NEWS BY MAIL.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY AND SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, &c.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The delay of Congress to act upon the great questions connected with the currency caused some embarrassment in business affairs; but now a new trouble has arisen from the conflict between the Comptroller of the currency and the Secretary of the Treasury. It is very evident that Mr. Stevens is the champion of the Clarke interest, which represents also all the formidable powers, financial and political, that are now arrayed against the Secretary of the Treasury, as a supporter of the President and his policy. Mr. McCulloch's plan of a gradual reduction of the currency, by withdrawing the greenbacks, has been condemned by powerful interests, by the restrictionists, by the speculators, and by holders of large stocks of goods and merchandize, and by the national banks, which enjoy the profits of large deposits of currency. But, adding to all this the weight of the radical politicians, it is easy to see that Mr. Clarke, the Comptroller, will, in the House, break down the project of Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary.

Some inquiry is made whether the Secretary will retain the services of the Comptroller. It is evident that there is fundamental disagreement between them upon a subject that interests the country more than any other, excepting, perhaps, reconstruction. Probably there may be some personal as well as political difference. One would think so from the petulant and rather disrespectful tone of Mr. Clarke's letter.

The letter was shown to Mr. McCulloch this morning, who said that he had seen it before.—The letter was sent some days ago, before publication, to Mr. McCulloch. It was certainly proper, on the part of Mr. Clarke, if he was co-operating with Mr. Stevens, in the effort to defeat the Treasury bill in the House, to advise the Secretary of the fact. This financial and political misunderstanding will bear heavily upon the business interests of the country. It will bring business to a stand, and will tend to discredit the country abroad. It all goes to show that we have not, and are not likely to have very soon, any fixed and stable financial basis, or any political co-operation even among the loyal Republicans.

Senator Sherman's proposition, offered at this juncture, may be, or ought to be, adopted, if the McCulloch project is to fail.

THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY WORKING FOR THE RADICALS—NEW HAMPSHIRE AND CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The Comptroller of Currency has been at the Senate all day to prevent the passage of the loan bill. He is acting in the interests of the Radical cabal, who are elated by the success of their double-dealing game to carry New Hampshire. Upon this they predicate victory in Connecticut; but the President has directed the removal of some postmasters in that State who are hostile to him. This creates a tremor in Republican circles. The New Hampshire fraud will hardly be allowed to succeed in Connecticut.

STRENGTH OF FENIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The following is given for what it is worth, as the general idea of the warlike strength of the order in this city. Thirty-two companies are said to have been formed and their ranks fully filled. These are divided into three regiments, and rumor gives the post of honor in command as follows: First regiment infantry, Colonel Basil Duke, formerly commanding a brigade of cavalry under the rebel General Morgan; second regiment infantry, Col. Thibodaux, of the Louisiana volunteers, in the rebel army; third regiment infantry, Colonel Murphy, formerly Colonel of 167th New York volunteers, Corcoran's Legion, Union army.

FAILURE OF THE WHIPPLE FILE COMPANY.

BOSTON, March 14.—The failure of the Whipple File Manufacturing Company is announced today with heavy liabilities. The capital stock of the company was $700,000, and it recently petitioned for a further increase.

The suspension is attributed to having on hand a large stock of goods which cannot be sold except at great loss, and the means of the company have been somewhat crippled recently in efforts to retain its credit.

SEIZURES OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The Clarksville correspondent of the Houston *Telegraph* charges that the Treasury agents have seized one thousand seven hundred bales of cotton, which it was well and generally known did not belong to the late Confederacy. Through a third party the Treasury agents offered the owners of the cotton to release it for a consideration of three hundred bales. The owners refused this offer, and the cotton was removed at once at much greater expense than it would have cost the owners. Every effort was made at Clarksville and at New Orleans to secure the release of the cotton, but it failed.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1865.

It is evident that the republican members, as distinguished from the radical faction in congress, are becoming more and more adverse to a rupture with the President. They are disposed to strike out some new line of action, whereby they will avoid collision with the President, retain the offices, and afford time for the consideration by the people of the policy proposed by the President in regard to restoration. Some of the members propose that Congress should close the session after admitting Tennessee and Arkansas, in deference to the President's wishes and opinions. They make this concession to him, and he, in turn, is not to use the power of Executive patronage against them as a party—that is to say, not against the republican party proper. This scheme leaves the radicals out in the cold. The Executive axe will be free to fall upon them wherever they may be found in office.

This plan involves a separation of the radical fanatics from the Union republicans. The small democratic element of the present Congress will not favor this arrangement, for it would destroy their hopes of an immediate rupture and collision. But there is a majority in both Houses of members who may come into this arrangement, and it is not certain that the President will not approve of it; for he has positively assured a leading conservative Senator that he will not make any removals at present. Besides this, it is understood by some influential republican members of the House that the President is not disposed to enter upon any course of proscription. This is understood in Pennsylvania, where, as democratic politicians inform me, the democracy are heart and soul with Johnson in his fight against the radicals, and all they require is that the President should remove any office holders under him who fails to sustain him against the Stevens and Sumner revolutionists. IOTA.

Popularity of General Lee.

A Washington correspondent of one of the Northern papers, says: "When General Lee was in this city a short time ago, he sat for his picture at Brady's gallery. The fact became known, of course, and ever since Mr. Brady has been overrun with orders for copies of the picture. It would seem that almost every family in Washington, and many in Baltimore, wish to have hanging in their parlors a representation of the form and features of the great Confederate chieftain, to judge from the rush there has been for copies of the portrait. The latter, of course, is all that could be desired in the way of artistic excellence. Straws show the direction of the wind, and it is very evident that if the time ever comes when the American people will be allowed to manifest the real feelings of their hearts, they will confer upon Gen. Lee such a testimonial of their affection as will put to the blush the disgusting toadyism that is lavished upon Gen. Grant."

A total eclipse of the moon occurs on the 30th of this month. It begins at fifty-three minutes past 9 o'clock, and is at its total at fifty-nine minutes past 10, and begins to disappear at thirty-nine minutes past 12. It is visible throughout the United States.

A Voice from Europe.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* under date of March 12th, 1866, thus writes to that paper, with reference to the President's restoration policy, and the action of Congress:

A gentleman just returned from Europe called at the White House to-day and had an interview with the President, which resulted in a free conversation that took wide range. The latter was assured that the Executive opinions and politics were well understood abroad among intelligent men since the publication of his different messages, speeches, and addresses to delegations from Southern States, and that they also commended themselves to nearly all Europeans who were at heart friendly to a perpetuity of our Union and institutions. The President replied that he hoped so, that he never had any concealments, and that he tried to express himself so as to be understood of all men. In fact he considered that the was understood by all except such as were determined to misunderstand him. He desired to restore the Union in fact, as it already was in theory, and to secure to all the States, North and South, every constitutional right they were entitled to; but he was now met by men who were iconoclasts, who opposed all his plans of reconstruction and never submitted any of their own. "Why" said he, "Congress has now been in session nearly four months, and what has it done? What is its policy? Can any one answer? It seems to me apparent that it has none. It puts itself in the position of cavilling at all propositions from any one else, and of failing to originate any of its own. It is doing nothing whatever in the work of reconstruction. Texas is at this instant organizing a State government of its own. If Congress is opposed to my plan of reconstruction, and believes this State not only out of the Union, but its citizens not in a condition to exercise the right of self-government, why does it not depose the Provisional Governor, oust the officers elected by the people, and impose some other and better form of government? Why does Congress adhere to this dog-in-the-manger policy of refusing to recognize the only government that State has, and yet declining to give a better one?" He then referred to Mr. Lincoln's system of reconstruction, and asserted that Tennessee, at least, was entitled to exercise the constitutional prerogatives of a State by virtue of her action in pursuance of Mr. Lincoln's policy, &c. His remarks will find an echo in the awakened judgment of the people.

General Lee---Fenianism.

The following scraps are from the Washington correspondence of the New York *News*:

POPULARITY OF GEN'L LEE.

"When General Lee was in this city a short time ago he sat for his picture at Brady's gallery. The fact became known, of course, and ever since Mr. Brady has been overrun with orders of the picture. It would seem that almost every family in Washington, and many in Baltimore, wish to have hanging in their parlors a representation of the form and features of the great Confederate chieftain, to judge from the rush there has been for copies of the patriot. The latter of course, is all that he could desired in the way of artistic excellence. Straws show the direction of the wind, and it is very evident that if the time ever comes when the American people will be allowed to manifest the real feelings of their hearts they will confer upon Gen. Lee such a testimonial of their affection as will put to the blush the disgusting toadyism that is lavished upon Gen. Grant."

IMMENSE RESOURCES OF THE FENIANS.

"Mr. Seward was informed a few days ago, by persons who professed to be accurately informed, that the Fenians had a military force of 50,000 men enrolled, organized and armed, and commanded by experienced officers; that they have fifteen millions of dollars on hand, and a large fleet of vessels now lying in the lake ports; and that all these are only a part of their resources. It is possible that a proclamation may be issued, warning people not to be engaged in these movements; but from all I can learn, I think it extremely doubtful that the Government will take any notice of it. Mr. Seward will probably point to the recent speech of Mr. Gladstone in the British Parliament, as abundant reason for non-interference; and the expeditions to Canada will be allowed to proceed."

THE GREAT ROBBERY IN NEW YORK.—No clue to the detection of the theives who stole the million and a half dollars' worth of bonds from the office in Exchange Place, N. Y., has yet been obtained, and the robbery still continues a subject of wonder and speculation in Wall street regions. Mr. Rufus L. Lord is the person whose office was robbed. He is over eighty years of age, and, it is stated, employed no clerks, having for many years attended to his business personally. The *Tribune* says:

Mr. Lord had taken the precaution to register most of his United States stocks, and to fill up to his own order his United States 7.30 per cent. Treasury bonds His practice was to select the larger denominations of the latter. His certificates of Delaware and Lackawanna, and New Jersey and Central and other shares cannot, of course, be used by other person than himself or his duly constituted attorney. His western Railway bonds are payable to bearer, but the numbers are known, and the payment of interest stopped. Mr. Lord is a wealthy and esteemed citizen, retired from active business for many years past. His large fortune was chiefly in United States securities and real estate. We believe he was a subscriber to every loan offered by the government during the war, and to the 7.30 per cent. loan at its close, and was always prompt, earnest and confident in the support of the public credit.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VIEWS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Advertiser says:

"The President evidently feels that he is master of the situation, and he is terribly in earnest in his opposition to Congress, especially when he finds himself attacked as he was on Saturday by Mr. Stevens. He told a New England Congressman on Monday that Louisiana is now more loyal than she ever was, her large foreign population never having transferred the allegiance which they bore to France before the treaty of transfer; and that South Carolina is more loyal than she has been since the nullification fever began to break out. But he grimly intimated that other sections of the Union are not displaying much loyalty, and that the next rebellion may be commenced in Massachusetts.

Southern History of the War—"The Lost Cause."

Editor of the Norfolk Virginian:—I notice an advertisement in the Baltimore *Sun*, signed "R. Booth," for agents to sell "Pollard's *Revised* Southern History of the War." I know of no such book. I have "revised" no such work. The publication referred to is merely some old annals of the war I wrote, revamped by C. B. Richardson, with a new title, and attempted to be put upon the market for an original and elaborate History of the War, which I now have in the press of E. B. Treat & Co., 130 Grand Street, New York, entitled "The Lost Cause," and designed by me as a complete and standard history of the late Southern Confederacy.

EDWARD A. POLLARD.

Norfolk, March 14, 1866.

LEMON JUICE IN DIPTHERIA.—Dr. Revillout, in a paper presented last summer to the French Academy of Medicine, asserts that lemon juice is one of the most efficacious medicines which can be applied in diptheria, and he relates that when he was a dresser in the hospital his own life was saved by its timely application. He got three dozen lemons and gargled his throat with the juice, swallowing a little, at the same time, in order to act on the deep seated parts. Dr. R. has noted eleven cases of complete success obtained by this method of treatment.

THIS BEAUTIFUL WORLD.—Ah, this beautiful world! Indeed I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all gladness and sunshine, and heaven itself lies not far off. And then it changes suddenly, and is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the sky. In the lives of the saddest of us there are days like this, when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours, when the fire will neither burn in our hearts nor on our hearths; and all without and within is dismal, cold, and dark. Every heart has its secret sorrows, and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 15, 1866.

The following abstract of the Act for collecting Revenue is published in advance of the full copy of the law, because some of its provisions require immediate action.

The entire law will be printed and circulated as soon as the printers can finish their work

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

Abstract of the Act for the Collection of Revenue.

There will be no valuation until 1867.

The tax of the present year is on the valuation of 1860. In case of increase in value since 1860, by means of mines of metal, coal, or other valuable thing being discovered or worked, or by reason of new buildings being erected, or where lands or town lots have, since 1860, decreased in value by reason of fire or other extraordinary cause, or by reason of failure of mines, there is to be a new valuation by the list taker and two freeholders. *This new valuation is to be on the basis of valuation of real estate in 1860.*

List takers appointed at first Court after January 1st. Should Court fail, three Justices may appoint on or before April 1st; notice to be served within ten days. Lists to be taken between the 2d Monday in April and 1st Thursday in May. Lists refer to April 1st, to be returned to Clerk on or before 4th Monday in May.

Clerk to furnish Comptroller with abstract on or before 1st Monday in July.

Clerk to deliver duplicates to Sheriff on or before July 1st.

Licenses and returns under schedule B, of the Revenue Act, refer to July 1st.

Sheriffs to return list to Clerk of taxes collected under Schedule B, on or before 2nd Monday in August. Clerk to send duplicate thereof to Comptroller on or before 3rd Monday in August.

Clerk to make out list of taxes received by him and report the same to Court next preceding 1st July and pay to Sheriff.

Sheriff to pay taxes into Treasury between 30th June and 1st November the present year.

By aid of the above summary the County Courts may proceed with the appointment of list takers, and the list takers may perform their duty.

With the above exceptions, the law is substantially the same as the law of 1858–'59, which may be used as a gide until the present Acts can be printed and distributed.

In all cases when necessary or convenient, the Chairman of the County Court may call a special term, giving ten days' notice. Where counties have failed to lay county taxes at the first term in this year, the next regular term, or a special term called as above, may lay the taxes.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The following interesting decision, on a subject of interest to many of our subscribers, has just been made public:

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a letter in reference to the stamp duty on subscription paper, where the subscribers each agree to take stock in a railroad company, has decided that such subscription, unless the sum subscribed is paid when the list is signed, is held to create a promise to pay a definite and certain sum of money, and therefore each person signing his name and not paying his subscription at the time, should affix and cancel a stamp appropriate to the promissory amount subscribed. If a person signs the list and pays his subscription at the same time, his signing the paper would be a mere memorandum, and as such would not be subject to stamp duty. If a subscription list made in such a form as that subscribers bind themselves to pay only in the event of a certain amount being raised, then each signature is held to form an agreement or contract, as subject to stamp duty of five cents.—But if each signer agrees to pay unconditionally, then each creates a new instrument, subject to a stamp duty as a promissory note.

THE SUPREME COURT AND JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.—The National House of Representatives has passed a bill reducing the number of judges of the Supreme Court from ten to nine. It has been but three years since the number of judges was raised from nine to ten, a new circuit being created for the Pacific States. There being a vacancy on the bench since the decease of Justice Catron, the present reduction, if it goes into effect, will not legislate any judge out of office; it, however, necessitates an extensive rearrangement of the circuits. By the new law, the late Justice Catron's circuit disappears entirely, being divided among the others; Louisiana and Texas are added to Jestice Wayne's circuit; West Virginia is taken from Chief Justice Chase and added to Justice Swayne's; Kentucky and Tennessee to Justice Davis'; and Arkansas to Justice Miller's. Some other adjustments are also made. South Carolina is taken from Justice Wayne and given to Chief Justice Chase, and Wisconsin is taken from Justice Davis and given to Justice Miller. Nevada, just admitted, is added to Justice Fields' circuit.

By the above bill the fourth judicial circuit, assigned to Chief Justice Chase, is reconstructed so as to comprise the States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Baltimore Sun.

False Witness.

"It is stated that Gen. Robert E. Lee testified before the Reconstruction Committee that he never took an oath to support the Southern Confederacy, but always scrupulously avoided doing so."

The above is from the Boston *Advertiser*, and is, of course, utterly untrue in fact, and in spirit slanderous and libellous in the last degree.

That Gen. Lee never took an oath to support the Southern Confederacy, may, indeed, be true, inasmuch as it is possible, though not probable, that no occasion ever arose demanding that formality. But he who intimates that he hypocritically evaded the service of his lips to a cause in which he embarked his fortune, his family, his fame and his life, utters a slander too contemptible even for Jacobin politics. It would almost make Forney blush—a simile which exhausts reproach.—*Pet. Index.*

DON'T LIKE IT.—We have seen it stated that Gov. Graham has addressed a note to the reconstruction committee asking the privilege of cross-questioning witnesses that may be introduced to testify as the condition of affairs in this State.—Alluding to the matter the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

It is said that ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina, has addressed a note to the committee on reconstruction, of Congress, asking leave to cross-examine the witnesses who may be brought forward to testify in relation to the condition of affairs in the State of which he is a citizen.—Mr. Graham holds no official position, at this time, which might authorize him to make the request. He, therefore, is officiously intermeddling with what is not his own, but everybody's business. If Mr. Graham is allowed to intervene on behalf of North Carolina, Mr. Anybody Else, in fact any number of Anybody Elses will have the right to intrude upon the committee, and interrupt their labors.—Mr. Graham's request is slightly impudent, and it should not be granted.

EMIGRATING FROM THE SOUTH.—Quite a number of North Carolinains, accompanied by their families and household goods and gods, pass though this city daily, *en route* for Indiana. They come from Western North Carolina, and say they are going to Indiana because the land there is better than in their native State. There are other reasons, too obvious to require mention, why Indiana, Illinois, or several other States, might be regarded as preferable, as places of residence, to North Carolina, or even Virginia.—*Richmond Times.*

A Pertinent Question.

The National *Republican* says: "As President Johnson was in the United State Senate, and Mr. Maynard in the House of Representatives from Tennessee, after the ordinance of secession was adopted by that State, the very pertinent question comes to us; 'If they were entitled to their seats then, Congress of course regarded the secession ordinance as null and void. And if secession did not take Tennessee out of the Union, when and how did she get out?'"

CLOUDS OF PIGEONS.—The atmosphere of Cincinnati was disturbed on Thursday by the flight of prodigious flocks of pigeons, the whirr of whose innumerable wings at times was heard like the rush of the wind through a leafy wilderness.—It is conjectured that this extraordinary movement of birds indicates the breaking up of a pigeon roost in Indiana. The pigeons were flying from the southeast to the northwest, out of range.

CHESAPEAKE AND ALBEMARLE CANAL.—In pursuance of the action of the late General Assembly, Gov. Worth has appointed Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith and Col. D. D. Ferebee, commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company. The selection is admirable, both on account of the localities of the gentlemen and their entire competency for the work.

Ral. Sentinel.

It is an extraordinary fact that when people come to what is called high words they generally use low language.

A little thing is sometimes a great matter.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19th.

All newly elected city officers have been duly installed, with the exception of Monroe, Mayor, and Nixon, Alderman, whose functions have been temporarily suspended, as coming within the exceptions made by the President's proclamation.

Mr. J. Rosseau has been installed as Mayor *pro tempore*, by order of Gen. Canby.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.

In the Senate, Mr. Fessenden reviewed Governor Graham's letter, published in the *National Intelligencer*, which he said was written to show that the investigations of the Reconstructing Committee were not impartial.—Mr. Fessenden did not regard the lately rebellious States in the light of criminals on trial, nor was he acting in the capacity of prosecutor. If Mr. Graham desired to introduce further testimony in the case of North Carolina, he could do so.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the Loan Bill was rejected, and recommitted it to the Committe on Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The House passed a bill to protect from legal prosecution Union officers for acts committed during the war by order of their superiors.

From Europe.

NEW YORK, March 19th.

Foreign dates to the 9th inst. have been received.—Sales of cotton for the week 74,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 19,000 bales. American unchanged; Egyptian descriptions have advanced ½d, to 1d.

Consols 86⅜@86⅞.

Five-Twenties 70⅜@70¾.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, March 20.

Cotton has a declining tendency; sales of 3700 bales at 39¼ @ 40 cents. Flour is dull; Common $5 @ $10; lower State brands $6 75 @ $8 15; Southern dull—sales of 500 barrels at $8 70 @ $15 50. Wheat declined 1 @ 2 cents.—Corn advanced 1 cent. Pork firm—sales at $26. Lard heavy. Sugar and Naval Stores quiet. Spirits Turpentine 90 @ 93.

Gold 27¼ premium.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—A writer, whose life has passed its meridian, thus eloquently discourses upon the flight of time:

"Forty years once seemed a long and weary pilgrimage to make. It now seems but a step; and yet along the way are broken shrines, where a thousand hopes are wasted into ashes; footprints sacred under their drifting dust, green mounds where the grass is fresh with the watering of tears; shadows even which we should not forget. We will garner the sunshine of those years, and with chastened steps and hope push on toward the twinkling, where the waters are still and storms never beat."

The Louisville *Journal* relates an anecdote of a furious radical who entered the Union Convention at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 22d of February, while they were reading General Washington's Farewell Address. After listening awhile to the sublime passages in that immortal document, he exclaimed, "A d—d rebel document! Just as I expected!"

HON. C. C. CLAY.—We are pleased to see that two republican papers are demanding that Mr. Clay shall be immediately released or put upon his trial. These papers are the Tribune and the Commercial Advertiser, both of New York city. They both declare that "by the Constitution, by the laws, by public opinion, by safe precedent, by the claims of justice, he is entitled to a speedy trial or to an immediate release. A great wrong, and one that ought to be remedied, is done."

The prettiest lining for a bonnet is a smiling face.

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	35 @ 37	MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,	
BEEF CATTLE,		Cuba	50 @ 60
₱ 100 lbs	12 00 @15 00	Syrup	75 @ 1 00
BRICKS, ₱ M	15 00 @20 00	NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₱	
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each,		280 lbs.	
2nd hand	3 00 @ 4 00	New Virgin	0 00 @ 0 00
New	4 50 @ 5 00	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 4 10
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,		Hard	0 00 @ 2 00
Tallow	20 @ 25	Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 1 50
Adamantine	25 @ 32	Tar, in order	0 00 @ 2 50
Sperm	50 @ 55	Pitch, do	0 00 @ 5 00
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,		Rosin, pale	0 00 @ 0 00
Java	42½@ 45	do No. 1	6 00 @ 9 00
Laguayra	37 @ 38	do No. 2	3 75 @ 5 00
Rio	28 @ 31	do No. 3	2 25 @ 3 00
St. Domingo	26 @ 28	Spirits Turpentine,	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,		₱ gal	50 @ 52½
Ord. to Mid'g	28 @ 30	NAILS, ₱ lb.,	
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 31	Cut	8½@ 9
Good Mid'g	00 @ 32	Wrought	00 @ 00
COTTON BAGGING,		OILS, ₱ gallon,	
Gunny, ₱ yard	30 @ 32	Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Dundee	28 @ 30	Linseed	2 00 @ 2 25
Rope, ₱ lb	20 @ 21	Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
CORN MEAL,		PEA NUTS,	
₱ bushel	1 20 @ 1 25	₱ bushel	2 00 @ 2 30
DOMESTICS,		POTATOES, ₱ bush.,	
Sheeting, ₱ yd	30 @ 32	Sweet	1 50 @ 2 00
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	3 25 @ 3 50	Irish, ₱ bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	70 @ 75	PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,		N. C. Bacon,	
Mullets	0 00 @12 00	Hams	22 @ 23
Mac'l, No. 1	00 00 @20 00	Middlings	19 @ 20
Mac'l, No. 2	17 00 @00 00	Shoulders	18 @ 19
Mac'l, No. 3	14 00 @15 00	Hog round	17 @ 19
Her'gs, East.	0 00 @ 5 00	Western Bacon,	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	8 @ 9	Middlings	18½@ 19
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,		Shoulders	16 @ 17
Family	11 00 @13 00	Lard	18 @ 20
Superfine	9 00 @10 50	Butter	40 @ 50
Fine	8 25 @ 8 50	Cheese	23 @ 24
GLUE, ₱ lb	18 @ 25	PORK, Northern, ₱ lb.,	
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 40	City Mess	32 00 @34 00
GUANO, Peruvian,		Clear Mess	00 00 @00 00
Per ton	110 00 @115 00	Rump	25 00 @26 00
LAND PLASTER,		Beef, Mess	00 00 @00 00
₱ ton	00 00	SALT,	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,		Alum, ₱ bush.	0 50 @ 60
Corn	0 85 @ 90	Liverpool, ₱ sack, ground,	
Oats	65 @ 70	cargo	1 50 @ 1 75
Peas, Cow	0 95 @ 1 00	from store	2 25 @ 2 50
Rice, rough	2 50 @ 3 00	SUGAR, ₱ lb.,	
Rice, E. I., ₱ lb	10 @ 11	Porto Rico	15 @ 16
Carolina,	14½@ 15	Muscovado	15 @ 16
HIDES, ₱ lb.,		L'f'nd crush'd	22 @ 23
Green	4½@ 5	C. Yellow	16 @ 17
Dry	10 @ 15	Granulated	00 @ 22
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,		White	18 @ 19
Eastern	1 30 @ 1 35	SOAP, ₱ lb	10 @ 15
North River	1 20 @ 1 25	SHINGLES, ₱ M.,	
IRON, ₱ lb.,		Contract	5 50 @ 6 50
English, ass'd	0 @ 00	Common	1 25 @ 3 00
American, ref	0 @ 00	STAVES, ₱ M.,	
American, sheer	0 @ 00	W. O. bbl	00 00 @00 00
Swede	0 @ 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 @30 00
LIME, ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00	TIMBER, ₱ M.,	
from store	2 00 @ 2 25	Shipping	18 00 @21 00
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River,)		Mill, prime	10 00 @15 00
Ff'r Boards	30 00 @35 00	Mill Fair	9 00 @10 00
Wide do	20 00 @25 00	Mill, inferior to	
Scantling	20 00 @25 00	ordinary	5 00 @ 8 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (domestic,)		TALLOW, ₱ lb	0 @ 13
Whiskey,		TOBACCO, ₱ lb.,	
Bourbon	2 25 @ 5 00	Navy	25 @ 35
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00	Medium	30 @ 40
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	Fine	00 @ 60
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	WOOL, ₱ lb	00 @ 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Wednesday, March 21st, 1866.

During the past week the market for country produce has generally ruled inactive, owing to the unfavorable advices from abroad, and prices of nearly all kinds have declined. The decline in the price of gold has also had some effect on prices, and this, together with the stringency in money matters, has tended to check transactions. Crude Turpentine remains unchanged in price, owing mainly to the meagre receipts, but Spirits Turpentine, Tar and Cotton have all experienced a decline on quotations of this day week. Rosin is without change in price, but there has been nothing done in the way of sales. The market is very well supplied with Grain and Provisions, and prices have a downward tendency. Below we give a review of the week's business, to which we would refer for the transactions that have taken place:

TURPENTINE—Has been in fair demand throughout the entire week, but in consequence of the meagre arrivals the transactions have been light. The receipts comprise only 383 bbls. which have found ready sale at $4 10 for yellow dip, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs.—the market closing firm at this figure.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last the market has been somewhat affected by the advices from abroad, and prices have declined 2½ cents on quotations of that day. There has, however, been very little done in the way of sales, as the quantity coming to market is very light, and there is scarcely any stock now held here. At the close of our enquiries there is but little demand, though "straight lots" of white would find sale at 50 cents. The following are the sales for the week:

Thursday	28 bbls.	at 50	cents for white.
Friday	28 "	50	cents for white in N. Y. packages, and
		47½	cents for white in country packages,
Saturday	11 "	50	cents for white,
Monday	13 "	50	" "
Tuesday	15 "	50	" "
Wednesday	21 "	50	" " in country, and
		52½	" " in N. Y. packages.

ROSIN.—The market for all grades has been entirely neglected during the week just ended. The only transaction we hear of was a lot of 52 bbls. Common on Monday at $2 50 ₱ bbl. At the time of closing our enquiries there is no demand from buyers, and it is impossible to make sales unless at a material concession on former quotations. In the present state of the market we are unable to give a quotation, and would remark that figures in table must therefore be looked upon as merely nominal. The receipts for the week have been light, but there is a fair stock of Common in first hands, mostly, however, of inferior quality.

TAR.—The market ruled steady at previous quotation up to Monday, when there was considerable dullness manifest and the price declined 25 cents, sales being made at $1 55 ₱ bbl.; and on Wednesday a further decline of 5 cents took place—the market closing at $1 50. The receipts and sales for the week reach 1,797 bbls., as follows: 670 bbls. at $1 80; 50 do. at $1 75; 721 do. at $1 55; and 350 do. at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX—Sells at 32@35 cents ₱ lb.

BEEF CATTLE.—No beeves coming to market, and the supply in butchers' hands is barely sufficient for present wants. There is a good demand, and high prices could readily be obtained for a few lots. We quote on the hoof at 12½ @ 15 cents ₱ lb for net meat, as in quality.

BARRELS.—The market continues to rule decidedly dull for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels, and only small sales occasionally take place. We quote at $3 @ $3 75 for second hand, and $4 @ $4 75 each for new.

COTTON.—Since our review of Thursday last the market for this article has been in rather an unsettled condition, owing, in a great measure, to the advices from the Northern markets, which represent the stock as accumulating there, and in consequence a decline in prices; this has affected the market here, and caused a like decline, prices being 2 @ 3 cents lower than those quoted on Thursday last. We have to report light receipts for the week, and only a small stock offering sale; buyers, however, do not seem disposed to purchase at present. We quote sales as follows: Friday, 7 bales at 32 cents for middling; Saturday, 31 do. at 30 cents for low middling, and 32 cents for middling; Monday, 7 do. at 32 cents for middling, tax paid; Tuesday, 11 do. at 28 @ 29 cents for low middling, and 30 @ 31 cents for middling; Wednesday, 24 do. at 25 cents for repacked, 30 cents for middling, and 31 cents for strict middling.

CORN MEAL—The market is very well supplied, and we quote only small sales from the granaries at $1 25 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Sell at 20@25 cents ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Continue scarce, and are in demand. We quote by the quanity at 75 to 80 cents ₱ lb.

FLOUR—We have no change to report as regards prices. The market is moderately supplied with Northern brands, and we notice a fair business doing at quotations in table.

GRAIN—The market continues to be well supplied, and we have no change to note in our remarks of last week.—There have been no receipts worthy of report of either CORN, OATS or PEAS since our last review, but there is a full stock of former arrivals in dealers hands, and there is merely a retail or local demand. We refer to our table for prices, by the quantity.

GUANO—Has been in active demand during the week, and several parcels have changed hands at the following quotations: Peruvian Guano $110 to $115; Pacific do., $85; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime $65 ₱ ton.

HAY.—Dealers have a fair stock in store at present, and only a light demand exists. One lot of 130 bales Northern was sold from wharf a few days since at $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME.—Sells slowly from store at $2 to $2 25 ₱ cask, in lots as wanted.

MOLASSES.—One cargo of 232 hhds. and 23 tierces was received from Cardenas a few days since, and is now going into warehouse. The demand is light at present, and there is a full stock of Cuba in first hands. We quote from wharf at 50 cents ₱ gallon, in hhds.

PEA NUTS.—Only a few coming to market, and we quote small sales at $2 20 to $2 30 ₱ bushel, as in quality.

POTATOES.—Irish are scarce, and in considerable enquiry. We quote at $5 to $5 50 ₱ bbl. Sweet sells from carts and boats at $1 50 to $2 ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—For N. C. cured BACON the market has ruled exceedingly dull since our last review, and only small sales have taken place. The receipts have been fair, and there is at present a heavy stock on market. The transactions for the week have been confined to small lots at 17, 18, 19@26 cts. for hog round, and 22½@23 cents ₱ lb. for hams—closing with a dull market at our lowest quotation. Several lots of Western are on market, but there is no demand worthy of note, and we quote from store at 16½@17 cents for shoulders and 18½@19 cents ₱ lb. for sides.——LARD—Is in light demand, and the market is very well supplied. We quote small sales of N. C. at 18@20 cents ₱ lb. in bbls. and kegs.——PORK.—There is merely a retail enquiry for Northern, and the supply is fully sufficient for present purposes. We refer to our table for store prices.

SALT—Is in full supply, and little or no demand. We quote from store at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ sack for Liverpool ground, and 50@60 cents ₱ bushel for Alum.

SHINGLES—The demand has been checked, and the market rules very dull. We quote sales of common at $2 25, $2 50@$3, and contract at $5 to $6 50 ₱ M., according to quality.

TIMBER—Since our last review the market has ruled very dull, and prices of all qualities are considerably lower. We quote sales for the week of only 15@20 rafts, as follows: Inferior, $4 50 to $6; ordinary, $7 50@$8 50; fair, $10 to $11; prime $11@$12 50; and shipping $18 to $21 ₱ M.

WOOD—Is dull, and sells by the quantity at $2 to $2 50 for pine and ash, and $3 to $3 25 ₱ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—There is no material change to report in coastwise rates for the week just ended, and we refer to our table for last prices paid per steamer and sailing vessels.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per thousand feet.

Scantling, assorted,	$35 00 @
Do. selected,	45 00 @
1 inch Edged Boards,	45 00 @
1½ to 4 inch Boards and Planks,	40 00 @
1¼ inch Flooring, rough,	38 00 @ 40 00
Do. do. dressed, t & g,	50 00 @ 70 00
Ship stuff of sizes and lengths,	40 00 @ 45 00
Deals, 3x9,	35 00 @ 40 00

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending March 24, 1866.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK.—415 bbls. spirits turpentine; 1,318 do. crude turpentine; 9,001 do. rosin; 4,217 do. tar; 1142 bales cotton; 9 do. sheeting; 81 do. yarn; 212 bushels pea nuts; 136 bbls. dried fruit; 50 do. rosin oil; 1000 boxes hard bread; 59 tons iron; 26 coils rope; 13 bbls bacon; 46 do.