NEW-YORK SPECTATOR.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6.

## FROM AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

ROONSBORO', Sept. 21, 1832.

Except through the over interesting files of the Commercial, we have had no direct intercourse this long time; but I heard of you for some time at the Springs. However, from the cheerful strain of your editorials lately, I am led to hope that health has returned, having risen, perhaps, like the white lady of Avenel, from the wizzled waters of the spring. We are here, among the mountains, whither we fled, not from the cholera, but from the bilious complaints which infect the banks of the Potomac every Fall, and by which we have suffered sorely in days past. The cholera has followed our footsteps, and a number of cases have occurred in this village, and in the neighboring country. It is brought hither from the canal, the vicinity of which is now nearly deserted, and the graves of the dead laborers remain in rows by the road side, melancholy mementos of the passing fiend. As something to fill a corner, I send you the description of a scene we witnessed last week in a little excursion among the Dunkards, a sect little known beyond their own neighborhood, but who would be more esteemed if better known.

### THE DUNKARD COMMUNION.

City boarders in a country village are very apt to be idlers, and usually embrace with alacrity any proposal which promises to break the monotony of their rustication by an excursion of almost any kind. A visit to a cave: a scramble to the neighboring mountain top: a fishing party: a fox hunt: all are welcomed as soon as offered; though the narrative of the succeeding evening seldom numbers all those lively delights which glanced in the anticipation of the morning hour. We were lately told that there would, in a few days, be celebrated in the neighborhood of our place of sojourn, a communion season among the Dunkards. "The Dunkards? are there many of them in this part of the country? I never saw but one of them, and that was when I was a boy, and in the street; but the image of his primitive figure, and his long beard, seems even now to rise before me. I should like it exceedingly." Accordingly, the little carriage was got up, and ponies and side-saddles put in requisition; and, after an early breakfast, we were soon on our way to the spot. I will say nothing of the picturesque and varying road over which we passed; nor of the huge wagon, literally loaded up with the wives and children of a company of Bavarian emigrants, whom we overtook on their way toward Cincinnati; the curly heads and broad ruddy faces of the babies, the stiffly plaited caps and simple, modest looks of the women, the blue rifle frocks and flat caps of the men, their stout frames, or manly and determined step and air. They had stopped to breakfast under a tree by the road side, and were stooping down to drink at one of those pure gushing brooks of limestone water, which everywhere and come to refresh the traveller in this rocky and mountainous region.

After some pretty hearty jolting over the ridges and ledges which every where cross the country, we at length came in sight of the farm-house, where the expected meeting was held. It might readily be told, even by a stranger, from the numerous vehicles, of all sorts and sizes, which were standing about in the orchards, and other enclosures; and the long rows of horses tied along the fences, as if a body of cavalry had been halting on its march to take a hasty breakfast, at the cost of some wealthy landholder. On approaching, we found a very large farm-house, built of stone, in the solid Pennsylvania style, with its long piazza crowded with country belles, at whom the wooden-headed beaux in linsey were gazing from the yard, not unwillingly inclined to venture nearer. The greater part of the rest of the company were pressing toward an enormous barn, whose huge gable end towered high in the air, as massive and formidable as if it were the corner of a bastion. We followed in the train, and soon came to the front of the building, from which sounds of a very common tone had been audible for some time before we approached. The ample doors of the barn were thrown back against two projecting wings, occupied as stables, and the entire barn floor, from one door to the other, was densely occupied by a silent and very attentive auditory, listening to the voice of a preacher who was addressing them with great apparent pathos, in the German language. The figure of this man was such as can be found in no other assembly, and, once seen, was not to be forgotten. He was above the ordinary height, dressed in a loose suit of blue homespun, with a dark brown beard descending from the sides of his face, and covering his whole bosom. His forehead was high and narrow; his nose long and slender; his eyes of a light blue, with a serene and contemplative expression; his mouth small, with an *embouchure* perfectly oval, and expressive of great purity. The whole figure was perfectly apostolic; and, as I gazed upon it, I seemed to be transported back to the New Testament times, and to see one of the twelve, accompanied by a group of his fellow disciples, addressing a gentile audience—for the preacher was supported, on either side, by figures quite as unique and as picturesque as himself. One was an old man, between seventy and eighty, very spare; his skin brown, and deeply furrowed with wrinkles, with a beard as white as snow. The hair on his head was thin, and glittered like silver; and the preacher often rested his hand upon it. The other elder was robust, of a very fair complexion, with a rose still on his cheek, but his beard of a tawny, flaxen hue. A younger man sat next to him, with hair and beard as black as ebony. A painter could not have grouped these figures without greater judgment, or higher effect. About a dozen more of these bearded seniors occupied a bench, extending along the back of the barn, while before them was a narrow table, on which lay a large German bible, and a few other books, apparently testaments and hymn books. The audience extended on wide seats of plank, extending from side to side, and filling all the open space in the centre. The sexes were separated by a low partition, about breast-high. There were no female preachers and elders, as in a Quaker meeting: but the front seat, on the women's side, was occupied by a row of candidates for baptism, who were distinguished from the rest by a cap of a peculiar form. All the females belonging to the Society wore caps of nearly a similar shape, but distinguished from each other by certain grades of plainness in the border, corresponding, as I afterwards understood, with their respective grades of sanctification, or standing, at least, in the estimation of the Society. I had learned something of the German, when I was a boy, among the Moravians, and the feeble reminiscences of what I then knew, availed me still so far as to enable me to trace the general topics of the preacher. His doctrine was perfectly evangelical, and his address intermingled with frequent appeals to christian experience. He preached a long time, but his audience seemed unwearied, and his bearded *auditors frequently* signified their assent to what he advanced by slightly nodding their heads, and sometimes by a deep sigh.

You can scarcely imagine a more impressive scene than was presented to the eye by the whole assemblage. The lofty roof of thatch, towering far above—the bundles of ripe yellow grain, piled up on either side—the primitive figures of the preacher, with his elders around him; the plain garments of the other Dunkards, contrasted with the rustic finery of the attending peasantry; the stillness, the solemnity, the highly devotional air of the assembly, all combined to produce a feeling, such as I had never experienced before.

The Sermon being ended, the oldest man in the group, whom I understand to be a Bishop among them, and who had come from a distance to be present on this occasion, gave out a hymn, and himself raised the tune in a strong and clear voice, though with a nasal sort of undulation that was very peculiar. They then fell upon their knees, and five of them prayed in succession, with much feeling and devotion—the last one reciting the Lord's prayer. After the Christian doxology, the assembly broke up.

The greater part of the company now adjourned to the banks of a romantic mill stream in the neighborhood, to witness the baptism of the new members. The weather was fine, and the scene exhibited at the water would have furnished a fine subject for the pencil. The banks were precipitous, and the heights around, with every projecting rock that furnished a favorable post of observation, were crowded with groups of spectators, their heads projected forward in expectation, while the members of the society, surrounding the tall figure of their Bishop, and forming a sort of *cordon* round the company of the expected members, were gathered on a low flat beneath, on the immediate verge of the stream. The sound of hymns soon rose, and was succeeded by that of prayer, offered by the same figure in blue, who had preached in the morning. The surrounding assembly stood, while the preacher and the candidates for admission kneeled upon the beach.

The administrator then went into the stream, with a staff in his hand, sounding the water. Having found a suitable spot, he returned to the bank, and led down the first of the converts by the hand. When they had arrived at the deepest part of the stream, the person to be baptized slowly kneeled down, the water rising to his breast. The Bishop then, standing by his side, put to him a few questions, indicative of the profession he made before God and many witnesses of the faith of Christ. They referred to the doctrine of the Trinity, the atonement, and the necessity of regeneration. These questions having been answered by the candidate, the Bishop then baptised him, by three successive immersions, one in the name of each of the Divine Persons, the candidate bending forward, instead of backward, as is usual among the Baptists. In this manner twelve persons were successively baptised, of whom four only were of the male sex. The rite being concluded, all the parties immediately left the water side and returned to the house we had left, where entertainment was provided for the long beards, and a few other of the more distinguished members of the society; but the owner of the house soon came forward and gave notice that a table was spread in the barn for "the young people." Now, though I can hardly, by any process of sophistry, contrive to bring myself within this designation, yet, as I possessed, though not a long and flowing beard, certain bodily cravings within, I ventured to stretch the terms of the hospitable proclamation far enough to follow those who now, somewhat more rapidly than before, directed their steps toward the rustic building, which seemed to have become both Church and Hotel.

Here I found a *table d'hote* of no ordinary dimensions.—It commenced at one side of the immense barn, and extended in a hollow square round three sides of it. A snow white covering exhibited at regular distances small pies, (such as the children call turnovers) bread, butter, and apple-sauce; tin cups were placed between, and water pails set at proper stations. This table was several times filled by successive companies; the men (I blush to say,) eating first, and leaving their places to the ladies. This simple, but liberal hospitality, is provided at every meeting of these people. All who come, however numerous the assemblage, often exceeding a thousand, are entertained free of cost. It was beautiful to see the members of the family, at whose house the meeting was held, passing to and fro among the guests, loaded with baskets of bread, pails of fresh yellow butter, and trays of pies, with all the cheerful assiduity that is shewn among us to a company of friends present by social invitation. The leading men of the society, are, it is true, all wealthy, substantial farmers, and the expense of these entertainments is amicably shared among them; but hospitality on such a scale, exists among no people that I know of, in any branch of the christian church. The Quakers, I know, at their yearly and quarterly meetings, throw open their houses to each other, and do it with a winning kindness I have often been delighted to witness, and sometimes to share; but to furnish dinner, supper and lodging to a promiscuous multitude, many of whom they never saw before, and to do this every week or two, as often as their meetings are held, is a custom, which I believe distinguishes the Dunkards from all other people.

Some time was now occupied in walking about the place, gathering apples, and in conversation among the young people, who seemed to improve the welcome interval to the best advantage. Some went to look after their horses, and a few to harness them up for departure; but by far the greater part of the company remained to witness the ceremonies of the evening. Service was soon resumed, which consisted now, of the reading and expounding of a portion of the Gospels containing a history of the last Supper. Several of the other elders, who had not spoken in the morning, now addressed the assembly in turn, with intervals of singing and prayer. As it grew dark, lights were introduced and placed upon the tables, in rather hazardous proximity, as it appeared to me, to the stacks of hay and grain, which ascended like walls on either side; and I could not avoid picturing to myself, what must be the result, should the flames catch even for a moment; all was dry, all was combustible, and beyond all paradventure, a considerable portion of the audience must have perished. However, much caution was used; the floor had been swept perfectly clean, not a straw remained, and a row of worshippers extended behind the lamps, and between them and the mow. I soon observed a movement among the members of the Society, and presently perceived two of them bringing in a tub of water, which they set down before the head of the outside row of members, who now turned themselves, with their backs to the tables. The attendants, one of whom was an elder with a long beard, now girded themselves with towels, while the others very deliberately draw off their stockings, putting their pipes safely into their pockets, and the elder now went to the first man on the bench, and bowing down before him presented the tub, and commenced washing his feet. This was not done as it is at Rome, where the Pope, once a year, performs the ceremony of washing the feet of twelve beggars. There, a silver basin, an embroidered napkin, and a slight touch, hurried over as quickly as possible, seem intended to shew, that the Pontiff humbles himself almost too much to let such beings approach him. But this was a *bona fide* washing, and as soon as it was performed, the brother wiased, stooped down, took the other by the hand, which he shook with great cordiality, and putting their arms round each other's necks, they gave each other the kiss of charity. The second attendant now came, and kneeling down in like manner, wiped and dried the feet which the first had washed, and was rewarded with a like embrace. Thus they proceeded along the whole row; the first pair having been relieved by two others, who volunteered to take their place, and performed for them the same lowly office they had discharged to their brethren. During the performance of this rite, one of the preachers continued to address the assembly, earnestly insisting, first, on the obligation of Christ's command in the 13th of John, and then explaining the spiritual signification of the ceremony, and earnestly exhorting to humility and brotherly love. A similar scene was acting on the other side of the partition, but of course, I did not glance my eye in that direction, so cannot say how they managed. I was told, however, that the observances were the same among the lady Dunkards, as among their long bearded lords.

Owing to the crowd of spectators, there was some little confusion in this part of the service; but if proper space had been allowed, it might have been performed in perfect order, in which it would have been most impressive. The apparent affection with which the lowly office was performed and received, looked very Christian like, though I confess it was rather a novel sight to witness kisses so warmly given between venerable old men, with long beards, and youth also, all of the rougher sex. This primitive pledge of good will is, however, never exchanged *between* the sexes: though it is used by both: it is in common practice among them whenever they meet after the shortest separation. There was one fault which I regretted to witness; it is a fault very commonly found among all sects who have any peculiar external ceremony or religious usage among them; the preacher, in insisting upon the scriptural obligation of the washing of feet, laid an undue stress upon its importance, and came very near affirming that such as neglect to observe it "have no part" in the blessed author of Christianity. This was harsh, and was the only violation of charity that I witnessed among them, save the refusal to permit members of other churches to unite in their communion. The reason which satisfies us who do not hold this washing to be a standing ordinance and sacrament in the Church is, that, in the country where our Lord lived and taught, the wash ng of feet was no more than an ordinary duty of hospitality, every day performed to guests arriving from a journey; and the point of Christ's injunction is to the lowliness and humility of spirit which ought to mark those who profess to be his followers; we accordingly believe that the act he performed was only intended to give a greater weight and impressiveness to his precepts on this subject. However, the Dunkards are on the safe side of the question, and are unquestionably conscientious in the matter, as an act of obedience to a plain and positive command. Some of them observe the same thing in their private houses, even toward strangers, as well as their brethren. This is carrying the precept fully out; and though we may not think the ordinance obligatory on the Churches, its observance cannot be objected to by any who hold humility and hospitality to be Christian virtues.

The *Pedilavium* being over, and all having resumed their places, hymns were sung, and prayers offered, when another part of the ceremony succeeded.

The tables were covered throughout their whole length, all round the building, with clean table linen, and a supper, or love feast, was set out; consisting of loaves of bread, basins of soup, and dishes of the *bouille*, which was of lamb only: knives and spoons were placed on the board, and the whole society, together with such other guests as chose to partake, sat down to this social meal, four persons dipping out of each basin, and eating together, without plates, putting the slices of meat on their bread.

At the close of this meal, one of the elders delivered a discourse, in which, while dwelling on the last scene of the Redeemer, he insisted that it was proper for christians first to unite in a social meal, before commemorating the breaking of bread, and partaking of "the cup after supper." After further praise and prayer, and another communion sermon, the elements were brought in and placed before the venerable looking bishop, who seemed to be, in some sort, a presiding officer on the occasion. The sacramental bread was not baked in loaves, as with us, but in long, narrow strips, about two inches wide and twelve or fourteen in length, set cross-and-cross upon a napkin. Four plain cups, of pewter, were placed beside the bread, and four bottles of wine by the side of the cups. After hymns and prayer, the oldest bishop (for there were two) took one of the long strips, and breaking it into three parts, gave one to his brother in office, saying to him, in German, "Beloved brother, let bread we break in the communion of the body of Jesus Christ." The other having reverently received the fragment of the bread, laid it before him on the table, and turning to the brother next below him, pronounced the same words. When all had thus been supplied, the aged Bishop went over to the women's side of the house. But here there was a difference observed. The female members did not receive the bread and present it to each other, as was done at the men's table; but the Bishop, attended by another who bore the bread, broke it with his own hand, presenting a portion to each with the same solemn but simple address: "Beloved sister, the bread which we break is the Communion of the Body of Jesus Christ." The female members were here (as where are they not?) far more numerous than the male; and it was sweet and affecting to witness the reverence and affection with which they received the memorial of our redemption from the hands of their venerable prelate, whose benevolent look, aged figure, and snowy beard, gave a picturesque beauty to the scene. When all the worshippers had been served, a short address was delivered, and then the whole of the communicants simultaneously took up the portions of bread which had, till now, lain untasted before them, and together partook of the emblem of the Saviour's flesh. The cup was then administered, the same difference being observed at the two tables. While the wine was passing round, the whole assembly, led by the grey-haired bishop, broke out into a hymn of praise. A closing address, with many prayers by different elders and the singing of the Christian Doxology, closed the solemnities of the day, which had continued from about four o'clock in the afternoon till eleven at night.

THE CLERGY.—We find an anecdote in one of the Pennsylvania papers of a clergyman who was seen at the polls during the late election of inspector in Philadelphia.—Some one asked him, with real or affected surprise, why he interfered in the election. He replied that he did so, because he believed the country to be in inevitable danger, should the reign of misrule continue. It is also mentioned that the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, whose attachment to the present incumbent of the Executive chair was long a matter of astonishment to many who respected his talents and piety, has openly recanted his opinions, and expressed regret for having entertained and uttered them.

It is indeed true, that in ordinary times the sacred and peculiar functions of the Christian priesthood are inconsistent with active political partizanship: though, so far from being disfranchised by their dedication to religion, it is peculiarly incumbent on clergymen to discharge the duty of voting according to their consciences, as much as it is to perform all the other duties of good men and good citizens. Therein always, if not a right or a wrong, a preference between candidates on reasonable grounds. And the essence of our institutions requires that all good men should never omit to exercise the privilege, on the proper use of which the existence of those institutions depends. Clergymen specifically come within this category; though the nature of their office forbids them to be busy in the turmoil of elections; or to allow their feelings to be enlisted in contests for place and power. But, when rest danger impends, —when the safety of the nation is in manifest jeopardy, whether from foreign influence or force, or from the tyranny and incompetence of the rulers,—it is not only their right, but their imperative duty, to uplift their voice, which commands respect, as uttering the sentiments of a pure heart, from consecrated lips, and to warn the people of the evil and of the peril.

During the struggle for our freedom, a host of clergymen, among whom many illustrious names yet survive, and will long be remembered, wielded the sword of Gideon as well as that of the spirit. The Chaplains in our ranks then were not merely active in their spiritual calling, but went into battle with our forces. The voice of DWIGHT was heard in our armies, and that of WITHERSPOON most effectively in the councils of the people, who had determined to be politically free, and commenced the conflict by a solemn appeal to God, for the justice of their cause. No censure was cast upon these reverend men for these secular acts; but on the contrary, applause and admiration attended them; and their fame still lives and brightens. Now, we have no King George to denounce for the oppressive measures of his ministers; nor are we called upon to wrest the land of our fathers from the grasp of foreign tyranny. But we have to denounce a domestic tyrant, who has broken every law, and violated every promise, and undeceived all good but deluded men, in the opinion they had formed of his sense, honesty and piety. And we have to save the country from the hands of a gang of midnight intriguers, mercenary, ignorant and unprincipled, who have made this man their tool, and govern in his name; while the Congress, the Cabinet proper, the Supreme Court, and the letter of the Constitution, remain as mere solemn mockeries, and are treated openly as such. Why should not Clergymen feel called upon to speak out in such a crisis,—to employ the legitimate weapons of argument and persuasion, when those institutions, by whose virtue the only example of true religious freedom has been given to the world, have been trampled upon by those in whose eyes nothing is sacred? We cannot but believe that they have in general well weighed the grave importance of the present attitude in which this country is placed. The altars of God are in danger, when the altar of the Constitution is violated. They *will* speak, and will not be deterred from so doing by considerations unworthy of their character for intelligence, truth and fearlessness in the discharge of duty.

NEW-JERSEY.—A meeting of the National Republicans of Bergen county, took place at Paramus, on Thursday last.—It was very numerously and respectably attended. Indeed it was the largest public meeting, of any kind, that has been held in this county for many years. Many of the Yeomanry of the county, who heretofore have shown no interest in our elections, and many also of those who formerly supported Gen. Jackson's re-election, were at the meeting, and all appeared to feel a determination to rescue the country from the abuses of the present administration; and each one evinced a zeal to be up and doing. But one opinion appeared to prevail. The old ticket for members of the Legislature and Sheriff, was again recommended by the acclamation of the whole meeting. That ticket is composed as follows:

*For Council*
JACOB M. RYERSON.

*For Assembly.*
GARRIT SIP,
ANDREW H. HOPPER,
JOHN R. BLAUVELT.

*For Sheriff.*
GARRIT VAN DIEN.

*For Coroners.*
JOHN VAN BUSKIRK,
NICHOLAS J. PETERSON,
GARRIT MARSELIS.

This is a strong ticket, and its success is certain. The following persons were appointed Delegates to the National Republican Convention at Trenton, to be held on the 16th inst. from the township of Byrnes, viz:—Dr. T. B. Gautier, J. D. Miller, Henry Southmayd.

The remarks of these gentlemen who addressed the meeting were well-timed, spirited and impressive. Those of Gen. J. R. Van Rensselaer, who has recently become a resident of New-Jersey, must have left an impression on his old friends and neighbors in Bergen county. They came warm from the heart, and were warmly responded to in loud and repeated plaudits from every one who heard h.".

"The work goes bravely on," is all parts of this State From all the counties we have the most cheering intelligence. In Somerset, which is called the "*Governor's County*," our friends have formed a ticket which will even surpass the *Governor's* popularity. From other counties we have received equal assurance that New-Jersey will keep her stand by the side of the *Constitution* and *Liberty*.

ONE OF THE JERSEY BLUES.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Jackson papers are whistling to keep their courage up about Pennsylvania. We have more glorious returns, pouring in from other counties, than we have room to insert. Let them whistle! After next Tuesday their note will be sad enough.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Barnum Bailey, a resident of East Chester, in raising the sash of a third story window at the North American Hotel, on Monday night, to ascertain the cause of a loud knocking at the door, unfortunately lost his balance and was precipitated to the pavement, by which he was killed.

The Lexington Observer of the 26th ult. says:—"An individual named Jones, was carried through this city on Sunday morning last, to Frankfort, charged with forging a draft in the name of the Postmaster General, on some Postmaster in his neighborhood for $180. Jones had heretofore been a mail contractor."

☞ At a Convention of Delegates from various Young Men's Societies in the United States, convened at the Assistant Aldermen's room, in the City Hall, in compliance with a call from the New York Young Men's Society on Friday evening, 5th Oct., 1832, Henry E. Davies, Esq., of New York, was appointed President, Thos. Mosely, Esq., of Pittsfield, Mass., and S. C. Nichols, Esq: of Richmond, Va., Vice Presidents, Jarvis F. Hanks, Esq. of N. Y., and G. D. Wilson, Esq. of Utica, Secretaries.

Delegates appeared from the Young Men's Society, of Utica, Rome, Canandaigua, Plattsburg, Troy and Geneva, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., Pittsfield, Mass., Jacksonville, Ill., Richmond, Va., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. F. HANKS, } Secretaries.
G. D. WILSON,

## NEW-YORK MARKET,

SATURDAY, October 5.

REMARKS.—There appears to be more activity amongst the shipping. Large vessels are in better demand, while the coasting craft is active and profitably employed. The city presents great activity, although the Fall sales will probably not be as large as usual. The forwarding of goods South, West and East, together with the arrival of produce, causes activity along our wharves.

ASHES.—The stock is accumulating, and but little going out of market. Sales of Pots have been made at 4 60 a 4 65, and Pearls at 5 50 a 5 62½ in the Havre market on the 20th Aug. was without any improvement.

BEESWAX.—Sales of yellow at 19 to 20 cts.

COAL.—Several cargoes of Liverpool and Newcastle have arrived and are now afloat. The market has been less active—sales of Liverpool at 11 to 12 dollars by the cargo, and 13 dollars at retail. Schuylkill is selling at all prices from $9 to $11; Virginia 8 to $10; Newcastle, 11 to $12; Sydney, 10; and Pictou $9 50.

COFFEE.—The business of the week has been almost exclusively confined to sales on speculation and for home use. The sales are too high for shippers. The sales that have come to our knowledge are Cuba, 250 at 9½ a 9¾ cts. Rio, 600 Florida and of the above import, 14 a 14½; 150 a 200 Laguira 15; 500 a 600 bags St Domingo 13, a. p. and 14, low price; 40 sales Mexican 14; some remained of Cuba and Cuba from 13½ a 14, equal to 4 mos. The stock remains light.

COTTON BAGGING.—Sales of 434 pieces by auction at 14½ a 14¾ cts.

COTTON.—There has been a good deal doing in this article during the last week; the sales reach about 2200 bales, of which 1100 are Uplands, at 10 to 10½ cts. 600 Florida and Alabama 16 to 11½ and 12 cents, and 700 New Orleans at 10½ to 12½ cts. The greater portion of the transactions have been to Liverpool and manufacturers in the Eastern States. In prices generally there is no change, and we quote as before.

DYE WOODS.—The principal part of the Campeachy Logwood at market, consist nc of about 40 tons, were sold at 2¾ and the only lot of St. Domingo, about 60 tons, at $24, cash.—Some Brazilian Fustic brought $18, which shows the market nearly bare of this article. We have heard of no other actions. In Nicaragua Wood there is no change.

DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.—We have no private sales of moment to report. The following sales were made by auction on Tuesday last:—134 picals bales of China Rhubarb, at 40 a 50 cents per lb.; 2 cases Oil Cassia, at 72½ per lb.; 20 cases Oil Annis, at 80; 4 cases Oil Cajaputa, $3 25 a 3 62½ per bottle; 2 cases Dragon's Blood, $1 per lb; 2 cannisters Touquin Musk, $3 37½ per oz.; 9 cannisters Turkey Rhubarb, $1 37½ per lb; 1 case Gum Mastic, 62½ cents; 4 cases Cassia Buds, 22 cents; 5 cases Jujube Paste, 34 cents, and 30 cases Paris Sal Soda, 44 cts. per lb, 4 months.

HIDES.—Sales of Russia at 21½, 6 months.

DOMESTIC GOODS—are fair in demand, but no change in prices.

FLAXSEED.—The only parcel we have heard of is a lot of 40 casks southern, which sold at $1.

POT-ASH.—Our market is well supplied with Codfish, (they are dull. Since our last report from from 2000 to 3000 brls. of new Mackerel have arrived, which has put down the price of No. 2 and 3 to a nominal state. The nominal state of No. 2 have sold at 40 40 a 4 50; No. 3 are held at $3, but few selling. There has also been a considerable decline in the price of old Sales at 3 to 4½ for No. 1; 3 to 3½ for No. 2.

FRUIT.—There is no variation in prices. There have been no sales; new Malaga fruit is looked for daily.

FLOUR.—There has been more business doing in western flour during the previous week, and the holders remain firm in prices are more established. Our stock of Southern has been considerably reduced by purchasers of Richmond City Mills 500 bbls. and other lots, and the demand continues good for the West Indies. New York made from Northern or Western Wheat is scarce, $5.75 has been paid for shipment. The same description made from Southern wheat is taken for city use and sells in small lots at $6.25 to 6.50. Rye Flour is without change. Corn Meal continues in demand, without change.

GRAIN.—Wheat is selling very slowly. Corn 2000 bushels North Carolina sold at 112 cents. Our supplies from the South have been light during the week and an improvement has been realized. There has been no sales from the West. Oats have advanced a trifle. Several small parcels of Barley (new crop) have been received and sold at our quotations. Corn remains without a material change.

HEMP.—Sales of Outshot at 195, half clean at 220, clean at 210 and Manila at 22 cts.

HIDES.—The stock on hand is very large, about 150,000, and the market not as good as it was two weeks since. The sales have been small, a few Buenos Ayres at 14½, and 1000 Porto Cabello at 11½ cts.

HONEY.—Sales of Cuba at 43 cts for export.

HOPS.—Sales of new western at 15 cts, first sort.

INDIGO.—Sales of Guatemala, Seconds Carraccas, and 10 cases Bengal, were offered by auction; of the former, 10 cerooons only were sold at 127 cts., s. a.; and all the latter from 119 a 123, 4 months.

IRON.—Sales of PIG at 97½ to 100, and Guerleffat 85. Several cargoes are now afloat unsold.

LEAD.—Sales of New Orleans at 5¼ cts.

MOLASSES.—The market is very firm and the supplies here trifling. Sales of New Orleans at 35 cts.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine is taken on arrival at 2.15, Tar dull at 1.75, and Spirits Turpentine 35 a 36.

OIL.—Sperm is in good demand at improving prices. Sales of Fallat 95, and Winter at 105 a 110.—Whale is in good demand at 28 cts. Linseed 88 a 90.

PROVISIONS.—Prime Beef has disappeared from market, and the stock of Mess is trifling. New will begin to come in a week or two. Pork is in good demand, Prime at 10½ a 11½, and Mess at 16½ for city, or country mess.

RICE.—The sales have been principally in small parcels, from 24 a 34.25, cash. The demand for export is limited—75 tierces of the above, being partially damaged, were sold yesterday, by auction, for the benefit of the underwriters.

SPIRITS.—Brandy is selling in small parcels. Otard at 82 2c, Dupuy at 82 1c; 1 pipe Holland Gin, Tessaly 60 gilders, 4th proof "Castilion" sold at $1 25 a 1 26½, and 16 long pipes at 21 25, 6 months. This sea decline Meder Swan Gin is selling in small lots at 15; of Hoar Glass, about 50 pipes have been sold on the wharf at $1 10—from store the price is $1 12½. Jamaica Rum sells in lots at $1 12½ a 1 25, according to quality. Rye Whiskey sells at 30 a 31, and New England Rum at 26 a 27 cents.

SUGAR.—There has been a good demand for Muscovadoes during the week, especially for New Orleans; of the above there is now the sales reach about 1500 hhds. at 7c 7¼ cents. Of Porto Rico and Havana, 400 hhds. have been sold at 7½, 8 7½, with several parcels of St. Croix within our range. The sales of New Orleans is principally held by one house, and is very small for the season, and the demand for shipment is scarce. During the week about 200 boxes Brown Trinidad have been sold at 8¼, and about 100 boxes White at 10 a 11 cents. We continue our quotations, 8 a 8½ for Brown, yesterday, 50 hhds. New-Orleans sold at $7 44 a 7 62½, averaging $7.56, 3 and 4 mos.

PICES.—Sales of Pepper at 16½ to 17 cents, and Pimento 15 to 14½ cts.

SALT.—The arrivals since our last have been large, about 24,000 bushels Turks Island—a part of which was disposed of at auction at retail. Sale of 1250 bushels from Falmouth is 47 cents cash. The arrival of sacks have been about 2350 fine, and 4000 bush. ground. Sack is worth about $2.

TWINES.—Sales at 25 a 27 cts.

TALLOW.—Sales at 9¼ cts.

TOBACCO.—There is no sales that we can report since our last. There have been a few small transactions, of the stock of the above import, 14 a 14½; 150 a 200 Laguira 15; 500 a 600 bags St Domingo 13, a. p. and 14, low price; 40 sales Mexican 14; some remained of Cuba and Cuba from 13½ a 14, equal to 4 mos. The stock remains light.

COTTON BAGGING.—Sales of 434 pieces by auction at 14½ a 14¾ cts.

COTTON.—There has been a good deal doing in this article during the last week; the sales reach about 2200 bales, of which 1100 are Uplands, at 10 to 10½ cts. 600 Florida and Alabama 16 to 11½ and 12 cents, and 700 New Orleans at 10½ to 12½ cts. The greater portion of the transactions have been to Liverpool and manufacturers in the Eastern States. In prices generally there is no change, and we quote as before.

DYE WOODS.—The principal part of the Campeachy Logwood at market, consist nc of about 40 tons, were sold at 2¾ and the only lot of St. Domingo, about 60 tons, at $24, cash.—Some Brazilian Fustic brought $18, which shows the market nearly bare of this article. We have heard of no other actions. In Nicaragua Wood there is no change.

DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.—We have no private sales of moment to report. The following sales were made by auction on Tuesday last:—134 picals bales of China Rhubarb, at 40 a 50 cents per lb.; 2 cases Oil Cassia, at 72½ per lb.; 20 cases Oil Annis, at 80; 4 cases Oil Cajaputa, $3 25 a 3 62½ per bottle; 2 cases Dragon's Blood, $1 per lb; 2 cannisters Touquin Musk, $3 37½ per oz.; 9 cannisters Turkey Rhubarb, $1 37½ per lb; 1 case Gum Mastic, 62½ cents; 4 cases Cassia Buds, 22 cents; 5 cases Jujube Paste, 34 cents, and 30 cases Paris Sal Soda, 44 cts. per lb, 4 months.

HIDES.—Sales of Russia at 21½, 6 months.

DOMESTIC GOODS—are fair in demand, but no change in prices.

FLAXSEED.—The only parcel we have heard of is a lot of 40 casks southern, which sold at $1.

POT-ASH.—Our market is well supplied with Codfish, (they are dull. Since our last report from from 2000 to 3000 brls. of new Mackerel have arrived, which has put down the price of No. 2 and 3 to a nominal state. The nominal state of No. 2 have sold at 40 40 a 4 50; No. 3 are held at $3, but few selling. There has also been a considerable decline in the price of old Sales at 3 to 4½ for No. 1; 3 to 3½ for No. 2.

FRUIT.—There is no variation in prices. There have been no sales; new Malaga fruit is looked for daily.

FLOUR.—There has been more business doing in western flour during the previous week, and the holders remain firm in prices are more established. Our stock of Southern has been considerably reduced by purchasers of Richmond City Mills 500 bbls. and other lots, and the demand continues good for the West Indies. New York made from Northern or Western Wheat is scarce, $5.75 has been paid for shipment. The same description made from Southern wheat is taken for city use and sells in small lots at $6.25 to 6.50. Rye Flour is without change. Corn Meal continues in demand, without change.

GRAIN.—Wheat is selling very slowly. Corn 2000 bushels North Carolina sold at 112 cents. Our supplies from the South have been light during the week and an improvement has been realized. There has been no sales from the West. Oats have advanced a trifle. Several small parcels of Barley (new crop) have been received and sold at our quotations. Corn remains without a material change.

HEMP.—Sales of Outshot at 195, half clean at 220, clean at 210 and Manila at 22 cts.

HIDES.—The stock on hand is very large, about 150,000, and the market not as good as it was two weeks since. The sales have been small, a few Buenos Ayres at 14½, and 1000 Porto Cabello at 11½ cts.

HONEY.—Sales of Cuba at 43 cts for export.

HOPS.—Sales of new western at 15 cts, first sort.

INDIGO.—Sales of Guatemala, Seconds Carraccas, and 10 cases Bengal, were offered by auction; of the former, 10 cerooons only were sold at 127 cts., s. a.; and all the latter from 119 a 123, 4 months.

IRON.—Sales of PIG at 97½ to 100, and Guerleffat 85. Several cargoes are now afloat unsold.

LEAD.—Sales of New Orleans at 5¼ cts.

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