The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an important circular, under date of August 25th, in which the law is defined in relation to the imports of Merchandise into the ports of the United States, and the duties of Revenue officers pointed out. The law is important to all persons connected with the revenue service, whether as government employees or as importers of goods.

The Secretary directs that in relation to goods imported from interior countries remote from the seaboard, and having no shipping ports of their own, through the seaports of other countries the "period of exportation," in such cases, at which the actual market value and wholesale price of the merchandise in the principal markets of the country whence imported into the United States, is to be ascertained and estimated as the basis of dutiable value, is the date at which the merchandise in question leave said interior country, destined in good faith, and in regular and usual course of trade, for shipment to some owner, consignee or agent residing in the United States; of which satisfactory proof must be exhibited at the time of entry.

That period will be established ordinarily by the date of authentication of the invoice by the consular certificate.

In the absence, satisfactorily explained, of the proofs above indicated, showing the date of exportation from the foreign country, other evidences of that fact may be taken by the appraisers.

The law requires that there shall be added to the "actual market value of wholesale price," of imports, ascertained as above, in order to fix the dutiable value, "all costs and charges, except insurance, and including in every case a charge of commissions at the usual rates."

These charges are:

First—They must include "purchasing, carriage, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing, putting up, and packing," together with the value of the sack, package, box, crate, hogshead, barrel, bale, cask, can and covering of all kinds, bottles, jars, vessels and demijohn.

Second—Commissions at the usual rate, but in no case less than two and a half per cent; and where there is a distinct brokerage, or where brokerage is a usual charge at the place of shipment or purchase, that to be added likewise.

Third—Export duties, cost of placing cargoes on board ship, including drayage, labor, bill of lading, lighterhge, town dues, and shipping charges, dock wharf dues; and all charges to place the article on ship-board, and fire insurance, if effected for a voyage prior to the shipment of the goods to the United States.

Freights from the foreign port of shipment to the port of importation is not a dutiable charge; but when goods are transported from an interior country for shipment to the United States, the cost of transportation to the foreign port of shipment must also be included among the dutiable charges.

Invoices of goods actually purchased, must exhibit the *true cost*. Other invoices must show the market value. In the matter of appraisements, appeals may be made to a merchant and an appraiser at large. The rates of foreign currencies are fixed by law, and these specified rates are to be taken in all cases where the duties are estimated, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Department.

From the London Times, Aug. 17.

The statement made yesterday by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons with reference to the negotiations in the East has not only added nothing to what was already known of these transactions, but it has lessened our confidence on two points which were already supposed to be concluded. Thus it appears that the assent of the Porte has not yet been received to the note adopted by the Conference at Vienna; and we are left to infer, from the too expressive silence of the Minister when questioned on the point, that this note contains no explicit stipulation for the evacuation of the Principalities, although, by the declaration of the British Government in both Houses, the immediate an entire evacuation of *those territories is an indispensable condition* of the termination of this dispute. Lord John laid much less stress than he might have done on the solemn assurances given by the Emperor Nicholas and his Minister before Prince Menschikoff had reached Constantinople; and he might have contrasted these promises with the mean and underhand attempt of the Russian Envoy to conceal his real demands from the English and French Ambassadors—a circumstance which proved itself the dishonest and clandestine nature of his mission.

But in all that has fallen from Lord John Russell on this subject we remark a strange consistency between the force with which he dwells on "the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire"—as if that cabalistic expression had power to heal the sick and raise the dead—and the feeble means used to effect this object. To judge from the Ministerial statement of last night, it might be supposed that the Emperor of Russia has obtained all he thought fit to ask, and that the Conference of Vienna has only been engaged in framing the Russian demands in more acceptable language. The effect of this same meagre declaration on the House was painful and depressing, and we are satisfied that it conveyed a very imperfect notion of the course of policy the government has really pursued. They have carried the silent system to excess, and the result is an imputation that they are afraid to speak. But the subsequent portion of the debate in some degree retrieved the unfortunate effect of Lord John Russell's semi-revelations, which were unrelieved by a single expression of manly vigor or public confidence. We profess to place much less reliance than Lord John Russell does on "the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire;" for those are words of very questionable meaning when applied to a state which has two important provinces occupied at this moment by a foreign army, and which cannot hope to rid itself of that enemy without foreign support

Lord Palmerston's answer, received with vociferous and enthusiastic cheering by both sides of the House of Commons, was a conclusive retort on these unpatriotic sentiments, and the complete isolation in which the persons professing them are placed, by the extreme Liberals, by the Ministerial party, and by the Opposition, is the best proof that they are repudiated by the people of England. Inanimate as was the tone of Lord John Russell, his colleague of the Home Department, gave the debate a more pungent and telling character, and, as the organ of the Government on this occasion, Lord Palmerston showed no disposition to lower the suitable language of the Minister of the Crown. To a power which has proved itself to be capable of the deceits practised by Russia in this transaction, terms of implicit confidence are misplaced; and, if we are to succeed—and we trust we shall—in defeating her designs, rejecting her demands, and causing her force to retire, it must be by a strong resolution to uphold the common interests of Europe. This question, as Mr. Cobden observed, is by no means over, and we may have to deal with it in various forms for many years to come. But, if the opinion and the interests of England are still to be felt in the East, we may be assured that we must be prepared to act with as much energy as our antagonists, and, above all, to give full effect to every assurance of support held out in the name of the British Government.

Singular Accident.—Out in Canton township, a few days ago, a boy threw a stone at a woodpecker sitting on the point of a stake. The stone did not fly within three feet of the bird, which flew perpendicularly high into the air, and immediately fell to the ground dead, greatly to the astonishment of the boy, who at first supposed the bird had been frightened to death! On examining it, however, its death was accounted for, by its having choked upon a cherry found in its throat! The poor bird had taken a position to feast upon the fruit, when sudden fright caused it to swallow the cherry suddenly, producing strangulation.—*Washington (Pa.) Reporter.*

Lord Aberdeen, the British Premier, is in his 70th year. Lord Lansdowne, who was offered the office of prime minister on Lord Derby's resignation, and has a seat in the Cabinet, without salary, is in his 74th year. Palmerston is nearly 70. Sir James Graham and Lord John Russell have entered their 62d year.—Cranworth, the Lord Chancellor, is 64. Sir Charles Wood, at the head of Indian affairs, is only 53.

It is a remark of Dr. Stone, that the old French nevadie in New Orleans—they only go out. For years and years, going back as far as memory runneth, you may note, sitting on the balconies of the old square of the city, the same venerable white-headed, portly, old French, and creole ladies, dressed clean and neat, looking contented and happy, with their bright eyed sisters and grand-daughters around them—perfect models of green old age. These venerable dames have lived in New Orleans ever since it has been a city. They have lived under three Governments.

From the Southern Banner.

Washing Clothes of all Kinds Made Easy.

I have a small family—my wife, myself, and two small children; and, altogether, we have two grown women, two half-grown girls, and a negro fellow, to serve us as lot servants. Three days of the week used to be wasted by the women in washing, and the other three in ironing for our little family; and often when the service of the girl was needed, they were found drawing water or replenishing the fire for the washers. Judge then our joy, if you can, when a kind old friend instructed us how to have our washing done in six hours by one hand. I feel like proclaiming it to the world, and I want every paper in Georgia to copy this, and hope it may reach the ends of the earth. But here is the modus operandi:—

1st. On the night preceding the day intended to be set apart as wash-day, have all your clothes, white and colored, coarse and fine, put in tubs of clear water (we have one made large enough to hold all the "washing") and let them remain there all night.

2d. Put on your boiling vessel, (we have one that holds sixty gallons, got for the express purpose of boiling all at once,) fill it half full of water, and raise the water to boiling heat, after which put in a vessel of the size of the one we use, two teaspoons full of Sal Soda, one quart of Soft Soap, and one quart of Lime Water, made by pouring three gallons of water on one quart of lime the night previous, so that it may have had time to settle, and in proportion, if smaller vessels are used; stir the water and get the sal soda, soap, and lime water, well mixed up, then put in your clothes, boil rapidly one hour and the work is done. Take them out and rinse well, rubbing slightly as is usual in rinsing.—Now pass no judgment, friends, until you have tried it. The same lime water may be kept until it is all consumed.

The receipt would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person, and the world would have to untie the purse string to get it, but here it is, free gratis for nothing, and I want the world to understand distinctly, that I shall have no communication with any body who wears dirty clothes after this—see if I do.

FOR MAKING THE SOAPS.

Take six pounds of Potash	75
Take four pounds of Lard	50
Take one-fourth pound of Rosin	25
All amounting to	$1 50

Beat up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days, at the expiration of which time, or sooner, you will have one hundred pounds of excellent soap for $1 50. Oglethorpe County.

Gas Well.—There is a gass well at Wellington, which is thus described by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, dating on the 20th.

"Mr. Benjamin Clifford, who lives about half of a mile east of this village, was digging a well near his house yesterday. After digging some twenty feet he commenced boring for water, and having bored about three feet, gas began to escape from the orifice, which was four inches in diameter, with a bubbling and hissing sound that could be heard some twenty yards from the well. A match was applied to the current some inches above the ground, and it ignited in an instant, and burned until a late hour last evening, when the blaze was extinguished and the hole stopped. This morning the plug was taken out, and a match again applied to the stream of gas, about two feet from the ground, and, as before, it was instantly lighted, and burned up at times from five to six feet. The warmth of the blaze could be felt by the hand at the top of the well; and for several feet around the burning gas could be smelled. From present appearances it will afford gas enough to light every dwelling in our village, and if it should continue, our citizens will very soon appropriate it.

The Orphans.—The 165 little children who left orphans by the influence of the epidemic on their parents, (says the N. O. Picayune,) were placed by the board of health and council committee in two temporary asylums—one in Julia street, the other in the fourth district—have all been brought together under one roof, in the large building at the corner of Poeyfare and Constance streets, first district, where they are taken care of by the benevolent ladies of the society of St. Vincent de Paul. The Mayor, who visits daily all the public hospitals, infirmaries, and asylums, said to us in conversation yesterday that he could stand the hospitals pretty well, being accustomed to such sights, but that it was difficult not to be moved by the scene this asylum presents, with so many unfortunate children crying for their parents.

Judicial Longevity.—We have had but two chief justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in over fifty years. John Marshall held the office from January, 1801, till his death in 1835, and Roger B. Taney, his successor, is still on the bench. Upon the adoption of the federal constitution, John Jay, of New York, was appointed chief justice, and held the office from 1789 till 1794, when he was appointed Minister to England. John Rutledge, of South Carolina, nominated as his successor, was rejected by the Senate; William Cushing, of Massachusetts, declined the tendered appointment, and Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, succeed in 1796, but resigneded in 1799, when selected as Minister to France. John Jay was then again appointed, but declined, when Judge Marshall left the State Department for the Supreme Bench.

Safety of the Signal System Demonstrated.—A slight detention occurred to the afternoon train on the Hudson River Railroad on Saturday. On reaching the Oakhill station, one of the boxes in which the axle plays was found to have become overheated, so much so that the metal melted. The train consisted of five full passenger cars, the disabled car being in the centre of the train. After a full examination it was found necessary to detach the car and switch it off. Instantly one of the brakemen, with his red flag, jumped from the train, signalized the station men north and south, and in a moment's time the red flags were displayed by half a dozen watchful sentinels at points as many miles distant. Of course the signals were observed, and approaching trains from either direction brought to a stand still until the maimed car was switched off. "An ounce of preventive," &c.

"Leaves in Vallambrosa."—"In the name of the Prophet—figs!" Don't tell anybody—don't whisper it—nobody'll believe it if you do; workmen have been busy for a day or two, in the Palace—doing, *what* do you think?—putting *tin fig leaves a la* Mrs. Adam, upon sundry of the specimens of Sculpture that grace the Edifice, and redeem it, somewhat, with their pure, Parisian presence, from being altogether, a huge Bazaar.

Who suggested it, who was shocked, who fainted, is more than we know, but, nobody risks much in saying, that the Artists who expressed their glorious conceptions in Marble, did not *mean* what such folks are *thinking* of, and, perhaps it is not libelous to add, that if those, at whose instigation, this vegetable phenomenon is occurring, were as leafy as they are verdant, makers and venders of textile fabrics, would have a poor show for a livelihood.

Somewhat too much of this *pseudo* delicacy is afloat, both in city and country, for the health of good taste and good morals; the spirit that would put the Venus de Medicis in a coffee-sack, Apollo Belvidere in corduroys, and Powers's Greek Slave in Petticoat-and-short-gown.

By the way, while they are about it, couldn't a cabbage leaf be disposed somewhere about the equestrian statue of Washington, that fronts the main entrance? It might be mistaken for a laurel, in lieu of a better.—In the American "Athens," a few years ago, somebody cut a similar caper. Several exquisite figures of Cherubs were on exhibition there, and they actually put the blessed little creatures in diaper! It's a wonder they didn't attempt to administer *soot-tea*.

"Seen the Crystal Palace, Tommy?" asked a little urchin of a newsboy.

"O, yes; I'se been up their several different times," replied another newsboy, as they stood in Nassau street, waiting for the extras to come out.

"Wal, I knows a man that would give $1,000 to see that are place."

"You do, Jim?"

"Yes, sir-ee."

"And you know it, Jim?"

"Yes."

"Bet a quarter on it that you don't."

"Done," and the money was put in Billy Mulligan's hands.

"Now, who is he?"

"Why, he's a *blind man*."

From the Journal of Commerce.

Revenue from Customs.—Imports and Exports for 1852—'53.

We have been for some time anxious to obtain a reliable statement of the revenue of the country for the year ending June 30th, 1853, as a guide to the gross imports for the same period. We have now obtained the desired information in full, with the exception of the miscellaneous receipts for the last quarter, which are insignificant in comparison with the whole amount, and are estimated in round numbers at $100,000. The grand total, it will be seen, is $61,000,000; a greater amount of revenue proper than was ever before received into the treasury during a single year. The estimate of Secretary Corwin for the year, after the first quarter's statement had been received, was only $51,000,000; so that the actual returns have overrun the estimate $10,000,000. The following is the statement, all of it taken from official figures, except the last item under the head of miscellaneous, which is not yet completely made up:

Revenue of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853.

	From customs.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1st qr.	$15,723,935 71	$415,945 91	$201,450 10	$16,341,331 72
2d "	11,307,465 45	243,587 16	33,818 37	11,584,870 98
3d "	16,208,498 82	422,030 78	172,555 50	16,803,085 10
4th "	15,691,965 54	585,521 14	100,000 00	16,377,486 68
Year	5,931,865 52	1,667,084 99	507,823 97	61,106,774 48
1852	47,339,326 62	2,043,239 58	345,820 69	49,728,386 89
1851	49,017,567 92	2,352,305 30	943,106 65	52,312,979 87

The comparison is chiefly valuable as indicating the amount of the dutiable imports during the period named, as the official statement will not be furnished for several months to come. Taking the relative proportion between the revenue and dutiable imports of last year as the basis, we shall have the following result:

Year ending June 30.	Receipts from customs.	Dutiable imports.
1852	$47,339,356 62	$183,252,508
1853	58,931,865 52	228,127,710

As the imports increase the quantity of articles of luxury that pay a higher rate of duty increases in a greater comparative ratio; so that it is not probable from the above total of duties that the dutiable imports have amounted for the year ending June 30, 1853, to more than $225,000,000. At any rate, this will be found much nearer to the actual returns than the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury already alluded to. Taking his amount, therefore, as the total of the *dutiable* receipts, we have the following estimates of the total imports for the year, which cannot be far out of the way:

Year ending June 30.	Dutiable imports.	Free goods and specie.	Total imports.
1853	$225,000,000	$30,000,000	$255,000,000
1852	183,252,508	29,692,934	212,945,442
1851	191,118,345	35,106,587	216,224,932

The large total of free goods in the year ending June 30, 1852, was owing to the heavy receipts of tea and coffee, the difference being composed almost wholly of these items, as will be seen by the following comparison:

Year ending June 30th.

	1851.	1852
Tea	$4,684,657	$7,161,058
Coffee	12,845,949	14,458,925
	$17,530,606	21,619,983

The imports of these articles for the last fiscal year at this port were very large, particularly in teas, as will be seen from the following comparison:

Imports at New York.

		Coffee.	Teas.
Quarter ending Sept. 30, '52		$1,479,007	$1,376,416
Do.	Dec. 31, '52	851,124	918,966
Do.	Mch. 31, '53	1,194,126	4,198,830
Do.	June 31, '53	1,555,151	1,582,123
For the year		$5,079,408	$8,076,335

This shows that the total imports of free goods throughout the country must be large. There will, however, be a falling off on specie. We have no means for making further estimates of the exports than those already given in our columns. The total at all the ports, but more especially at the southern ports, has very largely increased, if not fully as much as the imports; at least sufficient, with the unusual profits on the shipments of produce and the heavy rates of freight, to make up the "balance of trade."

Triumphant Success of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

A Letter from an Officer of our Gallant Navy. We have many other letters. We give one below, and again say to the afflicted, why will you delay trying this great Restorative?

U. S. Ship Cumberland, Genoa, Sardinia, January 17th, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen:—The first Lieutenant of this ship, who has been suffering many years from the Dyspepsia, and who has been nearly restored to his usual health by the use of "Hamptons Vegetable Tincture," desires you to send him one dozen bottles of that Medicine.

Lieut R., of the U. S. Navy, now on board this ship, also wishes you to send him one dozen of "Hampton's Vegetable Tincture," by the store ship which leaves the United States in February or March for Spezzia.

The Tincture you sent me was received in good order, and I take pleasure in informing you that it has been used with great success by several of our officers in cases of Dyspepsia. I am respectfully yours, VERNON ESKRIDGE, Chaplain U. S. Navy.

Can any further proof be asked. See Letters and Certificates of cases of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.

See advertisement on fourth page.

Another Resident of New York City testifies to the good effects of

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

HEAR HIM!

New York, August 30, 1852.

This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but to no purpose. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured I think one box more will effect a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend these Pills to all who may suffer from liver complaint. I have also known them used with the most happy results in cases of sick headache, or dyspepsia.

MR. SWIFT, No. 116 Attorney street.

P. S. The above valuable preparation, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Druggist.

Holloway's Pills produce the most beneficial effects in all Liver Complaints.

A gentleman who resides at Dhobath Factory, near Calcutta, writing to his father, James Nichol, esq., 15, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, "states that he suffered severely from a liver complaint, and a dreadful pain in his side, and that he has derived more benefit from taking Holloway's Pills for a short time than he was able to obtain under the treatment of several medical men in India for 17 months previously," therefore officers in the army and others, who through living in hot climates, are martyrs to disordered stomachs, liver complaints, or indigestion, should take these invaluable Pills, being a safe and effectual remedy for those diseases.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50, each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

MARRIED,

In this town, last Thursday morning, by Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. Alexander Whitney, of Southampton, Va., to Mrs. Emily C. Davis, of this town.

☞Norfolk papers please copy.

DIED,

In Duplin county, on the 10th inst., Sarah Ann, daughter of Charlotte O. and Jas. O. Daniel, aged two years and six months.

At Long Creek, in this County, on the 4th inst., Sarah George, wife of Wm George, aged 74 years. She was a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and died without leaving an enemy.—Com.

In Duplin county, on Friday, 2d inst., in the 19th year of her age, Sarah Ann, wife of Jas. B. Carr, and only daughter of the late Hugh Pearsall, dec'd. The deceased was a lady universally beloved by her acquaintances, which was most clearly evinced by the great crowd in attendance when her earthly remains were deposited in the tomb. She had suffered long and severely, but murmured not; and tho' every possible human means were fully employed to arrest her disease; and though the attentions and manifest sympathies of anxious friends were constant, and which helped to admonish her of her approaching dissolution, she feared no evil; she had for several years trusted in a *Strong Arm*, and was satisfied in this, her hour of trial, she would not be forsaken. Her only Babe also died, and both were deposited in the same grave. And is Sarah surely gone? yes! gone, and gone to *rest*; yet, the dispensation is one of really afflicting character, she was so amiable and so good. The ways of Providence are often mysterious. Com.

TOWN LOTS AT LONG CREEK AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at public auction, at Long Creek Bridge, on the 24th day of the present month, six or eight VALUABLE LOTS. Every facility for building is to be had, as there is a Steam Saw Mill now in operation at the place. Conditions at sale.

JOHN LARKINS.

September 9th, 1853 1-ts*

ABSTRACT from the Minutes of the Superior Court of Law, held for the County of New Hanover, at Spring Term, 1853, Hon. John M. Dick, Presiding Judge:

"*Ordered*, That hereafter the Civil Docket shall be taken up on Monday of the first week of the Court, and continued until Tuesday night of the second week of the Term, and that on Wednesday of the second week of the Term, the State Docket shall be taken up and continued until disposed of. Parties and witnesses on the State Docket are not required to attend until Wednesday of the second week of the Term.

"*It is further Ordered*, That this notice be advertised in the Wilmington Herald and Journal newspapers, for six weeks previous to the next Term of this Court," which will commence the 4th Monday after 4th Monday of September next. H. W. FOY, Clerk.

Sept. 9th, 1853 1-6w.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Beeswax, ℔ lb	24 @ 25	Naval Stores, ℔ 280 lbs.	
Beef Cattle,		Turpentine,	
℔ 100 lbs	5 00 @ 0 00	*Virgin dip	0 00 @ 3 70
Bricks, ℔ M	7 25 @12 00	Yellow dip	2 70 @ 3 70
Candles, ℔ lb.		Hard	0 00 @ 0 00
Tallow	12½ @ 14	Tar	0 00 @ 3 00
Adamantine	25 @ 40	Pitch	0 00 @ 1 80
Sperm	45 @ 50	Rosin, No. 1	3 00 @ 3 50
Coffee, ℔ lb.		do. No. 2	0 00 @ 0 00
Java	13½ @ 14	do. No. 3	0 95 @ 1 00
Laguayra	11½ @ 13	Sp'ts Turp.,	
Cuba	00 @ 00	℔ gallon	55 @ 55½
Rio	10 @ 11	Varnish, ℔ gal	20 @ 22
St. Domingo	9½ @ 10½	Oils, ℔ gallon.	
Cotton, ℔ lb	0 @ 11½	Sperm	1 15 @ 1 65
Corn Meal,		Linseed, raw	70 @ 75
℔ bush	00 @ 75	do. boiled	00 @ 85
Domestics,		Whale	0 00 @ 0 00
Sheeting, ℔ yd	7½ @ 8	Rosin	20 @ 75
Yarn, ℔ lb	16 @ 17	Potatoes,	
Eggs, ℔ doz	22 @ 23	Sweet, ℔ bush	90 @ 1 00
Empty Barrels, each,		Irish, do	00 @ 0 00
Spts. Turp	2 40 @ 2 50	do. ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00
Feathers, ℔ lb	42 @ 45	Provisions, ℔ lb.	
Fish, ℔ bbl.,		N. C. Bacon,	
Mullets	none @ 5 6½	Hams	12 @ 13
Mackerel, No. 1	@14 50	Middlings	11 @ 11½
do. No. 2	@ 0 00	Shoulders	00 @ 10
do. No. 3	@ 0 00	Hog round	10 @ 11
Shad, Ocean	00 @00 00	Western Bacon,	
Herrings, East.	@ 0 00	Middlings	8½ @ 9
do. N.C. roe,	@00 00	Shoulders	8 @ 8½
do. Smoked,		N. C. Lard	00 @ 13
℔ box	@ 00	West'n do	00 @ 13
Dry Cod,		Butter	23 @ 27
℔ cwt	3 75 @ 4 00	Cheese	11 @ 12½
Flour, ℔ bbl.,		Pork, Mess, ℔	
Canal	5 75 @ 8 00	bbl	17 00 @17 50
Baltimore	0 00 @ 6 00	do. Prime	00 @00 00
Fayetteville	6 87½ @ 6 00	Beef, Mess	13 50 @14 00
Grain, ℔ bush.		do. Fulton	
Corn	00 @ 62	Market	00 00 @20 00
Oats	00 @ 43	Poultry.	
White Beans	@ 0 00	Chickens, live	15 @ 37½
Peas, Cow	75 @ 80	do. dead	00 @ 00
Rice, rough	00 @ 0 00	Turkeys, live	75 @ 1 25
do., clean,		do. dead, ℔	00 @ 00
℔ lb	4 @ 4½	Salt,	
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.		Alum ℔ bush	00 @ 50
Eastern	0 00 @ 0 00	Liverpool ℔ sack,	
Northern	1 05 @ 1 10	ground	0 00 @ 1 40
Iron, ℔ lb.		do. fine	00 @ 0 00
English, ass'd	4½ @ 00	Sugars, ℔ lb.	
American, ref.	5½ @ 00	Porto Rico	6¾ @ 8
do. sheer	0 @ 00	New Orleans	5½ @ 7
Swede	5½ @ 00	Muscovado	5½ @ 6½
Lime, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	Loaf & crush.	9½ @ 10½
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)		Clarified and	
Whiskey	28 @ 31	Granulated.	8 @ 10
N. E. Rum	00 @ 32	Soap, ℔ lb	4½ @ 7
Gin	32 @ 35	Shingles, ℔ M.	
Brandy	00 @ 35	Contract	5 00 @ 5 50
do. Apple	37½ @ 1 00	Common	0 00 @ 2 50
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)		Staves, ℔ M.	
Floor. B'ds	00 00 @12 25	W. O. Bbl.	0 00 @00 00
Wide do.	0 00 @ 8 25	R. O. Hhd.	00 00 @15 00
Scantling	0 00 @ 0 00	Ash Head'g	0 00 @16 00
Molasses, per gallon.		Timber, ℔ M.	
New Orleans	00 @ 00	Shipping	00 00 @00 00
Cuba	22 @ 23	Mill, prime	9 00 @12 00
Nails, ℔ lb.		do. inferior to	
Cut	0 @ 5½	ordinary	0 00 @ 8 00
Wrought	10 @ 12½	Tallow, ℔ lb	7 @ 8

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 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on 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,	$ 50	a $ 65
Spirits Turpentine, do	75	a 80
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a 22½
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a 1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a 6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a 90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a 0
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a 7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a 50
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a 70
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a 8
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 50	a 8 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a 0
Rice per 100 lbs		22½
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	60	70
Spirits Turpntine, do	00	a 90
Lumber, per M	10 00	a 12 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1 per ct. prem.
New York,	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston,	1 " "	Charleston,	¾ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1853.

Turpentine.—Our review of Thursday last left the market firm at $3 20, with a fair demand; the article ruled steady at this price until Monday last, when an advance was obtained. Since then the article has further advanced, and at the close yesterday prices were 50 cents higher than last week's rates There has been a good demand throughout the week, and the sales reach 3,238 barrels, as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin and Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	150	$3 20	.....
Friday	415	3 20	.....
Saturday	150	3 20	.....
Monday	495	3 30 @ 3 35	.....
Tuesday	757	3 50 @ 3 55	$1 75
Wednesday	1,190	3 70	.....
Thursday	81	3 70	.....

The market this morning opened firm, and the article sold at above quotations with the privilege of the rise (if any) today. There is a fair demand from shippers, and above quotation is freely offered for a lot of some 4@500 bbls. now on market; distillers appear to be holding off at present prices.

Spirits Turpentine.—There was considerable animation in this market during the first four or five days of the week ended to-day, and the price advanced fully 7½ cents over last Thursday's price. The sales of the week foot up about 1,190 bbls., as follows: On Thursday, 100 bbls. at 50 cents; Friday, 150 bbls. at 51 cents; Saturday, 40 bbls. at 51, and 150 do. at 51½ cents; Monday, 600 do. at 55, and 150 do. at 55½ cents. We have heard of no transactions since Monday, and the article closed firm at quotations on that day The market has been in a quiet state for the past two days—the scarcity of vessels for shipping preventing transactions. The stock is moderate, and holders are firm at 55½@56 cents ℔ gallon.

Rosin.—In Common but little has been done this week, and there is a heavy stock on market. We note a sale of 1200 bbls. on Monday at 95 cents for ordinary size bbls., and 1,000 do. on Wednesday at $1 for medium size. On Tuesday, 200 bbls. No. 1 sold at $3 @ 3 50 ℔ bbl., as to quality. The high rates of freight and the scarcity of vessels operates materially against transactions.

Tar—Has declined on last weeks rates; 13 bbls. sold on Wednesday at $3 ℔ bbl. Some 80 bbls. now on market for which $2 80 is offered, but not sold at the time of closing enquiries.

Beef Cattle, Mutton and Lambs.—The supply of Beeves in butchers' hands is very light, and we note no arrivals this week. There is a moderate demand, and prices remain the same as quoted last week. There is a good supply of Mutton and Lambs, and dull at $1 50 ℔ head.

Cotton.—We note a sale on Friday last of one bale of fine quality new Cotton, received from S. Carolina, which brought 11½ cents ℔ lb.

Corn Meal—Has come in pretty freely for the past week or two, and is now in good supply sales dull at 75 cents ℔ bushel from store, in lots to suit.

Empty Barrels—Are still scarce, and in demand. Sales at $2 40 for second had, and $2 50 for new.

Flour—The stock of Northern brands in store continues in fair supply, and demand moderate, being principally confined to retailers. Prices remain without change. See table for prices, as in quantity and quality. The supply of Fayetteville in store and in first hands is somewhat larger than last week, and demand limited. We note sales on Tuesday and Wednesday of 150 bbls at $5 87½ @ $6 ℔ bbl. for superfine. Holders are asking $6@6 12½, but there seems to be no buyers at these prices, and market has a downward tendency.

Grain.—The receipts of Corn this week comprise only 3 @ 400 bushels ℔ railroad to order. Two cargoes of 2,500 bushels on market last week, changed hands on Thursday at 62 cents ℔ bushel. There is a fair supply in store and demand moderate ——Oats—We known of no receipts this week; moderate supply in store.——Peas—Small sales from store at 75 @ 80 cents ℔ bushel in the small way.

Hay—Received since last review 192 bales Northern make, about 150 of which have changed hands from wharf at $1 05 @ 1 10 ℔ 100 lbs., as to quantity.

Lime—No arrivals. Sells from store at $1 25 @ $1 37½ ℔ cask, as to quantity.

Molaasses.—Stock on market in first hands is about 150 @ 200 hhds., and sells at 22 @ 23 cents ℔ gallon, in lots as wanted.

Provisions.—In Bacon we have but little change to note. The receipts of N. C. make are moderate, and there is a fair supply in store, with a limited demand. Sales during the week at 10 @ 11 cents for hog round, and 12, 12½@13 cents ℔ lb. for hams, as in quality. The supply of *Western* make is light, and prices tend upward. See table for store prices.——Lard.—N. C. make is in light supply, and sells at 12½ @13 cents ℔ lb.——Pork.—Small sales Northern mess from store at $17@$17 50 ℔ bbl., as in quantity and quality.

Potatoes.—Sweet come in slowly, and sell at 90 cents @ $1 ℔ bushel.

Poultry.—The market is very poorly supplied, and prices rule high. See table.

Rice.—From minute enquiries from those who ought to know, we learn that the amount of Clean Rice in store, from last year's crop, is very moderate, and selling in the small way at $4@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs., by the tierce. The harvest season commenced some two or three weeks ago, since which time the weather has been generally favorable. We learn that present prospects bid fair for a full crop; and, unless a freshet occurs sufficiently high to overflow the Rice farms within 3 or 4 weeks, (this being about the middle of the Rice harvest,) it is believed that the anticipations of the Rice growers will be fully realized. So far the yield has been very fair. It is believed the market will open, for the new crop, at about $1 or $1 05 ℔ bushel for Rough Rice. This, however, is mere conjecture, but, nevertheless, founded upon what is considered a reasonable calculation.

Salt—We note the receipt coastwise on Wednesday of 600 sacks Liverpool, 400 of which (for an interior market) sold at $1 40 ℔ sack, 90 days; and 200 sacks on private terms. The supply in store is very light, and retails at $1 75 @ $2 ℔ sack. The supply of Alum is also light, and retails from store at 50 cents ℔ bushel.

Shingles.—Sales this week of 100,000 Contract at $5 50, and 125,000 Common at $2 50 ℔ M.

Timber—Has arrived very sparingly the past week or two, and is in fair demand. The sales reach only 6 @ 8 rafts at prices ranging within classified figures. See table.

Freights—Remain about as last quoted. Vessels are still very scarce and wanted, as there is a considerable quantity of produce on the wharves ready to go forward. See table for rates coastwise.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 5.—Bacon, 9@9½c; Beeswax 24@25; Coffee—Rio, 11@11½, Laguira, 11½@00, St. Domingo 9@10; Cotton—Strictly prime, 10@10¼, Prime, 9½@9¾, Fair, 9@9¼; Feathers. 35 @ 37; Flour—Superfine, $5 25@0 00, Fine, $5 00@0 00, Scratched, $4 75@0 00; Corn, 75@80, Wheat, 75@80, Oats, 50@00,