Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874.

OUR HILLSBORO CORRESPONDENCE.

HILLSBORO, March 24, 1874.

Editor Daily Journal:

A wonderful advance has been made in the progress of vegetation during the past week, and the peach and plum trees are now in full bloom. The apple, pear and cherry still prudently hold back. No doubt the most forward of the fruit was killed ten days ago, but with us, at least, if no unfavorable frost shall blight the prospect, a good fruit year may be calculated on. But March is treacherous and malignant, and even now shows his teeth with ominous savageness.

The wheat crop seems to have recovered from the set-back a fortnight ago, good rains having settled the roots which were thrown up by the freeze and subsequent drying winds. All accounts agree in representing the crop as now presenting an unusually promising appearance. The crop has never been as large since, as before the war, and I am sorry to say in regard to it, there has been but little advance in agricultural skill. Our farmers adhere as yet to the old modes of seeding, and rely upon the native fertility of the soil, as they did when the country was first opened up; when, in truth, here, as everywhere else in the older settled portion of the country, that native fertility has disappeared, and must be replaced by brain and labor.

Your types of last week were guilty of several errors, only one of which, however, I shall notice. Where I spoke of the varied products of Orange, they made me say *grapes* where I said *crops*.

The former might be classed among the fruits; and in truth, Orange is as no wise conspicuous for them, either in quantity or quality. But in grapes she may become, with proper care, almost as famous as her namesake of New York. Mr. James Norwood, of this vicinity, has, within the last two years, turned intelligent and active attention to them, and has proved that soil and climate both admirably suit them. Clover, orchard grass, timothy and red top are cultivated by him on a large scale, and the deposits of hay from the Hillsboro depot have become a very important item in his business mainly due to the capacity and energy of Mr. Norwood. Many others are beginning to emulate his example, and I regard this movement as the beginning of the solid agricultural improvement of the county.

A dairy farm was begun here about two years ago by a Mr. McConnell, from Illinois. It is as yet on a small scale, but promises success. The cheese made last season was very good. He seeded his uplands with clover and timothy and was as much surprised as his neighbors at the happy results. He says he would be afraid to let his friends at home know how tall both the clover and timothy grew; so much taller than at home that he thinks his statement would be received with incredulity.

I went to Horner & Graves' school, on Monday afternoon, to witness a drill of the boys in gymnastics under their instructor, Mr. Grannean. The threat of rain, however, without the shield of an umbrella, drew me off before the hour of exercise. The boys are drilled regularly each day at 5 P. M., in squads, in the various departments of the gymnasium, and attendance and obedience is as rigidly exacted as in any of their scholastic duties. It is a most admirable adjunct to the discipline of the school, and must conduce vastly to the health as well as the physical perfection of the pupils.

I had the pleasure of meeting with Gen. D. H. Hill, who has a son at the school. He has given the preference to Horner & Graves over an institution on the same basis at his very door. As General H. is a man of appreciation and judgment, I accept his verdict with much satisfaction.

There was quite an excitement in the Barracks (as the shool is called) a few nights ago. Mr. Horner was engaged in animated conversation with Mr. Graves both seated by a cosy fire in the room of the latter. Mr Horner had a penknife in his hand, carlessly whittling, when by some accident the blade penetrated his hand, severing a small artery, and causing profuse hemorrhage. He fainted, partly from loss of blood, and partly from the sight of it. Dr. Strudwick was immediately sent for, two of the boys mounting horses, and dashing madly after the Doctor, without waiting to saddle. When Dr. S. arrived, Maj. Hamilton had succeeded in stopping the bleeding, and all further trouble ended.

Dr. Strudwick has removed with his family into the country, about two miles from town. He has an office in town, where he is daily to be found, but the people of Hillsboro will find it hard to reconcile themselve to the loss of a family so well known, and considered for so many years as inseparable from the social history and connections of the place.

YOURS, C.

A long ago a paper on the Eucalyptus tree was read before the French Academy of Sciences, the purpose of the author being to show that malarious districts could be made salubrious by the culture of this vegetable giant, which is popularly known as the Australian gum tree. It was shown that the Eucalyptus grows very rapidly, absorbing an enormous amount of moisture, and experiments made in Algiers and West Indies appeared to have no room for doubt as to the sanitary value of groves of these trees. And now a California newspaper assures its readers that the Eucalyptus is well adapted to the climate of that state, and that it is destined to prove almost inestimable blessing to the inhabitants of poorly timbered districts. About four years ago General Stratton planted two large groves of these trees near the town of Hayward, covering in all about one hundred and fifty acres, and to-day he is the owner of 150,000 trees, big and little, some of them measuring fifty feet in height and a foot in diameter. When the Surveyor General was setting them out, the people of the neighborhood laughed at the notion of his living long enough to derive any benefit from his expenditure, but the timber is exceedingly valuable now for fire wood, and in five years more logs upwards of two feet in diameter can be gotten out for manufacturing purposes. When seasoned the wood resembles hickory, being very hard and solid, and when used for fuel it gives out a heat almost equal to coal, and deposits a similar ash which will keep hot an extraordinarily long time. At a time when the energies of the agricultural population of this people are too generally devoted to the destruction of the forest primeval," this attempt to grow trees where nature has withheld them deserves the imitation of thousands and the attention of everybody.

The way in which the liquor law is enforced in Boston is thus told by the *Traveller* of the 19th: "During the twenty-four hours ending at eight o'clock this morning, there were 160 arrests by the police, 131 of which were for drunkenness. There were 243 lodgers at the station houses during that period."

The Commissioners of the Erie Canal have made an elaborate report upon the affairs of that great work of internal improvement. The canal has cost more than forty-one millions of dollars, and was commenced as far back as 1817. The *World* states that large as has been New York's investment in the enterprise it has paid, which is the American synonyme for all excellence.

Stolen Goods Recovered—A Policeman in a Bad Fix.

It will be remembered that some time since the store of Messrs. Sol. Bear & Bros., on lower Market street, was broken into and robbed of a large amount of goods and that all attempts to recover the goods or to trace the guilty parties were unavailing. It will also be remembered that John Statcher, the colored policeman who was on duty at that beat on the night in question, was arraigned before the Mayor and was discharged from custody and reinstated on duty, as there was nothing brought forward in the evidence to show that he was culpable.

Since that time detectives have been engaged, at a considerable expense to the city, in ferreting out the goods and the thieves, but without success, until very recently. On Tuesday information was lodged with Justice Gardner to the effect that there was good reason to believe that the same policeman spoken of above, John Statcher, had in his possession some of the stolen goods, and a search warrant was therefore issued. On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, Justice Gardner, with officers Carr, Allen and Nash, proceeded to Statcher's house, in Brooklyn, where a search of the premises was rewarded by finding a number of the missing articles stowed away in a trunk. The officers brought away with them a fine black silk skirt which had been worn by Statcher's wife, and valued at $10, several fine shirts, the cost of which Mr. Bear stated to have been $27 a dozen, a pair of fine crib blankets, quite new, and various other articles, all of which are now in Justice Gardner's office. Of these articles the shirts, which are marked with Statcher's name, can positively be identified by the number of the but, which is stamped upon them. Statcher was placed under bond for his appearance before Justice Gardner this morning, when the case will be heard.

Of course the articles recovered are only a small portion of those which were stolen, but there is information now in the hands of the officers that may lead to the recovery of many others. There are a number of warrants yet to be executed and it is expected that the trial this morning will lead to some important developments. Several other members of the police force are implicated, among them one person who hid his share of the plunder at the Guard House, from whence it is said that it was afterwards stolen from him by another policeman.—*Daily Journal, 25th.*

An Editor Who is Deaf.

We thought everybody in the State knew that we were deaf, but once in a while we find one who is not aware of the fact. A female book peddler came to the office the other day. She wished to dispose of a book. She was alone in this world, and had no one to whom she could turn for sympathy or assistance; hence we should buy her book. She was unmarried, and had no manly heart into which she could pour her sufferings; therefore, we ought to invest in her book. She had received a liberal education, and could talk French like a native; we could not, in consequence, pay her less than $2 for a book. We had listened attentively, and here broke in with "What did you say? We're deaf." She started in a loud voice, and again went through with her rigamarole. When she had finished, we went and got a roll of paper and made it into a speaking trumpet, placed one end to our ear and told her to proceed. She commenced: "I am alone in the world—" "It doesn't make the slightest difference to us. We are a husband and father. Bigamy is not allowed in this State. We are not eligible to proposals." "O, what a fool the man is!" she said in a low tone; then at the top of her voice: "I don't want to marry you. I want to sell a book." The last sentence was howled. "We don't want a cook," we remarked blandly; "our wife does the cooking, and she wouldn't allow as good looking a woman as you to stay in the house five minutes. She is very jealous." She looked at us in despair. Gathering her robes about her, giving us a glance of contempt, she exclaimed: "I do believe that if a 500-pounder were let off alongside that deaf fool's head, he'd think somebody was knocking at the door." You should have heard her slam the door when she went out. We heard that.—*Santa Clara, (Cal.,) Echo.*

Madame Janauschek in a New Role.

The majestic Janauschek was engaged to appear for six nights at Mrs. Conway's Theatre, Brooklyn. She went over and dressed for "Medea;" the company were dressed for their parts, and the house was filling with an expectant multitude. But it seems that Madame has an incumbrance in the shape of a husband, a Mr. Pillot, and this gentleman, it is alleged was intoxicated. He went to the box office and demanded that the price should be advanced, notwithstanding that the theatre was half full of people. His demand being refused, he went out into the vestibule and addressed the comers, telling them that there would be no performance. He then went to the green-room and forbade Madame to appear, and she, like a submissive wife, took off her stage robes and departed with him. Mrs. Conway, the manager, who happened to be at home, was sent for in haste, and had to go before the curtain and apologise to the audience and send it home without a play. Neither Mr. nor Madame Janauschek-Pillot have put in appearance since, and Mrs. Conway has begun a suit for $10,000 damages for violation of contract. Janauschek drew large houses during her recent engagement at Booth's, and as she has never been across the river there was a great desire to see her.

With the loss of 16 men, an English army about 3,500 strong, routed 48,000 Ashantees, captured and burned their capital and held possession of the country until abject terms of surrender were completed. The "colored troops fought nobly," but they were no match for European valor and superiority in every way, save numbers. England applauds the negro business in America, but she makes short work with the blacks who tamper with her policy.

It is "Centennial or nothing" in Philadelphia. The *Press*, in retracting some criticisms made by its Harrisburg correspondent on Senator Scott, said: "The simple fact that Senator Scott has been an active and influential advocate of the cause of the Centennial would have been sufficient to silence all general criticism upon his public character and conduct if we had not other reasons to approve his general course as a servant of the people."

Four Yale students a few nights ago climbed to the old college clock by means of the lightning rod and a broken window. They cut the bell-rope after they had got into the tower and binding it around one of their number let him down on the outside to the clock's face so that he could get the hands. The hands on both sides were broken off and carried away. The boys also took away some of the works of the clock for private distribution.

A curious demand has been made in behalf of Wm. M. Tweed. Judge Davis, in sentencing him, verbally made the mistake of naming the county jail as the place of his confinement, but he afterwards directed that he be carried to Blackwell's Island, which was done. Tweed's counsel now contends that the literal sentence as passed upon Tweed in court cannot be changed by a subsequent order of the Judge, and demands that he be taken to the county jail, as originally sentenced. The plea is said to be a novel one, and Judge Brady has it under consideration.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, March 26, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—There is little change to note since the date of our last review in the commercial or financial situations and we still report business in nearly all branches of trade dull and generally, in an unsatisfactory condition with prices for most descriptions of produce and merchandise, more or less, unsettled. The whole spring business has thus far been disappointing, and there is at present but little prospect of an improvement. On the financial situation the *Commercial List* says:

General trade makes but slow progress, for reasons that must be familiar to business men by this time. In some departments a little more animation is apparent, the necessities of consumers compelling somewhat freer purchases of the leading articles of subsistence, but commercial and industrial enterprises are not being pushed with customary vigor, because of the continued uncertainty in reference to the limit of the currency circulation.—The discussion of this question has been going on in both branches of Congress during the week, without any very definite results, though it is intimated that the whole matter may be settled next week, under the strong pressure which has been brought to bear by the leading business men and press of the country. Senator Logan, one of the leading advocates of inflation, in an elaborate and specious speech during the week insisted that the West and South need more currency to enable them "to enter upon a renewed career of prosperity."

We agree with Mr. Logan entirely about the South needing more money, but the South needs something besides this. She wants to be independent of the North for her supplies, and to do this she must raise more of her provisions. In an article published in the JOURNAL a few weeks since we wrote upon this subject. Our remarks seemed to have been fully appreciated by the press of the country and have drawn forth several articles from able writers upon the subject. Mr. J. D. Thorne, a well known farmer in the Western section of the State, in writing to the *American Farmer*, reiterates our remarks so fully that we give place to the publication of his letter and commend it to the farmers as good advice which they cannot fail to profit by reading and following. It says:

We of the South are in an anamalous position. The late monetary revulsion and heavy fall in our chief staple has left the agriculturist, especially of the "cotton belt," without chart or compass.

If it shall produce that new departure which I have so long strenuously advocated, viz: a system of mixed husbandry, well; if not, the people will deserve to reap the reward of their own folly.

A people, with year after year of bitter experience, who continue a policy, (suicidal at best) to produce one single article of commerce, the price of which is governed chiefly by a "ring," and to purchase almost entirely from *this ring* their daily supplies, is so fatuitous that while it should create surprise, it ought hardly to excite sympathy. And yet, glancing at the portal of the new-born year, I can see so far no contemplated change of policy, save only so far as to those who are so crippled that they are unable to proceed at all. The question at the head of this article very naturally arises "*quo vadimus?*" and it is one pregnant with serious thoughtful consideration of future interest. With all their bitter experience, I believe the Southern farmer "as a body," were made ample, would plant one quarter to one half more cotton this year than they did in 1873, although it is now selling below the cost of its production; and wherefore? It is so hard to leave old beaten paths, and each one is living on that annually recurring futile hope, that higher prices will prevail, and little will be made, as the people are too much impoverished to plant largely.—*ergo*, now is the accepted time for our golden dreams to be realized. Alas! each succeeding lapse is yet more fatal.

As Mr. Hill, of Georgia, very tritely remarks: "A people who are not self-sustaining are and will *ever* be slaves to those who supply them." Plant half your land in cotton, brethren; make it rich, cultivate it nicely; put your other half in grass and clover; get some choice stock; if only a few, get the best; determine you will raise your own supplies, if no more; and if at the end of five years you are not a happier, wiser, richer and better people, with more money, more self-respect and more respected, then I will agree to "go where the woodbine twineth," and to sit at the feet of the veriest fool for future instruction.

In our city the wheels of commerce are revolving with somewhat more vitality. The Naval Store trade has increased during the week, higher prices have been paid for some qualities while lower prices have prevailed in other departments. The Dry Goods trade is on the increase. Our merchants are North purchasing Spring stocks, and shortly we expect to see the wharves and stores piled with new goods of every variety. In the export movement of the week there has also been an increase. There were 2,775 cask spirit turpentine, 16,181 bbls rosin, 7,890 bbls tar, and 898 bales cotton. Of these the bulk of spirits turpentine and rosin were shipped foreign, but the tar and cotton were to domestic ports.

ROSIN—The rosin market was quiet and steady in the early part of the week, and since it became firm and closes to-day with quotations higher than last week. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—In this article the market has shown the reverse. In the beginning of the week it was firm, but afterwards reacted and closes with a decline. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Was steady up to Wednesday evening when a revulsion occurred and it has declined slightly. TAR—Declined also early in the week. COTTON—Has been firmer and a slight advance has been established. GRAIN—The market has ruled steady. CORN—has been steady. OATS the same and also PEAS and RICE. PROVISIONS—were quiet and steady all the week under stronger advices from Baltimore and the West. DRY GOODS—The market has changed very slightly since our last. The advent of warm weather has had a tendency to improve the retail distribution of goods somewhat, and there has been a larger attendance of buyers from near-by sections, who have been purchasers of fair amounts of goods in a jobbing way. The demand for full lots has been light, and the position of the market for domestic productions in first hands does not improve any as the season advances. Cotton fabrics are irregular, and the tendency is, as it has been for some weeks past, toward a lower range of values. This is but natural, and it is likely that the trade during the early months of the season might have been materially greater had prices lowered in the outset. MONEY—In our local money market there has been an abundant supply of money, but the rates of interest are high and offer but little inducement to borrowers. The Banks are in good supply and are accommodating their customers at the usual rates.

The changes in prices and the chief features of the market for the week ending to-day, is reviewed as follows:

COTTON.—The cotton market during the week has been active, the sales footing up about 520 bales at quotations ranging from 10 to 15½ cents, and the market has generally been steady and firm in tone with some advance. The highest prices of the week were obtained on Tuesday. The official quotations of the Exchange were advanced ⅛ to ¼ cent; low middling was quoted at 14¾ cents and middling at 15½ cents. The good grades are scarce but the stock of inferior qualities is large, and buyers have sufficient field to operate in if they will pay the figures which sellers are asking. The advance of the week is explained by the *Financial Chronicle* as the result of the falling off in receipts at the ports, caused a slight revival of crop estimates at four millions bales and under, and induces parties who were "short to cover" with some buying for a rise. At the close to-day the market remains officially steady. The receipts for the week were as follows: Friday, 66 bales; Saturday, 114 bales; Monday, 66 bales; Tuesday, 53 bales; Wednesday, 80 bales; Taursday, 52 bales; total, 431 bales, against 489 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 67,518 bales, against 81,795 bales last week, 95,010 bales the previous week and 105,870 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 3,277,104 bales, against 2,954,873 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing an increase since September 1, 1873, of 332,231 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 81,618 bales, of which 46,559 were to Great Britian, 4,762 to France, and 30,297 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 701,239 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Low Ordinary	10	cents.
Ordinary	11	"
Good Ordinary	13½	"
Strict Good Ordinary	14@14¼	"
Low Middling	14¾@14¾	"
Strict Low Middling	14¾@15	"
Middling	15¼	"
Strict Middling	15½	"

ROSIN.—The Rosin market during the week which we review to-day has been more regular, and prices have been better sustained than any week of the present month. Strained has been the grade which has been the ruling feature of the market, and for this quality a good enquiry for "spots and futures" has prevailed. The market was steady in the early part of the week, and prices were regular. It afterwards opened firmer and an advance of 2½ cents was obtained. The receipts by river and rail have fallen off considerably, but the city manufacture for the past two or three weeks has been very large and with a limited supply of shipping there has been very little reduction of stock. The weather has been disagreeable and rainy throughout the turpentine section of the State, and the new crop has made but little progress, and it will probably be a month later than usual. At the "Exchange" this week there has been a good attendance daily. A few speculative transactions in futures were recorded, but the bulk of transactions were in the open market. These, as far as reported, and the condition of the market at different periods of the week were as follows: The first day under review, Friday, the market was quiet and dull at a decline of 5 cents on Thursday's closing quotation. There were no sales of spots, but 1,500 bbls Strained, buyers' option for the month, changed hands at $1 85 ₱ bbl, Saturday the market opened steady but at a decline of 5 cents. The sales were 824 bbls Strained at $1 80, 35 bbls Low No. 1 at $2 50 and 38 bbls No. 1 at $3 ₱ bbl. Monday the market was steady with sales of 1,500 bbls, buyers' option, March delivery, at $1 80 ₱ bbl. Tuesday the market continued steady with an advance of 2½ cents, and with sales of 1,500 bbls Strained "Spot" at $1 80, 500 do at $1 82½, 1,500 bbls, buyers' option for the month, at $1 80 ₱ bbl, and 500 bbls, buyers' option to the 15th of April, at $1 85 ₱ bbl. Wednesday the market opened firm and the previous day's prices were sustained, with sales of 500 bbls Strained, buyers' option, March, at $1 82½ and 35 bbls No. 2 at $2 ₱ bbl. To-day (Thursday) at the close of our report the market is firm at $1 90 ₱ bbl. No. 2, No. 1 PALES AND EXTRA PALES—Of the former grades the market has been quiet with small transactions. The latter qualities, however, have not been in much request and no transactions were reported. Quotations to-day are nominal.

The receipts for the week 16,185 bbls against 12,548 bbls for last week, show an increase of 3,637 bbls. The exports for the week 16,269 bbls against 10,614 bbls for last week, show also an increase of 5,665 bbls. The stock in yard is 61,753 bbls and afloat 5,466 bbls against 55,410 bbls in yard and 14,267 bbls afloat for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 90
No. 2	1 95
Extra No. 2	2 00
Low No. 1	3 00
No. 1	3 50
Extra No. 1	3 75
Low Pale	3 85
Pale	4 00@4 50
Window Glass	4 75@5 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quite a revulsion of feeling has occurred in the Spirits Turpentine market during the week. At the close of our last, we left the market firm with an advancing tendency. The first day this week, (Friday) it opened steady at 44 cents, with small sales at those figures. Saturday it became dull and declined to 42 cents. Monday the previous day's quotations were obtained. Tuesday the market was quiet and dull, and a further decline of ½ cent was accepted. Wednesday there was nothing doing in the market—41½ cents was offered, but 42 cents was asked. To-day (Thursday) at our close, the market is firm at 42½ cents. The receipts for the week, 1,380 casks against 2,719 casks for last week, show a decrease of 1,339 casks. The exports for the week, 2,775 casks against 2,719 casks for last week, a show a small increase. The stock in yard and afloat is, about 4,504 casks, against 5,891 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	20	casks at 42 cts ₱ gal.
Saturday	25	" " 42 " "
Monday	126	" " 42 " "
Tuesday	15	" " 42½ " "
Do	25	" " 42 " "
Do	15	" " 41½ " "
Wednesday	No sales reported.	
Thursday	50	" " 42½ " "

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—During the week which has just closed, there has been a very quiet market, and prices ruled steady and regular up to Wednesday, when there was a near movement exhibited, but the concerted efforts of sellers sustained the market and no decline was effected. To-day, at the close of our writing, the market remains dull, and closes at $1 90 for hard, and $2 80 for yellow dip. The receipts for the week, 3,482 bbls against 7,216 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 3,727 bbls. The exports for the week were only 50 bbls, and the stock in yard is 16,500 bbls, against 19,287 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follow:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.
Friday	500	$1 90	$2 95
Saturday	400	1 00	2 95
Monday	300	1 90	2 95
Tuesday	421	1 95	2 95
Wednesday	300	1 90	2 95
Thursday	1000	1 90	2 80

TAR—In the market for this article there has been a gradual decline all the week. On Friday, the first day under review, strained opened quiet at $2 25. At noon it declined to $2 15 and at night closed at $2 10. Saturday a further decline of 5 cents was conceded Monday it again declined 5 cents. During the remainder of the week it ruled steady at $2, at which figures the market closes steady to-day. The receipts for the week, 4,738 bbls., against 2,917 bbls. for last week, show an increase of 1,821 bbls. The exports for the week, 7,817 bbls. against 613 bbls. for last week, show also an increase of 7,204 bbls. The stock in yard and afloat, 7,040 bbls. against 10,115 bbls. for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	200	bbls at $2 25	per bbl.
Do	*500	" 2 20	"
Do	200	" 2 15	"
Do	150	" 2 10	"
Saturday	618	" 2 10	"
Do	100	" 2 15	"
Monday	290	" 2 00	"
Tuesday	50	" 2 00	"
Wednesday	200	" 2 00	"
Thursday	500	" 2 00	"

*In order.

GRAIN.—Since the close of our last review, nothing of any importance has transpired in the grain market. CORN—There has been several arrivals of cargoes during the week and prices have been well maintained, though at the close the market is not so firm. The arrivals and sales for the week were as follows:

Schr. E. Francis, containing 1,460 bushels, sold at 90 cents; Schrs. Fairfield and Henrietta Hill, containing 5,300 bushels, remained unsold at the time of closing our report. 90 cents was offered for the cargo of the Hill, but the owners were asking higher figures.

From store there has been no changes in the price of corn, or other grains. The receipts for the week, 17,965 bushels, against 22,116 bushels for last week, show a decrease of 4,151 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 3,726 bushels; from Baltimore, 4,218 bushels; from New York, 2,512 bushels; per Schr E. Francis, 1,460 bushels; per Schr Henrietta Hill, 3,300 bushels; per Schr Fairfield, 1,960 bushels, and by Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company 789 bushels. Yellow, mixed, and white sell at $1 00 @$1 02½ ₱ bushels, highest figures including sacks. OATS.—There is a good stock of oats in market, and there is a very light demand at present. Quotations from store are 70 to 75 cents ₱ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ bushel, and $1 15@$1 20 for white ₱ bushel. RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 8¼ to 8¾ cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL. The mills are filling orders at $1 02½ to $1 05 per bushel, including sacks.

BUTTER.—Choice sells at 40 @45 cents, selections of fine bringing 50 cents ₱ lb. the latter rates, however, are obtained only for "gilt edge," that which is well made, solid, yellow and fine flavored.

PEANUTS—The market continues strong with prices well up and no probability of any reduction at the present. The new crop is being marketed to a large extent and we have probably received its bulk. There is a good enquiry from dealers for export and the quotations given to-day will readily be paid for good lots. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary	$1 70@1 80
Prime	2 10@2 15
Extra Prime	2 20@2 35
Fancy	2 40@2 60

PROVISIONS—For Provisions the market here this week has in general been quiet, but it has for several days past been improving in tone, and it closes strong for hog products generally, with an active consumptive demand. The trade here are however getting their supplies principally at the West, and but few round lots are changing hand. From the Cincinnati *Price Current* we clip the following artice of the Western market:

The general tone of the market has been strong all the week, and prices sustained a further advance of ¼ to ½c. per pound on all articles, under a good consumptive demand and a stronger market in New York. The foreign exports from all ports for the week ending Saturday, March 7, were below those for the corresponding week last year, were larger than had been anticipated, and contributed its influence towards strengthening the market. The consumptive demand has improved somewhat, and the statistics show that the shipments are quite liberal, the amounts of orders coming direct to pacers being satisfactory, and indicating that the domestic consumption is steadily reducing stocks. But to-day there was a partial re-action, and more disposition to realize at the current prices, and in some instances there were sales at ¼ cents below the highest point of the week, with quite liberal offerings at the close, and less demand than has prevailed for several days, either for present or future delivery.

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 9@10 cents for shoulders, 12@12½ cents for sides, 12@12½ cents for hog round and 15@16 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 8¼@8½ cents for shoulders, 10@10½ cents for sides, and 15@16 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8½ cents for shoulders and 9½ to 9¾ cents clear for rib sides.——

LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11½@12 cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ₱ lb.

FERTILIZERS The late act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, has thrown a check on the Fertilizer business. There is not much doing in the market and the system adopted seems to be *cash*. Some dealers, however, continue to sell on time and the following are the quotations to day:

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanape, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $45, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $55 cash, and $55 time.

EGGS.—The supply of eggs is rather large for the season and the market is dull. Fresh lots will command 18 cents ₱ dozen by the quantity.

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote Sap at $6 50, and Heart at $9 50 ₱ M.

WOOD—The market is heavily stocked with all qualities of wood except pine, for which there seems to exist a good demand, and the receipts are readily disposed of. We quote, as selling by the quantity, as follows:

Pine	$2 75@3 50
Swamp Ash	2 50@3 25
Split Ash	3 00@3 50
Oak	3 25@3 50
Blackjack	3 50@3 75

FREIGHTS—The rates of freight, both coastwise and foreign, are not quotably changed. Coastwise freights have declined a fraction owing to the limited amount of freight offering, shipment, but foreign freights, which is done principally under charter, are not materially changed. The arrival of tonnage during the week has not been equal to the demands for berths. For last rates paid see table below.

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, March 24—Noon.—Stocks active and strong. Money 3 per cent. Gold 112¼. Stock Exchange—long $4 85½; short $4 88. Government Securities strong and active. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton dull—sales of 871 bales at 16½ cents for uplands, and 17 cents for Orleans. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady. Pork firm at $16 25. Lard firm—steam 9½ to 9 9-16 cents. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 47 to 47½ cents. Rosin firm at $2 50 for strained. Freights heavy.

Cotton—futures opened as follows: April 15 13-16 to 15 27-32 cents; May 16 11-32 to 16¾ cents; June 16 13-16 to 16 27-32 cents.

Financial.

NEW YORK, March 25—6 P. M.—Money active and in demand at 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling Exchange firm at $4 85½. Gold active and has advanced to 112¾. Government Securities strong and active.

Commercial.

Cotton active and easy; sales of 2,917 bales at 16¾ to 17 cents. Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra $5 30 to $7 20; good to choice do. $7 25 to $11. Wheat quiet and without decided change. Corn better and fairly active at 89 to 92 cents for new western mixed. Coffee dull and nominally unchanged. Sugar heavy at 7½ to 7¾ cents for fair and good refining; 6¾ cents for molasses; 7¼ to 7¾ cents for Muscovado. Molasses steady with small sales. Rice firm with a fair jobbing trade. Pork active and firmer—new mess $16 30. Lard firmer at 9¾ to 9 11-16 cents. Whiskey decidedly firmer and some sales at 97½ cents; afterwards 98 was bid but $1 asked. Spirits Turpentine firm at 47½ cents. Rosin firm at $2 50.

Cotton—net receipts 1,762 bales; gross receipts 2,760 bales; futures closed quiet; sales of 17,100 bales, as follows: March, 15¾ to 15 25-32 cents; April, 15 26-32 to 15 13-16 cents; May, 16 5-16 to 16 11-32 cents; June, 16 13-16 to 16 27-32 cents; July, 17 3-16 to 17 7-32 cents; August, 17 7-16 to 17 9-16 cents.

AUGUSTA, March 25—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet—middling 15½ cents.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—6 P. M. Cotton quiet—middling 16¼ cents.

SAVANNAH, March 25—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet and firm—middling 16 cents.

BALTIMORE, March 25—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet and firm—middling 16¼ cents.

CHARLESTON, March 25—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet and easy—middling 15½ to 16 cents; low middling 15¼ cents; good ordinary 14¼ cents.

LOUISVILLE, March 25—6 P. M.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 67 to 70 cents. Pork firmer at $1. Bacon quiet and unchanged.—Sugar cured hams 12 to 12½ cents.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet—middling 16¼ cents; low middling 15¼ cents; good ordinary 14¼ cents; ordinary 12¼ cents; net receipts 5,257 bales; gross receipts 5,405 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,460 bales; sales to-day of 2,000 bales; sales last evening of 2,000 bales; stock on hand 271,955 bales.

CINCINNATI, March 25—6 P. M.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer at 62 to 65 cents for mixed.—Provisions quiet and firm—pork $15 75 $16 00 asked. Lard firm—9 cents bid for steam, 9¼ asked; kettle 9½ cents; Bacon firm—6¾ cents for shoulders; 8½ to 9 cents for clear rib; 9¾ cents for clear; Whiskey steady at 92 cents.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—Noon—Cotton quiet and unchanged—sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

Later—sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped in February, at 8 3 16d.; ditto, deliverable in May and June, at 8⅛d. Sales include 9,000 bales of American. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, March 25.—Evening.—Refined petroleum 11½s. Tallow 38s.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—Evening—Cotton—Sales uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped February and March, 8¼d; do. do., shipped March and April, 8¼d; do. do., nothing below low middlings, for May and June delivery, 8 3-16d. Common rosin 6s 9d. spirits turpentine 34s to 34s 6d.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER

I. B. GRAINGER, President.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	110	112
Silver	105	106
Exchange sight on Northern Cities		Par
Exchange 30 days on Northern Cities		¼
N. C. Bonds—old Ex. coupon	20	30
Do. Funding 1866	22	
Do. " 1868	22	
Do. new exp'n	20	
Do. Special Tax 6's	11	
N. C. bonds less'd to N C Road	50	
W. & W. R. R. bonds 7's (Gold Int.)	90	
W. & W. R. R. bonds 8's	55	
Wilmington City bonds 8's	74	
" " " 7's	80	
" " " old 6's	65	
" " " new 6's	65	Gold in
" " " 8's	80	" "
New Hanover County bonds (10 years) 6's (Gold Int.)	70	
New Hanover County bonds (5 years) 6's (Gold Int.)	92	
W. & W. Railroad Stock, (Par, 100)	60	
North Carolina R.R. " (" 100)	45	
W., C. & R. R. " (" 100)	90	
Wil. Gas Light Co. " (" 50)	50	
Bank of New Hanover	25	38
First National Bank	90	100
Wilmington Building Asso'n	35	75
Mechanics' "	90	100
Navassa Guano Co. "	8	34

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

6 pounds per lb	30 a 32
Barrels, Spts T. each	
All hands	2 50 a 2 75
New	2 75 a 3 00
Sandies, per lb.	
Fallow	16 a 17
Adamantine	20 a 17
Sperm	40 a 55
Colza, per lb.	25 a 28
Java	32 a 32
Leguayra	25 a 25
Rio	25 a 28
St. Domingo	25 a 28
Cuba, Ms.	19 a 20
South Amer	16 a 16
Rope per lb.	7 a 10
Cow Mad	50 a 75
Urbashed	0 0 a 1 10
Domestics.	
Sheeting,	
per yard	11 a 15
Yarn, per 5 lb.	00 a 125
Feathers,	
per lb.	65 a 90
Fish, per bbl.	
Mackerel	
No. 1	0 00 a 2 00
No. 2	0 00 a 7 50
No. 3	5 50 a 6 00