From the Tuscaloosa Observer.

The Blackness of John Bell's Record Exposed.

That the people may judge for themselves how certain over-zealous partisans of John Brown are attempting to impose upon their credulity, in reference to his record, we propose to give said record a slight ventilation, by publishing the subjoined extract from a speech delivered by him in the Senate of the United States on the 14th of September, 1850.

To prevent his admirers from interposing the plea of the statute of limitations as to this opinion of his, he, on the 24th of February, 1858, in having his attention called to the extract, again expressed himself as favorable to the measure in the following emphatic language: "I hold the same sentiments now. I do not find the least occason to change them."—*Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 35th Congress, page 834.*

We direct to the extract the earliest attention of our readers, with this remark, that it smacks to us a little more of unadulterated abolitionism than anything we have ever seen coming from a Southern man who was not an avowed Black Republican:

"With regard to the constitutional power of Congress over this subject, I would say that the only doubt I have of the existence of the power either to suppress the slave trade or to abolish slavery in this District, is inspired by the respect I have for the opinions of so many distinguished and eminent men, both in and out of Congress, who hold that Congress has no such power. Reading the Constitution for myself, I believe that Congress has all the power over the subject in this District which the States have within their respective jurisdiction." * * * * * * *

"But, however great my respect may be for the opinions of others on the question of power, there are some considerations of such high accounts as, in my judgment, to make it desirable that, unless by common consent the project of abolition shall be wholly given up and disclaimed, the remnant of slavery existing in the District should be abolished at once; at the present moment, however, the excited state of public sentiment in the South, growing out of territorial questions, seems to forbid such a course. For myself, if the sentiment of the adjacent States and on the South generally were less inflamed, I would prefer that course to keeping it an open question. Slavery in the District of Columbia is now the only remaining ground of contention, the only remaining point of objection and assault, on the part of the anti-slavery North. I do not include the fanatics.—They will be satisfied with nothing short of the extinction of slavery in the States; but all others at the North disclaim any intention or design, or any constitutional power, to interfere with slavery anywhere but in the District of Columbia. I would be glad to see all cause of disturbance and contention in the District wholly removed; but let me say that this can never be done by the abolition of slavery, unless it be accompanied by some adequate provision for the removal of the effective control of the slaves after they shall have been emancipated. With this qualification, and in order to test the determination of the North in regard to going farther and continued aggression upon Southern rights and the security of Southern property, I would be content to see slavery in the District abolished to-day. In one aspect of the subject, I am not sure that it would be but a great conservative measure, both as regards the Union and the interests of the South; this District now relieved of all sources of dissension, we should be speedily enlightened upon the question whether the North would stop there, or raise new and more dangerous issues?"

From the New York Herald.

The First Echo from the Popular Heart—The True Opening of the Campaign.

The great gathering of the mercantile and industrial classes of New York at the Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting on Wednesday night was the first breaking ground—the first spadefull thrown with a will by the people—in the sharp, clear and defined political contest which is to elect the President and decide the policy of the federal government for the next four years.

The people saw the hollowness of the Bell movement, notwithstanding the hopeful faces of his political managers. They perceived the abstractions and fallacies of the Douglas scheme, notwithstanding the confident tone of his adherents. Houston's name failed to make an echo, and the Gerrit Smith side movement was comprehended. Instinctively the people felt that in none of these was there the vitality and strength necessary to encounter and defeat the black danger in which Lincoln and his destructive allies and followers threatened to involve the highest and dearest interests of all. And therefore not a hand was lifted, not a sign went forth, to show how the popular heart listed. Yet it thrills before the common danger of a black republican triumph, and is ready and willing for the contest.

The Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting has awakened the first echo from the popular heart, and given to the whole country the key note for the national battle, and the true plan for the opening campaign. The contest is one of conservative resistance to the revolutionary and destructive schemes of the black republican fanatics and demagogues, and it is in the central, commercial, manufacturing and mining States that the people can be rallied, and are ready to rally, upon the constitutional principles involved. New York has given the first sign. Our commercial and industrial classes have shown that in Breckinridge and Lane they have found the true representative men of the constitutional principles which form the soul of the coming contest, and that their names have awakened the only real and living enthusiasm which has shown itself in the popular revolution through which we are now passing. This feeling will find its echo among the same classes and interests in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and there the issue lies. The battle of 1856 is to be repeated, but on a grander scale, and in a most distinct and clearly defined form. It is not in New York, but in the central and commercial States on the Southern border, that the thickest of the fight will rage; and the battle be lost or won.

These facts will soon be patent to the whole country, and men everywhere will begin to range themselves on the only living principles which enter into the issues of the day. On one side stands Lincoln, proclaiming the social, moral, and political superiority of the North over the South, and calling upon men to enter into an "irpressible conflict" for the complete and entire destruction of the Southern States. On the other hand we have Breckinridge proclaiming the equality and brotherhood of the States, the harmony of commerce and industry, the sacred and constitutional right of self-government, and urging upon the people to unite in their defence.—To these the people are responding with unanimity from the South, and now with an echo and a will from New York. The battle is now begun, and it will soon rage throughout all this Union with a strength and intensity that will proclaim how deeply rooted in the hearts of the people are the Union and the wise precepts of the constitution.

ANOTHER FIRE.—To-day, at 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the four story brick building, No. 89 Broad street, occupied on the first, third and fourth floors and basement by S. D. C. Van Bokkelen, wholesale dealer in provisions, naval stores, etc., and on the second floor by R. Berthold, a commission and shipping merchant.

The fire originated in the basement, where were stored turpentine, bacon, lard, and a variety of produce. The damage done was principally here, and that mostly by water. The firemen were soon on hand, and flooded the cellar, extinguishing the flames. The building was not injured at all, except the package of a few panes of glass.

The loss of Mr. Van Bokkelen is estimated at about $2,000, which is fully covered by an insurance of $3,500, a portion of which is in the Broadway Co. Assistant Fire Marshal Baker was early at the scene, and the employees informed him that the fire was the result of spontaneous combustion.

Since writing the above, the fire in the cellar at the corner of Broadway and Stone st. has broken out afresh, and threatens to prove very disastrous. The water and smoke that concealed the real danger, having given way, the turpentine is found to be still burning furiously.—The firemen are on hand in great numbers, and hope to shortly subdue it. The loss is believed to be very heavy.

N. Y. Day Book, 25th inst.

WHISKY "STRAIGHT."—We do not on our own authority recommend the adoption of this receipt as a regular thing, but we believe it is very extensively considered a takable beverage:

Take one pint of whiskey, stir in one spoonful of whisky; add one pint of whiskey and beat well with a spoon. Take one gallon of water and let a servant carry it away beyond your reach; then put two spoonsful of water in a tumbler, immediately throw it out, and fill with whisky. Flavor with whisky to suit your taste. When it is to be kept long in warm climates add sufficient spirit to prevent souring.

DUEL.—A duel was fought on yesterday morning between Messrs. A. J. Clark and Edmond Fitzgerald, which resulted in the wounding of the latter. His injuries, however, are believed not to be serious, the ball having only penetrated his body to a limited extent.—The weapons used were rifles, distance forty paces. The scene of the duel was a few miles from town, in the neighboring county of Caswell, N. C.

Danville (Va.) Appeal, July 25.

From the Daily Rough Notes.

"Is it Right?"

Is it right that the Salisbury *Watchman* should denounce slave owners, in a slave State, as "*tyrants?*"

Is it right that the Salisbury *Watchman*, simply to gull what it calls the "*poor* men" and catch votes for John Pool, should represent the slave owner as dragging the Car of Juggernaut over the "poor men" of North Carolina?

Is it right for the Salisbury *Watchman*, simply to catch votes for John Pool, to call upon what he calls the "*poor* men" of North Carolina "*to throw off the shackles of the tyrant* (the slave owners) *and swear that we* ("the *poor* men") *will submit to his* (the slave owner's) *rule no longer?*

The Salisbury *Watchman* brings all these incendiary charges against the slave owner, to catch votes for John Pool, and if slave owners wish to elect Pool on that doctrine, they can do so. All we have to say is, were it published in an abolition, northern paper it would not be allowed to circulate in a slave State.

Is it right to tax the *poor* man's hundred dollar horse as much as the rich man's hundred dollar watch?"

Is it right to tax the preacher's Bible and prayer book as high as the rowdy's dirk, and bowie knife?

Is it right to tax the "*poor*" man's five hundred dollars worth of land as high as the rich man's five hundred dollars worth of plate?

Is it right to tax the "*poor*" man's one hundred dollars worth of furniture as high as the rich man's one hundred dollars of interest?

Is it right to tax the "*poor* man's wagon and team on an equality with the rich man's carriage and fine span of horses?

Is it right to tax the mechanic's plane and pincers on an equality with the gambler's pack of cards and box of dice?

Is it right to tax the "*poor*" man's hogs, cows and sheep on an equality with the rich man's land and negroes.

Is it right to take the tax off the *black* poll, taxing the negro as property, and place it on the rich man's land and the "*poor*" *white* poll?

Is it right to tax the "*poor*" man's bed, and sow, and pigs, and pots, and tubs, and ducks, and chickens, and cows, and calves—is it right to tax everything the "*poor*" man owns on a dead equality with land and negroes?

Is it right to tax the printing press and the loom, the plough and the anvil, the sowing machine and the spinning wheel, the carpenter's saw and the shoe maker's last, as high as Bank Stock, money at interest, or land and negroes?

Is it right for the Salisbury *Watchman* to assert and publish that white men and negroes are *now* on a level and taxed alike, when that paper knows that such are *not* the facts?

Is it right for the Salisbury *Watchman*, in order to gull the "*poor*" man and catch votes for John Pool, to insinuate, nay, indirectly to assert, that, "in time of war, *the rich slave owner, and all his fat, sleek and happy negroes stay at home?*"

Time and space fail us, or we would hold up, to the public scorn it merits, more of the inflammatory language which the Salisbury *Watchman* addresses to the "*poor*" man; and also of the contemptible ridicule which it applies to "*the rich slave owner and all his fat, sleek and happy negroes.*" Does John Pool wish to be elected by such incendiary appeals? If he does—and he employed pretty much the same language in Goldsboro, he is unfit, and we say it more in sorrow than in anger,—but he is unfit to be Governor of North Carolina! We mean what we say. No man is fit to be Governor of a slave holding State who would, himself, use, or sanction, in another, the use of any language calculated to array the non-slave owner against the slave owner.

To-morrow will decide the issue, and God grant that the decision may be such as shall convince all demagogues that there is no hostility to the institution of slavery, and no antagonism between the interests of the rich and the "*poor*" man, in North Carolina.

Our Mississippi valley is destined to become the garden of the world, but a dead weight on its population is the miasm which engenders billious diseases all over it. Could an absolute antidote be found to the malaria which exhale from its marshes, it is impossible to over estimate the consequences to our prosperity. We congratulate our fellow citizens and fellow sufferers around us, on the announcement, important if true, that Dr. J. C. AYER the celebrated medico Chemist of the East, has discovered just such an antidote—his "*Ague Cure*" which is supplied at a price that can exclude no one from its benefits, and that is said to cure Fever and Ague and kindred diseases, to a moral certainty.—*Family Visitor, Memphis.*

THE CASE PLAINLY STATED.—The N. Y. *World* closes a reply to a correspondent, who asks for, and evidently needs, information, in the following words:

If a master take his slave into a free State and return with him, it has been decided by the Supreme Court that the *status* of the slave, after his return, is to be determined by the local law of the State to which he returns. Suppose an occurrence of this kind takes place in a Territory, and the slave sues for his freedom, how, in the absence of local law—or, if you please, a slave code—can the Court decide whether he is entitled to it? How, without such a code, can the suit be entertained at all? Suppose a citizen of a territory is murdered, and slaves are the only witnesses, are they competent to testify? If a slave commit a trespass or a crime, is the master liable, and to what extent? It is needles to proceed in the enumeration of instances; any person who will be at the trouble to reflect on the subject will find cases crowding upon his mind which demonstrate an absolute necessity for laws regulating slavery in the Territories, if slavery has a Constitutional right to be upheld in them. Property in any article consists in the right to use it and to dispose of it. How far short of destruction to life or limb the power to use shall stop—in what manner, and under what legal forms, the power to dispose shall be exercised—are questions which must be regulated by statute law, and these statutes must be either acts of Congress, or acts of the Territorial Legislature. Mr. Douglas, in his speech at Albany, a day or two since, contended that the whole question should be left to Territorial decision. But suppose the Territorial Legislature should neglect or refuse to act, must the slaveowner remain without protection? If he has a constitutional *right*, he is entitled to protection in its enjoyment. If the Territorial Legislature should not afford it, Congress must interpose its authority, or we have the legal contradiction of a right, without any remedy for its violation. When the Douglas party admit that the Constitution gives to slaveholders the *right* to settle in the Territories, they virtually admit all for which the Breckinridge party contend. The latter are the more logical and consistent; but both stand virtually on the same ground. It is unworthy the position of a statesman like Mr. Douglas, to concede the right of the South, and then suggest a way of rendering that right a nullity by a trick of Territorial legislation.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—We learn that another homicide was perpetrated, in this county, last Saturday evening. Bryan Minshew and Jonathan Gifford were in or near a drinking shop, at Sauls' Cross Roads, in the northeastern part of this county, when, some altercation springing up between them, Gifford slapped Minshew's face or jaws, and the latter drew a knife and literally cut Gifford's throat, causing death in less than 15 minutes.

The sheriff has been in pursuit of Minshew for the last two days, who is yet at large.

This is a melancholy occurrence, greatly to be regretted, as the deceased was, and the survivor is, a respectable man. The family of both is entitled to the sympathies of the public.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 30th inst.*

DEATH OF A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—We regret to learn from the Hinds County (Miss.) Gazette, that Col. Wm. McNeill, formerly of Robeson county, N. C., died at his residence near Bolton's Depot, in that county, on the 13th inst. Col. McNeill was a prominent Lawyer and gentleman in Robeson, and had represented that county in our State Legislature and the Gazette speaks of him as "one of the most useful and prominent citizens of Hinds county. Though a citizen of the county but a few years, Col. McNeill had established an enviable reputation as a man and a citizen, and his death is a source of universal regret."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

INK STAINS.—In a visit to Marseilles, a little incident came within my observation which may prove serviceable to your large class of readers. In the *Hotel des Empereurs*, where I was residing, an inkstand was accidentally overturned upon a beautiful tablespread; those present thought that the cloth was ruined. A servant being called in to remove the article from the table, all were surprised when he assured us that no harm had been done, and more surprised still at witnessing the successful means resorted to for removing the ink stains. The servant sprinkled over the cloth a quantity of pepper and salt, and rubbed them over its surface. The mixture soon absorbed every portion of ink, and the table-spread was in as good a condition as before the accident. The spread was of woolen fabric. I have never had any occasion for testing the merits of this simple mixture when applied to other cloths, but it certainly would not be attended with any bad result.

AFRICAN ARRIVALS.—A cargo of ebony strangers landed on the coast, not two hundred miles from this City, on Wednesday morning. Many of them have gone to the interior to study the growth of Cotton, Corn and Rice.—*Charleston Courier, 30th ult.*

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.—About noon of Monday 23rd ult., some forty convicts confined in the Missouri penitentiary, at Jefferson city, made a simultaneous attack upon the gate of the prison, and succeeded in forcing it open and effecting their escape. Twenty of them were recaptured, and about twenty more are still at large. In the effort seven were severely wounded, and three were killed outright by the guards of the prison. This bold revolt caused great excitement, and the prison guards and other citizens were out in all directions in pursuit of the convicts.

MY FRIENDS desirous to correspond with me, will please address me at Palestine P. O., Onslow County, N. C.

JOHN SHEPARD.

July 24th, 1860.—273-daw-3t.

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. JOHN P. LYTLE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen county, at the next August election. [June 7, 1860—41-te

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

☞ **WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE,** that Dr. A. SMALL finds himself compelled to close his Office and go into the country in search of health and recreation. But he hopes by the first of September, or earlier, to open it again, and apply himself to the business of his profession with renewed energy and good health.

July 30, 1860. 279-3t—49 1t

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have concluded to again offer my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be held in August next, trusting that my past course in office has proved me to be not unworthy of your support.

Daily Herald copy te. E. D. HALL.

April 10th, 1860. d&w-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 2nd, 1860. 178-te

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.

Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

TURNIP SEED—TURNIP SEED.

FROM D. LANDRETH & SON, the most reliable Seed Growers in the country. For sale by

WALKER MEARES,
45 Market street.

July 16. 266-tf—47-3t

[*From the Family Journal.*]

Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.

As evidence of the increasing popularity of this celebrated Remedy and proof the most convincing that it is the *only* reliable article manufactured for restoring grey hair to its natural color, and increasing its strength and beauty, we copy the following from the *Saratogian*:

IT NEVER FAILS—The most satisfactory results are *always* obtained by the use of Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. It is the oldest preparation of the kind and has triumphantly won for itself the name "*inimitable*" in spite of all the *attempted* imitations which have followed its introduction. The long array of names in our advertising columns of those well known in our vicinity, who have used it with complete success and commend it in unmeasured terms, is sufficient to prove its real value and its intrinsic excellence. We commend it to our readers.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

July 21. 271—1m-d&w.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

July 28 and 29,.....Sampson.
August 4 and 5,.....Duplin.
" 11 and 12,.....Bladen.
" 18 and 19,.....Elizabeth.

C. F. DEEMS, P. E.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

May 14, 1860. 213 & 37-eow 1y

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by Jno. R. Wallace, Esq., Mr. JAMES W. HANCHEY, to Miss CELIA A., daughter of James Quinn, Esq., all of Duplin.

At Wrightsville Sound, on the 20th July, by the Rev. Jonathan Ketchum, Mr. THOMAS THOMPSON, to MIS. MARTHA ATKINSON, relict of the late Evan Atkinson.

DIED.

In Onslow County, N. C., on Monday, the 23d of July, 1860, of "Cholera Infantum," SALLIE DUNN, daughter of Dr. Jno. W. and Bettie D. Hill, aged 1 year and 5 days.

Dearest parents let me go,
From this world of sin and woe:
I, like you, was born to die,
Meet me, parents in the sky. COM.

At the residence of her grandfather, Council Wooten, Esq., on the morning of the 26th inst., NANNIE E. WOOTEN, daughter of Richard L. Wooten, Esq., in the seventh year of her age.

In Fayetteville, on the 29th inst., after a short illness of paralysis, Mrs. CAROLINE M. WINSLOW, relict of the late John Winslow, in the 76th year of her age.

SOUND LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his entire LANDS, lying in Onslow county, near the New Hanover line, immediately on the Sound, and open to the sea. There are about 1500 acres in all, about 600 of which are cleared and well adapted to PEAS, CORN, &c. There are 100 acres of ISLAND LAND, which has, besides its fertility, the advantage of not requiring a single panel of fence for any purpose. On the place is a large and comfortable DWELLING AND ALL NECESSARY OUTHOUSES. It has also all the advantages of obtaining FISH AND OYSTERS during all seasons of the year. Lands sold to suit purchasers.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will please call and view the premises; and for further description, apply to

JNO. F. SPICER,
Wilmington, N. C., or
JNO. D. SPICER,
on the premises.

Aug. 2, 1860—49-tf

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.

GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.

July 24th, 1860. 49-tf

ANY PERSON

WISHING to contract for ASH & POPLAR HEADING, will do well to address C. A. BYRD.

Byrdsville P. O., Brunswick Co., N. C. 49-1m

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.

Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will commence the 15th of August next, under the superintendence of Rev. James M. Sprunt, as Principal, with a full corps of competent assistants.

Board and rates of Tuition as formerly.

DICKSON MALLARD,
Sec'y Board of Truestees.

Aug. 2, 1860. 49-3t

WALL PAPER—WALL PAPER.

THE Largest and cheapest stock in the State. Paper-Hanging done at the shortest notice, by

C. POLVOGT,

July 18. Corner Front and Princess sts.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	.33 @	34	
BEEF CATTLE,			
₱ 100 lbs.	.5 50 @	7 00	
BRICKS, ₱ M.	.6 00 @	12 00	
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 25 @	1 80	
New	2 00 @	2 10	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	.16 @	18	
Adamantine	.20 @	24	
Sperm	.35 @	50	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.			
Java	.17 @	20	
Laguayra	.14 @	15	
Rio	.14½@	15½	
St. Domingo	.12½@	13½	
COTTON, ₱ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	0 @	00	
strict mid'g	.00 @	00	
good mid'g	00 @	00	
COTTON BAGGING,			
₱ yard	.15 @	17	
Rope, ₱ lb	7½@	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	90 @	95	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	8 @	9	
Yarn, ₱ lb.	.19½@	20	
EGGS, ₱ doz.	.20 @	22	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	45 @	55	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00 @	8 50	
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00@	18 00	
do. No. 2	13 00 @	14 00	
do. No. 3	8 50 @	11 00	
Herrings, East	3 00 @	3 50	
Dry Cod,			
₱ cwt	4 00 @	6 50	
FLOUR, N. C. brands ₱ bbl.,			
Family	7 25 @	0 00	
Superfine	7 00 @	0 00	
Fine	6 75 @	0 00	
Cross	6 50 @	0 00	
GLUE, ₱ lb.	12 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	10 @	18	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ₱ lb.		3¾	
1 ton and upwards, per ton,	60	00	
Super. Lime	@50	00	
LAND PLASTER, ₱ bbl.	1 25		
Per ton	9 00 @	10 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	75 @	80	
Oats	47 @	48	
Pease, Cow	75 @	80	
Do. B. Eye	0 95 @	1 00	
Wheat, red	0 00 @	0 00	
do. white	0 00 @	0 00	
Rice, rough	00 @	1 00	
do., clean, ₱ lb.	4¼@	4½	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	5½@	6	
Dry	7½@	9	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 10 @	1 20	
N. River	0 95 @	1 00	
IRON, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½@	00	
American, ref.	3½@	00	
do. sheer	0 @	00	
do. hoop, ton	75 00@	77 50	
Swede	5½@	00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	80 @	85	
do. fm store	1 00 @	1 10	
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	.00 00 @	12 50	
Wide do.	0 00 @	9 00	
Scantling	0 00 @	8 00	
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	.15 00 @	16 00	
planed	.18 00 @	19 00	
clear	.25 00 @	30 00	
Wide boards	.14 00 @	15 00	
Scantling	.12 00 @	15 00	
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	.14 00 @	15 00	
re-sawed	.16 00 @	17 00	
MOLASSES, ₱ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	24 @	26	
do. Bbls.	30 @	32	
N. Orleans	50 @	55	
LIQUORS, ₱ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.28 @	35	
N. E. Rum	.40 @	45	
Gin	.37 @	45	
Brandy	.40 @	50	
do. Apple,	.75 @	1 00	
do. Peach,	1 00@	1 50	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ₱ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	.0 00 @	2 30	
Yellow dip	.0 00 @	2 30	
Hard	.0 00 @	1 15	
Tar, ₱ bbl.	.0 00 @	1 80	
do. in order	.0 00 @	2 00	
Pitch do.	.0 00 @	1 50	
Rosin, Pale,	3 00 @	3 50	
do. No. 1	1 50 @	2 25	
do. No. 2	1 15 @	1 20	
do. No. 3	1 05 @	0 00	
Spirits Turp.,			
₱ gallon	.34 @	35½	
Varnish, ₱ gal.	26 @	30	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	.3½@	4	
Wrought	.10 @	12½	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	.2 00 @	2 25	
Linseed, raw,	1 15 @	1 20	
do. boiled,	1 15 @	1 25	
PEA NUTS, bush	1 40 @	1 60	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ₱ bush.	00 @	00	
Irish, do.	0 @	1 00	
do. ₱ bbl.	.3 00 @	3 25	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	.14 @	14½	
Middlings	.13 @	13½	
Shoulders	.00 @	12	
Hog round	.13 @	13½	
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	.12½@	13	
Shoulders	.10½@	11	
N. C. Lard	.14 @	14½	
West'n do.	.13½@	14	
Butter	.20 @	27	
Cheese	.12 @	12½	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.,			
City Mess	.21 00 @	22 00	
Clear do.	.00 00 @	00 00	
Butt	.17 00 @	18 00	
Beef, Mess	.15 00 @	16 00	
do. Fulton Market	.19 00 @	20 00	
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	.15 @	35	
do. dead	.00 @	00	
Turkeys, live	.75 @	1 00	
do. dead, ₱ lb.	00 @	00	
SHEEP, ₱ head,			
Lambs	1 50 @	2 25	
Mutton	1 50 @	2 25	
SALT.			
Alum, ₱ bush.	.25 @	30	
Liverpool, ₱ sack,			
ground, cargo	00 95@	1 00	
do. fm store	1 05@	1 15	
fine	2 00 @	2 25	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.			
Porto Rico	.8 @	9	
New Orleans,	.8 @	9	
Muscovado	.7 @	9	
Loaf & crush'd	10½@	12	
C. Yellow	9½@	10	
Granulated	.11 @	11½	
SOAP, ₱ lb.	.4½@	7½	
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	.4 50 @	5 50	
Common	.3 00 @	3 25	
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	.16 00 @	18 00	
R. O. Hhd.	.12 50 @	20 00	
Ash Head'g	.14 00@	16 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	.0 00 @	00 00	
Mill, prime	.7 00 @	8 00	
do. inferior to ordinary	.4 00 @	6 00	
TALLOW, ₱ lb.	.10 @	12	
TOBACCO, ₱ lb.,			
Common	.14 @	20	
Medium	.25 @	30	
Fine	.45 @	50	
WOOL, ₱ lb.	.17 @	20	

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ₱ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ₱ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ₱ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ₱ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin do.	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 55
Flour do.	00	00 @ 50
Rice, ₱ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ₱ bale	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ₱ foot	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ₱ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ₱ bushel	00	0 @ 0
Wheat, ₱ bushel	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ₱ M.	.0 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ₱ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ₱ bushel	0	0 @ 0
Cotton, ₱ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ₱ cubic foot	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ₱ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ₱ M., as to size	.0 00@0 00	4 00 @ 5 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ₱ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 65
Cotton, ₱ lb.	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ₱ bushel	00	0 @ 0
Rough Rice, ₱ bushel	0	00 @ 8
Lumber, ₱ M.	.0 00@6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1ST, 1860.

Since our last review considerable rain has fallen, and from all we can learn it has extended some distance in the interior, and that the river at Fayetteville had risen slightly on Saturday, so that the boats can now make their regular trips; as yet, however, but little produce has come in, though we may confidently look for larger arrivals during the coming week. The market for all descriptions has ruled unusually dull throughout the week, owing, in a great measure, to the scarcity of shipping, and prices of the leading articles still have a declining tendency. The following review contains the week's transactions:—

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended we have no change to report in the prices of this article. The receipts have been exceedingly light, and parcels have generally found sale on arrival at quotations in table below—the quantity arriving being barely sufficient for distillers' uses, owing mainly to which fact prices have been kept up, as the advices from abroad are by no means favorable, and indicate a declining tendency. The recent rains have caused a slight rise in the river, and the receipts may probably be better during the coming week. We quote sales of only 1,823 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Wednesday	160	$2 30	$2 30	$1 15
Thursday	4[illegible]	2 30	2 30	1 15
Friday	4[illegible]	2 30	2 30	1 15
Saturday	110	2 30	2 30	1 15
Monday	521	2 30	2 30	1 15
Tuesday	61	2 30	2 30	1 15
Wednesday	100	2 30	2 30	1 15

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—For the week just ended we have to report a very quiet market for this article, and prices have further declined 1 a 1½ cent on last Wednesday's quotation—the sales on Monday being at 34 cents for straight, and 35½ cents for New York barrels. On Tuesday no sales were reported. This morning a sale was made at 34½ cents for straight, but buyers generally are offering only 34 cents. We quote sales of 1,907 bbls., as follows: