### The Progression of Primaries.

The analysis of soil and fertilizers is admirably written upon by Judge French, in a late number of the *New England Farmer*. We take from the article the following extract:—

All substances in nature are said to be composed of sixty-four simples, which we first, or primarily find in rocks. The theory then is, that these rocks, in the lapse of ages, have been broken and worn away, and from their debris, soils have been formed. Next, we find those same substances in vegetables, and finally, in animals; the same, so far as the chemist knows; but changed or progressed, as the plants plainly tell us. Even the miscrocope which shows us eels, and even sea serpents, in Cochituate water, and hrinoceri on the surface of figs; which can detect at a glance, the different kinds of blood, and almost discern the oxygen in the atmosphere, can see no difference between these two kinds of phosphates. But the plants, with their instincts, sharper than man's reason, and more subtle than chemists' tests, decide that for their food, the one is far better than the other. Why is this so?

Professor Mapes, of New York, has been for several years discoursing upon this topic through the *Working Farmer*, and before the New York Farmer's Club.—His theory is that the elements, which we may find apparently identical in the rock, and in both the vegetable and animal matter, are first taken up by the lower orders of plants like mosses and lichens, that they have thus progressed one step, and that on the decay of those lower plants, those same elements may now be suited to the constitution of plants of a higher order, and so on, till passing gradually upward, they form part of the food of animals, including man, and thus become a constituent part of flesh and blood. Having thus progressed, perhaps having again and again constituted part both of vegetable and animal substances, those elements acquire an aptitude for such organization, and so are the more readily taken up anew to be wrought into new structure, just as grape cuttings buried in vineyards from the best nourishment for the vine, and as egg-shells are found by hens, the most convenient substances of which to make shells for new eggs.

In the *Working Farmer* of April, 1855, Professor Mapes clearly states his theory, which we have attempted briefly to indicate. He there states as known facts, that if we apply a quantity of bullocks' blood to the soil it proves a powerful fertilizer, whereas if we apply the exact equivalents, so far as chemistry can tell us, taken from the primary source of rock, and dissolved, the effect as a fertilizer is very small; and so if we use phosphate of lime made from bones, and the same amount of mineral phosphate, the bone phosphate will prove by far the better manure. Yet the chemist's analysis finds the mineral phosphate taken from the rock at Crown Point, Lake Champlain, and other places, in various parts of the world, identical with the phosphate from bones, and sets them down as of equal value to the farmer.

Phosphates have no value for agricultural purposes, unless taken from organic life, like the blood and bones of animals. The phosphates from the phosphatic rocks and volcanic deposits, miscalled guanos, although ground and treated with sulphuric acid, have no value as fertilizers, and cannot be absorbed into the higher class of plants, such as are now required for the use of men and animals. They must first be taken by up lichens and mosses, and be progressed by them in a way which chemistry as yet has failed to discover, and on their decay and deposit of their phospates in the soil, be absorbed by a higher class of plant for further progression, and so on through nature's laboratory, until we find the progressed phosphates occupying the bones of animals.

FEEDING STOCK.—No farmer can doubt, we think, that the system of stock management which obtains in this country, is a very loose one, if indeed it merit the title of "system." We doubt if it is a system, unless it be systematic looseness, not to say slovenliness. It is true we urge the importance of keeping stock on a farmer. We beleive it essential to its continued productiveness. But no farmer who has not used a pencil, or kept a stock account, knows the amount of hard cash his stock of cattle swindle him out of. Talking with a farmer the other day, who has had considerable experience as a stock grower, we asked him if his stock in the spring, and the manure made during the winter, would be likely to market at a price which would cover the value of the food given them, the labor and care bestowed upon, and the interest on their market value to-day. He doubted if it would, but didn't know. We fear there are a good many farmers who do not know, much less consider the fact, yet, persist in wintering and summering stock that is a direct tax upon them. It is a matter to think about and calculate upon. A heard of cattle are not always profitable as manufacturers of manure simply. In very many instances the cash they would sell for would purchase, and the labor expended in taking care of them would prepare more than double their value of manure. This is not an extravagant assertion, especially in a country where manure is so little valued as here. There are one or two points to be considered in the care of stock. Unless you are a fancy breeder, and sell at fancy prices, it is not profitable to keep any animal that is not constantly improving or yielding you a revenue in the shape of milk, or in the case of sheep, wool, or an increase of the flock. It is a rare good animal that pays the care and cost of keeping and interest on market value, either by direct product or advance in value. We do not assert there are no such animals, but we do assert that in proportion to the whole number in the Northwest, they are few. An animal should improve constantly—we speak of neat cattle—and where the point has been reached, beyond which, the improvement costs more than it comes to, it is safe to sell at once. And that point is a nice one to discover. It is attracting the attention of the best breeders, and feeders in this country and elsewhere.—Science is looking after it. How to supply an animal with such food, and in such quantities as to insure the largest amount of increase with the smallest possible loss, is a matter to be sought out—a problem to solve.

The Spanish mackerel, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is an excellent table fish common to southern waters—one of the most beautiful of the species, and affording rare sport to the angler. It is usually taken by the trolling line. Until recently it has not been found in this vicinity; but within the past three or four years individuals of the species have occasionally been caught hereabouts, though the number taken is very small. We learn, however, that within the past fortnight we have been favored with an unusual visitation of this delicious fish, a circumstance that has induced the belief that it has so far changed its habits as to promise us the pleasure of its presence in the future.—An angler of some repute, while at West Point a short time since, observed certain parties catching with good success a species of fish of which they were ignorant, but which he discovered to be the veritable Spanish mackerel. Perceiving that the fish was feeding near the surface, and frequently leaping from the water, it naturally occurred to him that they might be taken with the fly. Accordingly, arranging his fishing tackle, he devoted himself to the task, and with such success that the result of two days' effort showed a total of more than sixty-five mackerel captured in this manner. The mode of taking them was as much a novelty and a surprise, as the fact that they were found in the locality mentioned.

### Marine Losses in November.

The number of serious casualties to American sea-going vessels reported during the last month has not been equalled since the months of December and January, 1856–'7, when the number reported was fifty-three in December and seventy in January. The vessels reported this month as total losses and missing amount to fifty-five of all classes. The only month that approached the past one since 1856 was April, 1857, when the total losses numbered fifty-two vessels. The casualties last month class as follows: 1 steamer, 12 ships, 7 barques, 11 brigs, and 24 schooners. Of these thirty-four were wrecked, two burnt, one missing, seven abandoned, five sunk, three capsized, and three sunk by collisions. Out of the thirty-seven vessels reported gone ashore last month, only five were got afloat again, one of the latter being the ship Heidelburg. Of the balance, a number of them have gone entirely to pieces.

The funeral of Washington Irving took place at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday. It was an occasion long to be remembered. Business was suspended; stores were closed. From almost every house mourning drapery was hung. The bells of the churches tolled for some hours. From the surrounding country, and from New York and other cities, thousands of people assembled in and about the church where the funeral-services took place. A procession, more than a mile in length, followed the remains of the deceased to the grave, where besides many of the most distinguished men of the city, were nearly all the Episcopal clergy, including the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese. The New York Common Council and the trustees of the Astor Library were present, and the Historical Society was well represented. The services, in the church and at the grave, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Creighton, pastor of the church at Tarrytown, of which Mr. Irving was a member.

DISCLOSURES IN THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.—*Boston, Nov.* 30.—Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to-day resigned in consequence of disclosures made by letters addressed to him during his absence, and opened by other members of the board, showing him guilty of criminal acts. Dr. P. had been secretary for twelve years, and was one of the most prominent clergymen in Maine, previously. An investigation will be made.

### The Use of Tobacco.

The Dean of Carlisle, in a recent lecture on tobacco at Carlisle, England, gave the following statistics:

In 1856 thirty-three millions of pounds of tobacco were consumed here at an expense of eight millions of money; five million two hundred and twenty thousand pounds of which went in duty to Government, to say nothing of vast quantities smuggled into the country.—There is a steady increase upon this consumption far exceeding the contemporaneous increase of population. In 1821 the average was 11.70 ounces per head per annum; in 1851 it had risen to 16.36; and in 1853 to 19 ounces, or at least at the rate of one-fourth increase in ten years. We hear of 20,000 hogsheads of tobacco in the bonding houses in London at one time. There are twelve city brokers in London expressly devoted to tobacco sales; ninety manufacturers; 1,569 tobacco shops in London; eighty-two clay pipe makers; 7,380 workmen engaged in the different branches of the business; and no less than 250,048 tobacco shops in the United Kingdom. And if we turn to the Continent the consumption and expenditure assume proportions perfectly gigantic.

In France much more is consumed in proportion to the population than in England. The Emperor clears 100,000,000 francs annually by the Government monopoly. At St. Omer 11,000 tons of clay are used in making 45,000,000 tobacco pipes. In the city of Hamburg 40,000 cigars are consumed daily, although the population is not much over 150,000; 10,000 persons, many of them women and children are engaged in their manufacture. One hundred and fifty million cigars are supplied annually; a printing press is entirely occupied in printing labels for the boxes of cigars, &c., and the business represents 4,000,000 francs. In Denmark the annual consumption reaches the enormous average of seventy ounces per head of the whole population; and in Belgium even more—to seventy-three ounces, or four pounds and three-fifths of a pound per head. In America the average is vastly higher.

It is calculated that the entire world of smokers, snuffers, and chewers consume 2,000,000 tons of tobacco annually, or 4,480,000,000 pounds weight—as much in tonnage as the corn consumed by ten millions of Englishmen, and actually at a cost sufficient to pay for all the bread corn eaten in Great Britain. Five millions and a half of acres are occupied in its growth, chiefly cultivated by slave labor, the product of which, at two pence per pound, would yield thirty-seven millions of pounds sterling. The time would fail to tell of the vast amount of smoking in Turkey and Persia; in India all classes and both sexes indulge in this practice; the Siamese both chew and smoke. In Burmah all ages practise it—children of three years old, and of both sexes. China equally contributes to the general mania; and the advocates of the habit boast that about one-fourth of the human race are their clients, or that there certainly are 100,000,000 smokers!

☞ The prospectus of *The New York Ledger*, the great family paper, will be found in another column. It is scarcely necessary to say that *The Ledger* is by far the most popular family paper in the country, having a circulation of over four hundred thousand copies. It is always characterized by a high moral tone, and, as will be seen by reference to its advertisement, employs more eminent contributors than any other paper in the world. †


SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT

*AMERICAN REMEDY!!*

This preparation is a combination heretofore unknown in the history of medicine, differing entirely in its character and operations from the various preparations of Sarsaparilla which have been at different times offered to the public. It acts specifically upon the whole system, thereby bringing it under its direct and immediate influence. Although possessed of powerful and controlling effects, yet it is

ENTIRELY HARMLESS

so that it cannot injure the most delicate constitution.—When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use except an increase of appetite; but when disease is seated in the frame and hurrying fast its victims along the path of life, then its mysterious influence is felt and seen; it enkindles new life and vigor, and brings health and strength back to the suffering and diseased.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 10, Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

December 8. 15-1w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING established a *resident buyer* in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bargains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.

Sept. 29.—21 tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

**Holloway's Ointment.**—The hospitals of Europe and America avow its superiority, and uniformly adopts its use in all cases of sores, wounds, bruises, burns, and scalds. It assuages pain and eradicates inflammation, preventing mortification and other fatal results. Sold at the manufactory No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c. 63c., and $1 per pot.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

Dec 10 11 Onslow, Tabernacle.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

March 2d, 1859 150&27:1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

*Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.*

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

*These Pills should no be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.*

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington: Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.

May, 21 1859. 211 & 37-eow 1y


ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualifiied as Admistrator to the Estate of John M. Vernon, at the December Term, 1859, of Brunswick County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

WM. VERNON, Adm'r.

Smithville, N. C., Dec. 5th, 1859—15-4t.

I will expose to sale at public auction, at the dwelling of the late John M. Vernon in said County,

TWO LIKELY NEGRO MEN SLAVES;
ABOUT 40 HOGS; ABOUT 18 HEAD OF CATTLE;
SMALL LOT OF TURPENTINE, AND HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Sale to take place on the 5th day of January, 1860.

Terms.—6 months credit, bonds with good security required of purchasers.

WM. VERNON. Administrator.

Place of sale one mile from Hood's Creek Station on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road.

Dec. 8th, 1859 15-4t


CORN! CORN!!

5,000 BUSHELS prime white CORN daily expected. For sale by

Dec. 6th, 1859. STOKELY & OLDHAM.


MARRIED.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of Wm. Barden, Mr. JOHN ADKINSON, of Johnston county, to Mrs. MARY JONES, of Wayne, both members of the Baptist church.

In this town, on Thursday evening, 1st inst., by Rev. T. W. Guthrie, Mr. JOHN W. HEWETT, to Miss EMILY, daughter of Enoch Farrow, deceased.

In Winston, on Thursday morning, Dec. 1st, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. L. S. Burkhead, Rev. J. E. MANN, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss M. MILLER, daughter of H. Miller, Esq.

In Duplin county, on the evening of the 1st inst., by Rev. J. D. Hufham, Mr. CHRISTOPHER JAMES, of Tarboro', N. C., to Miss SUSAN SWINSON, of Duplin.

DIED.

In Brunswick County, on the 30th Nov., OLIVIA CAROLINE, daughter of Edward W. and D. Jane Taylor, aged 3 years, 2 months and 4 days.


THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

As an indication of the popularity of the LEDGER, we need only state the simple fact that its circulation is larger than that of any other TEN literary papers in the country. Its great success is owing to the fact that its proprietor secures the best writers in the country, and spares no expense in getting up the BEST FAMILY PAPER a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the NEW YORK LEDGER a position that no literary paper has ever before reached. We feel, and always have felt, since the LEDGER attained its immense circulation, that a heavy responsibility rests upon us, and have endeavored to discharge that responsibility conscientiously, feeling confident that ultimately we should receive the thanks of thousands and tens of thousands of families.

As to the future, we are at a loss what to say. We prefer to PERFORM, rather than to PROMISE. What we have heretofore done is known to our readers; they know what the LEDGER has been and is now, and must therefore judge what it will be hereafter. We can only say that among the contributors to the LEDGER are

EDWARD EVERETT, WM. C. BRYANT,
CHARLES DICKENS, GEO. P. MORRIS,
PAUL MORPHY, N. P. WILLIS,
HON. H. J. RAYMOND, ANNA CORA RITCHIE,
GEO. D. PRENTICE, FANNY FERN,
JOHN G. SAXE, MRS. SIGOURNEY,
SYLVANUS COBB, JR., MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
EMERSON BENNETT, MARION HARLAND,
WM. R. WALLACE, AILCE CARY,
CARLOS D. STUART, EMMA A. BROWN,
COL. W. B. DUNLAP, SALLIE M. BRYAN,

and many eminent Lawyers, Clergymen, Professors in Colleges, and others, who write for the LEDGER anonymously; and then our complete arrangements are such that the current expenses of the LEDGER are now and will constantly be at the rate of over *three hundred thousand dollars per annum.*

FACTS like these carry with them more weight than any comments that could be made, and comments will therefore be dispensed with. As we have already intimated, we shall leave *promising* to those who prefer to expend their force in that way, and content ourselves with doing what we can to make the LEDGER the most interesting and instructive FAMILY PAPER in the world.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER is published every Saturday, and sold at all the news offices in every city and town throughout the country; and is mailed to subscribers at two dollars per annum; two copies sent for three dollars. Any Postmaster obtaining eight subscribers at $1 50 each, (which is our lowest club rate), and sending us $12, will be entitled to one copy free. Terms invariably in advance.

☞ The postage on the LEDGER to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly, in advance, at the office where it is received, is only twenty-six cents a year. Canada subscribers must each send us twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription price of the LEDGER, to pay the American postage.

☞ Subscribers must write their addresses, including the name of the place, county, and State in which they reside, in a plain hand, so as to avoid mistakes.

☞ No subscriptions are wanted from cities, large villages, or other places where news-offices are permanently established.

☞ All communications must be addressed, postage paid, to

ROBERT BONNER,

Proprietor of the New York Ledger,

No. 48 Ann st., New York.

Dec. 8. 15-1t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Administrator of the late Dr. Dortch, will sell, at public auction, in Goldsboro', on the *second day of January next*, SIX VALUABLE SLAVES; five of them have been working turpentine six or eight years, and one is a first rate Cooper. Terms—six monts credit, with interest from date.

WM. T. DORTCH.

Dec. 8th, 1859. 15 ts

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

*FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)*

Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.

Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

VALUABLE COTTON FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, 360 acres of very valuable FARMING LAND, admirably suited to the cultivation of Cotton or Corn, situated in Lowndes county, Alabama, three miles from the Hickory Grove Postoffice, and ten miles East of the Pensacola Rail Road, in the midst of one of the most productive agricultural districts in the United States. Said tract has on it a good Dwelling with necessary out houses, a good Gin House and Screw, and an inexhaustible bed of the *richest Blue Marl*, easy of access and easily hauled out—in itself a fortune to any one that will work it. Any one going South, from North Carolina, to buy land will do well to examine this place before purchasing, as I am satisfied a more valuable place cannot be bought for the same money. For further particulars address the subscriber at Harrell's Store, North Carolina. N. D. FENNELL.

December 8th, 1859—15-3t*.

JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business in above line entrusted to his care.

Office on North Water Street, over H. VonGlaghn's Store.

December 8th, 1859—15-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, his plantation, lying in the County of Duplin, on the Fayetteville road, three miles from Kenansville. The tract comprises 778 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and under cultivation. On the premises is a good DWELLING HOUSE, TWO FRAME BARNS, and all necessary out-buildings.

Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine the above Lands. The subscriber can be found on the premises. GEO. A. McCLAMMY.

Dec. 8th, 1859. 15-8t

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.

Rates in Male Department, ..... $ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female " ..... 8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each ..... 5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20.
Painting at the usual rates.

Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.

P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "

Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

"NOT A DAY, BUT FOR ALL TIME!"

THREE 1st *Class premiums* were awarded at the Virginia State Fairs to **Singer's Great Standard Machines**, as being the best for *general use!*

At the *Virginia Mechanics' Institute* a Silver Medal over Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Whitney & Lyon, "Old Dominion,"

At the *Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and N. Carolina* a Silver Medal over WHEELER & WILSON, WHITNEY & LYON.

At the Virginia Central Agricultural Society, held at Richmond, 1st premium of Gold Medal over

WHEELER & WILSON,
GROVER & BAKER.

Thus speaks the voice of the public, giving the celebrated and unexcelled Machines the preference over all others.

*Requisites of a good Machine:*

1st.—Perpendicular action (without belting.)
2d.—Solidity and simplicity of construction.
3d.—Ease of management and ability to perform all kinds of work, from sewing lawn to making a harness.

38,000

of these Machines are in use, scattered all over the habitable globe.

Tailors, sadlers, shoemakers, upholsterers, hat and cap makers, dressmakers, milliners, families and planters prefer them to any other, and they are the only Machines used in the Government Institutions in the U. S. and Europe.


## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEESWAX, ℔ lb | .28 @ | 30 | |
| BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs | 5 50 @ | 6 50 | |
| BRICKS, ℔ M | 6 00 @ | 12 00 | |
| BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, | | | |
| 2nd hand | 1 50 @ | 1 90 | |
| New | 1 90 @ | 2 00 | |
| CANDLES, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Tallow | .16 @ | 18 | |
| Adamantine | .20 @ | 26 | |
| Sperm | .35 @ | 50 | |
| COFFEE, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Java | .17 @ | 20 | |
| Laguayra | .12½ @ | 13½ | |
| Rio | .11 @ | 12½ | |
| St. Domingo | .11 @ | 12 | |
| COTTON, ℔ lb. | | | |
| ord. to mid'g | 9½ @ | 10¼ | |
| strict mid'g | 10¼ @ | 10½ | |
| good mid'g | 00 @ | 10½ | |
| COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard | .12½ @ | 14 | |
| Rope, ℔ lb | 7½ @ | 10 | |
| CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel | 1 00 @ | 1 05 | |
| DOMESTICS, | | | |
| Sheeting, ℔ yd | 8 @ | 9 | |
| Yarn, ℔ lb | .19½ @ | 20 | |
| EGGS, ℔ doz | .20 @ | 22 | |
| FEATHERS, ℔ lb | 45 @ | 50 | |
| FISH, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Mullets | 7 00 @ | 8 00 | |
| Mac'rel. No. 1 | 16 00 @ | 18 00 | |
| do. No. 2 | 13 00 @ | 14 00 | |
| do. No. 3 | 8 50 @ | 11 00 | |
| Herrings, East | 3 00 @ | 5 00 | |
| Dry Cod, ℔ cwt | 4 00 @ | 6 50 | |
| FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Family | 6 15 @ | 6 25 | |
| Superfine | 5 90 @ | 6 00 | |
| Fine | 5 65 @ | 5 75 | |
| Cross | 5 40 @ | 5 50 | |
| GLUE, ℔ lb. | 12 @ | 20 | |
| GUNNY BAGS | 10 @ | 18 | |
| GUANO, Peruvian, | | | |
| Under 1 ton, ℔ lb | | 3¼ | |
| 1 ton and under 5, per ton, | 62 50 | | |
| 5 tons and over, " | 60 00 | | |
| LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl. | 1 25 | | |
| Per ton | 10 00 | | |
| GRAIN, ℔ bushel, | | | |
| Corn | 00 @ | 80 | |
| Oats | .45 @ | 48 | |
| Pease, Cow | 80 @ | 85 | |
| Do. B. Eye | 1 00 @ | 1 10 | |
| Wheat, red | 1 10 @ | 1 15 | |
| do. white | 1 25 @ | 1 30 | |
| Rice, rough | 00 @ | 00 | |
| do., clean, ℔ lb | .4 @ | 4½ | |
| HIDES, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Green | 5½ @ | 6 | |
| Dry | 12 @ | 13 | |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. | | | |
| Eastern | 90 @ | 1 00 | |
| N. River | .70 @ | 75 | |
| IRON, ℔ lb. | | | |
| English, ass'd. | 4½ @ | 00 | |
| American, ref. | 3½ @ | 00 | |
| do. sheer | 0 @ | 00 | |
| do. hoop, ton | 80 00 @ | 85 00 | |
| Swede | 5½ @ | 00 | |
| LIME, ℔ bbl. | 70 @ | 75 | |
| do. fm store | 1 00 @ | 1 10 | |
| LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) | | | |
| Fl'r Boards | 00 00 @ | 12 50 | |
| Wide do | 0 00 @ | 9 00 | |
| Scantling | 0 00 @ | 7 00 | |
| (Steam Sawed.) | | | |
| Floor Boards, rough | 15 00 @ | 16 00 | |
| planed | 18 00 @ | 19 00 | |
| clear | 25 00 @ | 30 00 | |
| Wide boards | 14 00 @ | 15 00 | |
| Scantling | 12 00 @ | 15 00 | |
| Ship Stuff, rough edge | 0 00 @ | 13 00 | |
| re-sawed | 0 00 @ | 15 00 | |
| MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on. | | | |
| Cuba, Hhds | 23 @ | 24 | |
| do. Bbls. | 28 @ | 30 | |
| N. Orleans | 42 @ | 45 | |
| LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.) | | | |
| Whiskey | .33 @ | 35 | |
| N. E. Rum | .43 @ | 45 | |
| Gin | .40 @ | 45 | |
| Brandy | .40 @ | 45 | |
| do. Apple, | .65 @ | 1 00 | |
| do. Peach, | 1 25 @ | 1 50 | |
| NAVAL STORES, | | | |
| Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., | | | |
| *Virgin | .0 00 @ | 2 12 | |
| Yellow dip | .0 00 @ | 2 65 | |
| Hard | .0 00 @ | 1 65 | |
| Tar, ℔ bbl., | .0 00 @ | 2 70 | |
| do. in order | 0 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| Pitch do | .0 00 @ | 1 50 | |
| Rosin, Pale, | 0 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| do. No. 1 | 1 50 @ | 2 50 | |
| do. No. 2 | 1 10 @ | 1 25 | |
| do. No. 3 | 0 00 @ | 1 00 | |
| Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon | .00 @ | 40½ | |
| Varnish, ℔ gal. | 26 @ | 30 | |
| NAILS, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Cut | .4 00 @ | 4¼ | |
| Wrought | .10 @ | 12½ | |
| OILS, ℔ gallon, | | | |
| Sperm | .2 00 @ | 2 25 | |
| Linseed, raw, | 1 15 @ | 1 20 | |
| do. boiled, | 1 15 @ | 1 25 | |
| PEA NUTS, bush | 1 00 @ | 1 40 | |
| POTATOES, | | | |
| Sweet, ℔ bush. | 60 @ | 70 | |
| Irish, do. | 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| do. ℔ bbl. | 1 50 @ | 1 75 | |
| PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., | | | |
| N. C. Bacon, | | | |
| Hams | 14½ @ | 15 | |
| Middlings | .00 @ | 12 | |
| Shoulders | .00 @ | 11 | |
| Hog round | 12½ @ | 13 | |
| Western Bacon, | | | |
| Middlings | 11½ @ | 11½ | |
| Shoulders | 9½ @ | 9½ | |
| N. C. Lard | 12½ @ | 13 | |
| West'n do | 11½ @ | 12½ | |
| Butter | .23 @ | 27 | |
| Cheese | 10½ @ | 11 | |
| PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| City Mess | .17 50 @ | 18 00 | |
| Clear do | .00 00 @ | 19 00 | |
| Butt | .16 00 @ | 17 00 | |
| Beef, Mess | .00 00 @ | 16 00 | |
| do. Fulton Market | .19 00 @ | 20 00 | |
| POULTRY, | | | |
| Chickens, live, | 12½ @ | 25 | |
| do. dead | .00 @ | 00 | |
| Turkeys, live | .75 @ | 1 00 | |
| do. dead, ℔ lb. | 12½ @ | 15 | |
| SHEEP, ℔ head, | | | |
| Lambs | 1 25 @ | 1 50 | |
| Mutton | 1 25 @ | 1 50 | |
| SALT, | | | |
| Alum, ℔ bush. | .00 @ | 25 | |
| Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo | 90 @ | 95 | |
| do. fm store | 1 40 @ | 1 45 | |
| fine | 1 50 @ | 1 60 | |
| SUGAR, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Porto Rico | .8 @ | 9 | |
| New Orleans | 7½ @ | 8 | |
| Muscovado | 7½ @ | 9 | |
| Loaf & crush'd | 10½ @ | 12 | |
| C. Yellow | 9 @ | 9½ | |
| Granulated | 10½ @ | 11½ | |
| SOAP, ℔ lb | 4½ @ | 7½ | |
| SHINGLES, ℔ M., | | | |
| Contract | .4 00 @ | 5 00 | |
| Common | .2 50 @ | 0 00 | |
| STAVES, ℔ M., | | | |
| W. O. Bbl. | 16 00 @ | 18 00 | |
| R. O. Hhd. | 12 50 @ | 20 00 | |
| Ash Head'g | 12 00 @ | 13 00 | |
| TIMBER, ℔ M., | | | |
| Shipping | 0 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| Mill, prime | 9 75 @ | 11 00 | |
| do. inferior to ordinary | 6 00 @ | 9 25 | |
| TALLOW, ℔ lb. | 10 @ | 12 | |
| TOBACCO, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Common | .18 @ | 20 | |
| Medium | .25 @ | 30 | |
| Fine | .45 @ | 50 | |
| WOOL, ℔ lb. | .17 @ | 20 | |

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

| | On deck. | Under deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO NEW YORK. | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | $ 00 | $ 00 @ 40 |
| Rosin do | 00 | 00 @ 35 |
| Spirits Turpentine do | 00 | 00 @ 55 |
| Flour do | 00 | 20 @ 00 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross | 00 | 0 @ 12½ |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 0 00 | 1 50 @ 2 00 |
| Cotton goods, ℔ foot | 00 | 0 @ 7 |
| Flaxseed, ℔ bushel | 00 | 8 @ 10 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel | 00 | 7 @ 8 |
| Wheat, ℔ bushel | 00 | 6 @ 7 |
| Lumber, ℔ M | 0 00@5 00 | 5 00 @ 6 00 |
| TO PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | 00 | 00 @ 40 |
| Rosin " | 00 | 00 @ 35 |
| Spirits Turpentine " | 00 | 00 @ 60 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel | 0 | 00 @ 6 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 0 00 | 1 50 @ 1 75 |
| Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot | 0 | 0 @ 7 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. | 0 | 00 @ 10 |
| Lumber, ℔ M., as to size | 0 00@0 00 | 5 00 @ 6 00 |
| TO BOSTON. | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | 00 | 00 @ 45 |
| Rosin " | 00 | 00 @ 40 |
| Spirits Turpentine " | 00 | 00 @ 70 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 0 00 | 1 75 @ 2 00 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel | 00 | 00 @ 8 |
| Rough Rice, ℔ bushel | 0 | 00 @ 9 |
| Lumber, ℔ M | 0 00@6 00 | 7 00 @ 8 00 |

## REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 7TH, 1859.

TURPENTINE.—We have no change to report in prices since our review of Wednesday last. There has been a steady demand for shipping and distilling purposes, and all received has changed hands at $2 65 for yellow dip, $2 12 for virgin, and $1 65 for hard. The arrivals have been moderate, and the sales for the week ended this morning reach 5,077 bbls., viz.:

| | Bbls. | Yel. Dip. | Virgin. | Hard. |
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