LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

HOLDEN—PEARSON—KIRK.

Trial of Mr. Wiley—Kirk and Bergen in a Fix—The Trio Playing Out.

RALEIGH, August 22.

Chief Justice Pearson commenced the examination of the bench warrant cases to-day. In the State against F. A. Wiley, a number of witnesses were sworn, when the Court adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Upon assembling three witnesses were examined, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow. Nothing elicited.

Bergen, who was bailed to appear to-day, has gone to his command. The Chief Justice refused to call Bergen. The counsel stated that they had affidavits that Bergen had threatened the life of prisoners, who had made affidavits regarding Bergen's cruelties. Pearson's course is condemned as unprecedented.

Judge Brooks opens the U. S. District Court to-morrow. He will release some thirty prisoners. Kirk and Bergen will be present to answer for contempt, and also on civil writ for damages.

Felix Roano, whom Judge Brooks released at Salisbury, appeared and gave bail for bench warrant issued by Judge Pearson.

WAR IN EUROPE!

PARIS, Aug. 21.

Private letters discribe the conduct of Marshal Canrobert, in the battle of Doncount, as heroic in the extreme. During the entire day he was in front of the lines and personally headed the charges. His Aid de-Camp had an arm shot off by his side.

At Pont-a-Mousson it is represented that the Prussians continue their exhorbitant exactions from the people, and endeavor to make five thousand of the inhabitants feed one hundred and fifty thousand of their troops.

The journals urge energetic reprisals by the Baltic fleet.

Advices from Mulhause report that the Prussians had entered Bretain. Also that the garrison of Strasbourg had made another sortie, capturing and killing a considerable number.

A number of Prussians were sent near St. Marie Aux Mines.

The enemy has not besieged Schlettstadt.

A dispatch from a Prussian source announces the resumption of the bombardment of Strasbourg.

Prince Napoleon has gone to Chalons.

The excitement of the people of Paris last night accounts for the absence of news. It was intense when the evening journals appeared. The people fought for first copies.

Pallako's statement in the Corps Legislatif was read to large crowds and wildly cheered.

No official bulletins have appeared for two days.

Gen. Trochu has issued another proclamation, the meaning of which is that Paris will stand the siege.

Prince Frederick William is reported at Gravmont.

The Bourse fell to-day in anticipation of the new loan.

Bazaine has decided not to leave Metz.

Another seizure of arms show in fictious that a strong and extended conspiracy against the Empire has been discovered.

Bismarck is at Pont a Mousson.

Dispatches claiming the victory in the Baltic on the 16th, is false.

HO! FOR PARIS!

Bazaine and McMahon Cut off—The Crown Prince Strikes for Paris—The French Capital to be Besieged Preparations For a Grand and Final Struggle.

PARIS, Aug. 22.

A correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis says:

I have myself seen the latest despatches from Bazaine. He declares positively he is victor.—His stratagetical movement has been accomplished, but was attended with serious losses. The correspondent reproaches the Government for withholding this reassuring despatch from the public. He sums up combats within the last seven days as favorable to us, but brings no decisive results. But there is one thing certain that the army of the Crown Prince continues its march towards Paris via Vitrey le Francois avoiding Chalons. The Emperor and McMahon are at Chalons. In the meantime General Trochu's measures indicate that a besegment of Paris is imminent.

Yesterday 50,000 guns were distributed.

Grain is arriving in vast quantities. The city is provisioned for eight months.

The Prussians besieging Strasburg, have diverted the course of the river Ill, to stop Strasburg's water. Commardant has sent non fighting material from the city.

FLORENCE, Aug. 22.

Prince Napoleon is here to demand mediation.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Garde Mobile is returning to Paris doubtless for arms.

The Prussians intend to surround Metz with railroad.

Bismark's regiment, several times reported annihilated, have never been under fire.

It is said that Bazaine is absolutely cut off from resources.

McMahon is also believed to be surrounded.

Convoys with provisions have gone forward to both armies.

One hundred and fifty thousand men have passed to the front through Paris since Friday morning.

It is generally thought that the march of the Prussians cannot be checked before reaching Paris.

There are said to be three hundred thousand good troops at and around Paris.

It is believed that one decisive battle will give Paris to the Prussians.

The French Minister has been instructed to make demands here similar to Prince Napoleon's at Florence.

Madame Canrobert and family arrived in Paris yesterday.

"OUR FRITZ" BOUND FOR PARIS!

BAZAINE ISOLATED!

PARIS ABOUT TO BE BESEIGED!

THE WORLD ON THE QUI VIVE!

PARIS, Aug. 22.

The destruction of Bois de Bologne has been commenced; the ramparts are fully armed; the forts are fully prepared; the entrances to the city can be closed any moment by drawbridges. It is reported that in case of seige, strangers will be compelled to leave.

The Minister of the Interior publishes a note from the Minister of War, to the effect that having no communication from Bazaine for two days, he thinks Bazaine's plans have not yet succeeded.

The heroic conduct of our soldiers facing superior numbers of the enemy permits the hope of the success of other operations.

The enemy's pickets have appeared at St. Dizier.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Queen Victoria's letter to Eugenie, dated Aug. 15th, relating to mediation is published. Victoria regrets her inability to mediate. She intimates that mediation is a cabinet affair. She thinks that the time is in opportune.

The Prussians are surrounding Verdun.

The camp at Chalons has been abandoned.—The troops there have been ordered along the line.

The plan of the Crown Prince seems to be to advance along the valley of the Aube.

It is said that Marshal McMahon is performing a strategetical movement preliminary to action, which Bazaine is expected to support.

Bazaine has at last been supplied with food and ammunition.

The Prussians are bridging the Rhine between Basle and Malhouse, in close proximity to the Swiss line, where ten thousand troops are collected.

STOCKHOLM, August 22.

Advices state that French agents have been arrested for bribing the press to excite French sympathy.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.

A dispatch says that the Austrian Germans have declared for Prussia in this war.

The North German Envoy, at Rome, visited Garibaldi at Capreras.

A large number of seige guns have arrived on the Prussian frontier.

Various ports in Nordernery and Barkum are opened.

The mitrailleuse balls explode.

The *Siecle* to-day says it is certain that we must accept a seige.

Two of Bismarck's sons have been wounded.

McMahon's headquarters are at St. Dizier.

FLORENCE, August 22.

The war appropriation of forty million livres has passed both Houses.

PLYMOUTH, August 22.

The French Corvette captured a Prussian bark off this port. The people gathered on the beach to witness the operations.

BERLIN, August 22.

The Prussians have occupied Mauleres

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

JUDGE BROOKS

ORDERS ARMED SOLDIERS OUT OF THE COURT ROOM—THE CASE OF WILEY—HOLDEN, PEARSON AND KIRK STILL PLAYING OUT—BURGEN BOLTED BY HIS OWN CERTARD.

RALEIGH, Aug. 22.

In the case of the State vs. Wiley the evidence for the prosecution has been closed. Nothing at all positive has been developed. The witnesses were nearly all negroes. The evidence for the defence begins to-morrow.

In the U. S. Court Kirk was up for contempt and is still under examination.

Judge Brooks discharged eighteen more prisoners on writs of habeas corpus. When the prisoners were brought into the Court by Kirk's guard, who started to enter the Court room with arms, Judge Brooks quickly ordered the Marshal to restrain them, suspending proceedings until done, remarking, "No armed soldiers allowed in this Court. When necessary I will ask for them." Kirk's men retired by order of the Marshal.

Judge Brooks reiterated his jurisdiction in the matter of *habeax corpus*.

Kirk's Lieutenant Colonel, Bargen, is under arrest in this city for not observing his bail.

There is quite a crowd in the city, and much interest is manifested.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

HOLDEN PEARSON-KIRK.

Burgen Come to Grief—Kirk in a Sly Way—The Trio "Playing Out."

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 21.

Josiah Turner, Editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, John Ireland and James Scott, some of those recently arrested by Holden, sued out bail writs in the U. S. Circuit Court against Kirk and his Lieutenant Colonel Burgen. In default of the required bail, Burgen was placed in the common jail this afternoon by U. S. Marshal Carrow. Kirk is now at the Company Shops.

Matters connected with the Caswell and Alamance prisoners are still under examination in the U. S. Circuit Court and in the State Supreme Court.

The War in Europe!

LONDON, Aug. 24

Count Renard, a noted writer on political economy and finance, has been appointed Governor of Alsace.

The *Times* recognizes the fact that the determination of the French Corps Legislatif for self-government will be irresistible should Napoleon fail.

Prussia has sent Bavaria a subsidy of ten millions in gold.

Figaro's electric light proposition meets with favor in military circles. The glass will perplex besiegers and favor besieged.

The Orleans party are hopeful. The Princess here watch events closely. They have an agent of great skill and experience in Paris, advising them of every event affecting their interests.

The transportation of the wounded is assuming a nature of importance. Holland refuses to permit them carried across her borders. Belgium replies that her consent will be construed by France as an act of hostility.

PARIS, Aug. 24.

The *Liberte* says Senators Mellinet and Behie were appointed a Committee on Defence.

The new French loan has all been taken.

Three more vilette rioters were condemned to death.

The *Paris* says: "Should the Prussians defeat the great army confronting them at Chalons, they will have to vanquish another before reaching Paris. Besides they will find Paris itself amply prepared."

It is noticeable that the people are growing calmer and more confident here, upon learning that immense measures for the defence are progressing throughout the country.

False dispatches to the London *Times* causes intense indignation. The effect is an increased determination of the French to fight.

The journals continue to blame Prince Napoleon for his absence at such a time. At a meeting of the National Guards it was resolved that no proposition for peace should be entertained while Prussians were on French territory. Yesterday's Corps Legislatif was unusually turbulent. In answering an interpolation, the Ministry assured the Chamber that Paris was abundantly provisioned. Other answers were equally satisfactory, but the excitement continued. Jules Simon proposed to send from the city the non-arms-bearing population. (Applause.) Others proposed sending the wounded away. Simon objected. Pachard created a tumult by saying that there was a scarcity of arms in certain quarters. The majority protested. Minister Braine said that the arms would be duly distributed, and called the attention of the deputies to the fact that such questions should not be discussed too much. Gambetta, much excited, accused the majority with bringing on the war. His remarks were so harsh that the majority refused to hear him, and the session ended in tumult. Gambetta is generally blamed for a lack of discretion. A large number of Prussian prisoners have arrived at Saissons, and more are coming. The journals unanimously oppose permission to carry the Prussian wounded through Belgium.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.

The citizens here congratulated the Queen on the recent victories. The Queen replied that she earnestly desired peace, but letters from the field stated that the army unanimously demanded substantial guarantees for future peace before the war closes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.

The *Journal* denies that Russia is committed against the dismemberment of France. She is, however, unfavorable to that measure.

From the New York World.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Telegrams and Telegraphers—Army Movements—Battles Fought and Fighting.

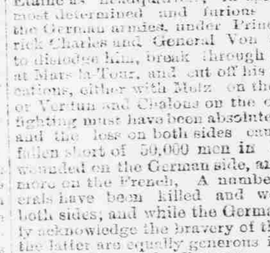
Both the French and German governments continue to keep almost entirely silent as regards their movements in the field, and for several very good and obvious reasons. They have nothing definite to say—everything is as yet undecided. They are entwined in a death struggle, with the fortunes of war changing from day to day, on an extensive battle-field, with vast armies engaged and with a brave soldiery on both sides.

The only official telegram on hand is dated General Headquarters (French), August 18, 5 P. M., and it says that a serious fight had taken place between the French rear-guard and the Germans August 16, near Gravelotte, a small village in the immediate neighborhood, and west of Metz, in which the Germans have lost heavily. There are no official dispatches from Berlin, and what we get in an inofficial shape amounts to very little, and is far too highly colored to be reliable.

However, that might be excused, and it is but natural that both the French and German despatches should be colored, flavored, and seasoned to suit the tastes and inclinations of each nationality. It is, however, quite unpardonable that the English telegrams should not be more correct and reliable. The English claim to be impartial, but instead of any signs to that effect it is quite clear that even the telegraphers try to influence public opinion here, and mislead the independent press by an unprincipled and studied misrepresentation of the actual state of affairs on the Continent. In fact if the Britishers would do us the favor not to send us any news at all, or if so, entirely without any comments of their own, it would be a decided improvement on the general character of European dispatches.

Nothing has happened since yesterday to change our view with regard to the present situation, and we repeat that Marshal Bazaine has been able to maintain his position between Metz and Verdun, with Elaine as headquarters, in spite of the most determined and furious attacks of the German armies, under Prince Frederick Charles and General Von Steinmetz to dislodge him, break through his centre at Mars la Tour, and cut off his communications, either with Metz on the one side or Verdun and Chalons on the other. The fighting must have been absolutely terrific, and the loss on both sides cannot have fallen short of 50,000 men in killed and wounded on the German side, and as many more on the French. A number of Generals have been killed and wounded on both sides, and while the Germans frankly acknowledge the bravery of the French, the latter are equally generous in acknowledging that of the Germans. In short, the main battlefield of this terrible war has been reached, and the plains and hillsides between Metz and Nancy, Verdun and Commercy, have already become the historical ground on which the destinies of France and Germany for the next century will be decided. It cannot be our object here to enter into details regarding brilliant bayonet charges executed by the Germans, or furious and irresistible cavalry charges made by the French, or the individual gallantry of some Generals, or the collective heroism of one or the other division, brigade, or regiment; but this much we would say, all the details we have received of battles fought and battles fighting, show clearly that the courage and determination of both armies has been sublime, and while the French have fought with the ferocity of the wounded lion, the Germans have gone to work with the stubborn and fearful steadiness of the grizzly bear, who has been attacked in his lair and knows that he has to fight or perish.

French Headquarters.



In order to give a ready understanding we give herewith a small map indicating the present position of the two armies, from which it will be seen that the army of the Crown Prince cannot and dare not move on to Chalons, unless Marshal Bazaine has first been driven from his strong position north of their line of march, between Verdun and Metz. This the Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz have tried to do in the last series of engagements, and in this they have failed, for both positions at Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte have been held by the French.

The forward movement of the Germans, however, will be retarded for another reason. They have lost immensely in men, and it is very possible that they may have to fall back for a while behind the Moselle, in order to replenish their thinned ranks from the reserve moving up through the Vosges Mountains. If our reasoning in the matter be correct, then all the stories about attacks on Verdun and Commercy are simply sensations, although it is quite possible that some small cavalry reconnoitering party may have come near those cities.

The most absurd and ridiculous despatches are those relating to Napoleon's craziness, the partition of France proposed by King William, coming from Carlsruhe, and similar trashy pot-house talk. Altogether, the situation is to-day better for the French than it has been for a long time, and should the God of battles favor them in the grand and decisive battle now impending, then all the hard-won advantages thus far secured by the German armies will be lost in one day, and they will have to hurry back to the Rhine provinces to defend them against the victorious French armies, who will not be slow to pour into Germany by way of Metz and Thionville. Regarding the movements of the French fleet in the Baltic, we have the report of a small engagement between a superior force of French iron-clads and an inferior one of Prussian men-of-war near the island of Rugen, which caused the Prussians to seek shelter at once. They are no match for the French on the ocean, and we will not hear of much fighting there, unless, indeed, a number of the large Prussian iron-clads should be met by a similar force of French iron clads; but, aside from that, the Germans have adopted and will carry out a defensive plan of operations along their coast, and for this their preparations are extensive and thorough. There are not only a vast number of earthworks thrown up alongside of the regular fortifications, and on every weak spot along the coast there is also a considerable army ready for coast defences, and every movement along this extensive district is regulated by a telegraphic system which has been brought to perfection by establishing military telegraph lines wherever wanted.

The political relations of the two contending nations continue friendly with all their neighbors near and far, but there is some ominous growling of the Russian press at the German successes, and the Hungarian and Slavonic population of Austria are more and more favoring France, while the German element is sympathizing with the common fatherland.

England is on the fence. Holland and Belgium are scared and silent. Italy and the Pope have too much business of their own on hand to mix up seriously with that of others. Spain is apparently in a state of lethargy and collapse after all the excitement she has gone through with her home affairs, and the Grand Turk says nothing, and will never again say anything in European affairs.

Germany and France will have to fight it out alone, and only after one or the other shall have been seriously crippled may the weaker expect a kindly interference in her behalf.

An official dispatch dated Verdun, August 17, 8 o'clock P. M., from Marshal Bazaine, confirms our assertion that he has been able to hold his own against all attacks from the Germans on his line between Metz and Verdun; that he is still master of his position, and that the loss of the Germans is heavy.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Noon.

Stocks dull. Gold 117¼. Money 4 to 5 ⅌ cent premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 109⅞; short, 110¾. Five-twenties of '62, 112. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, old, 62; new, 59½.—Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, old, 61½; new, 62. La. 6's, ex-coupons, 70; new, 61. Levee sixes, 72. Eights, 86. Alabama eights, ex-coupons, 97½; fives, 70. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 62½; sevens, 91½. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 51½; new, 29. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 89; new, 72½.

Flour firm. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn steady. Pork $28. Lard firm. Cotton quiet and weak—Uplands 17¼ cents; Orleans 20½ cents; sales of 500 bales. Spirits turpentine 39½ to 40 cents. Rosin—strained $1 90. Freights firm

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ⅌ lb	28 @	30	
BARREL, Sp'ts T., each		2 25 @	2 75
2nd hand		2 25 @	2 75
New		2 75 @	3 00
CANDLES, ⅌ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	18 @	20	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ⅌ lb.,			
Java	30 @	35	
Laguayra	23 @	26	
Rio	18 @	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ⅌ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	14 @	16	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	17	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ⅌ yd	31 @	35	
Dundee	00 @	33	
Flax	28 @	30	
Double Ane'r	32 @	33	
Rope, ⅌ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
⅌ bushel	1 35 @	1 40	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
⅌ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ⅌ lb	1 60 @	1 75	
FEATHERS,			
⅌ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ⅌ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	
No. 2	00 00 @	00 00	
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	
Mullets	6 50 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	8 00 @	9 00	
N. C. roe	0 00 @	12 50	
do cut	8 00 @	10 00	
do gross	7 00 @	8 00	
Dry Cod, ⅌ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ⅌ bbl., Northern			
Family	8 50 @	10 25	
Superfine	6 75 @	7 00	
Fine	6 00 @	6 25	
Ex. Super	7 00 @	7 25	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	8 00 @	8 50	
Superfine	7 00 @	7 25	
GLUE, ⅌ lb	16 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	30	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	82 50 @	85 00	
GRAIN, ⅌ bushel,			
Corn	1 25 @	1 35	
Oats	62½ @	75	
Peas, Cow	0 00 @	1 25	
Rice, rough	1 75 @	2 00	
Carolina,	7 @	9	
HIDES, ⅌ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	14 @	15	
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 20 @	1 40	
Northern	90 @	1 00	
IRON, ⅌ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
⅌ ton	100 00 @	120 00	
LIQUORS, ⅌ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 35 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Flr Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ⅌ bbl	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	0 00	
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallo...			
Cuba, hhds	38 @	42	
do bbls	43 @	45	
Sugar house	25 @	28	
do bbls	28 @	32	
Syrup, bbls	50 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ⅌ 280 lbs.			
Virgin new	0 00 @	2 25	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 25	
Hard	0 00 @	1 20	
Tar, ⅌ bbl	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	2 10	
Pitch, City	0 00 @	2 25	
Rosin, pale	4 25 @	5 00	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 55 @	1 80	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 50	
Spirits Turpentine,			
⅌ gal	00 @	35½	
NAILS, ⅌ lb.,			
Cut	5 25 @	5 50	
OILS, ⅌ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	2 25 @	2 65	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 30 @	1 50	
Irish, ⅌ bbl	2 50 @	3 00	
PROVISIONS, ⅌ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	21 @	22	
Middlings	18½ @	19	
Shoulders	17½ @	18	
Hog round	18 @	19	
Western Bacon			
(Smoked).			
Hams	19 @	24	
Middlings	19½ @	20	
Shoulders	17½ @	18	
(Dry Salted.)			
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	16 @	16½	
Lard, N. C.	19 @	20	
do North'rn	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	00 @	30	
do North'rn	35 @	42	
Cheese	18 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ⅌ bbl.			
City Mess	30 00 @	33 00	
Thin M	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump	28 00 @	30 00	
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush.	1 50 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground.			
cargo	0 00 @	1 50	
from store	0 00 @	1 60	
American	1 50 @	0 00	
SUGAR, ⅌ lb.,			
Cuba	12½ @	13½	
Porto Rico	13 @	13½	
C.	13½ @	14	
B.	14 @	14½	
A.	00 @	15	
Crushed	15½ @	16	
SOAP, ⅌ lb.			
Northern	6½ @	10	
SHINGLES, ⅌ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 25 @	2 50	
STAVES, ⅌ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ⅌ M.,			
Shipping	11 00 @	11 00	
Mill, prime	7 50 @	8 00	
Mill Fair	6 00 @	7 00	
Mill, inferior to			
ord.	4 00 @	5 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	0 11	

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

August 26, 1870.

TURPENTINE—Has been in steady enquiry during the week just ended, and the market has ruled firm, all brought in having found ready sale at $2 25 for soft, and $1 20 for hard ⅌ bbl or 280 lbs. Receipts are small, being barely sufficient for distillers' purposes, reaching 1,588 bbls, which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard
Friday	165	$2 25	$1 20
Saturday	106	2 25	1 20
Monday	177	2 25	1 20
Tuesday	410	2 25	1 20
Wednesday	90	2 25	1 20
Thursday	640	2 25	1 20

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—For this article the market generally has ruled steady, and prices are about the same as noted in our last. There has existed a fair demand each day, and parcels when offered have been taken at quotations given below. The stock in factors' hands is very small, and mostly held at figures above the views of buyers, and we quote the market as closing firm at 35½ cents for Southern, and 36½ cents for N Y packages. The sales are as follows:

Friday	96	casks at	35½	cents ⅌ gallon.
Do	76	"	36½*	" " "
Saturday	130	"	35½	" " "
Monday	189	"	35½	" " "
Do	70	"	36½*	" " "
Tuesday	480	"	35½	" " "
Do	26	"	35½	" " "
Do	81	"	36½*	" " "
Wednesday	201	"	35½	" " "
Thursday	150	"	35½@35½	" " "

*N. Y. Packages.

ROSIN.—For the common grades there has been a firmer feeling in the market for the week just closed, and prices show an improvement of fully 10 cents, especially for strained, which has been in fair enquiry for shipment. The fine qualities of extra Pale and window glass have also been in request, but want of stock has prevented transactions to any extent. Other grades have ruled quiet, and no material change has taken place in prices. Receipts continue only moderate, and the stock of all kinds remaining in factors' hands is very light. We quote sales as follows for the week: Friday, 848 bbls. at $1 45 for strained, and $4 for Pale; Saturday, 1,032 bbls. at $1 50 for strained, and $3 25@$3 75 for No. 1; Monday, 833 bbls. at $1 50 for strained, and $3 50 for No. 1; Tuesday, 396 bbls. at $1 50 for strained, and $2 50, $2 75@$3 for No. 1; Wednesday, 3,220 bbls. at $1 50 for strained, $1 52½ for low No. 2, and $2 50 for No. 1; Thursday, 372 bbls. at $1 50 for strained, and $3 75 for No. 1—all ⅌ 280 lbs.

TAR—Is in fair request from shippers, and the market rules firm at highest figure given in our last. Receipts continue very light, and for the week are only 196 bbls., which sold at $2 ⅌ bbl.

BARRELS.—The supply of empty spirit barrels is at present very good, and we have to report merely a limited enquiry. Small sales are making from wharf at the following quotations. Second hand country at $2 30@$2 35 as they run, $2 50@$2 60 for selected, and $2 75 for new;—New York $2 75@$2 80 for second hand, and $3@$4 10 for new.

BEESWAX—Small lots are coming in, and sell at 30@31 cents ⅌ lb.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—With beeves the market is at present fully supplied, and there is very little demand from butchers—sales being hard to effect unless at low prices. Several lots have been brought in, and only a portion sold on the hoof at 5 to 7 cents ⅌ lb. net. Sheep are also in full stock, and are dull at $2@$2 50 each.

CORN MEAL—The demand is mainly for retail lots, and market fully supplied. From the mills we quote as selling at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel.

COTTON—Has been in moderate enquiry during the week, and all offered has been taken at about same quotations as given in our last. Scarcely any arriving, and there is no stock here, consequently the sales have been limited to a few small lots. We quote the market as closing steady at the following figures: Ordinary 14 cents, good ordinary 15 cents, low middling 16 cents, and middling 17 cents ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Are coming in rather slowly, and prices are better. We quote at 20 cents ⅌ dozen by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS—Market fairly supplied with most kinds, and but little demand exists at present. From store we quote small sales as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $80; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR.—The market is less firm for Northern and Western brands, and prices are a shade lower. There is a full stock in dealers' hands, and only a light demand exists. Small sales are being made from store at figures given in table.

FISH.—Supply light of all descriptions, and demand meagre. See table for store rates.

GRAIN.—In the CORN market we have no material alteration to report for the week just ended. The demand is not so good, and we note a fair stock in dealers' hands. Receipts comprise about 10@12,000 bushels, which has gone into store, and no sales have been reported except in the small way. From store we quote as selling at $1 25 for mixed, and $1 35 for white, sacks included. Cargo price is nominal at $1 18@$1 20 for former and $1 25 for latter quality.——OATS—Are in moderate supply, and demand light. Last sale from wharf was at 62½ cents.—From store we quote in retail lots at 75@80 cents ⅌ bushel.——PEAS—Are being brought in slowly, and the stock on market is light, though sufficient to meet the present limited demand.—We quote Cow at $1 25 ⅌ bushel.——RICE.—Only small sales of clean Carolina are being made from store at 7@9 cents ⅌ lb., as in quality. One small lot of rough (330 bushels) was sold a few days since at $2 ⅌ bushel.

HAY.—Receipts for some weeks have been very light, and only a small stock remains in dealers' hands. A moderate demand exists, and we quote last sale from wharf at 95 cents ⅌ 100 lbs. for Northern.

LIME—Is in fair stock, and only a local demand exists. The price has advanced, and we quote recent arrivals as selling from store at $1 35 ⅌ cask. Received for the week only 1,400 casks.

LUMBER.—There is nothing new to report in this article. The market is pretty well supplied with most descriptions, and sales have taken place from the mills at the following quotations:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ⅌ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

PEA NUTS—Are wanted for shipping purposes, and the market is almost entirely bare. A few scattering lots have been received, and sold at $2 60@$2 65 ⅌ bushel for prime quality.

POTATOES.—Irish are in light supply, but sufficient to meet the demand. Sell from carts at $1 @$1 20 ⅌ bushel.

POULTRY—Is in moderate receipt, and market better supplied. We quote live chickens at 20@35 cents, and grown fowls at 40@50 cents each, as to size.

PROVISIONS—The BACON market rules about the same as reported for the past week or two. Recent receipts have somewhat better supplied the market, and the stock of North Carolina, although small, is fully adequate to meet present wants. We quote small sales at 18½@19 cents for sides, 19 cents for hog round, and 21@22 cts. ⅌ lb. for hams, as in quality. *Western* is in moderate supply, and only a retail demand exists. Sales are being made from store at the following figures: Smoked—17@17½ cents for shoulders, 19@19½ cents for sides, and 18@23 cents for hams;—dry salted, 16@16½ cents for shoulders, and 18@19 cents for sides.——LARD—Is in very good supply, and Northern sells from store at 17@20 cents ⅌ lb., as in quality.—PORK—The stock of Northern is small, but sufficient to meet the retail enquiry. See table for store quotations.

SALT.—For this article there is only a light demand, and stock moderate. Sells from store in the small way at $1 50 for American, and $1 60 ⅌ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES.—No demand for shipment at present, and the market rules dull. Small boat loads have sold at $2 25@$2 50 for Common, and $4@$5 ⅌ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—Is in moderate enquiry for mill purposes, and prices rule steady. Receipts for the week are small, consisting of 10@11 rafts, which have sold at classified rates in table.

WOOD.—Small boat loads are coming in, which find sale at $2 50@$2 75 for pine and ash, and $3@$3 25 ⅌ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports rule about the same as reported for the past two weeks. Country produce arrives sparingly, and there is but a small quantity offering, being only about sufficient for the vessels now in port. See table for last prices paid.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 40	$ 00 @ $ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 40	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 60
Rosin, "	00 @ 0 40	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale.	00 @ 2 00	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 10	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	8 10	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 50
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 90	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ⅝	00 @ ⅝
Cotton Goods per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 1 00
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 12½	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 6 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 80	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 40	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 1 50	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 10	00 @ 60
Lumber	00 @ 00	6 00 @ 6 50
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00