From the American Farmer.

Improvement of Cotton and Corn Lands.

TARBORO', Edgecombe Co., N. Carolina, Oct 9, 1851.

* * * My main purpose at this time, is to lay before you the analyses of four specimens of soil, taken from a "tract of land" I recently purchased, lying on or near Tar river. Having no experience, practically, in farming, and unable to decide, with the analyses at hand, to what extent the soils in question are deficient in the ingredients that compose a perfect soil, and in what way these deficiencies can he most economically supplied, I concluded to seek the desired information at your hands.

Specimens A, B and C, were taken from the arable land, of which there are about 600 acres. "A" has been fairly manured with cotton seed, composted with ditch banks, for the last eight or ten years, and planted to cotton or corn The yield has been invariably fair, seldom falling short of 1000 lbs. of "seed cotton" or 25 bushels of corn per acre. The custom is almost universal here, to plant "Peas" between the rows of corn. What the average product per acre is, I cannot say, as they are not gathered, in many instances, but for seed—the operation being a tedious one. Hogs intended for fattening, are turned upon them as soon as the corn is housed. In this way they pay as well probably as any other. It would not be an exaggeration, I think, to set down the yield on this land at 20 bushels. It is conceded by all acquainted with the soils affording these specimens, that they are not surpassed anywhere in the production of the "Field Pea." May not this fact be turned to good account in improving the soil? On the Roanoke, some experiments have been made with surprising results, from the application of a bushel of Plaster to the acre, on peas sowed broadcast, during the early stage of their growth, and plowing in the vines about the 1st of October, or immediately after the hogs had fed off the peas

Specimen "B" differs materially from "A" in color, being a very dark soil, while the latter is a brownish or chocolate. Naturally, this is the best soil on the farm, or at least on the cultivated parts of it. The subsoil is a stiff blue clay, having a strong sulphurous smell, and is doubtless underlaid by marl.

Specimen "C" is a sample of a large portion of the "open" land, and although the former owner considered the cultivation of it remunerative, I feel unwilling to continue to do so, unless, perchance, there is no probability of being repaid for the effort to make it more productive. A glance at the analysis will not fail, I apprehend, to give you at once an insight into the character of this soil. It has "been robbed of its good name, and left poor indeed." It wants that body or compactness, necessary to retain the better portions of all putrescent manures. Still the remedy is at hand, I hope. But as to that, you must decide after reading farther.

There are 300 acres of wood land, lying between the cleared land and the river, for the most part pretty heavily timbered with oak, hickory, gum, &c. Occasionally the water rises high enough to overflow the banks of the river, and inundate the greater part of the woodland. Interspersed here and there—sometimes running parallel with, at others making out at right angles from the river—are ravines or hollows, in which the water makes its way during these freshets, and deposits a sediment of a brownish hue, which with the leaves and other vegetable matter—the accumulation of centuries—forms a compost, made by nature's "canny hand," combining, I suppose, nearly, if not all the elements, both organic and inorganic, to restore the light land above mentioned, at least to its orginal fertility, if applied with a liberal hand.

Specimen "D" was procured from a "ridge" lying between two of the before named "hollows."—My object in having this specimen analysed, was to ascertain if it was adapted to the cultivation of clover and the artificial grasses. This "ridge" is not beyond the reach of high water, but is sometimes covered for weeks together.

I have tried, in a manner not very perspicuous though, to describe what sort of soil or soils I shall "flush my maiden" hoe upon. 'Tis true, some two years ago I bought a farm of fifty acres, and, as the neighbors said, was fool enough to pay $20 per acre for it, when it was not worth, intrinsically, half that price. I planted a few acres in corn, and by dint of heavy manuring, and superior cultivation, succeeded in making six barrels, on ground that had not produced three to the acre for many years before. The neighbors would have it that every bushel of corn cost me a dollar, which was not the case, even if, in the estimate they made, nothing was allowed in the expenditure for manure for the benefit that future crops would receive from its application. Be this as it may, I sold the farm, after a posession of less than two years, for $48 per acre. Noiwithstanding my *friends* declare I lost money by the operation, suffice it to say, I am pretty well satisfied with that "*hogshead of sugar*," and am willing to be fooled again in the same way, if you will but help me in the start.

Now, sir, with all the lights before you, and a readiness on my part to make an outlay of money and labor, commensurate with what may be clearly demonstrated as necessary, to the end that good crops may be produced and fair profits realized—will you undertake to be my prompter, and state what course you would pursue in the premises.

Swamp mud, river desposite, ditch banks, are at hand—ashes and charcoal may be had for the burning. Stable manure, human ordure, cotton seed, bones, woollen rags, &c., may be husbanded. Mar abounds in every section of the country. Lime, plaster, bone-dust and guano can he laid down at my farm and many others, almost where they are to be applied, at 30 cts. freight per barrel, from New York or Baltimore. Now, if any or all of these can be used to advantage on our lands, I do not see what is to hinder us from giving them a fair trial. But we wish to go to work advisedly.

It may not be amiss, in conclusion, to state that I design to make *Corn* and *Cotton* the main crops, while Peas, Rye, Oats, &c, will be considered more as adjuncts to facilitate the improvement of the land. Can you suggest a system of rotation, in crops, to further the latter object, without prejudice to the production of these *two* great staples? "PANOLA."

	A	B	C	D
Moisture	.35	1.51	.22	6.
Organic matter	2.66	7.	2.42	4.38
Fine quartz sand and Sil. Lime and Magnesia,	93.	88.	93.32	79.97
Alumina	2.44	2.20	1.32	8.
Lime	.80	.60	.40	.54
Magnesia	.24	.10	.06	.16
Oxide of Iron	.22	.25	.09	.60
Oxide of Manganese	trace	.02	trace	.03
Potash	.03	.03	.02	.01
Soda	.04	.02	.03	.02
Chlorine	.10	.04	.15	.04
Sulphuric Acid	.13	.21	.16	.22
Phosphoric Acid	trace	—	trace	.02
Car'ic Acid and loss	.01	.02	.03	.01
	100.	100.	100.	100.

Reply by the Editor of the American Farmer.

As our friend, "*Panola*," has appealed to us, to point out a practicable way of improving his soils so as to enable him to increase their products, and declared his willingness "to make an outlay of money and labor commensurate with what may be clearly demonstrated as necessary to the end that good crops may be produced, and fair profits realized," we take pleasure in undertaking the task of being his "*prompter*," though we do so in a spirit of becoming diffidence, and should shrink from the responsibility of prescribing, if the remedy was not so obvious as to render it of easy attainment; for we are altogether pretentionless, and presume not to be learned in such matters, nor attempt the elucidation of those which are as hidden books to us.

The chief object which our friend has in view, as he states, is the growth of *good crops of corn and cotton*, while the other products of his farm, as "Peas, Rye, Oats, &c., are to be considered "as adjuncts, to facilitate the improvement of his land."

With these avowals and purpose before us, we are encouraged to proceed. First of all, let us inquire, what are the *chief* elements which enter into the composition of *Cotton* and *Corn*?

An analysis made by professor *Sheppard* gave the following results of the wool of Cotton:—

Analysis of the Wool.	
Carbonate of Potash, with trace of soda	44.29
Phosphate of Lime	25.34
Carbonate of Lime	8.97
Carbonate of Magnesia	6.75
Silica	4.12
Culphate of Potassa	2.90
Alumina	1.40
Chloride of Potassium, Sulphate of Lime, Phosphate of Potassa, Oxide of Iron, a trace	6.23
	100.

The analysis of the *seed of Cotton* shewed the following results:—

Phosphate of Lime, with traces of Magnesia	61.34
" of Potassa, with traces of Soda	31.74
Sulphate of Potassa	2.65
Silica	1.68
Carbonate of Lime	.47
" of Magnesia	.27
Chloride of Potassium	.25
Carbonate of Potassa, Sulphate of Lime, Sulphate of Magnesia, Alumina and oxide of iron, and loss	1.60
	100.

A more recent analysis of the *stalk* of the Cotton plant, made at the laboratory of professor Norton, of Yale College, exhibits the following as its constituent elements:—

Charcoal and Sand, (accidental)	3.76
Silica	2 64
Lime	19 82
Magnesia	3.04
Carbonic Acid	14.32
Phosphoric Acid	28 04
Chlorine	0.53
Sulphuric Acid	2.83
Potash	24.09
	99.08

Now then, we have a starting place—an index to point to what are the necessary ingredients which *essentially* comprise the *inorganic* wants of the Cotton plant. If we look at the preceding tables, we find that *Lime, Potash, Phosphoric acid*, and *Phosphate of lime*, Sulphuric acid, Magnesia, and Carbonic acid (the latter organic) are the chief food upon which it feeds. The question of feed being settled, the next question we have to ask ourself, is,—are there sufficent quantities of these various substances in the soils of our friend, "Panola," to satisfy the wants of the Cotton plant, and encourage its luxuriant growth?

We shall, in the first place, address ourself to the soil of "A," and ask ourself has it enough *lime* within its body? The *analysis* says it has 8-10ths of 1 per cent., which, according to our calculation, will make the quantity to the acre, when ploughed 6 inches deep, about 240 bushels; and if so, there is enough in it for all present purposes, so far as a supply to the plant may be concerned, though more might be advantageously used, to increase the absorbent and retentive properties of the soil.

The next substance in order, is *Potash*,—of this there is a deficiency in the soil which should be supplied either by *Ashes*, or the *Carbonate of Potash*,—the *former* we should prefer, because, in applying ashes, many other substances of which the plant stands in need, would be *also* supplied, as *Carbonic acid, silicic acid, phosphates of iron, lime and magnesia, lime, Magnesia, Soda, oxide of iron, Chlorine, phosphoric acid, Sulphuric acid*, and organic acids.

Phosphoric acid, and Phosphate of lime, come next, substances greatly demanded by the Cotton plant in all its structures,—and of this there is but a *trace* in soil A.; hence then, to meet these demands, it must be artificially supplied to the soil, and the readiest way to do this, we apprehend, is to give it a dressing of bone-earth, or of guano,—or, indeed, both perhaps would be preferable, the former substance as a source of future supply, the latter as a present one.

Of *Sulphuric acid*, the supply in soil "A," we deem sufficient, though we believe a bushel of plaster per acre, if strewn over the land after it may have been prepared, would be of infinite service, in attracting and husbanding the enriching gases of the atmosphere.

The supply of *Magnesia* in soil "A." is ample.

The *Carbonic acid*, required by the plant, will, we think, be abundantly supplied by the "*organic matter*" in soil "A.," and by the applications of liberal portions of the composts, formed by "*nature's canny hand*," which so abound on our friend's estate, and which he has both the courage and the enterprise to apply. In those substances which he enumerates, he has, as he very correctly remarks, both the *organic* and *inorganic elements* calculated to improve his land, if he should but give it enough of the named substances. And we will here venture the assertion, that without the aid of *cotton seed*, he never could have made 1000 lbs. of "seed cotton," or 25 bushels of corn, to the acre, without the other substances comprising his composts, were rich in the elements of bone earth, as both *cotton* and *corn* are greedy eaters of that kind of diet, and cannot do without it. It may be, however, and we think it probable, that in the *subsoil*, the plants found a supply.

The per centum or *organic matter* in soil "A," is not large, but on the contrary small, and but for the applications of the composts which our friend speaks of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the grazing of his hogs on the land—would long since have become exhausted.

The *soil* of analysis "B," except in its quantities of fine quartz sand, and silicate of lime and magnesia, organic matter, and the entire *absence* of *phosphoric acid*, is so similar in its quantitative and qualitative constituent elements to that of "A," as to require a similar treatment. Of *organic matter*, it has a very unusually large quantity for land that has been long in cultivation. *Seven per cent.* of organic matter is not often to be found in such soils; and we should take it, that its absorbent and retentive powers are much greater on that account, than are those of the soil of "A." Its quantity of *lime*, according to our calculation, if the soil be ploughed 6 inches in depth, would be about 180 bushels to the acre,—a quantity ample for all present purposes; but we are disposed to believe, that, if 50 bushels of freshly slaked lime per acre, were added to it, as a top-dressing, it would increase the decomposing powers of the land, and render its organic remains much more readily available to the growing crops, and as a consequence, increase its products.

The soil represented by analysis "C," is deficient in *alumina*—clay—and would be much improved, if from 750 to 1000 bushels of clay, per acre, were added to it, and thoroughly incorporated therewith, ploughing, cross-ploughing, and harrowing. Such addition would greatly increase its capacity to *hold* manure, absorb and retain moisture, and attract the enriching constituents of the air, and, as a necessary result, increase its productive powers. Of *lime*, it has enough for some years, though a hundred bushels of marl, per acre, or 50 bushels of freshly slaked lime, would be of essential service to it. Looking to the *analysis*—with the exceptions we have pointed out—it should be treated in the same way we have indicated as the proper treatment for soil of analysis "A."

We have thus briefly stated the wants of soils "A," "B," and "C," in relation to their growth of *Cotton*, and we here seize the occasion to say, that, so far as *Corn* is concerned, they are just as applicable to it as to *cotton*, for it so happens, that the food which they most delight in is peculiar to each plant, as the following analysis of corn will show:

ANALYSIS OF CORN.

	of the grain.	of the cob.
Carbonic Acid	trace	9.455
Silic Acid	850	10.320
Phosphoric Acid, a little per-oxide of iron	49.210	13.550
Lime	0.075	3.833
Magnesia	17.600	6.743
Potash	23.175	34.400
Organic Acids	5.700	6.430
Soda	3.605	11.495
Sulphuric Acid	0.515	1.336
Sodium } Chlorine }	0.160 } 0.295 }	1.980

From the course of our remarks, our friend will have been able to form a tolerably correct view how we think he should proceed to improve his land; but as we always like to be distinctly understood, we will enter somewhat into detail, as to the mode of preparing and applying his meliorating substances.

First, then, as to the application of *bones*. If our friend would desire to look alone to *present action*, without regard to the future improvement of his land, the most eligible way of applying them will be to dissolve them with sulphuric acid. Upon the mode of using and dissolving the bones, Liebig gives the following:

"But the form in which they (bones) are restored to the soil does not appear to be a matter of indifference For the more finely the bones are reduced to powder, and the more instantly they are mixed with a soil, the more easily are they assimilated. The most easy and practical mode of effecting their division is to pour over the bones, in a state of fine powder, half of their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with three or four parts of water. When the bones are dissolved, and become of a pasty consistence, they should be *mixed* with, say four times their own bulk of ashes, so as to prepare them for sowing. After they have been sowed as a top-dressing they should be harrowed in."

The plan we would pursue, is this: we would mix the bone-earth, in the proportion of 5 or 10 bushels to the acre, with 50 bushels, or whatever quantity of ashes we meant to apply to the acre; moisten the bones pretty thoroughly before mixing them with the ashes; throw them into a heap, and let them remain a few weeks prior to sowing them; taking care to examine them every few days in order to prevent the heat from being carried too far. If, by inserting a stick, we found the mass *hot*, we would shovel over the heap, let in air, and thus depress the heat.

Prior to applying the ashes and bone mixture, we would spread at least 20 loads of the compost, to be formed out of the materials which our friend speaks of, per acre,—when spread, we would sow 200 lbs. of guano on each acre, which should be previously mixed with 50 lbs. of plaster, and immediately plough it under with the compost; we would then harrow the ground, and sow over it the mixture of bone-earth and ashes; then harrow and roll that in, when the ground would be fit either for planting cotton or corn. Thus treated, we have no hesitation in affirming, that any soil that now yields 25 bushels of corn, may be made to bring from 50 to 60 to the acre, and that the cotton crop will be increased in a ratio to pay for the expense of the manure, while the land will continue fruitful for 8 or 10 years, if aided by a compost formed of the materials that our friend has named, 2 bushels of bone-earth, cotton seed, and farm-yard and stable manure, every time he may submit it to the plough. Nay, we believe, that, by such treatment, it will continue to improve in its productive powers, until it shall have reached the maximum point of production; especially will such be the case, if he should occasionally turn in a crop of clover, or peas, and feed his hogs on the pea crop, as he does now.

The *outlay* to cover the mode we prescribe, may be heavy at first, but the increase in crops will more than reimburse it, besides giving a lasting character to the improvement of the soil. As our friend has *marl* at command, in three or four years hence, he should give his land a dressing of a hundred bushels to the acre of it, to replenish the lime abstracted by the crops.

If it has been his practice, hitherto, to plough *shallow*, say 3 or 4 inches, let him at each succeeding ploughing, increase the depth 1 or 2 inches, until he shall have reached a depth of 8 or 10 inches. By so doing, he will increase the pasturage of his crops, impart increased capacity to his soil to retain moisture, and most probably find, in the *subsoil*, thereby turned up, several valuable mineral substances, as lime, potash, phosphoric acid, magnesia, and other substances that are now locked up from the plants.

If "*Panola*" should treat his land as we have recommended, he may add *wheat* to his system of culture; in which case, he should always sow 12 lbs. of clover seed and 2 bushels orchard grass seed, upon every acre of land he may have in that grain But whether he adds wheat or not to the articles at present cultivated by him, we hold it to be important, that he should put one-fifth of his arable land in clover and grass, to keep up the supply of organic matter in the soil and improve his ability to keep stock.

As to the system of *rotation*, we would let oats follow the *corn*, or cotton crops, and sow *clover* and *orchard grass* seed upon the oats after they had come up and were two or three inches high, and roll the clover and grass seeds in. The oats should be sown as early as the ground could be put in good order. The clover seed should be put in first, and the orchard grass seed immediately afterwards; the latter seed should be spread on a barn-floor, moistened and mixed with ashes, so as to separate the seeds, and render them easy of being sown.

The soil represented by analysis "D." is generally an excellently constituted soil for clover, and the artificial grasses, with the exceptions which we shall endeavor to point out. We think, from the high per centage of "MOISTURE," shown by the analysis, that it contains too much water, for the healthful vegetation of clover and the superior artificial grass to be carried on advantageously, without it be previously drained.

Its supply of ORGANIC MATTER is ample; its proportion of *alumina* and *sand* well adapted to grass culture; its supply of lime is ample, so also, its magnesia, oxide of iron and manganese. In potash, a substance in which clover and the grasses greatly delight, as also in soda and chlorine, it is deficient.

Its supply of *Sulphuric acid*, is sufficient for many years, but it *lacks* a supply of *phosphoric acid*, an indispensable ingredient to the composition of a good soil.

To prepare the land represented by analysis "D," to grow and sustain a heavy crop of clover and grass, for a series of years, it should receive in addition to a good dressing of compost, fifty bushels of ashes and five bushels of bones, prepared as we have before directed, to be shown broadcast, harrowed in, and rolled, at the time of seeding. The clover and grass seeds may be sown to *oats*, as before recommended. If so sown, the crop of oats will more than cover the expense of improvement, so that our friend will have his meadow free from that charge.

On the soil of "D," we would sow a mixture of *Clover, Orchard grass, Timothy* and *Red-top* grass seeds, and regulate the quantities per acre, thus:—12 lbs. *clover seed*, 1 bushel *orchard grass*, 1 peck of timothy, and ½ bushel of *red top*. This would ensure a good stand of clover and grass plants, and prevent the soil from being occupied by noxious weeds. Every second fall, the meadow should be harrowed, and each acre treated to four loads of compost, composed, in the proportion of 1 bushel of salt, 1 bushel of bone-earth, and 5 bushels of ashes. The meadow should be harrowed, then the compost broadcasted upon it, after which it should be rolled. By pursuing this course, a meadow thus formed and treated may be kept in productive heart for twenty or thirty years, by occasionally casting diminished quantities of grass seeds over it, at the time of harrowing, top-dressing, and rolling.

If "*Panola*" should find the soil "D." wet, as we have suggested, and drain it, it would be well to let the drains have time to relieve the soil of its superabundant water, before he ploughs it up, as by the percolation of the water to the bed of the drain, he would get rid of many mineral substances in a low state of oxidation, which, if brought to the surface, might prove injurious to the plant. Clover and the grasses flourish best in a deep soil, therefore we desire our friend to bear this fact in mind, when he may be determining upon the depth he designs having the soil of "D" ploughed.

On any of the soil comprised in the analyses "A," "B," and "C," subsoil ploughing would be of great advantage. On the soil of "D," if wet, and it should have to be drained, it would be injurious to subsoil, until at least a year after it may have been so drained.

The Steamship Prometheus—Alleged British Outrage.

The following letter from Capt. Churchill detailing the circumstances of the firing into the Prometheus by an English brig of war, will be read with interest. It is but a short time since the U. States mail-steamship Falcon was fired at by a Spanish steamer on the coast of Cuba. A similar summary process has now been resorted to by an English naval officer, apparently under the auspices of his Majesty the Mosquito King. Can the administration find time in any way to indicate the opinion that such treatment of the American flag is not altogether proper?—*Wash. Union.*

STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, San Juan, Friday, Nov. 21, 1851.

In order to correct any misstatement that may be made of the circumstances of the English brig of war Express firing into the Prometheus, I beg of you to give the following statement an insertion in your paper:

At 2 P. M., I proceeded to get my ship under way to proceed to sea, having just received the last of our passengers from the Pacific steamer, numbering in all about five hundred. At this moment, the city authorities of Grey Town—constituted as they stated, by the authority of the Mosquito King—came on board the ship with a police force, and served a process of attachment on the ship and myself for the amount of $123, claimed by the authorities for present and arrearage port dues charged on the ship, which we supposed to be illegally demanded, and had consequently refused to pay them, as I did in the present instance.

The port dues are made up from the weight of anchorage in the harbor, captain of the port fees, and pilotage.

I hove up my anchor and dropped down the harbor with the current, having alongside one of the river steamers, receiving from her the baggage of the passengers. The English brig of war, lying a short distance from us, immediately got under way, made sail for us, and when within a quarter of a mile from us, fired a round shot over our forecastle, not clearing the wheel-house over ten feet. In a few moments, another shot was fired, which passed over the stern so near that the force of the ball was distinctly felt by several passengers. I sent a boat on board the brig to inquire the cause of firing into us.

The captain stated it was to protect the authorities of Grey Town in their demands; and if we did not immediately anchor he would fire a bomb shell into us, and ordered his guns loaded with grape and canister shot; at the same time our small steamer left us, and proceeded under steam back to our anchorage and anchored. The brig stood up the harbor and anchored very near us, sent a boat on board of us with orders that our fires should be put out, and that an officer would be sent to see that the fires were extinguished. The shore authorities then came on board, and, under the circumstances of the case, the amount demanded was paid under protest, and we were permitted to proceed to sea by the captain of the brig.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY CHURCHILL,
Captain of Steamship Prometheus.

☞ The editor of this paper would announce his return again to the duties of his station, which he has for four weeks been obliged to place in other hands on account of severe cold. It is with pleasure he acknowledges his indebtedness to AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for cure from it, and great relief from suffering by its use, and now would from experience recommend it heartily to others who may be afflicted as he has been, with a belief that they may also be benefited by its use.—*Christian Advocate.*

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 26th ult., by JOHN A. CORBETT, Esq., Mr. WM. AVERETT, to Miss JULIA BARNHILL.

In this county, on the 4th inst., by JOHN SHEPARD, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL D. CORBETT, to Miss CATHARINE ANN, daughter of Mr. R. C. ORMSBY.

In Duplin county, on the 27th ult., by GEO. SMITH, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL SUMNER, to Miss ELIZABETH JONES.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.		NAVAL STORES,	
Hams,	$ 11 a $ 12	Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.
Middlings,	00 a 11½	Yellow Dip,	0 00 a 2 10
Shoulders,	00 a 11	*Virgin Dip,	0 00 a 0 00
Hog round,	00 a 00	Hard,	0 00 a 1 10
Western,	7 a 11	Tar,	1 60 a 1 70
BEANS, per bush.		Pitch,	0 00 a 0 00
White,	a 1 25	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 a 0 00
BEESWAX,		Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound,	00 a 23	Do. No. 3,	0 90 a 0 95
BUTTER,		Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	29 a 30
Per pound,	18 a 22	Varnish, pr gal.	20 a 22
BEEF, per bbl.		OIL, per gallon.	
N. Mess,	12 50 a 00 00	Sperm,	1 00 a 1 50
Do. Prime,	0 00 a 0 00	Linseed, N C.	75 a 1 00
BEEF CATTLE,		Neats Foot,	00 a 1 50
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00 a 4 50	PEAS, per bushel.	
COTTON,		Ground,	70 a 0 90
Per lb.	nom 0 a 7½	Black Eye,	00 a 00
CORN,		Cow,	75 a 0 80
Per bushel,	a 65	PORK, per barrel.	
Meal, bush.,	75 a 80	Mess	00 00 a 17 50
COFFEE, per lb.		Prime,	15 00 a 15 50
Rio,	8 a 9½	POTATOES.	
St. Domingo,	9 a 9½	Irish, bbl.	00 a 2 50
Laguyra,	10 a 10½	Sweet, bush.,	40 a 50
Cuba,	00 a 00	POULTRY.	
Java,	14 a 15	Chickens, live,	15 a 25
CANDLES, per lb.		Do. dead,	15 a 25
Tallow,	12½ a 14	Turkeys, live,	50 a 75
Sperm,	45 a 50	Do. dead	lb 10 a 0 12½
Adamantine,	25 a 30	RICE, per 100 lbs.	
EGGS, per doz.,	20 a 25	Clean,	3 00 a 0 00
FEATHERS,		Rough, bush.,	00 a 00
Per pound,	37½ a 40	SALT, per bushel.	
FLOUR, per barrel.		Alum	00 a 16
Northern	5 00 a 7 50	Liv'l sack,	00 a 0 00
Baltimore,	4 25 a 5 00	SOAP, per lb.,	4 a 6
Fayetteville,	0 00 a 4 25	SHINGLES, per M.	
HAY, per 100 lbs.		Common,	3 00 a 3 25
North River,	00 a 60	Contract,	0 00 a 6 00
Eastern	0 00 a 80	STEEL, per lb.,	12 a 25
IRON, per lb.,	4¼ a 5½	STAVES, per M.	
LARD, per lb.		W. O. barrel,	
No. Carolina,	00 a 12	rough,	00 00 a 00 00
Western,	a 10½	Ash Head'g.	0 00 a 00 00
LIME, per barrel.		R. O. hhd.,	
Thomastown,	1 12½ a 1 25	dressed,	00 00 a 00 00
LUMBER, River, per M.		Do. rough,	00 00 a 00 00
Floor. B'ds,	00 00 a 00 00	SUGAR, per pound.	
Wide do.	0 00 a 0 00	New Orleans,	6 a 7¾
Scantling,	a 0 00	Porto Rico,	5½ a 7½
LIQUORS, per gallon.		St. Croix,	0 a 0
N. E. Rum,	33 a 34	Loaf,	10½ a 11
Gin,	34 a 35	TIMBER, per M.	
Whiskey, rec.	26 a 27	Shipping,	00 00 a 00 00
Apple Brandy,	00 a 40	Mill, prime	00 00 a 10 00
Peach do.	none a 00	Do ord'y,	8 00 a 9 00
MOLASSES, per gall.		Do. inf'r,	5 00 a 6 37½
Cuba,	20 a 22	TALLOW,	
New Orleans	30 a 33	Per pound,	7 a 8
MACKEREL, per bbl.		WINES, per gallon.	
No. 3	6 00 a 0 00	Madeira,	70 a 5 00
MULLETS,		Port,	1 25 a 4 00
Per barrel,	0 00 a 6 00	Malaga,	40 a 60
NAILS, per lb.,	3¼ a 3¾		

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 30 a $ 40
Spirits Turpentine, do	00 a 55
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00 a 12½
Cotton, per bale,	00 a 1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,	a 6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00 a 90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	a 6
Lumber, per M.	4 00 a 5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.	
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30 a 40
Spirits Turpentine, do	00 a 55
Ground Peas, per bushel,	a 6
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00 a 5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6 a 0
TO BOSTON.	
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	00 a 00
Spirits Turpentine, do	00 a 00
Lumber, per M.	0 00 a 0 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent.
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	¾ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 11, 1851.

BEEF CATTLE.—There is an abundant supply of Beef Cattle on the market, and sales dull at 4½ cents, nett. Some 70 head was brought in this morning from Virginia, some of them said to be very good. Sales dull at quotations.

MUTTON.—There is no demand for Mutton.

FRESH PORK.—This article has come in somewhat freely during the week, and prices have lowered a fraction. We note sales from carts at 6½, 7, 7½ and 8 cents per lb., in quality, closing this morning at lowest figures.

BACON.—We hear of no wholesale transactions, and our figures are for sales in lots to suit, in quality, for Western cured. The stock of North Carolina cured is very light, the old crop having been nearly exhausted and but very little of the new having come in, it being too early in the season.

BEANS.—A lot of 30 bushels of White Beans sold, a few days since, at $1 25 per bushel.

CORN.—A boat load of new crop white Corn from up the river, sold from boat, in lots to suit, at 65 cents per bushel, cash. The stock of old crop is growing light, and there is some demand for the article. MEAL—sells at quotations, as it is brought in, as to quality.

COFFEE—We continue former quotations, with sales in small lots, as wanted, at quotations.

EGGS—Come in rather sparingly, and readily command our figures. See table.

FLOUR—Sales of flour at quotations, in the small way, as wanted.

FEATHERS—Stock light, and sales in the small way at 40 cents per lb.

HAY.—We note a sale of 75 bales New York Hay, at 60 cents per 100 lbs. from wharf.

LARD—The only transactions we have to report have been in the small way, for home consumption. The price generally ranging within our quotation marks, in kegs, with not abundant supply.

LIME.—200 casks lime have arrived, and 175 taken at $1 12½, and 25 do. at $1 25, cash, delivered on the wharf.

LUMBER—No sales of river lumber this week.

MOLASSES—No fresh arrivals. Our quotations are for store prices, in lots to suit, as in quality.

MULLETS—A few small lots are offering, and selling in the small way at $6 per bbl.

NAVAL STORES.—Our report of this day week left the turpentine market with a downward tendency from the quotations of sales on that day, and on the following morning the price actually declined to offers of the previous day, and sales to the amount of 7,210 bbls. changed hands at $2 10 for soft, and $1 10 for hard. Since then the sales have reached, up to yesterday noon, 5,880 bbls. at same price, and to-day they have reached 733 bbls., at $2 10 for soft, and $1 10 for hard per bbl. of 280 lbs. The sales of the week foot up 13,823 bbls. at above prices. In common rosin, we note sales of 3300 bbls. during the week, at 90 cents, and some scattering lots at 80 cents per bbl. The transactions in spirits turpentine have been confined to small sales; some of which have been pressed upon the market. The sales reach 480 bbls. at 29 cts.; 25 bbls. at 28½, and 30 do. at 29½ cents per gallon—market closing rather unsteadily, and heavy holders preferring to ship in preference to submitting to present offers.

TAR—The sales have reached upwards 600 bbls., at prices ranging from $1 60 to 1 70 per bbl. The larger lots have commanded our highest figures, while detached parcels have fetched $1 60 to 1 65 to per bbl.

PEAS—A few parcels of cow peas have arrived, and sales at 70 cents per bush. Pea nuts have come in freely, and sales have ranged within our figures, which we continue as in quality.

SALT—4500 bushels Rum Key salt, sold afloat, at 16 cents per bushel.

TIMBER—Sale of 22 rafts as follows: Prime mill timber at $10, ordinary at $8 to $9, and inferior $5 to $6 37½ per M

RICE.—Sales new crop clean, to grocers, in the small way, at $3 per 100 lbs.

FREIGHTS.—The rates of freight coastwise, have generally ranged according to our figures of this day week. They have, however, been less brisk for a day or two, and we hear of a transient vessel having been taken up at 5 cents per bbl. less than quotations, for rosin, turpentine and tar.

EXCHANGE.—For bank rates, see table.

NEWBERN, Dec. 9.—Turpentine, dip $2 25, scrape $1 60. Pork $6 to $6 50. Corn—No receipts by the quantity. Sales from wagons and carts at 46 to 47c. per bushel.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 10.—Cotton.—The market yesterday remained comparatively quiet, but prices seemed unchanged. The sales amounted to 800 bales at from 7¼ a 8½c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—The Flour market to-day is firm and active. Sales of 1500 bls. Howard street brands at $4: also, 200 bls. City Mills at $4, closing on 'change steady at these figures. Rye flour $3 75. Corn meal $3 18 a $3 20. The receipts of Grain are very large Sales of red Wheat at 75 a 83 cents for common to good, and 82 to 85 cents for good to prime; white wheat 86 a 88 cents, and such as is suitable for family flour 90 a 96 cents. New white Corn 52 a 54 cents, yellow do. 55 a 56 cents. Rye 70 cents. Oats 31 a 37 cents. Coffee quiet, but firm. Sales of Rio at 8½ to 9¼ cents per lb. Provisions.—The market is steady but not active. We have no change to notice from the quotations of yesterday. Lard in bbls. 8¼, and in kegs 9 a 9½ cents per lb. Whisky.—We quote in hhds. at 21, and in bbls at 22 cents per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—There is no new feature to present in the Flour market. The export demand is limited and only a few hundred bbls, have been disposed of at $4 per bbl. The stock on sale is small and holders are firm at this rate; sales in lots for the supply of the retail and bakers at $4 a 4 12½ for common and good brands; $4 25 a 4 75 for choice brands and extra, and fancy lots at higher rates.—There is nothing doing in either Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

Grain—Wheat is scarce and in demand; sales of 5,000 bushels prime Red at 85 cts per bushel, including one lot at something higher, and white at 91 a 92 cts afloat, which is a further improvement. Small sales of Rye at 71 a 72 cts: Corn is plenty and dull; sales of 8,000 bushels yellow at 57 cts for new and 59 a 59½ cts for old. A large lot of Deleware Oats sold at 36 cts per bushel.

Whiskey—Sales in both hhds and bbls at 21 a 21½ cts in large and small lots.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 6—Br. Brig Thetis, Cassidav, from Cardiff, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with T iron for W. & R. R. R. Co.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, 48 hours from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Brig Mary Pierce, Pierce, from St. Croix, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Brig Cleopatra, Kent, from Bermuda, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, 52 hours from New York to the Bar, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

7—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with cotton and domestics.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston.

8—Brig L. W. Maxwell, Farnham, from Boston, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with brick and lime.

Schr. R. S. Burney, Johnson, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, fm Charleston.

Dec. 9—Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Whitehall, to J. C. Latta; with three lighters in tow with 1085 bbls. spirits turpentine and rosin.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallot