Supreme Court.

This Tribunal adjourned on Monday, after a long and laborious session. The following are the closing decisions:

By Ruffin, Ch. J. In Carter v. Williams, in Equity, from Rockingham, directing the decree to be reversed. Also, in Moore v. Ivey, in Equity, from Northampton, declaring the plaintiff entitled to redeem.—Also, in Wooten v. Becton, in Equity, from Lenoir, declaring that the trust must be executed. Also, in Thompson v. Newlin, in Equity, from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Knight v. Bunn, petition to rehear, affirming the decree Also, in Richardson v. Pridgen, in Equity, from Johnston, directing a reference. Also, in Hooks v. Lea, in Equity, from Wayne, directing decree for plaintiff. Also, in Green v. Durand, in Equity, from Craven, declaring that the negroes P. H. and F. are to be accounted for by the Defendants, the trusts for their benefit are not valid.—Also, in Craig's Ex'rs v. Howard, in Equity, from Orange, directing a reference. Also, in Grandy v. Bailey, from Pasquotank, directing a venire de novo.—Also, in McDonald v Tyson, Equity, from Moore, on exceptions to the Master's report. Also, in Eaton v. Eaton, in Equity, from Granville.

By Nash, J. In Sparkman v. Daughtry, from Bertie; on motion in arrest overruled; judgement affirmed.—Also, in State v. Weaver; motion for *certio rari*, refused.

By Pearson, J. In Trice v. Turrentine, reversing the judgement. Also, in Moye v May, in Equity, from Pitt, dismissing the bill with costs.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Europe and the United States.

Europe contains 3,807,195 square miles; the United States, 3,221,595 square miles; so that the area of the United States alone, is nearly equal to all Europe.—This geographical fact will give some idea of the present power and future greatness of our country, whose population already amounts to twenty-three millions and a quarter. This rapid growth may be ascribed to a variety of causes; but to none more than peace, and the cultivation of the arts of industry dependent on peace; the Mexican war being but a very partial exception to the general policy; not being felt at all as a war, but rather a diversion or holiday. And this fact, too, shows the enormous power of our young country. Yet *peace* is at the bottom of all our prosperity. Peace is the basis of all our enjoyments and freedom, when compatible with our honor or our interest. We want no war to help other nations to anything. If any people want emancipation from their rulers, let them strike the blow. We are not a proper jury to try the merits of disputes between remote empires. As a nation, we are bound to preserve the neutrality we profess. All questions of freedom between a people and their rulers properly belong to themselves alone, and to interfere is the very infraction of the first principles of liberty that we hear so much of all around us. Peace—peace—peace—is our motto, where the wrong is not our own.

How the Chinese Iron their Clothes.

A writer in San Francisco gives the following account of a Chinese Laundry:

"What a truly industrious people the Chinese are. At work, cheerfully and briskly, at ten o'clock at night. Huge piles of linen and under clothing disposed in baskets around the room, near the different ioners. Those at work dampening and ironing—peculiar processes both. A bowl of water is standing at the ironer's side, as in ordinary laundries, but used very differently; instead of dipping the fingers in the water and then snapping them over the clothes, the operator puts his head in the bowl, fills his mouth with water, and then blows so that the water comes out of his mouth in a mist resembling the emission of steam from an escape-pipe, at the same time so directing his head that this mist is scattered all over the piece he is about to iron. This invention beats the Yankees all to fits It is a vessel resembling a small, deep, metallic basin, having a highly polished flat bottom, and a fire of charcoal continually burning in it. Thus, they "keep the iron hot," without running to the fire every five minutes, and spitting on the iron to ascertain by the "zizzle" if it be ready for use. The ironing machine has a long handle, and is propelled without danger of burning the fingers by the slipping of the "ironing rag." Ladies who use the ordinary flat-iron will appreciate the improvement.

Singular Anecdote.

Taylor, the author of several whimsicalities, such as "Monsieur Tonson," relates the following anecdote:

A lieutenant in the royal navy had written a political pamphlet, but, being called to his duty, was not able to see it through the press. He therefore placed it in the hands of a bookseller, desiring that he would give it to some literary man, who, for duly preparing it for publication, should have half the profits The bookseller gave it to Mr. Cooke, who soon discharged his duty. The work was published, and the profits were thirty pounds, all of which was given to Mr Cooke, who took his portion, and reserved the other half for the author whenever he should call for it.—Many years elapsed, and he heard nothing of him.—At length a gentleman called on him, told his name, and declared himself to be the author of the pamphlet, telling him that he knew fifteen pounds were due to him on account of the pamphlet, and adding that he was ashamed to take it, but that "his poverty and not his will" consented, as he had a wife and an increasing family. Mr. Cooke had the money ready for him, which the stranger took, and expressed his gratitude at parting. This necessitous author, who afterwards went to the bar, was the late Lord Erskine.

Aunt Charity's Advice to her Nephew, on leaving Smithville.

Now, Zekel, your chist is packed to go to Bosting; if my remission had been asked, you never'd ha went; for I believe 'tis a reg'lar Sodom; and you never have been beyond the smoke of our chimney since you were born. Creation how you'll suffer in them Bosting boarding houses! Not more than six feathers to a bed, and none at all in the pillows; chalk and water for milk, pie paste made of lard, and baker's bread made of hartshorn; you may wish forever, for some of your aunt Charity's baked beans and pan dowdy.—but you'll grow gray looking for it, and won't find it at that. I charge you now, not to eat any of their puddings: there's nothing so promiskus as a boarding house bread pudding; and as to sassenges, Zekel, of course you'll eschew 'em. Have your hair cut once a month, attend evening lectur; it would be better if you could find lodgings contagious to a meetin' house. Don't look after the girls, for I intend you shall have Increase Smith, as soon as you've earned enough to buy a pig and things. You'll find a piece of mutton tallow in your chist, to grease your hair Sundays, and don't forget your catechise; there's a horse shoe to hang over your door, and be partiklar not to begin nor end nothing of a Friday. Take a spoonful of brimstone and molasses every morning to purify your blood, and put your yaller vest in that old pillow case, when you come home from meetin'. Don't be out, more than you can help, for you've had a narrow escape from being handsome, Zekel; turn your toes out, read your 'Young Man's Guide,' and use tooth brush Sundays and Thanksgiving; there don't cry now, for you're most twenty-two; "Away with lemelancholy," as the poet says, and don't use your handkercher every day. Good Bye, Zekel!—*Olive Branch.*

FORMAL RECOGNITION OF THE "PRINCE PRESIDENT."—From the *Chronique Generale* of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, published at New York, we glean the following items of diplomatic intelligence:

"PARIS, February 23, 1852.

"The Prince President of the Republic, yesterday's *Moniteur* says, has received from his Holiness and their majesties the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden and Norwegia, and the King of Greece, answers to the letters of notification concerning the new powers conferred on the Prince by the French nation.—These letters were handed to the President by his excellency Monseigneur Garibaldi, Nuncio of the Apostolic See; M. Kisselin, charged with the management of the Russian Embassy; M. the Count of Lœwenhielm, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Sweden and Norwegia; and M. Mavrocordotos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece.

"His Excellency Lord Cowley has, in a public audience with the Prince President of the Republic, presented the letters of her Britannic Majesty which accredit him in the rank of her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Prince."

BRITISH PENNY POSTAGE.—The number of chargeable letters delivered in the United Kingdom for the year 1851, was 360,500,000—an increase of 13,500,000 over the previous year. Besides these, there were about 6,500,000 franked letters. In 1839 the whole number of letters delivered was 76,000,000.

Mr. Charles Mare, the eminent ship-builder of Blackwall, England, has challenged the Americans to run a vessel against any one they can produce for a thousand guineas. The tonnage of the ship to be from 50 to 380 tons.

From the Savannah News.

Self-Preservation.

It has long been the settled policy of the United States, not to interfere with the external and internal dissensions which have been raging in Europe for so many years; and we may even assert that it has proved beneficial to her interest, at home as well as abroad. Yet, by the natural succession of events, we will soon be compelled to change our political course, and to accept boldly the challenge given to all democratic commonwealths by the coalesced despots of the Old World. We do not pretend to say that our Government will proclaim itself the champion of republicanism, *declare* war against the European potentates, and send to the other bank of the Atlantic, soldiers, sailors, arms and money to enforce alone the Law of Nations, so shamefully violated; we merely apprehend that armed intervention will be forced on us, by the probable invasion of England.

It may not be our interest to interfere at the present day, in favor of Hungary or Italy, but it is obvious that the United States cannot permit a European coalition to attack Great Britain, without taking a part in the contest.

England is essential to us, and we are essential to her, both morally and physically, and if she falls in the struggle, the blow will rebound and be felt in our forum as well as in our fields. We are powerful, it is true—a wide ocean secures us against foreign invasion; we have nothing to fear from warlike neighbors; the valley of the Mississippi is fertile enough to furnish food for the whole world, and the factories of the North may supply our markets with all the necessary goods required for American consumption; but our prosperity is not derived either from the printed stuffs of Massachusetts, or the corn of the Ohio. We owe the riches of North America only to the staples of the Southern States. On the other hand, the source of English wealth does not spring so much from India as from Manchester and Birmingham. This is so true that the value of cotton manufactures annually exported from Britain, is upwards of one hundred millions of dollars—in weight 650 millions of pounds of the raw staple, and the exportation in calicoes, measured by yards, is more than *thirty* times the great circle of the terrestrial globe—whilst the export of all the various manufactures, cotton included, amounts in official value only to about 37 millions of pounds sterling. We may safely say the British looms support the commerce, and nourish the greatest part of the dense population of England. Our products set her factories in motion, and the world returns in specie what it receieves in comfort and calico. Consequently, if Great Britain cannot find a market for her manufactures, she will not buy, the Northern city will not export, and our Southern States will not sell our cotton.

Europe makes use of cotton, not through necessity, but because it is cheap. In a great many countries they mostly employ linen for clothing, and in some, our justly praised *Gossypium* is not even known. It can be found in all large cities, but in the agricultural districts of France, Germany, Spain and Italy, they generally prefer hemp, wool and silk.—Most of the immigrants we meet on our wharves are dressed in broadcloth and linen.

A great many European factories are tributaries of the United States, but the manufacturing of cotton is not the essential condition of their existence. France manufactures silks, mousseline de laines and broadcloth; Germany and Switzerland, linen, woollen goods and muslins; without speaking here of the numerous articles for which all these countries are justly celebrated. Sugar is cultivated in France and Belgium with great success; coffee is the only American produce without which the Europeans cannot absolutely do, and we do not raise it on our soil. It necessarily follows that the European nations on the continent would not suffer as much from the prohibition of certain goods as the English or Americans.

Should France invade England, without any other material aid of the despotic powers, it is certain that she would be seconded with a continental blockade from the Cattegat to the Dardanelles. The British fleet would make probably an opening in the Northern and Southern Straits, burn some of the important seaports of Europe, but she could not thus open an extensive outlet for her manufactures, because the English sailors would find outside of the walls, strong armies backed by a multitude of custom-house officers, ready to enforce the decrees issued by their sovereign. But, if England is sustained by the U. States, the combined fleets of these two mighty commonwealths would make such a havoc both at sea and on land, that they would soon bring the war to a close.

The facility with which England can be invaded at the present day, would not be a cause of immediate submission, as some persons are inclined to believe. The French may occupy the important cities south of the Thames, even London, Oxford and Bristol, but this could not achieve the conquest of Albion. The English would transfer to Scotland the seat of Government, and establish it in those inaccessible mountains until a levy in mass of the people should have destroyed the invading army, doomed to ruin in the British Isles, by the destruction of the fleet that had brought them across the channel. This, however, cannot be accomplished unless we gloriously unfurl on the European shore the star-spangled banner of the American Republic.

Free nations, when they struggle for their liberty, their altars, and their homes, are capable of the utmost heroism; and the English, the only free people in the Old World, would certainly resort to this heroic means of saving a glorious freedom, rendered still dearer to them by centuries of unblemished prosperity. H. H.

A Mummy.

Professor Gliddon has recently been unrolling a mummy in New Orleans. The Crescent describes the operation as follows:

"About a half dozen of the medical faculty now ascended the platform, to play the part of undertakers to the defunct! They commenced by *rolling* the mummy to a position nearer the audience. The Professor, in the meanwhile, proposed to unroll some animal mummies; and, commencing with the Ibis, went through an unithological list, embracing the hawk, the owl, etc. These specimens of antique poultry elicited no little attention.

"After the birds were disposed of, the medical gentlemen proceeded to unroll the human mummy. They commenced by skinning off a great variety of bark, and went through the process much after the manner of pealing a potato! When they had done with the outer coating or *epidermis*, and otherwise handled it very irreverently, the Professor walked it out, in an upright position, facing the audience. He then said two sets of bandages were yet to be taken off, which he would proceed to do in the tenderest manner possible. In doing this he showed the manner of rolling up the subject, which was exactly the bandaging process used by surgeons of the present day. As much as forty pounds of linen had been taken off one mummy, which, to the poor Egyptians, was a great waste of cloth! While these explanations were given, the faculty tugged most industriously at the subject, and in a manner which showed that they were old resurrectionists.

"After much trial of patience and tribulation of the spirit, the mummy was finally unrolled!

"The only thing remarkable about it was, that it had a very lean and dried aspect, and emitted a fragrance much like ancient cowskin, spoiled in the drying.

"This was but the first phase in the unrolling of the mummy! The last will be given on Tuesday next."

Curran's Answer to Robinson.

As an example of unpremeditated, powerful eloquence, may be given a short answer of Curran, the Irish orator, to a certain Judge Robinson, "the author of many stupid, scurrilous and slavish pamphlets," and by his demerits and servility raised himself to the eminence which he thus disgraced, who, upon one occasion, when the barrister was arguing a case before him, had the brutality to reproach Curran with his poverty, by telling him that he "suspected his law library was rather contracted."

"It is true, my lord," said Curran, with a dignified respect, "that I am poor, and that circumstance has somewhat curtailed my library; my books are not numerous, but they are select, and I hope they have been perused with proper dispositions. I have prepared myself for the study of this high profession by the perusal of a few good works rather than the composition of a great many bad ones. I am not ashamed of my poverty; but I should be ashamed of my wealth could I have stooped to acquire it by servility and corruption. If I rise not to rank, I shall at least be honest; and should I ever cease to be so, many an example shows me that an ill-gained reputation, by making me the more conspicuous, would only make me the more universally and the more notoriously contemptible!"

A letter from Havana to the New York Herald says:—"I have heard that a new theory has sprung up among the wealthy classes, and that is, that they will strive, by every means in their power, to induce the American government to purchase the island.—They have come to the conclusion that more expeditions would only lead to a civil war, which the negroes would be the most likely parties to derive advantage from, and so they are now all for the sale of Cuba to the United States."

THE MAINE LAW.—The Ohio State Temperance Convention has voted out the Maine law as not calculated to promote temperance, and resolved, in effect, that a true reformation must depend upon moral suasion.

The Ohio Legislature has indefinitely postponed the resolutions referring the Maine Liquor Law to the vote of the people. The vote was—yeas 44, nays 48.

The legislature of Tennessee has passed a bill which provides for granting an appropriation of $8000 to every mile of railroad within that State.

It is stated that the number of miles of road now projected in Tennessee is between three and four hundred. The appropriation will thus, in the aggregate, amount to something near three millions

GENUINE SIMPLICITY.—An agriculturist, residing in the northern part of Gloucestershire, was lately invited to sup with a friend in a neighboring town. The evening was enlivened by music, both vocal and instrumental. On the following morning he met with one of the guests, who said, "Well, farmer, how did you enjoy yourself last night; were not the quartettes excellent?" "Why, really, sir, I can't say," said he, "for I didn't taste 'em; but the pork chops were the finest I ever ate."

TAX ON PASSENGERS.—The corporation of San Francisco has imposed a tax of one dollar on every passenger arriving at that port. On its payment the passenger is to receive a certificate which will admit him into the hospital, as a city patient, at any time within six months.

HONORS OF WAR.—Near St. Sevier there lives an old soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a silver nose covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull: he was under Napoleon, and these are his trophies.

A disconsolate Benedict, who has achieved a blank in the connubial lottery, horrifies with the following libellous effort:—Why is matrimony like a maiden? Because (emphatically) it's a dam-sel.—*Lantern.*

Mr. Sibert, of Woodstock, Va., is said to have invented a brick machine to make 50,000 to 100,000 a day. It is simple and worked by horses.

LIQUOR LAW.—Since the passage of the Liquor Law in Maine, the people of that State have suffered severely from ill digestion It is said that the demand for strengthening medicine and tonic for the stomach is so great that the druggists have hired the bar-keepers who have been turned out of employment in consequence of the restrictions in the sale of liquor, in order to supply their customers fast enough. The "drug" business is looking up in Maine, and we understand that a great many rum sellers have taken out drug licenses. The people of Maine may not consume so much "ardent spirits" as they used to do, but the way they indulge in "medicines" is a caution.

Carrolton (La.) Star.

A warrant was issued last week for the arrest of Andrew Powers, of Bath, Me., for selling liquor, but he having absconded, his wife was fined $10 in his stead.

Some constables in Maine, hunting for rum, entered a house and found a woman rocking a cradle, and singing "Hush a-by-baby." Not finding "the critter," one of them, more cunning than the rest, made a dash at the baby clothes, exclaiming, "Sweet little baby—how much it looks like its father!" And, sure enough, so it did—for lo! and behold, the little offspring turned out to be a *keg of rum* with a night-cap on.

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 13, 1852 160—28-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.
February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-tf

MARRIED.

At the residence of D. McMILLAN, Esqr., on 15th inst., by Rev. JAMES M. SPRUNT, Mr. SAMUEL DAVIS, of the firm of McMILLAN & DAVIS, to Miss R. H. WRIGHT, all of this place.

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday morning, 14th inst., ELIZA RESTON, infant daughter of JAMES and ANNA SWANN, aged 7 months and 20 days.

In this town, on Sunday night, 14th inst., Mr. OWEN H. RANKIN, aged 39 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 15.—Steamer Chatham, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

March 16.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 34 passengers.

Schr. Julia, Van Gilder, from Charleston, to G. Harriss.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Carson, from Charleston, to G. Harriss.

Schr. C. A. Greiner, Peterson, from Charleston, to G. Harriss.

March 16.—Barque Saranac, Bateman, from Cuba, with molasses, to J. Hathaway & Son.

Schr. Mary Powell, Watts, from New York, to G. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Wil'is Creek, to J. Banks & Bro.; with boats Alfred Ellis and Stevenston in tow, with rosin and spirits turpentine to Miles Costin.

Steamer Henrietta, Watts, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.; with boat Lady of the Lake in tow, with naval stores.

March 17—U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 33 passengers.

18—U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 70 passengers.

CLEARED.

March 15—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with boat Cumberland in tow, with mdze.

March 16.—Steamer Chatham, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

March 16.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 37 passengers.

Steamer Evergreen, Barbee, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

March 17—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, 40 passengers.

March 17.—Barque Reindeer, Franklin, for Demarara, by J. & D McRae & Co.; with 136,000 feet lumber.

18—Brig Oscela, Pierce, for Norfolk, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 100,000 feet lumber.

March 18—U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 80 passengers.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper.

Schr. M. B. Mahoney, Orton, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned intending to move to Wilmington, wishes to dispose of her houses and lot in the Village of Kenansville, Duplin county. The lot has on it a Dwelling House, with Kitchen and Smoke-house, and adjacent to it, a large new Store House, which will also accommodate a family. The lot has three fronts, and is altogether the most desirable location in the village. It possesses unequalled advantages for improvement, and offers great inducements to any one who wishes to invest, or to purchase a residence in the thriving village of Kenansville. If the property is not disposed of before Superior Court for Duplin, it will be exposed for public sale at the Court-house on Tuesday of Court. Terms—one third cash, and the remainder on a credit of six and twelve months, with approved security.
SARAH MERKELL.
Kenansville, March 11, 1852 163-4t—28 1t.

THAT POLISH, HOW IT SHINES!
10,000 Boxes Sold Within the last Nine Months.

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Polish, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

The Polish can be found at the Drug Store of C. DUPRE, Market street.
March 19, 1852 28-3m

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, pr doz	10 00 a 13 00	MULLETS,	
BACON, per pound.		Per barrel,	0 00 a 0 00
Hams,	$ 11½ a $ 12½	NAILS, per lb.	
Middlings,	10½ a 11	Cut	3½ a 3¾
Shoulders,	00 a 00	Wrought	8 a 10
Hog round,	10½ a 11	NAVAL STORES,	
Western,	0 a 00	Turpentine, per bbl.	2801bs.
BEANS, per bush.		Yellow Dip,	0 00 a 2 25
White,	nom a 0 00	*Virgin Dip,	0 00 a 0 00
BEESWAX,		Hard,	0 00 a 1 25
Per pound,	00 a 23	Tar,	1 30 a 1 35
BUTTER,		Pitch,	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound,	00 a 22	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 a 0 00
BEEF, per bbl.		Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 0 00
N. Mess,	12 50 a 00 00	Do. No. 3,	0 00 a 0 00
Do. Prime,	0 00 a 0 00	Sp'ts Turp., per	
BEEF CATTLE,		gallon,	00 a 29
Per 100 lbs.,	5 00 a 6 50	Varnish, pr gal.	20 a 22
COTTON,		OIL, per gallon.	
Per lb.	nom 7 a 7½	Sperm,	1 00 a 1 50
CORN,		Linseed, N C.	75 a 1 00
Per bushel,	63 a 00	Neats Foot,	00 a 1 50
Meal, bush.,	00 a 80	PEAS, per bushel.	
COFFEE, per lb.		Ground,	75 a 0 90
Rio,	10½ a 11	Black Eye,	00 a 00
St. Domingo,	9 a 9½	Cow,	00 a 0 80
Laguyra,	10 a 11	PORK, per barrel.	
Cuba,	00 a 00	Mess,	18 50 a 19 00
Java,	14 a 15	Prime,	00 00 a 00 00
CANDLES, per lb.		POTATOES.	
Tallow,	12½ a 14	Irish, bbl.	3 00 a 3 50
Sperm,	45 a 50	Sweet, bush.,	75 a 80
Adamantine,	25 a 30	POULTRY.	
EGGS, per doz.,	12½ a 00	Chickens, live,	20 a 30
EMPTY BBLS., each.		Do. dead,	20 a 33
Spts. Turp.,	a 1 50	Turkeys, live,	50 a 1 00
FEATHERS,		Do. dead lb	10 a 0 12½
Per pound,	00 a 40	RICE, per 100 lbs.	
FLOUR, per barrel.		Clean, nom.	3 25 a 3 50
Northern	6 50 a 8 00	Rough, bush.,	00 a 00
Baltimore,	0 00 a 0 00	SALT, per bushel.	
Fayetteville,	0 00 a 0 00	Alum	00 a 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.		Liv'l sack,	0 00 a 0 00
North River,	00 a 1 00	SOAP, per lb.,	4 a 6
Eastern ret.	0 00 a 0 00	SHINGLES, per M.	
HOLLOW-WARE,		Common,	0 00 a 0 00
Per lb.	3 a	Contract,	4 50 a 5 50
IRON, per lb.		STEEL, per lb.	
English, ass'd.	a 2½	German	12½ a
Amer., best ref.	a 3½	Best Cast	18 a 20
Swede	a 5	Blister	6 a
American sheer	a 5	STAVES, per M.	
Best Swede	a 6	W. O. barrel,	
LARD, per lb.		rough,	12 00 a 18 00
No. Carolina,	10½ a 11	Ash Head'g.	9 00 a 10 00
Western,	9 a 10	R. O. hhd.,	
LIME, per barre!.		dressed,	10 00 a 12 00
Thomastown,	0 00 a 0 00	Do. rough,	00 00 a 00 00
LUMBER, River, per M.		SUGAR, per pound.	
Floor. B'ds,	00 00 a 12 50	New Orleans,	6 a 7¾
Wide do.	0 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico,	5½ a 7½
Scantling,	a 0 00	St. Croix,	0 a 0
LIQUORS, per gallon.		Loaf,	9½ a 10½
N. E. Rum,	32 a 34	TIMBER, per M.	
Gin,	32 a 34	Shipping,	00 00 a 00 00
Whiskey, rec.	25 a 30	Mill, prime	8 00 a 10 50
Apple Brandy,	00 a 40	Do ord'y,	5 00 a 7 50
Peach do.	none a 00	Do. inf'r,	4 00 a 4 50
MOLASSES, per gall.		TALLOW,	
Cuba,	18½ a 20	Per pound,	7 a 8
New Orleans,	00 a 00	WINES, per gallon.	
MILL SAWS.		Madeira,	70 a 5 00
Heavy cast steel,		Port,	1 25 a 4 00
6 ft., best qual'y	a 5 00	Malaga,	40 a 60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ... $ 25 a $ 30
Spirits Turpentine, ... do. ... 00 a 50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross ... 00 a 15
Cotton, per bale, ... 1 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, ... 25 a 30
Spirits Turpentine, ... do. ... 00 a 50
Ground Peas, per bushel, ... a 8
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, ... 40 a 45
Spirits Turpentine, ... do. ... 60 a 65
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 MARCH 18, 1852.

REMARKS.—The rise in the water courses, noticed last Thursday, has enabled a large quantity of country produce to reach market, and business has been quite brisk. The bulk of turpentine that could reach here on the late freshet, is about all in, and it is understood the streams are now rapidly down again. There was, however, a heavy rain on Tuesday night, and the weather has since been cloudy. If the rains have extended to the interior, the rivers will again be in navigable condition, and produce will continue to arrive for some days.

BEEF CATTLE.—The stock of Beeves in Butcher's hands is light, and a prime article sells readily at highest figures. An extra prime article would probably bring higher rates, *say* about $6¾ a 7, per 100 lbs. nett.

BACON.—Several wagon loads and quantities per Rail Road have come in during the week. Prices continue firm, and in one instance a lot of hog round sold at 11 cts. per lb., which is an advance. See table.

CORN.—No receipts, and stock getting rather lighter, and the article in demand. See table for last sale from vessel.

COFFEE.—See table for prices from store, in quantity to suit.

EGGS.—Plenty, and selling from store at 12½c. per dozen.

FEATHERS.—Scarce, and sell readily at 40c per lb.

FLOUR.—We know of no wholesale transactions in this article during the week. Our quotations are confined to store rates, in lots to suit, with a light stock.

HAY.—A small lot of North River hay sold on Saturday last at $1 per 100 lbs. The stock is rather light.

HEADING.—Some 5000 ash heading were taken a day or two since, at 8 a $9 per M.

LARD.—Quotations continue firm, with slow sales.

LIME.—No receipts—stock very light.

LUMBER.—A raft of flooring boards changed hands on Saturday last, at $12 50 per M.

MOLASSES.—Two cargoes have arrived since last Thursday, from Cuba,—about 528 hhds. and 26 tierces. It has nearly all been disposed of at 18¼ a 20 cents per gallon, as to quantity—90 days; and there is but little now in first hands.

NAVAL STORES.—The bulk of turpentine sold to arrive per late freshet has about all come in, and the sales during the week have fallen off considerably as compared with last Thursday's footing up. The price advanced 5 cents per bbl. on Monday afternoon, and 5 cents on Tuesday afternoon, making a total advance of 10 cents per bbl. since Thursday last. We quote as follows:

		Soft.	Hard.
Friday	3,110 bbls. at	$2 15	$1 15
Saturday	3,000 " "	2 15	1 15
Monday	3,050 " "	2 15 a $2 20	1 15 a $1 20
Tuesday	3,750 " "	2 20	1 20
Wednesday	1,100 " "	2 25	1 25
Thursday	250 bbls. at		

To-day, (Thursday,) some 250 barrels have changed hands—p. n. t. Sales foot up about 14,260 barrels. Holders are asking 5 cents advance on highest quotations, and ¼c. have been offered and refused. Upon the whole, the market is unsteady, with an upward tendency. In spirits turpentine we note sales of 556 bbls. since Thursday last at 29 cents per gallon, bbls. $1 75 each. Rosin.—Some 3,650 barrels common rosin have changed hands during the week at 80, 85, 87½ and 90 cents per barrel, the greater portion at 90 cents, and 432 Nos. 1 and 2, a very common article, at 95c. for No. 2, and $1 35 for No. 1. TAR.—Sales of about 650 bbls. during the week, closing at an advance of fully 10 cents per bbl. on last Thursday's quotations. See table for last sales.

PORK—Mess Pork has still farther advanced; dealers are now selling at $18 50 a $19 per barrel.

POTATOES.—200 barrels Irish planting potatoes sold from vessel, on Monday last, at $3 per bbl. The article is retailing from store at $3 50 a $3 75 per bbl. Sweet potatoes are scarce, and are selling at 75 a 80 cents per bushel, at retail.

PEAS.—In cow peas the receipts continue light, and the article is in demand at quotations.

POULTRY.—Arrives sparingly, and prices high. See table for quotations.

SALT.—None arrived this week.

SHINGLES.—We hear of no sales.

STAVES.—White oak barrel Staves are in demand and bring $12 a $13 per M. without inspection, and $17 a $18 inspected. The quantity arriving is small. Red oak hhd. is worth from $10 to $12 per M.

TIMBER—Continues to arrive freely, and we estimate some 60 rafts having changed hands during the week within the range of our classified figures. On Saturday last the river was completely blocked up for a short time, some 40 rafts having collected at a particular place the night previous.—The Timber pounds are pretty well filled. See table for quotations.

EXCHANGE—Firm. See table.

FREIGHTS—Are more plenty, and prices firm at quotations.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Cotton.—The market was quiet yesterday, in consequence of the very inclement state of the weather, it having rained nearly the whole day. The sales were limited to some 400 a 500 bales, at extremes ranging from 6¾ a 8¼c.

NEWBERN, March 16.—Turpentine.—Dip $2 40 a $2 50. Scrape $1 50. Tar $1 30. Corn 53 a 54 cts. per bushel Meal 70 cts per bushel. Clay Peas 60 cts. per bushel. Bacon.—Hams 10 a 10½ cts. Lard 10 cts. per lb. by the bbl.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Cotton was active on Monday, and fully nine thousand bales were sold at an advance of an eighth of a cent. Strict Middling was worth 7¾ cents. Mess Pork was dull at $16 75. Whisky commanded 17½ cents.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Flour—Sales of 1500 bbls. Howard street and City Mills at $4 18 and 200 at $4 25.—Grain unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Flour—Sales of 6000 bbls. at $4 62 a $4 75. Corn Yellow 65c. Wheat—White 108c.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Naval Stores—The stock of North County Turpentine is very small, and now held for higher prices, though the continued difficulty of obtaining freight tends to prevent transactions in this article, as also in Rosin. We have only to note sales of 400 bbls. North County Common Rosin at $1 20; 400 Wilmington, $1 35 delivered; 800 do. $1 25 a $1 30 in yard; 200 Tar, $1 81¼; and 400 Spirits Turpentine, 37 a 37½ cash, and 38 cents, 90 days, wholesale, and 38 to 40 cash, in retail lots. The latest advices from Liverpool and London, and also from the Continent, are more favorable for Turpentine and Spirits Turpentine, than for some time past.

BOSTON, March 13.—Naval Stores.—In Spirits Turpentine there have been sales of 150 bbls. at 40c. per gal., cash, at which the market is now steady. The sales of Tar have been in small lots at $2 12½ a $2 37½ per bbl., cash and 6 mos. In Rosin or Pitch no movement.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 2nd Monday in June next, the following tracts of land, and town lots, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1850, and cost of advertising:

No. of Town lots and Acres of Land.	By whom listed.	Where Situated.	Am't of Tax.
1 town lot	Hannah Brown,	In Wilmington,	$ 1 75
1 do.	William Blaney,	do.	25 85
1 do.	do. for M. Allen,	do.	13 04
1 do.	John Blaney,	do.	6 53
1 do	Mary Burnett,	do.	6 19
1 do.	Charles Barr,	do.	71 00
1 do.	J. W. Brantly,	do.	7 07
600 acres	Evan Bevan,	On Black River,	9 62
1 town lot	John K. Currie,	In Wilmington,	29 67
1 do.	John B. Craig,	do.	6 72
1 do.	J. B. Canady,	do.	6 72
1 do.	Henry Clark,	do.	3 48
1 do.	Gideon Capps,	do.	5 46
1 do.	do. for M. Wooten,	do.	1 32
1 do.	Joseph Craig,	do.	3 82
1 do.	Dr. A. C. Evans,	On Market street,	53 30
1 do.	William Eason,	In Wilmington,	9 59
172 acres	N. R. Fowler,	On the Sound,	13 38
1 lot	Will. E. Freeman,	In Wilmington,	14 86