Inet, and jumps his record;
He gives portfolios to a Reb,
And then goes back on Packard. His works of statesmanship and skill In South Carl'ins, too,
Are such that Blaine must find new work
For Chamberlain to do.

In stamping out returning boards Let his first years be past,
That he may give (though counted in)
Some good account at last.

Melon vs. Heet Sugar. The Sun has a correspondent, in California, who furnishes an interesting article in regard to Melon and Beet Sugar, from which we make extracts below; but we have been giving, as our readers well know, articles on this subject, in the Maryland Farmer, for several years past, as well editorially as from our intelligent correspondent, Gen. Winn, at San Francisco; so that this "new industry" is not unknown to the press; but still we are glad to give our readers all the light

on the subject that we can:
"A new industry unknown to the press is in process of inauguration in California which may interest the rural districts of Maryland and else-where. It is making sugar, table syrup and table oil from watermelons. Mr. Roe, of San Francisco, seeing that our beet sugaries have not made profit turned attention to watermelons. He found that when beet sugar proved unprofitable in Hungary, Herr Hoffman substituted melons, with most gratifying success. His sugary at Zombar is one of the largest and best paying in Europe. Accordingly Dr. Hiller has sent to Hungary to consult with Herr Hoffman, compare climate, and, if satisfied, he was instructed to buy works and import skilled labor. To make double assurance he bought a large sugar factory in full and successful operation, and engaged its best men to come to California and go on just where they left off. In this way, supposing the inclose to be all right, there can be no failure.

Watermelons with white pulp are preferred. Their agriculture is more than 30 per cent. less costly than beets. They are planted 12 feet apart one way, and the other way 6 feet apart. Before weeds interfere the leaves of the plants cover the ground and kill em. Besides, they make an impenetrable mulching, which keeps the soil moist and prevents baking. Harvesting melons is cheap and cleanly while uprooting beets is laborious, and the coarse, adhering dirt is removed by hand, while the crown is cut away as unprofitable for sugar. Beets also

need much weeding.
"A melon field needs only one-fourth the plowing. Beets can only be de: livered in the root, because the juice turns quickly black and the sugar starch, while melon juice is not affected for several days. Beets are washed and rasped or sliced, while melons, by one cut, deliver their juice over a seed strainer into the vats direct. The melon being free from impurities, which make costly chemistry in beet sugar, is much less expensive.
"Beet syrup is only fit for distilla-

tion. The syrup from melons is deli-cious. The seeds make the finest table oil, and the refuse is good for cattle. Taking account of so many advantages, sugar from the melons, though rated at 7 per cent. of the weight of the fruit, instead of 8 allowed for beets, costs less to make. The difference may be set down as 54 cents for melon sugar to 7 cents a pound for beet sugar. In regard to quality melon sugar is superior. Un-less extra care be used beet sugar is apt to have an unpleasant buggy

"In Italy, and some parts of Germany and France, the business of making sugar from watermelons, and oil from the seeds, has been profitably done for some years, and it is reported to be two per cent. more profitable than beet sugar; and the oilcake made from the seeds-after they are ground and the oil pressed out—is said to be nearly as good feed for stock as flax or cotton seed oil, particularly for young stock.

'Many portions of the land, in all the Southern States, are eminently adapted to the raising of watermelons; and they can be made to add very considerably to the profits of farming, especially on the light sandy lands."

Solls-How Made-Books. The young student, who is studying this subject for the purpose of aiding him to be a more successful farmer, will learn of what and how they are

made; and here is where a knowledge of geology comes in.

The largest portion of all soils is made of different kinds of rocks, freely pulverized and dissolved; all soils are different from simple earths,

because the former contain portions of decayed vegetables, of some sort, while the latter is purely finely powdered rocks without vegetable matter; and while all soils are, in part, earth, all earth is not soil.

Rocks become decomposed and rendered powder by different agencies, such as the action of the air, and water, and frost, and by being crushed and ground against other rocks; first in larger masses and then reduced to smaller ones by the various forces in nature which are constantly moving and powdering them; and during this operation vegetable matter is continually mixed with the powdered rocks; and this mixture is soil, composed of inorganic matter, which is the crushed rock, and organic matter, which is the lecomposed vegetables.

This distinction of organic and inorganic matter is given, from the fact that the rocks are not generated and do not grow from regular organs as egetables and animals do.

Soils are principally named ac-cording to the kind of rocks from which they are made; for instance sandy or silictous soils or lands are made from the various kinds of quartz and sand-stone; soils or land, in which lime stone predominates are lime or calcareous soils; those in which clay, and alumina abound come mostly from different slaty rocks; and another soil, called marl, is a mixture of clay

and lime. Of course each of the soils above named have mixed with them portions, more or less, of all the others; but the predominating ingredient

gives the name.

Then there are other soils, known from the particular manner or condifrom the particular manner or condialluvial, those which are made by the flood of streams which carries the lighter parts of earth and settle it in low places, like the banks of streams and flats along their course; this is, undoubtedly, the very best land or soil that a farmer can have, as it is tions by which they are formed;

wed, drifted into these places when Another soil, and next in value to the alluvial, is loam, which is composed of portions of the others, but contains a large proportion of organic or vegetable matter well decomposed; and is called clay-loam, or sandy-loam, or calcareous-loam, accordingly as it as a larger share of clay, sand

one having a fair knowledge y in its connection with land, e, to a considerable extent, the nature of the soil, by knowing what are the rocks under and around But none of these rocks will make productive soil without a large sture of vegetable matter—which

The young student, in our rural primary schools, when he has taken this first step in learning geology and its important and interesting relation to farming, will see the benefit and pleasure in still further pursuing the subject in its many branches and beautings.

bearings.

And then when he has thus got the basis, the foundation work, for the growth of plants, he will at once see the necessity and pleasure of beginning at the beginning of the study of botany, from which he will learn the foundation principles and practice of plants and plant growth, as geology taught him in regard to soils taught him in regard to soils.

So, in regard to other interesting eiences, which will so richly enhance both the profits and enjoyments of the farmer; and if earnestly adopted and practiced would do much to keep our young people on the farms con-tented and happy, by showing that their business has a wider range of what is charming, novel and remunerative than any other profession that they can follow.

And it is for this purpose that we wish to see book-writers, who are capable and have the right spirit, prepare suitable and attractive Text-Books on these subjects for our primary schools.

Do Soils and Grains Deteriorate? | Maryland Farmer. | Yes, if starved and neglected; so do horses, cattle and other animals. We know of lands, in the neighborhood where our boyhood was spent—and we have seen sixty winters—that long ago ceased to bring the sound, healthy crops of grains and fruits which they formerly produced. Other lands, in the same section, long ago failed to produce their wonted crops of superior grains and fruits, but by proper, reasonable treatment they again give as good, healthy products as ever; and still, a few other farms, in the same neighborhood have not failed to produce as good quality of grains and fruits, during these many years, as they ever did, and as much of them, because the lands have always received the fair, natural treatment requisite to secure such results. We do not believe there is anything in the nature of things why, and that should cause, soils and grains to deteriorate—to "run out;" it is only from bad practice that such results are caused. If the land be constantly and completely supplied with all its original and native ingredients, and only sound healthy, clean seed be selected, well matured and carefully preserved; if all this be carefully done, we do not believe there will be

any deterioration of soils, or grains, in any section of the country. In the processes of nature, where soil has not been robbed and laws of plantlife have not been restricted, no de-terioration will be found. On the broad prairies, where the cupidity of man has not yet impoverished the soil, the wild or native grass, flowers and plants are as rank and thrifty as when the pioneers first viewed them with delight.

We have seen even inferior seed car-ried from the old lands of New York to the virgin soil of the West produce better grain than the seed that was sown, because the new soil was still in

subject, and we wish to have it discussed in our columns by those who have made careful experiments, and can mention positive results; we shall be pleased to have communications from those who have had experience and observation directed to this matter, and who can state instructive facts to the readers of our Magazine. use, but accomplished results, giving light on the subject, will be of great value, and such we desire, from all juarters, as it is our aim to give the best light possible on such topics.

Farming for North Carolina. Mr. T. S. W., of Anson Co., N. C., writing about his subscription to the

"We have been raising Cotton, for the last ten years, to the exclusion of nearly every thing else; the result is, we are growing poorer every year; and, of necessity, we must diversify our productions; so, I may find the articles in your Magazine will aid us and give us the desired information, in our new calling, or rather our new departure. Now, I think our planters see the necessity of a change, and shall probably induce numbers of them to subscribe for your Farmer."

It is our opinion that our Carolina ity, and only costs 25 cents.

neighbors, in Anson and other counties, will advance their best interests, by engaging more extensively in grain, fruit and sheep raising, with other stock, growing plenty of roots, millet and clover, for feeding the latter, as well as to fertilize their soils. They will certainly need to plow a few inches deeper than customary, go over with heavy roller to crush the lumps and clods, after harrowing well; sow buckwheat, or clover, or peas, to plow under for green manure; sow orchard grass, or herdsgrass and timothy, (plastering them all in spring and summer) to make turf, pasture and hay. Do all of this carefully and seasonably, not omitting a portion of land to cotton, where that is the natural staple and suc-

Follow these and other directions, in the Maryland Farmer, and you will, be very sure to succeed we think. Maryland Farmer.

Mode of Planting and Cultivating

Grapes. The mode of planting, manuring, cultivating and harboring the Scuppernong, Flowers,' Thomas' Tender pulp, and Sugar grape is identically the same. The soil in which they are planted should be dry, either from natural location or drainage, and should be light, soft, loamy land, easy of cultivation, naturally rich, or made so from the use of fertilizers. made so from the use of fertilizers .-We advise against planting in stiff, sour land. The vineyardist, having selected his field for planting out vines, should lay it off in rows twenty, thirty, or forty feet each way, or twenty.

set a stake six feet high, by the plant, to which the plant should be trained as it grows, care being taken to pinch or cut off the side shoots so as to have one straight stem. When the vine reaches the top of this stake it should be furnished with arboring, which in many instances, will be in the first year's growth. We think that all these varietes of grapes should be transplanted from the first of January to the 20th of March, in order to insure certainty of life. In the spring and summer of the first year's growth, when the weather is dry, they should be watered occasionally of evenings, with branch or ditch water. All growing vegetation should be carefully kept down around them; they should be mulched with weeds, straw, or some suitable material to keep the careful suitable material to keep the earth damp about the roots. After the first year's growth the process of manur-ing should begin and be attended with occasional application of mulch, yard-litter, bones, bone dust, lime-marl, vegetable mould collected from fences, the woods, and all such like material as will readidly suggest itself to the prudent vine-grower. These applica-tions should be made annually.

The arboring should be commenced after the vine reaches the top of its six-foot stake, where it should be al-lowed to branch out in every direction and be continued from year to year as the vine spreads. During the third year a thrifty vine will cover ten feet of square arbor, and produce a fine crop of fruit, after which, if cultivated as suggested, there will be endless quantities of grapes and wines.—Florida Agriculturist.

Come Back to Old Massa.

[Petersburg Post.] A few weeks after the inauguration of Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, a gentleman living near Sassafras Fork, in Granville county, North Carolina, was awakened one morning by a negro who had been a former slave. It was early in the morning just after dawn, and the gentleman recognizing the voice of the man, asked what he wanted. "I want de stable keys," said the boy, who had not been on the plantation for five years; "I am come back, massa, cause I hear marse Mack say dat if Vance was put in we would all haf to go back in slavery, and I ruther come back dan be drug back; 'cause mars Mack say he dun see'em put 'm in." The keys were given him and he went off to feed, and when he brought the kevs back he remarked, as he handed them up: know me by de time I tech her wid de of the day were placed. curry-comb. What you gwine ter ployment until dinner, and a regular old-fashioned meal furnished him. After dinner he came past the house to say: "Marster, I allus did say my missus was a natural born lady, kase I tell ver de greese was half a'inch thick on de pot licker; jes like it used to be, bless God."

## Monroe's Prosperity. [Monroe Express.]

For a long portion of its history Monroe was nothing more than a small country town, and within four years of this, time its population did not exceed four hundred inhabitants. Four years ago the prospect of an early completion of the railroad gave the place an impetus, and since that time it has prospered steadily, under circumstances not always fayorable, until now it has a thrifty, wide awake, progressive population of between twenty-five hundred and three thousand inhabitants. The cause of the prosperity of Monroe is, that her citzens worked in concert; Productive capacity. her citzens worked in concert;
This is an interesting and important every honorable enterprise was welcomed and aided; law and or der were maintained; schools were established; purse and brain and hand co-operated; each man rejoiced in the welfare of his neighbor. No one sought to tear down. There was rivalry in business, but no mean envy Mere speculations would be of little use, but accomplished results, giving changes had a fair field. The town grew in wealth and population, and her desirable reputation brought new and constant accessions.

The success of Monroe has been unparalleled. To-day she enjoys a prosperity unsurpassed, and has the most extensive trade of any town in the State of the same size.

- It is said to be an open secret in New York that the "On to Richmond" editorials in the Tribune during the war, generally attributed to Mr. Greeley, were really written by Mr. Dana, the present editor of the Sun, and the most extreme of Demo-

All over the world Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is making its way, and every place it reaches consumptive peeple are more seldom met. It is truly a blessing to human-

ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL INVENTIONS of the age is Dooley's Yeast Powder, It makes the science of cookery so simple and easy that a young child or the dullest servant can readily comprehens it. It makes a poor cook a good one, and a good one it raises to the rank of artist in the kitchen. The genuine is sold only in tin cans.

No nangen need be apprehended from an attack of Pneamonia, severe Coughs, Consumption, and various other Throat and Lung diseases, or even Group and Wnooping Cough among your children when Boscham's Graman Syrup can be obtained of any Druggist in the United States. One 75 cent bottle will cure any case. It is a great blessing for our people to know that they can buy this preparation in Wilmington. Sample bottle 10 cts.

FIVE THOUSAND BOOKS GIVEN AWAY
FOR THE ASKING.—While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him
the best chemists, physicians and scientists of the
day, and while experimenting with and among the
natives, he accidentally made the discovery that
CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanentby CURED. During the many years of his solourn CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his ewn physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three cent stamp for return postage. Address CRADDOCK & OO., 103? Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

Encouragement for the Feeble. Debility, whether it be inherent, or caused b overtaxed strength, or protracted illness, has a most depressing influence upon the mind, breeding an abject melancholy nearly akin to despair, and enforcing the abandonment of cherished projects and high hopes. Happily, the enfeabled system even in extreme cases, is susceptible of invigora-tion. It is proved by incontrovertible evidence that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an unfailing strength Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an unfailing strength-ener of the weak, and that in addition to vitalizing the physical organization, it establishes regularity among those organs upon whose efficient discharge of the duties imposed on them by nature, continued vigor and health devend. Thousands of instances might be cited to show the regenerating influence of the health-giving agent in cases of dability, liver disease, dyspepsia, nervous aliments, constipation, intermittent fever, grinary and uterine troubles, gout and rhoumatism, and other maladies.

## COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 15. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Market dull and neglected, with sales of about 50 casks reported at 37 cents per gallon for Southern packages, of Montesphere

ROSIN-The market ruled firm during the day at \$1 75 for Strained and \$1 80 for Good Strained. Sales of only 500 bbls reported at \$1 80 per bbl.

TAR .- Market firm at \$1 60 per bbl, the receipts of the day selling at that figure; also sales of 1,000 bbls, in order, at \$1 65

CRUDE TURPENTINE. -The market was steady at \$1 75 for Hard and \$2 78 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, at which the receipts of the day were placed.

COTTON.—The market continues quiet and dull, the depression in the Northern and European markets having the effect to check business. We heard of sales to-day of 40 bales as follows: 6 bales at 81 cents, 11 do at 94 cents, 3 do at 10 cents, 5 do at 101 cents, 9 do at 102 cents, 8 do at 101 cents, and 3 do at 104 cents per lb. The following are the official quotations: Ordinary.....10 Good Ordinary....101

Low Middling.... 10# 2010-64 Good Middling ... 117 PEANUTS .- Market quiet and easy with sales of 200 bushels at from 70 cent to \$1 per bushel, as in quality.

STAR OFFICE, March 16. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. -The market pened at 361 cents, with sales of about 200 casks at that figure; but later there were sales of 100 casks, city distilled, at 37 cents and 435 do at 37 cents per gallon for country packages; closing quiet.

ROSIN.—The market opened quiet \$1 75 for Strained and \$1 80 for Good Strained, but later a firmer feeling prevailed. Sales reported of 200 casks Good Strained at \$1 80 and 190 do Strained at \$1 80 per bbl, closing firm.

advance of 5 cents on former quotations, with sales of the day's receipts at that fig-

drive at now?" He was given emperceptible improvement in the market for Good Ordinary...... 10 cents 10 for the control of the this article, though there was a little more activity than usual. The sales comprise 140 bales at prices not transpired and 24 bales as follows: I bale at 101 cents, 1 do at 101 cents, 17 do at 104 cents, 3 do at 104 cents and 2 do at 11 cents per lb. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary ... 10 cents \$\mathbb{H}\$ lb. Good Ordinary ... 101 Low Middling ... 105 Middling....... 114 Good Middling,..... 114 PEANUTS .- Market dull, with sales of only 100 bushels at from 70 to 95 cents per

bushel, as in quality. TIMBER.-Sales to-day of 2 rafts Ordinary at \$5, 1 do Fair Mill at \$8 50, and do Prime Mill at \$39 00 per M.

STAR OFFICE, March 17. SPIRITS TURPENTINE -- The market was quiet, 361 cents per gallon being the best bid for Southern packages, with no transactions to report. Sales of 20 casks city distilled at \$7 cents.

ROSIN.-The market was steady at \$1 75 for Strained and \$1 80 for Good Strained, 1,500 bbls of the latter grade changing hands at \$1 80 per bbl. TAR.-Market steady at \$1 65 per bbl., with sales of receipts at that price; also 600

bbls., in order, at \$1 70 per bbl. CRUDE TURPENTINE. - Market steady at \$1 75 for Hard and \$2 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, at which the re-

ceipts of the day were placed. COTTON.-Under the influence of encouraging advices from the Northern and European markets a better feeling was developed here and some improvement was manifest, the market closing firm on a basis of 111 cents for middling. The sales comprise 114 bales as follows: 6 bales at 104 cents, 7 do at 10f cents, 38 do at 11 cents, and 63 do. at 111 cents per lb. In the ab. sence of official reports we quote as follows: Ordinary.......10 cents # ib. Good Ordinary ..... 104 Low Middling..... 103

Middling......113 Good Middling,.... PEANUTS-Market dull, with sales of 300 bushels at from 60 to 90 cents per bushel, as in quality.

STAR OFFICE, March 19. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. - Market dull, with but little inquiry, and quoted nominally at 37 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 10 casks, city distilled, at

ROSIN.-There was a steady feeling in the market at Saturday's quotations, which were \$1 75 for Strained and \$1 80 for Good Strained. The sales foot up, as reported, 500 bbls (C) Strained at \$1 75, 580 do (D) Good Strained at \$1 80, and 500 do (C) No. 2 at \$1 85 per bbl.

TAR.—There was an advance of 5 cents on Saturday's quotations, the market closing firm at \$1 70 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day changed hands.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Tue market continues steady at \$1 75 for Hard and \$2 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, the receipts of the day being placed at those figures.

COTTON .- The market, under the in-

fluence of discouraging advices from abroad, lost during the early part of the day what little strength it had recovered on Saturday, but later, in response to more favorable news, there was a slight reaction for the better in the tone of the market, but we hear of no transactions. The unofficial quotations of Saturday were as folows: Ordinary ..... 10 Good Ordinary .... 102 cents P 1b. Low Middling..... 103 Middling..... 112 Good Middling..... CORN.—Small sales (part of a cargo) reported at 55 cents per bushel, in bulk, for Hyde county.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 87 cents and closed quiet at

36 ets per gallon for Southern packages about 125 casks changing hands at 86 ROSIN.—The market was generally quo

ted dull during the day at \$1 75 for Strained and \$1 80 for Good Strained, and we heard of sales of 204 bbls Good Strained at

TAR.—Market steady at \$1 70 per bbl, with sales of the day's receipts at that figure, and 500 bbls in shipping order at \$1.75

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at \$1 75 for Hard and \$3 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, with sales of the day's receipts at those figures. COTTON-Market dull and but little

doing. We note sales of 25 bales at 111 centsfor middling, and 26 do at quotations, which are as follows: Good Ordinary......104 Low Maddling......104 Middling......111

PEANUTS-Market dull, with sales of 100 bushels at from 65 to 85 cents per bushel, as in quality. STAR OFFICE, March 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was dull and inactive at 36 cents per gallon for country packages. We hear of sales of only 10 casks city distilled at 36 cents

ROSIN-The market opened dull at \$1 70 for Strained and \$1 75 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls "C" at \$1 75, and 1,000 bbls Good Strained at \$1 75 per bbl, market closing steady. TAR-The market opened steady

\$1 70, but closed dull at \$1 65, with a declining tendency. Sales of 500 bbls reported at \$1 65 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—At the open ing the market was quoted steady, at \$1 75 for Hard and \$2 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, but later there was a decline of 10 cents on each grade, 500 bbls selling at TAR. -- Market firm at \$1 65 per bbl, an \$1 65 for Hard and \$2 65 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON .- Market dull, weak and inactive, the advices from abroad not being CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market stea- of a character to encourage a better feeling dy at \$1 75 for Hard and \$2 75 for Virgin among dealers. We could hear of no "Clar, marster, if old Nelly didn't and Yellow Dip, at which price the receipts | transactions. The following are the official quotations:

Good Middling ..... Quotations conform to the classifications of the American Cotton Exchange.

PEANUTS .- The market continues dull and depressed, with small sales at from 60 to 80 cents per bushel.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES. The following is the stock of naval stores and cotton in yard and afloat at this port Cotton, in yard...... 8,148 bales. afloat,..... 998 " Spirits Turpentine, in yard,....5,139 casks afloat,..... 149 Total,..... 5,288 " tosin, in yard....... 55,996 bbls..... 6,936 " Crude Turpentine, in yard,.... 5,900 bbls afloat,.... 50

> Total...... 5,950 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT. Ashore and Afloat March 20, 1876. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude. 2,684 1,252 31,219 10,078 1,496

For the third week in March, 1876. Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar. Crude, 628 532 4,970 2,550 846 EXPORTS For the third week in March, 1876.

Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude 555 638 466 501 000 432 8,869 000 000 555 1,070 9,885 501 RECEIPTS For the week ending March 19, 1877. Cotton EXPORTS

For the week ending March 19, 1877. Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar. Crude Domestic.. 596 1,402 2,675 699 - 7,400 25 596 1,402 10,075 724 QUOTATIONS. March 14 1 471@1 50 

Comparative Cotton Statement. The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date: Net receipts at all United

States ports during

Exports for week..... 65,921 80,299
Total exports to this 

New York Naval Stores Market, arch 19, 1877. Receipts to-day, 40 bbls pitch, 168 do spirits turpentine, 341 do rosin. The market for the day was little slow and void of buoyancy. Spirits turpentine indeed shaded off a fraction in the absence of positive demand, though the amount of stock offerings

was not very large. Sales of 25 bbis at 41 cents. Rosins only moderately active, but holders offering indifferently and asking about former rates. Sales of 500 bbis No. 1 at \$2 40002 50. Medium grade rosins appear to be least plenty and best sustained. Tar and pitch steady at about former rates in fair Langue state aver

The telegraphic sovices were as follows: Liverpool—Spirite turpentine, 27s; rosin—common, 5s fid; fine, 10s. London—rosin 6s for common; pale, 12@16s; spirite turpen-TIMBER-Sales of 8 rafts, Prime Mill reported at \$8 50@8 75 per M. tine 28s.

Per W. & W. Railroad—15 boxes and 2 bbls flab, 4 bbls and 2 boxes rice, 23 hhds, 14 bbls, 12 tierces and 6 puncheons mo-asses; 1 bbl sugar, 9 bags coffee, 15 sacks and 1 bbl salf. I bbg size to 2 bbls. lasses; 1 bbl sugar, 9 bags conee, 10 sacks and 1 bbl salf, 1 box cigars, 3 bdls plow castings, 10 bbls pitch, 4 bbls ground bones, 9 boxes mase, 1 bbl hominy, 51 bags peanus, 24,980 fbs. old iron, 6 bags rags, 2 kegs wine, 2 boxes cheese, 1 box powder, 1 keg soda, 3 bags shot, 1 box sides, 1 bbl cider, 51 do rosin, 28 empty kegs, 3 do bbls, 5 bbls cow-peas.

Per W. O & A R R-71 bbls tar, 1 do ro-

sin, 17 do pitch. COASTWISE PHILADELPHIA—Schr Sidney C Tyler— 108 tons old iron, 100 bbls pitch, 1,200 do rosin, 881 do tar, 18 bales cotton, 51,000 shingles.

shingles.

New York—Seamship Benefactor—105
bbls tar, 200 do rosin, 400 casks spirits turpentine, 800 bushels peanuts, 394 do peas,
105 bales cotton, 2 do hides, 10 pkgs mdse.

Baltimore—Steamship Lucille—201 casks
and 20 cases spirits turpentine, 110 bbls tar,
2 do rosin oil, 122 do rosin, 25 do pitch, 165
bags peanuts, 55 bales cotton, 42 do yara, 5
do warp, 6 pkga mdse, 2,500 feet lumber.

FOREIGN BALTIMORE—Steamship D J Foley—50 empty kegs, 75 bags peanuts, 102 casks spirits turpentine, 9 bales yarn, 8 do warp, 4 do cotton, 20 do sheeting, 5 pkgs mdse, 10 bbls rosin oil, 20 do rosin, 35 do pitch, 16 bbls and 40 cases tar.

BATH, Mr. —Schr Helen M. Conden—116,758 feet P. P. lumber.

MOULE, GAUDELOUPE-Brig City of Moule -121,758 feet lumber. TRIESTE-Br brig Maria-3,000 bbls STETTIN-Nor barque Saron-4,400 bbls

LONDON-Br brig Trust-3,950 bbls rosin, 473 casks spirits turpentine. St. MARTINS, W I-Dutch Brig Constance—81,884 feet lumber and 159,175

shingles. HAMBURG-Ger brig Nicolaus-2,886 bls rosin. STETTIN-Ger brig Alma-2,010 bbls ro

PORT-AU-PRINCE-Schr William Con ners-162,182 feet lumber, 10,000 shingle Charleston Naval Stores Marke

March 19. Receipts 19 casks spirits turpentine and 219 bbls rosin. The last sales of spirit turpentine were at 37 cents for regular an 36c for oil packages. The last reported sales of rosin were \$1 50 for black, \$1 95 for strained to No. 2; \$2 15 for low No. 1, \$2 75 for low pale; \$2 50 for dul pale, \$3 for pale, \$3 25 for dull extra pale, and \$3 75 for extra pale.

New York Dry Goods Market, Marc

Business has been a little more active ome departments, owing to the receipt a good many orders from jobbers in th West and Southwest, whose stocks as gradually being reduced to a point whice will render their early replenishment a ne cessity. There were no heavy transactio in goods of any particular class, but som makes of cotton goods, prints, dress good and hosiery were distributed in moderat lots to a fair aggregate amount, and ther was a steady movement in small wares at

The jobbing trade has been uneven, an while houses doing a State and near-business continued quiet, a fair distrib tion was made by firms having custome in the West and South. As a rule buye are cautious in their operations, but this regarded as a healthy sign by conservati

## MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Nor brig Tordenskjold, 290 tons, Olse Brake, Germany, R E Heide. Ger barque Burgermeister Kerstein, 3 tons, Ehrenreich, London, E Peschau Schr Spray, Penton, Little River, 8 naval stores to master. Schr Gold Leaf, Moore, New River, n ral stores and cotton to Hall & Pearsall.

amship Lucille, Bennett, Charleste A D Cazaux. Nor Brig Fido, 210 tons, Torsen, Boleaux, R E Heide. Brig Black Swan, 189 tons, Winslag Baltimore, Master, with 600 sacks sait Kerchner & Calder Bros. Sch Pride of the East, 182 tons, Lo Navassa Island, Master, with 238 tens ph phate to Navassa Guano Company.

Schr L T Knight, 203 tons, Anderson Rockport, with lime to Worth & Worth. Schr Charlotte Ann Pigott, Morse, Lit River, S. C., naval stores and peanuts W I Gore. Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, New Yo D Cazaux.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Charleste A D Cazaux. Sw brig Bore, Forstromsen, Bordeaux Schr A G Midyett, Lewis, Hyde coun B F Mitchell & Son, with 1,300 bush

Schr Etta, Sabiston, Hyde county, I Mitchell & Son, DeRosset & Co. and Lippett & Co., with 1,600 bushels corn. Br barque Omoa, McWilliams, Liverpo Anderson & Loeb, with 3,200 sacks salt. Schr Levisthan, Williams, Lockwoo Folly, naval stores to A Martin. Schr Mary Wheeler, Price, Rich In Roger Moore, with peanuts. Pilot Boat Uriah Timmons, Morse, Sm ille, master.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore D Caranx Ger brig R Von Benningsen, 308 to Koster, Amsterdam, E Peschau and W Schr Nellie Carr, 133 tons, Nickers Navassa Island, 16 days, J H Neff, w phosphates to the Navassa Guano Work CLEARED

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New Y D Cazaux. Nor barque Saron, Jahnsen, Stet Williams & Murchison. Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltim Brig City of Moule, Beck, Moule, Gar upe via Point a Petre, Gaudeloupe, Schr Spray, Penton, Little River Schr Gold Leaf, Moore, New River,

Schr Charlotte Ann Pigott, Morse, Little River, S. C., W I Gore.
Schr Sidney C Tyler, Shaw, Philadelphia,
Harries & Howell. amship Pioneer, Wakely, New York, A D Cazaux. mship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore,

A D Cazaux.

Br brig Trust, Marsters, London, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Dutch brig Constance, Hollis, St. Martin's, W I, J H Neff.

Schr Helen M Conden, McCarthy, Bath, Me., J H Chadbourne & Co.

Schr Leviathan, Williams, Lockwood's Folly, A Martin.

Schr Mary Wheeler, Price, Rich Inlet, Roger Moore.

Pilot Boat Urish Timmons, Morsa, Smith-Pilot Boat Uriah Timmons, Morse, Smith ville, master.

Ger brig Nicolans Wiedmann, Hamburg, Williams & Murchison.

Ger brig Alma, Graebe, Stettin, Williams & Murchison.

Schr William Conners, Wentworth, Portsu-Frince, Hayti, E Kidder & Sons.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 21-Evening

Money easy at 2 per cent. Sterling ex-change weak at 484; Gold 1041@1041. Governments dull and steady—new fives 1093. States quiet and nominal.

Cotton quiet, with sales of 887 bales at 111 cents for middling uplands, and 112 cts for middling Orleans; consolidated as Per Carolina Central Railway—40 bags do. to the Continent 5,188 bales. Flour quiet and firm, and scarcely a great peanuts, 4 bags guano. do. to the Continent 5,183 bales. Flour quiet and firm, and scarcely so much doing—superfine Western and State \$5 00@6 00, the latter the extreme; common to good extra do \$5 90@6 00; Southern flour firm and unchanged. Wheat less active and prices generally without decided change; shippers inclined to hold off with less willing demand. Corn dull and prices generally without material change. Oats 1@4c better, but not very active. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and 4c lower; fair to good refining \$4@84 cents; prime Muscovado 9 cents; refined in fair demand at \$4@84 cents; standard A 104 cts. Molasses; foreign grades quiet; New Orleans more active at 40@56 cents. Rice steady, with moderate demand. Tallow steady at 74@8 cents. Rosin unchanged. Spirits turpentine easier at 404 cents. Pork higher—new mess \$15 00. Lard decidedly higher and closed firm—prime steam \$10 00. and closed firm-prime steam \$10 ( Whiskey active at \$1 072. Freights dull

cotton, per sail, ic, per steam ic.
Cotton—net receipts 912 bales; gross receipts 6022 bales. Futures closed steady, with sales of 101,500 bales, as follows:
March 11.34@11.36 cts, April 11.35@11.37 cents, May 11.50@11.51 cts, June 11.65@ 11.66 cents, July 11.76@11.78 cts, August 11.85@11.86 cents, September 11.67@11.68 cts, October 11.49@11.50 cts, November 11.38@11.40 cents, December 11.38@11.40

WHOLESALE PRICES.

esent the wholesale prices generally. In making ip small orders higher prices have to be charged

No.	Double Anchor "A"	00 (	12
0-	BACON—North Carolina	126171	Section.
n-	Hams, & b(new)	11 1	10
s.	Sides, N. C. choice, D Western Smoked—	10 (	ii
	Hama	14 4	15
1,75	Shoulders	80	10
nd	Bides & D.	- 00 6	
ats od	1 Sponioers	00 6	12 112 24 0 1
ed	BEEF—On the Hoof	0.00	wet.
95	New New York each	1 90	\$ 00
all	New City, each	1 90	1 90
le,	Northern	5 00 E	19 00 3 14 00
do	BUTTER-North Carolina, W B. Northern, W B.	18	80
chr	Tallow, & D.	95 14	40 42 43
Join	Adamantine, # B. CHEESE—Northern Factory # B	00 1836	0 19
in of	Dairy, cream P D	15	B 126
he	COFFEE Java, 9 b	34	123 23 23 23
ch	Laprague 20 th	90	35
e-	COEN MEAL—% bushel, in sacks COTTON TIES—% b	70 336	3
ns	Yarn, B bunca	00 B	0 1
ne ds	EGGS. FISH-Mackerel, No. 1, 9 bbl No. 1, 9 & bbl	16 00	5 15 6 20 00
ate	No. 1, 9 % bbl	8 50 18 00	6 9 OC
nd	No. 2, 19 1/2 bbl		6 11 N
3.0	Mullets, Wobl	3 50	6 6 6
id,	N. C. Herring, 9 bbl	6 00 734	6 86
by u-	Super, Northern, & bbl	6 85	6 7.00
ers	Family " S bbl	9 00	å 10 b
ers is	City Mills—Super., 9 bbl Extra, 9 bbl Family, 9 bbl	0 00	6 7 5
ive	Er. Family, 9 bbl	0 00	8 8 50
Lay.	FERTILIZERS-	67 50	@ 62 B
100	Peruvian Guane, # 2000 ba Baugh's Phosphate, " Carotina Fertilizer, "	00 00 50 00	6 60 U
-	Ground Bone.	00 00	A 40 0
	Weysees Grano 44 44	00 00	6 44 0 6 17 0
en,	Complete Manure "	00 00	6 87 6
378	Whaun's Phosphate Wando Phosphate, "  Receer & Buts's Phosph. "	00 00 00 00 60 00	6 70 0 70 0 6 00 0
8	Proplings Cotton Partilings		8 80 0
O.	GLUE-S b	66	8 1
dyl	Corn, Cargo, Bushel	56 00	8 0
-80	Corn, wholesale, in bags	60 55	9 6
on,	Peas, Cow, & bushel	85	8 013
or-	Oats, w bushel	1 15	A 12
.44	North River, 9 100 bs	1 60	9 11
de,	TADD Northern 10 %	80	8 1
,623	LIME—w bbl	1 1 50	8 1
rd,	Ship Stuff, resawed. & M.ft.	1 18 00	@ 200
500	Rough Edge Plank, & M ft West India Cargoes, according	00 00	<b>6</b> 15 0
on,	Dresses Flooring, seasoned.	1 14 00	@ 18 g
ttle	I Reentiting and Roawig com.	13 00	<b>6</b> 10 0
s to	Mest a RSRR Coba bhda W cal	00	ğ
rk,	Cuba, bbls \varTheta gal Snga: House, hhda, 😭 gal bbls, 😭 gal	00	
491	Byrap, ross, w gas	9 Hills 20	9 .
on,	OILS-Kerosene, Wgal		9
t, R	Lard, 9 gal. Linseed, 9 gal. Rosin, 9 gal.	1 10	9 i
nty,	POULTRY-Chickens, nve	30	0
hels	- DDF/B9	. 1 ID	8 1
BF	POTATORS—Sweet, & bushel Irish, Northern, & bbl PORK—Northern, City Mess	4 00	8 4
JE	PORK—Northern, City Mess	18 00	6 19
001	Prime, 18 bbl	15 60	3 16 G
ool,	Rump, 9 bbl	6	40
od's	The residence of the second se	60	
let,	City, & D	1 9	1
	ROPE-	00	3
ith.	Liverpool, Sanok, cb F.O.R. American, S sack SUGAR—Cubs, S D. Porto Rise, S D. A.—Coffee, S D.	. 00	9
, A	Porto Rice, 9 b	00	8
ons,	The state of the s	90 00	8
est	BE. O. B. B. M. Market	11	8
son,	BOAP-Northern, W.B.	00	8
with	Common, W M	1 00	2 1
ks.	Cypress Saps 19 M	8 50	PAIN M
ork.	I BTAVES W. U. BDL. W. M.	18 00	9 20
Doc	Cypress, W. M.	00 00	900
ltin	TIMBER-Shipping. W M	11 00	<b>3</b> 18
ore		6 50	8 1
ude	Inferior to Ordinary, 9 M	0 00	9 4
Ja	North Carolina W gal	1 18	8 :
B C	WOOL-Unwashed, W B	1 28	2
at i			
Hal	WILMINGTON MONE	X M	BE
A		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.