as her previous revolutions have been, with the sole exception of the first, they all sink into utter insignificance when compared with that astounding revolution which has been operated by the cool head and iron hand of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. History offers no example of such audacity as that with which the accepted heir and representative of the Bonapartes planned his *coup d'etat*, or of such ferocity, cold, inflexible, comprehensive and unpitying, as that with which he executed it. Having resolved upon the act, and calculated to the minutest fraction what it would cost, having made himself sure of his instruments, and resolved that failure was impossible, he never allowed himself to hesitate. There were moments last week when one atom of fear or of mercy might have led to results which would have consigned him to the dungeon or scaffold: but he remained stern and unyielding as fate, and did his work with as total an absence of feeling as if he had been a steam engine and not a man. Compared with his despotism, that of his imperial uncle was mildness itself. European history offers no parallel to it. If we wish to find anything like it, we must look to Persia or to Morocco, where human heads may roll from the shoulders that bear them, at the nod and caprice of an irresponsible autocrat, whose word is law, and whose slightest burst of anger or of speech may be death to myriads.

For the present, France is completely in his power. There is not a particle of liberty of speech or action remaining, and the press is as mute under the *regime* of the bayonet as if the art of printing were not invented. Yet there can be no doubt, or at least there is none to our minds, that the result of the appeal to the people, which is to be made between the 14th and 21st of this month, will be an acquiescence in the dictatorial power which M. Louis Napoleon and his unscrupulous and obedient army have assumed—and that five or six millions of votes will be recorded in favor of the President's retention of office for the ten years which he demands, or for life if he insists upon it. Indeed there is no choice left. It is Louis Napoleon and comparative repose on the one hand, or the most fearful anarchy and civil war, and a train of calamities which might appal the boldest imagination on the other. If so—and while adding our feeble voices to the general indignation that is heard throughout Europe—we, in common with others, may well ask, whether, after all, the French nation are not rightly served? They invited despotism, and they have got it. They have got it, and they flatter it. Already the symptoms of adulation are abundant, and the *bourgeoisie*, as well as other classes, prove that in the full blaze of his success they will not only strew flowers in the pathway of the conqueror, but that they are ready to crouch beneath his hand, and to grovel in the dust at his feet. Their present subjugation would almost seem befitting retribution, for the choice which so many millions of people so blindly made of Louis Napoleon as their ruler. A man who had shown no wisdom, who had given no proofs of genius or patriotism, or even of talent, who was only known as the representative of a great military conqueror and a mighty civil despot, and one who had committed two most reckless, and to all outward appearances, insane, acts—was suddenly invested, for his name's sake, with the chief power and authority in a country that believed itself to be free. It is scarcely to be wondered at, that this man, who really had talent, though nobody knew it—who was sagacious and far-seeing, as well as daring and self-confident—should have interpreted the choice thus made to amount to approbation of that military tyranny from which his name derived its greatest if not only splendor; and that he should have imagined that the French nation had wilfully put its head into the noose, and asked no better than to be tethered as he willed it, or led whither it pleased him. When we reflect coolly upon the events of the week, we are inclined to believe that this astounding tyranny was but the necessary and inevitable result of all previous revolutions, and an experience which France was fated to undergo. The French, as we all know, are pre-eminently a military people. Nothing flatters them so much as "glory." Their men of all classes strut for half their lives as soldiers, leaving work and business to the women. They are, moreover, trained to habits which make them the veriest despots over the weak, and the most abject of slaves when they find they have got a master. Another deplorable circumstance in the recent history of France should not be forgotten, and it is one for which that unhappy country must suffer long and keenly. It has no religion, no faith, no abiding principle of any kind. The tone of public opinion is low. Louis Philippe degraded the people by the sordid selfishness of his system of government. He acted upon the principle that every man had his price; that no virtue or genius was proof against a clever corruption; that honesty was a farce; that the people about him were all knaves, and that the only mode of governing such knaves, as he imagined them and all other men to be, was to rule them by cunning more acute than their own, and by a knavery more subtle and calculating. He acted upon this principle, and fell; but the unhappy seeds which he sowed in the national mind produced their fruit. There is scarcely a public man of any note in France who has not shown that he would intrigue and re-intrigue for his own interests, oblivous of the higher interest of the nation. Even those who inveigh most loudly against the acts of M. Bonaparte, have no sympathy for such men as M. Thiers, and those, under his unlucky guidance, provoked the aggression of the President. Had there been ten honest men in the Assembly—had there been a fair and just public opinion in the country—had the French people understood what true liberty means—had they been a nation that could discuss a great principle without thinking it necessary to knock down or murder a conscientious opponent, M. Bonaparte might have tried his *coup d'etat* in vain.—Such success as his would have been impossible among a sober minded and really free people.

But France is not all rotten. The great ideas of 1789, 1830, and 1848 are not dead. The President has found it comparatively easy to make a conquest of the Legitimist and Orleanist factions; but his work has only begun. The youth of France are more noble minded than their progenitors, and there is leaven in the mass, which sooner or later will pervade it all. In the meantime there are the sincere Republicans yet to be dealt with—possibly a minority in France, but the only minority that is likely to become a majority, and to be a thorn in the side and poison in the cup of the conqueror. Sincerity breeds fanaticism; and it needs no power of prophecy to be able to predict, that Louis Napoleon will form no exception to the great rule of compensation—that his dangers will increase with his power; and that his one life—which is the obstacle to the fulfilment of a thousand hopes—will be daily and hourly exposed to the dagger and bullet of the maniac and the assassin. Louis Phillippe—whose offences against the freedom of the French people were mere pecadilloes compared with the gigantic crime of Louis Napoleon—walked for seventeen years "in the shadow of death." The fate of the President will be the same. Henceforth he will not, if he be wise, show himself abroad without an escort; he will have to employ a taster at his meals, and to wear armour under his doublet, if he will not incur the risk of premature removal from the scene of his perilous splendor.—This is a sad prospect for any man, even although, like poor Louis Phillippe, he escape, as if by miraculous interposition, from the blows that are aimed at him by the insanity, the revenge of individuals.—The imperial crown and the robes of Cæsar are unspeakably dear at a price like this: but such is the necessary penalty of unscrupulous ambition; and Louis Napoleon, though he may escape so sad a catastrophe, can scarcely hope to escape from the danger and the dread of it.

But what will be the next move in this mighty game, supposing that the peasantry of the provinces, the old and unreasoning worshippers of the name and deeds of Napoleon, shall record for him the five or six millions of votes which he requires? In the first place, the army must be rewarded. But how is that to be done? The expenditure of France already exceeds her income, and the army cannot be maintained even on its present footing, without the risk of a national bankruptcy at no distant period. And if France herself can afford no gold for the employment and reward of this army—not likely to be less rapacious of pay and honors after such events as those of the last ten days than it was before—where and how is the President to dispose of it?—The monster is made and must have its work to do, or it will turn upon its master. There must be many aspiring and embryo marshals in its ranks. Ney and Bernadotte are names of power to stir the ambition of the soldier. The batons and the dukedoms, the principalities and the splendour that were showered upon the generals of Napoleon, are charms that yet evoke ambition, or human nature is changed since the days before Waterloo.

Judging from the past, and from the character of Louis Napoleon, we should dread the danger of his flattering the passion of the French for foreign conquest, and of his seeking the support of the Red Republicans by some scheme of propagandism for their ideas—not in France, where he will be the despot, but out of it, where he will be contented to play the part of the friend of liberty. Let the Italians look to it. Napoleon the First was King of Italy. Napoleon the Second will possibly aspire to the same dignity, the more especially if the struggle to obtain it would employ his army, keep out of mischief the extreme Republicans, and flatter the military madness of his nation. We must own that we look to the future with apprehension; and so far from anticipating what Louis Napoleon, when he was yet true and unperjured, called "the close of the era of revolutions," we imagine that he has inaugurated an era of new revolutions, more frequent, longer continued, and more disastrous than the old. Men cannot commit such acts, nor nations acquiesce in them, with impunity.

### Alliance between England and America.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, recently addressed the inhabitants of Manchester, by invitation, and during the course of his remarks he referred to the outrage which has just been committed on popular rights in France, as follows:

"I believe," said the speaker, "that the events which have recently transpired in France are of momentous magnitude to England, to the United States, and the world. It is true there may be a momentary repose of despotism—it is true that the man who has combined in himself the character of a traitor—of an insurgent—and of a military usurper—may trample down for a moment the liberties of France. But I propound this single question to Englishmen: If he does succeed, who can doubt that a government established by the army of Louis Napoleon—established in favor of a man whose hands are dripping with the warm life-blood of his countrymen, of every age, sex, and condition—that a government thus established will become a military despotism—that Louis Napoleon will not become a mere power, to be moved on the political chess-board by the iron finger of the Czar? This despotism of France, being created by the army of France, must merely be a belligerent despotism. The army must have employment. It is not to fight against the despotisms of Europe. This act has already been sustained by the despotic power of Austria, and I have no doubt that you will find it sustained by the Russian Czar, and by all the despotisms of the continent of Europe. Then, if the imperial army of France are to have employment, may we not look back to history? In 1804 had we not a somewhat parallel catastrophe, when the constitution of France was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte, and an imperial government was re-established in France, as I believe it soon will be in France again? [Hear, hear.] What followed on the establishment of the imperial and military power in France, in 1804, may it not follow in 1851?

"Now, gentlemen, I hope these events may not follow; I hope that we shall have peace—peace with England—peace, if possible, with all mankind.—[Applause.] There is no genuine free-trader that can be otherwise than the friend of peace. [Applause.] And I do say this, that I do not believe that it is the interest of England to ally herself with the despots of the continent of Europe. [Hear.]—And I say further that, if upon her refusal to do so, she should be assailed by those despotic powers—if maintaining her own constitutional government, her own trial by jury, her own liberty of speech and of the press she should require our aid—I speak what I know to be the unanimous sentiment of my country—the entire American population, backed by their Government, will come as one man, and fight the battle with you, if it be necessary."

*From the London Times.*

At no time, for the last three centuries and a half, has America worn so youthful and promising an aspect to this country as at this moment: *never has it appeared so much in the light of a friend in need, a land of refuge, and our destined partner in many labors and many triumphs.*

* * * * * * *

Beyond the operation of tariffs and financial disputes, Mr. Walker casts a prophetic eye at the great conflict between military absolutism and constitutional government, which every day assumes a more serious aspect, which every day draws nearer to this island, and which will one day divide the whole world. There are no two States in the whole world, and never have been, so bound to one another, so mutually beneficial, and so able to work together, as the British empire and the United States. *At present it seems impossible but that the whole of the continent of Europe should fall into the hands of military despots;* it seems equally impossible that we, with our American brethren, should lose our institutions or our enthusiasm for liberty. *Here, then, are the two parties in the great cause that threatens to divide and convulse the whole world.*

What will be required of us? What attempts will be made on us? What crusades ought we spontaneously undertake? What assistance in any case are we to expect from America? For our islands we have no fear. Despotism is great on land, but impotent and craven on the sea. Wherever our ships can go, there we have no compeer. As on the former occasion referred to by Mr. Walker, we protect the New World from the tyrannies of the Old.—What, then, remains to be done? Are we expected to land on the continent of Europe, and fight single-handed with four huge military monarchies, mustering two or three millions of armed men? What degree of assistance are we to expect from America in marching into the centre of Europe? None, we should think.

However, there are many things to be considered. A hundred years ago what was Russia? A hundred years hence what will be the United States? An empire with not far short of two hundred million of souls. Should any thing happen to us—should we ever be exposed to unmerited indignity and oppression, and our services to Europe forgotten—we have only to pray, *Exoriare aliquis nostris exossibus ultor*, and that the prayer will one day bring across, on occasion, the messengers of a State that can apply to its purpose the resources of a continent and two oceans.

### The Men with Tails.

A year or two since, French travelers in Africa reported the existence of a negro tribe with *tails*.—Lately, Count de Castelnau, the explorer of South America, well known and highly esteemed in the U. States, communicated to the Geographical Society of Paris, the result of some personal inquiries at Bahia, which seem to confirm in a measure the direct report.

"I found myself there," he says, "in the midst of a host of negro slaves, and thought it possible to obtain from them information of the unknown parts of the African continent. I soon discovered that the Mohammedan natives of Soudan were much farther advanced in mind, than the idolatrous inhabitants of the coast. Several blacks of Haoussa and Adamawah related to me that they had taken part in expeditions against a nation called Niam-Niams, who had tails. They traced their route, on which they encountered tigers, giraffes, elephants, and wild camels. Nine days were consumed in traversing an immense forest. They reached at length a numerous people of the same complexion and frame as themselves, but with tails from twelve to fifteen inches long. This organ or excrescence they described as smooth and motionless. The Haoussas massacred the greater part of the tribe; among the bodies were some females with the same appendage. Both sexes went entirely naked. Some lived in straw hovels, but the greater part lived in caves. The only article of furniture seen among them was a wooden bench, pierced with a hole for the accommodation of the tail."

This last circumstance is comical enough; the witnesses were seven or eight, who declared that they had handled the excrescence, cut it, and so forth. The Count does not guaranty the statement; he intends to publish separately the interrogations and answers, along with the maps, vocabularies, and portraits of distinct tribes, which he procured in his researches in Brazil.

During the year ending June last there were imported into the United States $2,124,000 worth of brandy, and $466,000 worth of other spirits.

### The State of France.—Alarm in England.

The New York Tribune gives the following extract from a private letter, dated December 12, from an American gentleman now in London:

"I heard day before yesterday from Lord Clarence Paget, the Director of the Ordnance, that a Government Messenger had arrived from Paris saying that there had been 8,000 killed instead of 800 as stated, and that the majority were innocent persons, who had taken no part in the Revolution. Another gentleman who has arrived from Paris, an Englishman who has resided there, says that if shots were fired out of one house in a block, cannon were fired into the whole block, and the soldiers then rushed in and bayonetted indiscriminately all within. This gentleman says he escaped from one of these blocks of houses, but that his clerk and wife were killed by the bayonets of the soldiers. I also learned through Lord Paget that the British Government are a good deal alarmed at the supposition that Louis Napoleon will unite with Austria and Russia to put down England and Liberty in Europe, and that the Government dockyards are alive with as many men as can get around the ships getting them ready for sea."

ARREST OF KOSSUTH'S MOTHER AND SISTERS.—We read in a letter from Pesth of the 1st, in the Correspondenz Blate: "The house occupied by the mother and sisters of Kossuth, opposite the Karoy palace, was surrounded in the night, and perquisitions were made in their apartments. Kossuth's sisters, Mesdames Rutthin and Messelengt, and the tutor of the latter's children were afterwards removed to another part of the building. The mother of Kossuth obtained permission to remain in her apartment, but she war placed under the surveillance of the police. The tutor was subsequently put in irons.

The Liverpool Journal says the talk on 'Change is that people generally wish Louis Napoleon success; that a civil war in France would serve only as a prelude to a general war in Europe; that a general war would interfere with trade, and that at present prosperity is most desirable; that it signifies little what government prevails in France, provided it be strong enough; that if the President be strong enough, let him reign—king, emperor, or consul, just as it best pleases him, as the French are not fit for a constitutional government, and—never will be.

One of the effects of the late war with Mexico has been to give to her horsemen a high opinion of the value of the American breed of horses. The New Orleans *Picayune* notices the fact that several vessels have lately sailed from there for Vera Cruz with cargoes of horses, and others are preparing to go forward. The animals shipped are generally of the best Kentuckian and Western breeds, and are selected especially to suit the tastes of the Mexicans, who are extravagant admirers of fine horses.

SLAVERY IN THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS.—The captain of a French merchantman, writing to the National, Paris, states that at the port of Accra, on the cost of Guinea, there is not a single English settler who has not more or less slaves, some owning as many as 150 or even 200. When the owner wishes to get rid of his captive, he sells him to the first captain of an emigrant boat that lands. These emigrant boats are miserable little coasters, commanded by liberated slaves, who embark as crews, at Sierra Leone, a great number of persons bound to service for some specified time. They take them, not to South America or Jamaica, but where the trade has its centre, the Gulf of Bennin, where they are disposed of, no one knows how, and never heard of afterwards.

The first reclamation under the fugitive slave law, in Quincy, Illinois, took place a few days ago. The slave was from Missouri. He was taken before the United States Commissioner, and the ownership and identity proved. He was then delivered to the owner and taken off without any excitement whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—We would call the attention of our readers to this excellent medicine, with the satisfaction one feels in praising a benefactor. Having been afflicted by the serious effects of a cold seated on the lungs, and found relief and cure from its use, we can add our testimony to the much already given to prove its singular mastery over disease. If any medicine before the community can be relied on to cure affections of the throat and lungs, it is *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.—Christian Observer.*

### COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1852.

| MONTHS. | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday | MONTHS. | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JAN'RY | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | JULY | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. |
| FEB'Y | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | AUG. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| M'RCH | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | SEPT. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| APRIL | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | OCT. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | .. | .. | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| MAY | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NOV. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 29 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| JUNE | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | DEC. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. |

### MARRIED.

In this town, on the 1st inst., by Rev. R. T. HEFLIN, Mr. HANSON HARRISS, of Brunswick county, to Mrs. ELIZABETH SCARBOROUGH, of this town.

In Duplin county, on the 16th ult., by Rev. W. M. KENNEDY, Mr WILLIAM WILKINS, to Miss SARAH KILPATRICK, daughter of AMOS KILPATRICK, Esq.

### DIED.

At Topsail Sound, in this county, on the 2d inst., after an illness of about six months, JOHN ALFRED, son of ALFRED SHEPARD, Esq, aged 18 years and 8 months.

In Brunswick county, on the 1st inst., Mr. WM. EASON, aged about 45 years.

In this town, on the 31st ult., Rev. JESSEE JENNETT, aged 84 years 11 months and 19 days. Mr. Jennett had, we believe, been in the ministry of the Meihodist Church about 60 years, and was probably the oldest minister of the denomination in the south, and as a patriarch in the church, an old inhabitant of the town, and an estimable citizen in all the relations of life, he was universally respected, and was followed to his grave by a large and highly respectable concourse of the people of Wilmington, from whom while living he received the endearing appellation of "Father Jennett."

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, will be sold upon the premises, on Saturday, the 14th of February next, the Lands of the late Jacob Newkirk, on the South side of Doctor's Creek, adjoining the lands of Daniel Alderman and others, containing THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, more or less. Fifty Dollars to be paid in cash, and twelve months credit for the residue. Bond and approved sureties required.

THOS. D. MEARES, C. M. E.

Jan. 9, 1852 [Pr. adv. $2 35] 18-6t

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on the 31st ultimo, at the 8th mile place on the Newbern Road, a small LIGHT BAY HORSE; has a white streak in his forehead, with the initials "O. S." on one of his thighs.

Five Dollars reward, and reasonable expenses, will be paid for his delivery to Mr. H. W. FOY, at Wilmington, N. C., or to the subscriber, at her residence, eight miles from Wilmington, on the Newbern Road.

Jan. 9, '52—18-tf[ LEAH BLOODWORTH.

REMOVAL.

L. N. BARLOW has removed to the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, three doors below J. D. Love's Furniture Warehouse, and has opened an entire fresh stock of GENUINE GROCERIES, which will be sold at REDUCED RATES, in quantities to suit purchasers.

January 9, 1852 18

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.

Great Reduction in Prices!

THE CASH PRINCIPLE ADOPTED! CHEAPNESS and Excellence the order of the day! The subscriber has opened in the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, a splendid assortment of **Genuine Groceries, Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.**

Also, **Fine Liquors and Wines**, all of which have been purchased since the first of October, for cash, and will be sold correspondingly low, at wholesale and retail. Call and examine.

L. N. BARLOW.

January 9, 1852 18

## Wholesale Prices Current.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON, per pound. | | | |
| Hams, .... | $ 11 | a $ | 12 |
| Middlings, .... | 00 | a | 11½ |
| Shoulders, .... | 00 | a | 11 |
| Hog round, ... | 00 | a | 00 |
| Western, ..... | 7 | a | 10½ |
| BEANS, per bush. | | | |
| White, ..... | | a | 1 25 |
| BEESWAX, | | | |
| Per pound, .... | 00 | a | 23 |
| BUTTER, | | | |
| Per pound, .... | 18 | a | 22 |
| BEEF, per bbl. | | | |
| N. Mess, .. | 12 50 | a | 00 00 |
| Do. Prime, .. | 0 00 | a | 0 00 |
| BEEF CATTLE, | | | |
| Per 100 lbs., . | 4 00 | a | 4 50 |
| COTTON, | | | |
| Per lb... | nom 0 | a | 7½ |
| CORN, | | | |
| Per bushel, ... | | a | 63½ |
| Meal, bush., . | 75 | a | 80 |
| COFFEE, per lb. | | | |
| Rio, ..... | 8 | a | 9½ |
| St. Domingo, . | 9 | a | 9½ |
| Laguyra, .... | 10 | a | 10½ |
| Cuba, ..... | 00 | a | 00 |
| Java, ..... | 14 | a | 15 |
| CANDLES, per lb. | | | |
| Tallow, ..... | 12½ | a | 14 |
| Sperm, ..... | 45 | a | 50 |
| Adamantine, . | 25 | a | 30 |
| EGGS, per doz., | 20 | a | 25 |
| FEATHERS, | | | |
| Per pound, .... | 37½ | a | 40 |
| FLOUR, per barrel. | | | |
| Northern ... | 5 00 | a | 7 50 |
| Baltimore, . . | 4 25 | a | 5 00 |
| Fayetteville, . | 4 25 | a | 5 00 |
| HAY, per 100 lbs. | | | |
| North River, . | 00 | a | 00 |
| Eastern..... | 0 75 | a | 00 |
| IRON, per lb., ... | 4¼ | a | 5½ |
| LARD, per lb. | | | |
| No. Carolina, . | 00 | a | 12 |
| Western, ..... | 10 | a | 10½ |
| LIME, per barrel. | | | |
| Thomastown, | 0 00 | a | 1 12½ |
| LUMBER, River, per M. | | | |
| Floor. B'ds, | 00 00 | a | 00 00 |
| Wide do. . . | 0 00 | a | 0 00 |
| Scantling, ..... | | a | 0 00 |
| LIQUORS, per gallon. | | | |
| N. E. Rum, ... | 33 | a | 34 |
| Gin, ..... | 34 | a | 35 |
| Whiskey, rec. . | 26 | a | 27 |
| Apple Brandy, | 00 | a | 40 |
| Peach do. none | | a | 00 |
| MOLASSES, per gall. | | | |
| Cuba, ..... | 20 | a | 22 |
| New Orleans. . | 30 | a | 33 |
| MACKEREL, per bbl. | | | |
| No. 3..... | 6 00 | a | 0 00 |
| MULLETS, | | | |
| Per barrel, . . | 0 00 | a | 6 00 |
| NAILS, per lb., . | 3½ | a | 3¾ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAVAL STORES, | | | |
| Turpentine, per bbl. | 2801bs. | | |
| Yellow Dip, . | 0 00 | a | 2 15 |
| *Virgin Dip, . | 0 00 | a | 0 00 |
| Hard, ..... | 1 15 | a | 1 20 |
| Tar, ..... | 0 00 | a | 1 70 |
| Pitch, ..... | 0 00 | a | 0 00 |
| Rosin, No. 1, | 0 00 | a | 2 00 |
| Do. No. 2, | 0 00 | a | 1 00 |
| Do. No. 3, | 0 85 | a | 0 87½ |
| Sp'ts Turp., per gallon, .... | 27 | a | 28 |
| Varnish, pr gal. | 20 | a | 22 |
| OIL, per gallon. | | | |
| Sperm, .... | 1 00 | a | 1 50 |
| Linseed, N C. . | 75 | a | 1 00 |
| Neats Foot, . . | 00 | a | 1 50 |
| PEAS, per bushel. | | | |
| Ground, .... | 85 | a | 0 90 |
| Black Eye, ... | 00 | a | 80 |
| Cow, ..... | 75 | a | 0 00 |
| PORK, per barrel. | | | |
| Mess, ..... | 17 00 | a | 17 50 |
| Prime, ..... | 00 00 | a | 15 00 |
| POTATOES. | | | |
| Irish, bbl. . | 0 00 | a | 0 00 |
| Sweet, bush., . | 50 | a | 60 |
| POULTRY. | | | |
| Chickens, live, . | 15 | a | 25 |
| Do. dead, . | 15 | a | 25 |
| Turkeys, live, . | 50 | a | 1 00 |
| Do. dead lb | 10 | a | 0 12½ |
| RICE, per 100 lbs. | | | |
| Clean, ..... | 3 00 | a | 0 00 |
| Rough, bush.. | 70 | a | 75 |
| SALT, per bushel. | | | |
| Alum..... | 00 | a | 16 |
| Liv'l sack, .... | 00 | a | 0 00 |
| SOAP, per lb., ... | 4 | a | 6 |
| SHINGLES, per M. | | | |
| Common, ... | 0 00 | a | 3 12½ |
| Contract, ... | 4 50 | a | 5 50 |
| STEEL, per lb. . | 12 | a | 25 |
| STAVES, per M. | | | |
| W. O. barrel, rough, | 00 00 | a | 00 00 |
| Ash Head'g. | 0 00 | a | 00 00 |
| R. O. hhd., dressed, | 00 00 | a | 00 00 |
| Do. rough, | 00 00 | a | 00 00 |
| SUGAR, per pound. | | | |
| New Orleans, . . | 6 | a | 7¾ |
| Porto Rico, ... | 5½ | a | 7½ |
| St. Croix, .... | 0 | a | 0 |
| Loaf, ..... | 10¼ | a | 11 |
| TIMBER, per M. | | | |
| Shipping, . . | 00 00 | a | 11 25 |
| Mill, prime | 9 00 | a | 10 00 |
| Do ord'y, . | 7 00 | a | 9 00 |
| Do. inf'r, . . | 4 00 | a | 0 00 |
| 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, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.: Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *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 $ | 30 |
| Spirits Turpentine, ..... | do. .00 | a | 50 |
| Rice, per 100 pounds, gross | .00 | a | 12½ |
| Cotton, per bale, | .00 | a | 1 25 |
| Cotton goods and yarns, per foot, | | a | 6 |
| Flaxseed, per cask, | .00 | a | 90 |
| Ground Peas, per bushel, | | a | 6 |
| Lumber, per M. | 4 00 | a | 5 00 |
| TO PHILADELPHIA. | | | |
| Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ..... | .25 | a | 30 |
| Spirits Turpentine, ..... | do. .00 | a | 50 |
| Ground Peas, per bushel, | | a | 8 |
| Lumber, per M., as to size | 4 00 | a | 5 00 |
| Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot, ..... | 6 | a | 0 |
| TO BOSTON. | | | |
| Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ..... | .00 | a | 00 |
| Spirits Turpentine, ..... | do. .00 | a | 00 |
| Lumber, per M. | 0 00 | a | 0 00 |

### Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore ..... | 1 per cent. | Philadelphia .... | 1 per cent. |
| New York ..... | 1 " " | Virginia ..... | ½ " " |
| Boston ..... | 1 " " | Charleston ..... | ½ " " |

### REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 8, 1852.

REMARKS.—Although we have lately had considerable rain, the water courses are still low, and produce comes in very slowly.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market is very well supplied with beef, and quotations are without change, 4 a 4½c. per lb.—The article, however, is of an inferior quality. We learn that a *prime* article would readily bring 5 to 5½ cents, and *extra* prime 6 cents per lb. It must be extra good to bring these latter figures.

BACON.—There has been comparatively no receipts of new N. C. Bacon in this season, and we are unable to give a correct quotation, any figures must therefore be considered as merely nominal. Of western cured, the stock is not quite so large as a week or two since, and we quote sides at 10½ cts.; shoulders 9½; hams 10 to 10½ cents per lb., in hhds.

CORN.—The stock of corn has been materially reduced, and there is but very little in store at this time A cargo of 1300 bushels from Hyde county, changed hands a day or two since at 63½ cents per bushel.

COTTON.—We note a sale of 36 bales cotton at 7½ cents per lb. This is we believe ½ cent above the Fayetteville prices.

FLOUR.—Small sales Baltimore brands at $4 50 per bbl.—See table for average quotations according to quality.

LARD.—There is but very little N. C. Lard on sale. Quotations nominal. Western make 10 to 10½c. per lb., in kegs.

LIME.—The stock of lime is light. A lot of 200 casks has been taken for retail at $1 12½ per cask. The article is retailing at $1 50 per cask, with limited sales at this price.

NAVAL STORES.—The receipts of turpentine have been extremely light since our last Thursday's report. We note sales during the week of 1,117 barrels at $2 15 for soft, and $1 15 a $1 20 for hard per 280 lbs., closing to day at highest figures for the latter article, to distillers. In tar, the sales have been confined to a few lots, reaching in the aggregate about 614 barrels during the week at $1 70 per bbl.—The sales of rosin for the week foot up about 5,400 barrels at 85c. for small and large barrels, and 87½ cents per bbl. for large barrels, closing to-day with a sale of 400 large size barrels at highest figure. Some small lots in small barrels have also changed hands at 80 cents for common qualities. Small sales No. 1 at $2, and No. 2 at $1 per bbl. The market for spirits turpentine is somewhat unsteady. The principal portion, if not all, of the transactions of the week, have been confined to country made, which is generally sent in for sale on arrival. We note sales of 330 barrels since last Thursday, at 28 cents, and 100 do. at 27 cents. Town distillers refuse to sell at less than 29 cents, and some are asking even higher rates We reduce our quotations to 27 a 28 cents to correspond with sales; but would remark that factors generally seem to be firm in demanding 28 cents per gallon, and $1 75 for the barrels.

PEAS.—There have been no receipts of cow peas this week; we continue former figures. Pea nuts have not come so briskly as before Christmas, the price ranges as quoted in table as extremes, according to quality.

RICE.—25 casks clean rice sold at $3 per 100 lbs. Small lots rough do. at 70 a 75 cents per bushel.

SHINGLES.—We note sales of 60 or 70,000 fair quality common cypress shingles during the week at $3 12 per M.

SALT.—1,800 bushels Turks Island salt sold from vessel at 16 cents per bushel.

SUGAR.—Sales of Porto Rico Sugar, a fair article, at 7½c. per lb., in hhds.

HAY—Sales of 104 bales Eastern hay at 75c. per 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—257 hhds. new crop Cuba have arrived, and about 140 of it has been taken at 22 cents per gallon, 90 days. Sales of very good old crop Cuba, in lots to suit, at 20 a 21 cents per gallon, cash and time, as to quantity.

PORK—Fresh arrives slowly, and the price varies according to quantity and quality arriving. We quote at 6½ to 8 cents per lb. for dressed.

TIMBER—We note sales of about twelve rafts timber since last Thursday, at prices ranging within our classified figures. See table.

FREIGHTS—Owing to the scarcity of produce and the arrival of an unusual number of vessels this week, freights have declined 5 cents per bbl. coastwise. We refer to our table for a statement of the last rates paid.

EXCHANGE continues firm. See table.

NEWBERN, Jan. 6.—Turpentine—$2 31 a $2 37½ for dip, $1 50 for scrape. Tar—1 30. Pork—$6 to $7. Corn—45 to 46c. Meal—50c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 7th.—Cotton—The transactions yesterday reached 900 bales, at extremes ranging from 6¼ a 8½c. The market was firm, and prices full.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Cotton was in very animated demand throughout this day, Tuesday, and eleven thousand five hundred bales were sold at an advance of an eighth of a cent. Middling closed at 7 and strict Middling at 7⅜ cents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Sales of 3,000 bales of cotton at 8½ cents for middling Orleans, and 8¼ cents for middling uplands. Sales of 4,000 bbls. of flour at $4 50 for State brands, and 4 50 a 4 62½ for Ohio. Sales of Genesee wheat at $1 10 a 1 12. Sales of 4,