From the Press.

In the Standard of the 11th inst., over the signature of "The Ballot Box," is a communication addressed to the friends of Douglas and Johnson (the national nominees of the National Democratic party,) in North Carolina. We presume the writer meant the national Democratic Convention. In the first place, he stated, that "The Democratic State convention, which assembled in Raleigh last spring pledged the Democracy of this State to the support of the nominees of the Democratic Convention." We admit this, but, contend that the convention had previously to making this pledge, repudiated the miserable heresy of Squatter Sovereignty, of which Douglas is the Father and Advocate, and consequently Douglas himself. If Mr. Dick, in whose behalf, the ballot box comes independent of the Standard has taken up the cudgels, be such a stickler for the right of instruction and the correlative duty of obedience thereto, why did he go to Charleston and there cast his vote for Douglas? We hardly deem it necessary here to offer any reflections on the right of the Constitution to instact the representative body, and the duty of the latter to obey. This is the conceded doctrine of the democratic party, from which no good democrat and true party man has ever swerved. It is the very foundation of all representative governments; take it away, and you will rob the people of the power to govern and place it in the hands of the robber. But, we must return to this ballot box communication, the writer of which says: "you honestly believe that Douglas and Johnson are the regular nominees of that convention."

We had not supposed that any man in this community could be so ineffably stupid as *honestly* to believe that there was any regular nominees of a National Democratic Convention before the people for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of these United States.

We deny that there is any such nominee. What are the facts of the case? No nomination was made at Charleston; the delegates of eight States withdrew, because *the platform* of principles laid down by seventeen States was *rejected*; the Convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 16th of June. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Again the Convention divided. It was broken up by the outrageous conduct of the Douglas-Squatter sovereignty ites. They disregarded and violated every principle of party usage, and acted in bad faith and in violation of every party obligation.

They excluded some twenty or more delegates, justly entitled to seats, and admitted as many that had no right to seats in the convention.

After the division, there was no regular convention. As soon as the split took place, Gen. Cushing said there was no longer any national convention, and vacated his seat. Each division of the convention assembled in separate places, and made their nominations. Twenty-two States were represented either in whole or in part, by 284 delegates in the division which nominated Breckinridge and Lane, and only seventeen States, some in whole, others in part, were represented in that part or branch of the convention which nominated Douglas and Fitzpatrick, by only 194 delegates. After making these nominations, both conventions adjourned, *sine die*.

Gov. Fitzpatrick refused to accept this nomination for the Vice Presidency. How comes Johnson on the ticket with Douglas? The convention did not put him there. Who did?

Some few, jolly Douglas men, met one evening, after the adjournment of the convention, in the Dining room of the National Hotel in Washington City, and placed Johnson on the ticket. These are facts, and yet the correspondent of the Standard asserts that these men, Douglas and Johnson, are national nominees of the National Democratic party.

We repeat, that neither nomination is binding upon the people, according to the rules and usages of the party. Heretofore, it was required that the nominees of the National Democratic Convention should get a two-third vote. Neither set of the nominees has received the vote.

The people are at liberty to vote for either; the writer over the signature of the ballot-box won't deceive you again. We prefer Breckinridge and Lane, and for the following reasons: Because they are the nominees of all the Southern States, Oregon, California and a large portion of the representation from the North.—Because they received more votes after the convention divided than Douglas or any body else. Because sixteen of the delegates from this States voted for them, and only one, Mr. Attorney Dick, for Douglas. Because they subscribe to and stand upon the platform adopted by the democratic State convention. Because they are in favor of the platform adopted at Charleston by the majority of the States, the very platform adopted at Baltimore, and upon what they now stand as the flag-bearers of the Simon Pure, anti-squatter sovereign democrats.

These are a few of the reasons which induce us to support Breckinridge and Lane. Hereafter, we shall give many reasons for our opposition to Stephen A. Douglas and the national Hotel nominee for the vice presidency.

The nonsense of the second paragraph of the epistle under review, compels us to pass it over sub-silentio.

The Democratic Press, in making the enquiry "by what authority Mr. Dick calls together the Douglas and Johnson men of North Carolina," did not mean to question the right of Mr. Dick, or Mr. any body else, to make this request. The Press, asked the question for information; it has not been usual for one man to call a convention in this or any other State. The correspondent of the Standard, however, has not answered the question submitted by the Press, but goes on to assign many ridiculous reasons in support of the right of Mr. Dick to issue pronunciamentos. So we must look to a higher source of intelligence for the desired information. The Raleigh Register, of the 11th inst., throws some light on the subject: "This convention (meaning the convention which nominated Douglas) appointed an executive committee, and Mr. Dick is the committee-man for North Carolina, with power to call a convention for the purpose of appointing Douglas electors. In the selection of a committee-man for this State, it was Hopkins' choice, Mr. Dick or nobody, as he was the only man who stuck up to the Douglas concern—two others were afflicted with a confusion of tongue; the other sixteen went for Breckinridge and Lane." We are glad to see the Register, and other opposition papers in the State, express a decided preference for Douglas, &c., over Breckinridge and Lane.—Their policy is to divide the State between the two, and thereby give it to Bell and Everett. The Douglasites should beware of this wooden horse of the opposition; there is danger concealed therein. Have they no sage man among them to cry out, "*Timeo Dan aos, et dona ferentes?*

The balance of the epistle over the signature of the Ballot-Box is so supremely ridiculous, so superlatively nonsensical, that none but animals with long ears would bray over it. Towards the conclusion of this ad captandum vulgar epistle, is written, "And *dare* you come, in the face of the fact that the 'Democratic Press' and the 'Wilmington Journal,' and the little squad of political dictators about Raleigh, have decided, and proclaimed, that you have no authority, no right to meet?" The writer is under a great mistake. It has not been decided, by the Press, the Journal or any body else that the Douglas men have no right to meet when and where they please. But we have devoted more time and attention to the Ballot Box than he deserves.

More anon.

THE CARTRIDGE BOX,
vs.
A CORRUPT BALLOT BOX.

A Passage in the life of John Bell.

The 20th of December, 1837, was a memorable day in Congress. It was then that the system of anti-slavery agitation which has been since so persistently kept up, was fairly inaugurated in that body. Mr. Slade, of Vt., moved to refer two memorials praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, to a select committee, and obtaining the floor on that motion, proceeded to deliver a most inflammatory abolition harangue. Repeated efforts were made by Southern members to prevent the progress of the speech by calls to order and motions to adjourn. But Slade having the floor, refused to yield it, and was suffered to proceed. The excitement was intense. Mr Wise, of Va., Mr. Holsey, of Ga., Mr. Rhett, of S. C., and perhaps others, called upon the delegations from their respective States at once to withdraw from the House, and notice was given by the last named gentleman of an immediate meeting of the Southern members in the committee room of the District of Columbia. At last, Mr. McKay, of N. C., made a point of order, which the Speaker sustained, and Slade was forced to give way, still, however, keeping his feet, with the intention of resuming his speech if possible. Mr. Rencher, another member from North Carolina, seized the opportunity thus afforded of getting the floor and moved an adjournment. The contest had been bitter and violent to the last degree, and the House was in a tempest. The South and the conservative men of the North voted for the adjournment, while Slade and his backers opposed it. The list of nays was headed by John Quincy Adams, and numbered only 93, among whom was included the whole abolition strength in the House. Three nominal Southern men only voted against adjourning, so as to enable Slade to continue his speech. They were Milligan of Delaware, White of Kentucky, and JOHN BELL OF TENNESSEE, the Union candidate for Presidency!

The meeting of Southern members was held, and it was proposed at once to abandon their seats in Congress and return to their constitutuents, but moderate councils prevailed and their deliberations ended in the adoption of a proposition to be submitted to the House, which was afterwards known as the 21st Rule. It provided that all petitions in respect to the abolition of slavery, after being first received, should without being debated, printed, read or referred, be laid on the table. This was put in the hands of Mr. Patton, of Va., and by him introduced into the House. Mr. Adams opposed its passage and Mr. Patton demanded the previous question. The same sixty-three, including Mr. BELL, VOTED AGAINST THE PREVIOUS QUESTION. The resolution finally passed 122 to 74, Mr. Bell not voting. The same question came up in subsequent Congresses, and Mr. BELL, so long as he continued a member, INVARIABLY VOTED WITH THE NORTH AGAINST THE 21ST RULE.—*Spirit of the South.*

Speech of Daniel S. Dickinson,

Delivered before the Democratic State Convention, held at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 8th August, 1860.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson being called for, appeared, and was received with loud applause, the Convention rising to their feet and giving him three tremendous cheers.

SPEECH OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

Mr. Dickinson said he was highly gratified to be invited to stand upon the platform of this Convention and commune with its members. He congratulated them on the happy termination of their labors. He had recently made a public speech, and would not detain them long. His own views were well understood, and they were doubtless shared by all here. He was glad to see the Convention come together so full and respectable. He congratulated them on nominating a ticket certain to receive the approbation and command the respect, not of the State alone, but of the whole nation. He congratulated them on their platform, the general principles of which were certain to stand when all here had passed away. There was in the field their old enemy, the Republican party, which under any name had never succeeded, and never could succeed except through the divisions and errors of the Democracy. No one could say that for these divisions the National Democracy was responssble. The Republican party in Chicago had been under the necessity of throwing over their great leader to keep the ship from sinking; the Acteon was actually torn to pieces by his own deeds. In ancient times a man, who was probably a Republican—for he was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day—finding himself suffering for his sins, called on Father Abraham to relieve him. So did the Republicans at Chicago, but they would not probably be saved from torment by him any more than their illustrious predecessor was. The Democratic party, he held, was not divided on principle. They hold to the equal rights of the States, and give equal privileges to all the possessions of the Union. No man is a Democrat who refuses this right to all. There is no half-way house between this principle and the reverse. He who is not in favor of the right must belong properly to the wrong. There are no half-breeds between truth and error.

He reviewed the progress of the Democratic party, and declared that there had always been around it men who desired to profit personally by its strength. The last and worst of Cæsars had commanded that those who were offensive to him should bear upon their shoulders the carcass of the dead. There were those in the Democratic party who are now carrying on their shoulders a dead carcass. But the true Democracy of the State, the only Democracy in fact, had emancipated themselves, and cast off all dead weight. There are two candidates for the Presidency in the field, only two, in fact, Breckinridge and Lincoln. There were others trying to get into the field, such as Douglas, and Bell, and Houston, but they could not be considered as candidates. They are running to aid one or other of the other candidates. It was said that the National Democracy were bolters. They are in one sense, for they intend to bolt the doors of the Democracy against all hucksters, auctioneers and jobbers. [Laughter and applause.]

He reviewed the action of the Convention at Charleston and Baltimore, arguing that the nomination of Douglas had nothing regular about it, except its impudence and presumption.

A voice—Who nominated Johnson?

Mr. Dickinson—He is not nominated at all. He proceeded to claim that Mr. Breckinridge was regularly nominated by the Convention which convened under its Chairman. He was nominated by the vote of seventeen States and portions of States, and would carry one hundred and twenty-seven votes in the South and Pacific States. The vote of the State of New York would therefore elect him. Douglas could not get one electoral vote in the South. He would not get a vote in the Eastern States, in the Western States, or in the Middle States. Breckinridge, therefore, comes near an election, while Douglas does not start at all. To beat Lincoln, then, all men should support Breckinridge, who starts with one hundred and twenty-seven electoral votes, and not a man who starts without knowing where he shall get a vote at all. He argued that Breckinridge was a Democrat who was not objectionable to any State in the Union, while Douglas was opposed to the other end by 15 States in the Union. The Southern States would not vote for Douglas if Breckinridge was not running, but if Douglas should withdraw, Breckinridge's election would be certain. Every Democrat should insist, then, that Douglas shall be withdrawn. That would dispense with the necessity for negotations and intrigues to which he (Dickinson) was opposed in every mood and gender, in every number and case. [Applause] He called upon the Democracy to raise their banner boldly, and not to say they are half right and half wrong, but declare themselves all right—to take no rotten timber in their building. [Applause.] He would close by congratulating the Convention of their action, and though the people might scoff at the movement as a cloud "no bigger than a man's hand," it would grow in size, and send forth a deluge that should refresh and purify the arid soil of politics. Let them go into the field with Breckinridge and Lane, with Brady and Viele on their banner and see whether the people would not flock to their standard. He was not afraid because a faction was in the field against them. He had lived down many a faction, and should live down this one, and see the triumph again of the true Democracy. He thanked the Convention for their attention, and referred them to his published speech for his sentiments on the issues of the campaign. [Loud applause and cheers.]

LEXINGTON, July 26, 1860.

Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of the 26th ult., containing official information of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States, by the Democratic Convention assembled at Richmond, I have to say that I accept the nomination, and shall strive to merit the confidence implied by the action of the Convention.

I trust that a full discussion of existing issues will result in establishing the Constitution and Union of the States upon immovable foundations.

With good wishes, I am your friend,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. John Erwin, President of the Richmond Democratic Convention, Greensborough, Ala.

The opposers of Breckinridge, of all hues and shades, have made much ado about this nomination, and have insinuated that the correspondence was suppressed for fear. The letter is now before the public, and if those who are determined and committed to find reason and disunion in everything connected with the Constitutional party of the Equal Rights Union, as represented in the nomination of John C. Breckinridge can make anything, they are welcome to it.

It is not fair or ingenious to state that the support of South Carolina is dependent altogether, or in great part, on the Richmond nomination.

The nomination of John C. Breckinridge at Baltimore received a hearty and general response as soon as communicated to any portion of this State by telegraph. For ourselves, we need only point to our files to prove that the first issue of our paper after the nomination was made at Baltimore, and accompanying the publication of that nomination, contained our cordial and decided endorsement.

We have received assurances that many, very many readers, in all portions of the State, concurred in and approved that endorsement.

We hope the Southern Press will go through this canvass fairly and honorably.—*Charleston Courier.*

From the Scientific American, September 3, 1859.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—We have received several samples of prepared liquid glue, put up in small bottles, by Mr. H. C. Spalding, 30 Platt-street, New York, and have tried it in mending old furniture. It is a very convenient article for domestic use, and deserves to be kept constantly on hand in every household. It is also a convenient article for pattern-makers and inventors in constructing and repairing their models.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—*New Orleans, Aug.* 13.—Later advices from Mexico have been received. Lecido de Tegada writes from Vera Cruz that the Constitutional government of Mexico has received certain intelligence that the Spanish Government is fitting out an expedition to aid the Church party. This expedition is to assist Miramon, should he undertake a third expedition against Vera Cruz.

The expense of maintaining the army and navy of France for the current year, is estimated at $107,400,000.

MARINE DISASTER.—*Boston, Aug.* 11.—The brig Zone, from Cuba, bound here, went ashore last night in the fog on Ram Island ledge and bilged. She had a cargo of 1,500 boxes of sugar for Montreal, and eighty hogsheads of molasses on New York account.

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-d&w-3t.

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.

☞ Dr. Arrington respectfully informs the citizens of Smithville and the surrounding country, that he will pay that village a professional visit next week, when he would be pleased to have those wishing their teeth operated on give him a call.
Aug. 15.—51&292-1t.

[*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.

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 11&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

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.

In this town, on the 12th inst., by James Alderman, Esq., Mr. JOHN B. HERRING, to Miss CATHARINE MOTT.

In this county, on the 9th inst., by J. E. Bunting, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH POWELL, to Miss MARGARET ANN TAYLOR.

DIED.

In this County, on the 1st inst., MARY JANE, infant daughter of Jackson Wood and Catharine his wife, aged 19 months and 12 days.

In this town, on the 8th inst., THOMAS J., infant son of John B. and Penelope King, aged 2 months and 2 days.

In this town, on the 9th inst., AUGUSTA J. E., infant daughter of William and Mary Strauss, aged 11 months and 24 days.

At the Red Sweet Springs, Va., on the 6th inst., Dr. GROVER COE, of Wilmington, formerly of New York.

In Bladen county, on the 8th inst., MARY ANN TATOM, daughter of Ollen and Catharine Tatom, aged 13 months and 28 days.

Near Kinston, on the 27th of July, EDGAR FRANK, infant son of Miriam and W. C. R. Loftin, aged one month and three days.

NOTICE.

AT AUGUST TERM, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen county, general letters of Administration of the Estate of Daniel M. Melvin, deceased, were granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the intestate are notified to make early payment, while those having claims against him must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
BARBARA A. MELVIN,
JOHN N. McCOLL.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th of September, 1860, the perishable property of the late Daniel M. Melvin will be sold at his former residence, on six months' credit.
B. B. MELVIN,
JOHN N. McCOLL.
Aug. 15, 1860.—51-ts.

FOR THE PLANTERS OF EASTERN CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having supplied himself with a Chemical Aparatus, complete for the analysis of Soils, Marls, and every substance pertaining to the province of Agriculture, is willing to wait upon his Agricultural friends during this Fall and a part of the Winter, in adapting crops to their legitimate Soils, and the manuring of Soils for any particular crop; giving, also, Geological position and disintegration.

When not too far, our personal examination on the farm is by far preferable, that the home facilities be more narrowly looked into. Conditions not being calculated to frighten even the most tight-fisted.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. A. MATTOCKS,
Swansboro', N. C.
August 16, 186.0 51 1t

POSTPONED.

THE SALE OF THE LANDS of the Estate of Charles Henry, dec'd, on Colley and Lyon Swamps, subject to Dower, advertised for sale at the Mills, on the 12th July last, was postponed for the want of bidders till TUESDAY, the 11th September next, 2½ o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in Wilmington, when and where it will take place upon the terms before advertised.
P. MURPHY, Adm'r C. T. A.
Aug. 16, 1860. 51-ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ONSLOW COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George J. Ward, deceased, offers for sale the HOUSE AND LOT and PLANTATION where the deceased resided. The Dwelling is large and commodious, and, although located upon the Plantation, is withing the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. The Plantation consists of ONE THOUSAND AND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of said corporation. A large portion of the Land is cleared, the balance well timbered and can be easily drained.

Also, 1700 acres of TURPENTINE LAND, with the Trees mostly boxed. This land is on New River, about five miles below Jacksonville.

Also, the Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, containing about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, about ten miles above Jacksonville.

The above Lands, if not sold at private sale before the month of November next, will be sold publicly.

For further particulars, address
RICHARD W. WARD, Executor,
Aug. 16, 1860.—51-tNov. Jacksonville, N. C.
☞ Tarboro' Mercury copy and send bill as above.

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on Monday, the 3d of September next.

The Trustees are gratified to inform their friends and the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. G. M. Gibbs as Principal of the Institution.

Mr. Gibbs has had several years experience in teaching, and having employed a competent assistant, no efforts will be spared to make the Institution all that parents and guardians could desire. The Trustees, therefore, confidently solicit the patronage of the surrounding community, and all who desire a healthy location and thorough intellectual and moral culture for their sons and wards.

The course of instruction will embrace those branches necessary to qualify for business pursuits, and also for entering any College in the State.

L. C. GRAVES,
J. K. BEAMAN,
WM. C. DRAUGHON,
L. C. HUBBARD, } Trustees.
Clinton, August 8th, 1860. 51-2m

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	.15 @ .16
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	0 00 @ 7 50
Superfine	0 00 @ 7 25
Fine	0 00 @ 7 00
Cross	0 00 @ 6 75
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12 @ .20
GINNY BAGS	10 @ .18
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.	3¼
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	.70 @ .75
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 35
Yellow dip	.0 00 @ 2 35
Hard	.0 00 @ 1 17½
Tar, ℔ bbl.	.0 00 @ 1 80
do. in order	.0 00 @ 2 00
Pitch do.	.0 00 @ 1 50
Rosin, Pale,	2 00 @ 2 75
do. No. 1	1 15 @ 1 75
do. No. 2	1 10 @ 1 15
do. No. 3	1 05 @ 0 00
Spirits Turp.,	
℔ gallon	.35 @ .37
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @ .30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
Cut	.3¼@ .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	0 00 @ 0 00
POTATOES,	
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00 @ 1 00
Irish, do.	00 @ 1 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00 @ 3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon,	
Hams	14½@ .15
Middlings,	.00 @ .13½
Shoulders	.12 @ .12½
Hog round,	.13 @ .13½
Western Bacon,	
Middlings,	.13 @ .13½
Shoulders,	.11 @ .11½
N. C. Lard,	14½@ .15
West'n do.	.14 @ .14½
Butter	.20 @ .27
Cheese	.12 @ .12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,	
City Mess	.21 00 @21 50
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	1 05@ 1 10
do. fm store	1 15@ 1 20
fine	2 00 @ 2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.	
Porto Rico	.8 @ .9
New Orleans	.8 @ .9
Muscovado	.7 @ .8
Loaf & crush'd	.10½@ .12
C. Yellow	.9½@ .10
Granulated	.11 @ .11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	.4½@ .7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
Contract	.4 50 @ 5 50
Common	.2 75 @ 3 00
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 @ 30
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.	00	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 15TH, 1860.

TURPENTINE—The receipts of this article have been quite small for some time past, and in consequence the stock in distillers hands has become considerably reduced; owing mainly to this fact there is a better feeling in the market, and the price of soft is 5 cents higher than quoted in our last, the sales since Saturday being at $2 35 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 17½ for hard, per 280 lbs. [Very little *hard* is now arriving, and it is generally put at half the price of yellow dip.] At the time of closing our report there is a moderate demand for distilling purposes, and we quote the market steady at above figures. The arrivals and sales for the week just ended foot up 2,663 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Wednesday	530	$2 30	$2 30	$1 15
Thursday	265	2 30	2 30	1 15
Friday	511	2 30	2 30	1 15
Saturday	200	2 30	2 30	1 15
Monday	976	2 35	2 35	1 17½
Tuesday	138	2 35	2 35	1 17½
Wednesday	45	2 35	2 35	1 17½

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market continued at last week's quotations up to Friday, when there was a better feeling among buyers, and an advance of half a cent was obtained for both straight and N. Y. bbls., sales being made at 35½ cents for the former, and 36½ cents for the latter. On Monday, however, prices were somewhat unsettled, and the sales were at 35 a 35½ cents for straight, and 37 cents for New York bbls. No transactions have since been reported, and at the close of our review buyers are offering 35 cents for former quality. We quote sales for the week of 2,390 bbls., as follows:

Wednesday,	165 bbls. at 35	cents per gallon.		
Do	30 " " 36	" " "	for N. Y. bbls.	
Thursday	110 " " 36½	" " "	" " "	
Do	100 " " 35	" " "		
Friday	150 " " 35	" " "		
Do	710 " " 35½	" " "		
Do	50 " " 36½	" " "	" " "	
Saturday	245 " " 35½	" " "		
Do	110 " " 36½	" " "	" " "	
Monday	100 " " 35½	" " "		
Do	450 " " 35	" " "		
Do	170 " " 37	" " "	" " "	

ROSIN—In this article we have no change of consequence to report. The finer grades continue to rule exceedingly dull, and sales are difficult to effect unless at low figures.—A lot of 250 bbls. extra Pale sold on Thursday last at $2 75 per 280 lbs.; and since then no transactions have taken place. There is no demand at present, and quotations in table are merely nominal. Nos. 1 and 2 have also ruled dull and inactive, and there is nothing doing in the way of sales. For Common there has existed some little enquiry, but at the time of closing our report the market is rather dull. Sellers are offering at $1 05 per 310 lbs., but buyers do not seem disposed to purchase to any extent at present, the advices from abroad being rather unfavorable. A decline in freights, however, is anticipated, which may impart a better feeling to the market, and enable prices to keep up. We quote sales for the week of 6,300 bbls., as follows:

Wednesday,	600 bbls. at $1 05	per 310 lbs.
Thursday,	1,700 " " 1 05	" " "
Monday,	4,000 " " 1 05	" " "

TAR—None has been brought to market since our last, and therefore we have no sales to report. Nominal at $1 80 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—At present the market is rather po