STATE NEWS.

PROPERTY SOLD.—The Union Cotton Mills, located on Deep River, in Randolph county, were sold at auction last week for $14,000; not half the original cost. Mr. George W. Swepson becoming the purchaser.

BASE BALL MATCH GAME.—There was a match game of Base Ball, at Franklinton, on the 23d inst., between the Stella, of that place, and the Golden Circle, of Louisburg. The score stood as follows: Stella 42.—Golden Circle 6.

MASONIC.—The following have been elected officers of Salisbury Chapter, No. 20, R. A. M., for the ensuing year, to wit:

M. E. Luke Blackner, H. P.
E. John M. Coffin, K.
E. Joseph W. Hall, L.
Comp. D. A. Davis, C. H.
" Wm. Murdoch, P. L.
" Martin Richwine, R. A. C.
" Andrew Murphy, M. 3d V.
" John W. Biting, M. 2d V.
" John S. Haigher, M. 1st V.
" Obadiah Woodson, Secretary.
" C. A. Henderson, Treasurer.
" Samuel Linton, Janitor.

U. S. SURVEYING FLEET.—The vessels comprising the fleet of the U. S. Coast Survey, have ceased from their labors for the present season. The Schooner Dana sailed for the State of Maine a few days since, where she will remain.

The steamer Hetzel and schooner Arago will remain in our harbor. All of their crews have been discharged, excepting Thos. P. Ferguson, John Fleming and Chas. Scott.—Newbern *Republican.*

MUTINY.—Four of the convicts, while at work on yesterday in charge of their keepers, became mutinous, overpowered the guard and made good their escape. The following is the statement of Mr. J. B. Kennedy, one of the guards: Mr. K. says that as usual the prisoners, eight in number, were carried out to work on yesterday, in charge of himself and Mr. J. B. Baker; that about noon Mr. B. had occasion to remain about twenty yards in the rear with one of the convicts, allowing Mr. Kennedy to go ahead with the others. To make good that opportunity, the notorious rascal Charles Spencer (white) and three of the negroes jumped at Mr. K., when one of the latter choked him in a dreadful manner and after cutting the chains off their legs, escaped in defiance of Mr. Baker, the other guard, who seeing the assault made upon his companion, drew his revolver and started to his rescue, but unfortunately the pistol missed fire.

In the meantime, Spencer had taken the revolver from Mr. K. (then leaving two of the negroes choking him) commenced firing at Mr. Baker; and after firing three shots, Spencer and three of the negroes took to the woods.

We learn that a squad of cavalry was sent in pursuit after them, and at last accounts the sheriff was raising a *posse* to aid in searching for them.

It will be remembered that Chas. Spencer is the same individual who assaulted the jail keeper, Mr. W. E. Davis, some months since, thereby making his escape in company with other prisoners; but was afterwards recaptured, tried at our last term of Superior Court and sentenced to twelve months hard labor, with ball and chain.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes.*

THE MURDER OF WADE DITCHER—EXAMINATION, DEVELOPMENTS, ETC.—In our last we gave an account of the mysterious disappearance and supposed murder of the negro man Wade Ditcher, on Saturday night last. Certain parties were arrested on Monday, but for the want of evidence, were discharged. No trace could be obtained of the missing man, except a few drops of blood leading towards the river, until Wednesday morning, when some fishermen discovered his body floating in the river near the bend, some half mile below the boat-landing. The body was secured and brought to this side of the river. It was much disfigured from being swollen, but could be easily recognized. The face bore marks of having been foully dealt with.

Coroner W. W. Brickell, Sheriff Reid and Capt. McCaleb, (the latter coming by special request,) were summoned, and a Coroner's Jury being impanneled, an investigation was held over the corpse of the deceased, Dr. Davis officiating as examining surgeon, developing the fact that Ditcher came to his death by a blow inflicted by a heavy weapon across the upper part of the nose, breaking it, and mashing the face at this place.

The Court adjourned to Library Hall, and commenced examining into the murder, some seven negro men being arrested in the meantime on suspicion of being in some way connected with the affair. The Court has been in session ever since endeavoring to sift the matter thoroughly, exhibiting a most commendable determination to ferret out the murderers. Three negroes are upon the jury, and exhibit much anxiety to see the real culprit produced.

A large number of witnesses have been examined, and an abundance of circumstantial evidence has been produced which almost clearly points out the murderers, but as the Court has not adjourned, we are not at liberty to divulge any of the information obtained.

Our own impression is that Wade Ditcher came to his death on Saturday night, at the old hotel, at the hands of some two or more of those under arrest, between midnight and daybreak, while in a quarrel, was stored away until Sunday night, when the murderers, assisted by some of their confederates, removed the body to the river and threw it in.

The Coroner's Court will not adjourn until the whole mystery is cleared up.

Weldon *News.*

MATTERS ABOUT TARBORO'.—While there is much depression about the suffering, in these regions, among the poorer classes of whites and blacks, still there is much hope for the future as to the cropping interests; for the seasons are best suited to the growth of the crops. The weather is warm, and every day or two a slight shower of rain falls, and nature, inanimate, looks vigorous and luxuriant.

Battleboro, of which I had occasion to write lately, is gaining a notoriety it has not hitherto enjoyed; owing, perhaps, to the fact that Richmond Stanton, a dignitary of color, has linked his destinies with it.

Now, Richmond, you remember, is President of the U. L. A. at Battleboro', and a few days after the late election, he ordered seven of his members to arrest one Wiley Taylor, a man of color, living a few miles in the country, because said Wiley voted the Conservative ticket at the election.—Wiley was seized and taken before the "league body," but I have not been able to learn what punishment was inflicted.

Since that time, this shameful outrage upon Wiley has been discussed, and has continued more and more to excite the public mind, and on last Monday the Sheriff of this county issued orders for the arrest of Richmond and the seven men, who, under his orders, arrested Wiley; and yesterday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Cherry reached here with the whole *posse* of eight, hence it is, that the jailor's family, though quite large, before, was increased eight at "one pop."

It really does seem that the future is some less hopeless, and oh! how refreshing it would be if the heads of those who pretend to cherish, yet seek to destroy, the liberty of our country could be turned; for—

"If there be on this earthly sphere,
A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear,
It is Liberty."

Cor. of Norfolk *Journal.*

THE CROPS.—A correspondent writing us from the neighborhood of Ringwood, says the rains have greatly retarded the crops, but a good yield is yet anticipated. Wheat has a flourishing appearance in that vicinity. The crops through this section are represented to us as being in a good condition, the stand of cotton, with a few exceptions, being much better than the continued rains led the farmers to believe they would have. Unless the seasons in the future should prove too unpropitious, the farmers this year will in a great measure recover the losses which they sustained last year.—Weldon *News.*

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—On Thursday night last, some unknown person entered the smokehouse of Rufus S. Tucker, Esq., at his residence, and stole therefrom twenty-four pieces of fine bacon and two bags of flour. These occurrences are becoming too common, and especially so, that with a good police force who are vigilant, it is very seldom that any discoveries are made of the articles stolen, or of the thieves.—There is reason to fear that these robberies are committed by an organized band, and we know no way of breaking them up but by a strong and vigilant citizens' guard, or some other strong force. It is high time something was done to detect the perpetrators.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

EXECUTION OF A CRIMINAL.—At the last term of the Superior Court for the county of Lenoir, held at Kinston, George Washington, a negro boy about eighteen years of age, was convicted of the crime of arson, and yesterday paid the penalty of his crime upon the gallows. It will be remembered that there was another negro suspicioned of having a hand in the same crime, who also received the same sentence as Washington; but who was reprieved a few days since by the Governor. Washington made a full confession on the gallows, in which he said that he alone committed the crime. He stated that he had made his peace with his God and believed that his soul was saved.

Washington only lived a few seconds after the drop fell, the tall breaking his neck.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

THE UNIVERSITY.—Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, who is to deliver the annual Literary Address before the two Societies of the University, reached this city on yesterday afternoon, and will leave for Chapel Hill to-day. He is stopping at the Yarborough House, where many of our citizens have called upon him to pay him the respect which his high character and liberal views so well merit.

The Rev. Mr. Moran, who is to deliver the annual Sermon before the graduating class, is at present in the city.

Ral. *Sentinel, 2d inst.*

THE SUPREME COURT.—The Summer Term will commence on Monday, 8th inst. The first day will be devoted to applicants for license. The first, fifth and second circuits will be called. On the 18th, the fourth, sixth and seventh circuits. On the 28th, the eighth and third circuits.

The Judges cannot answer the numerous letters received from applicants, until they meet to confer; but the Clerk takes the liberty of suggesting that all applicants should attend on the first day of the term.

Newspapers in the State will confer a favor upon many of their readers by noticing this alteration of the former rules.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

LOUISBERG FEMALE COLLEGE.—On Wednesday morning, the annual Literary address before the young ladies of the College was delivered by Seaton Gales, Esq., before a very large and intelligent audience of both sexes, which completely filled the spacious and handsome Chapel of the Institution. The address was devoted to an exposition of the true mission of a woman and a discussion of the theory of her alleged intellectual inferiority.

NORTH CAROLINA DEAD AT RICHMOND.—The graves of the North Carolina soldiers were decked with flowers sent for the purpose by the ladies of Greensboro'. The contributors were: Mrs. A. P. Eckle, Mrs. Lyndom Swain, Mrs. R. W. Glenn, Miss Eugene Edwards, Miss Clara Edwards, Miss Mary Morehead, Mrs. J. B. Balsey, Mrs. Seymore Steele, Mrs. Jessie H. Lindsey, Mrs. Letitia Walker, Miss Ellen Westbrook, Mrs. Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Mrs. William Swan, Mrs. B. H. Lambert.

Richmond *Dispatch.*

HAY.—Let any one visit our wharfs and see the large quantity of hay brought from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia by every steamer and vessel which reaches this place from those cities and we would suppose the question would suggest itself, cannot all this hay be raised in North Carolina. It is stated that the hay crop of New York is worth as much as the cotton crop of the South. Every bale of hay brought to North Carolina takes out of the State (never perhaps to return) at least three dollars and fifty cents, including freight.—With the slightest effort on the part of one hundred farmers in Craven county ten thousand bales of hay could easily be raised. Cannot one hundred be found who, this fall, will put five acres of land in grasses, if so the above quantity will be raised in Craven county alone.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

"DARKEY IN THE BREAD TRAY."—The streets were the scene of an exciting chase on Saturday. A negro was caught in the act of abstracting provisions from one of the country carts on Market square, and, as soon as detected, made off at a rapid run. He was pursued by several persons and the race soon became "fast and furious." The darkey, to whom fear lent wings, would probably have escaped, had he not been headed off by a Federal Sergeant, who thus enabled the pursuers to come up with the delinquent. He was arrested and committed to jail—where he remains, a warning to hungry darkeys not to appropriate what don't belong to them.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

ROCKINGHAM LAND SOLD.—A tract of land containing 340 acres, with a mill on it, was sold recently in Rockingham county, N. C., under execution, for $330. Another on the Piedmont railroad sold for $1 per acre, and a tract which brought $1,300 since the war was cried out at $250.

This is confiscation enough to satisfy the abolitionists, surely.

THE CROPS.—We learn from farmers of this and sections of Nash, Edgecombe and Wayne counties, that the prospect for a fair wheat and corn crop is now very good. As a general thing the stand of cotton is better than that of any previous season since the war; but on some few farms it is reported as "dying out." On the whole, the crop prospect in this section is much better than it was last season.

Wilson *Plaindealer.*

The National Debt—The Greenback Issue—Mr. Pendleton's Plan.

The following is the plan in a general form of Mr. Pendleton, as stated in one of his speeches last fall.

Details may be varied as experience and a sound discretion may indicate. Mr. Pendleton says:

"And now I say not only that these bonds are payable in legal tender, but that they ought to be paid as soon as it is possible to do so. I do not know that it is possible to pay these bonds as fast as they mature, even in currency; but I do know that every effort ought to be made to do it.

"But at this point I am met with the statement that this policy will issue an immense amount of paper, and thus so far inflate the currency as to destroy its value and bring disaster upon the country. Now, gentlemen, let me examine this objection. Mr. McCulloch in his last monthly report stated that the public debt which bears interest is comprised in three kinds; that $300,000,000 of this debt could not be redeemed before 1871; that $300,000,000 more could not be redeemed before 1881; and that the rest of the debt, amounting to nearly $1,700,000,000, is comprised in five-twenties and bonds which bear interest in currency.

"Seventeen hundred millions of five-twenties and bonds, which bear interest in currency, will fall due within the next five years. I cannot state to you the exact proportions in which these bonds fall due. I mean these five-twenties. Their very name implies that, when five years shall elapse after their issue, the government may pay them; but need not pay them until twenty years have elapsed.

"Now, gentlemen, I maintain that the 5,20 bonds should be paid as far as it is possible to do so without inflating the currency beyond a safe and just point. And it is my business now to show you how rapidly that can be done. The unliquidated debt of the United States consists of greenbacks and claims which have not been adjusted, and amounts to $800,000,000. It pays no interest.

"Three hundred and thirty-eight millions of these bonds are, by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, deposited to-day as security in the vaults of the Treasury. Three hundred millions of bank paper is issued on the faith of these bonds. Now, gentlemen, I maintain that this circulation ought to be called in; that these bonds ought to be redeemed with legal tenders, which will take the place of that bank circulation. [Applause.]

"What would be the effect of this? The $1,700,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds would be reduced to $1,400,000,000; and $20,000,000 would be saved to the government from the interest which is paid to the bankers for bonds which they have deposited. [Cheers.]

"Now, then, suppose you take this $20,000,000 of interest which is saved and add it to the $48,000,000 which these gentlemen say they can pay from the current revenue, and you have $68,000,000, year by year, and if you convert that sum into greenbacks, at 140, you have $100,000,000 a year, and if this is appropriated as a sinking fund you can pay the whole debt off in less than fifteen years, without adding $1 to your taxation or $1 to the circulating medium. [Applause].

"Bear in mind that I am arguing a proposition that these bonds can be paid in greenbacks without inflating the currency. Bear in mind this can be accomplished in twelve or fourteen years without the addition of $1 to your taxation, or $1 to your circulating medium. And now bear in mind, also, that I have not touched the revenues of the government which, in 1866, amounted to $560,000,000; nor have I attacked the expenditures of that year of Radical administration.

"But now set the reformer to work.—Let him cut off every extravagance—lop off every unnecessary expenditure. Let him reduce the current expenses of the Government to $1,150,000,000 a year—I mean expenses independent of the interest on the public debt; though it ought to be reduced to $100,000,000; that would be $25,000,000 more than Mr. Buchanan expended; that would be as much in one year as Andrew Jackson expended in any of the four years of his administration.—But let the expenditure be reduced to $150,000,000 and what do you have? $150,000,000 for current expenses, $130,000,000 for interest upon the public debt, and $100,000,000 of a sinking fund, as I have described, and you have the aggregate of $380,000,000, and if you take that from the revenue of 1866, which amounted to $560,000,000, you have a balance of $180,000,000, which you may add to your sinking fund, and thus bring it up to $280,000,000 annually. And with that you can, in five years, pay every cent of the principal and interest upon your debt, without the addition of a dollar to the circulating medium of the country. [Applause.]

"When five years shall have passed, you can reduce $150,000,000 of your taxation, and yet be able to pay the $300,000,000 which fall due in 1874. When you can reduce your taxation $200,000,000 more, and, by retiring your greenbacks, as the great burden of taxation is reduced, you will be able to pay the debt maturing in 1881, and at the same time to call in your greenbacks and return to the constitutional currency of the country.

"And yet you see that I have not proposed to increase the taxes or add one farthing to the currency."

From the "Revolution."

The Chicago Platform Under the Ink.

When Henry Clay was running for the Presidency in 1844, he was told that to carry New York he must secure the Catholic vote. To this end it was proposed that he should write a letter advocating separate schools for Catholic children—a measure then under consideration—to be read to Bishop Hughes, and thus secure his influence in that direction. Accordingly one of Clay's most polite letters was written, and a gentleman called one day to make the good Bishop a friendly visit, letter in pocket. In the course of conversation, which he skillfully directed towards Clay and the Presidential election, he *incidentally* drew out the letter and handed it to the Bishop, to prove to him that Clay was sound on that question. The Bishop read it carefully, but without changing the expression of his face, or making any comment, he handed it back to his visitor, who had watched him closely to see what impression it made. Surprised at the Bishop's indifference, he said, "What do you think of that letter?" "Oh!" said the Bishop, coolly, "my misfortune is, I read it under the ink."

In reading the Chicago platform, we discover that it, like Henry Clay's letter, has more meaning under the ink than appears on the surface, and for the benefit of our readers we give a *liberal translation.*

"A branch of the Republican party of the United States assembled in convention in the city of Chicago on the 21st day of May, 1868, and made the following declaration of *policies:*"

1. Let us congratulate ourselves on our successful reconstruction policy; which, although maintained by a military despotism that degrades one half the people and loads all with taxes, is nevertheless necessary in our present emergency. Although a standing army to suppress a discontent, that a wise legislation could easily turn into peace and prosperity, it is opposed to the genius of our institutions, yet it is not our province to establish principles for national safety, but to bridge over present difficulties with a transient policy that will secure party success.

2. Although it is said to be the duty of Congress to secure a republican form of government in every State in the Union, yet we do not believe in negro suffrage as a principle at the North. *Vide* our State constitutions and our late elections. We know there is a seeming contradiction in withholding the ballot from the intelligent black men at the North, who fought bravely under the Union flag in the late war, while we give it to every ignorant plantation hand in the south, but as we need the black vote of the south, which is a very large one, while at the north it is a mere trifle, to perpetuate our republican dynasty, a *wise statesmanship* can easily reconcile these seeming contradictions.

3. The national honor requires the payment of the public debt, but as it never can be done while we continue to pay bondholders six per cent. in gold, and legislate the enormous profits we now do into the national banks, amounting in sixty-five years to $2,500,000,000, we must in some way shirk the responsibility of our own policy. Seeing that our financial policy leads inevitably to revolution and repudiation, we must set the dogs of war on the wrong scent, by showing that greenbacks for bondholders is the straight road in that direction. Though we will say as little as possible on this point, lest the great West should perceive that this is a Wall street platform.

4. We see that the working men are waking up to the fact that the policy of McCulloch and Jay Cooke is national suicide, and that the taxes fall mainly on the laboring classes, hence the necessity of a reference at least in our platform to "equalized and reduced taxation." As the masses are easily wheedled with such high sounding phrases as "national honor," and the "great principles laid down in the immortal declaration," it is better to give them these glittering generalities than promises of any specific redress of their wrongs that we could never fulfill without splitting our party.

5 The national debt is too big a problem for us to solve. We dare not repudiate, and we cannot pay. So do not let us bother our heads about it, but go on with the show, leaving the burthen of our sins on the shoulders of our children, that they may fight this financial scheme with the bondholders just as our fathers left us by their wicked compact to fight the battles of slavery for a century.

6. Though this debt was made by inflation it will not do to pay it by inflation.—Though we are growing poorer every day for the lack of a currency to develop our resources, and are grinding labor to powder by building up a monied aristocracy, yet we must keep up appearances, so that foreigners will lend us money at a lower per centage than our own pet bondholders do to-day. We know it is the duty of Congress to relieve the present rate of interest, but so long as the bondholders own Congress there is a serious difficulty in the way of its accomplishment.

7. This has been the most corrupt administration since the foundation of the government. Both at our National and State capitals we have witnessed such wholesale demoralization, that we have no faith left in the leading men of our own party. We doubt the honesty of William Pitt Fessenden, and the honor of Chief Justice Chase, in fact the Mephistophiles, Andrew Johnson, has deceived the very elect. We have been "so shamefully nursed and fostered" in our own corruptions that we now call the gods to grant us some new power and pabulum for our speedy redemption.

8. We mourn the fact that Andrew Johnson has so fully carried out the policy for which we elected him. We chose him from all the prominent candidates, in order to conciliate the South, but he has rather overdone the matter in that direction.—True, we rejected a good New England republican to make way for him, but in Andrew we got more than we contracted for. We tried to impeach him, but we found that he was so intertwined and intertwisted with all our party interests that it was like crucifying our own flesh and blood; to prove him guilty proved too much against ourselves, and so we ended the farce, and his fate, like that of Jeff. Davis, is indefinitely postponed.

9. Though 300 naturalized American citizens have been rotting in English prisons for the last three years, sentenced for life, on the mere suspicion of sympathy with Fenians, and one of our distinguished citizens, George Francis Train, has been imprisoned for words spoken on this side of the water—as we had no stomach for a fight with England, we thought best to be still in reference to this whole matter. But now, on the eve of a Presidential campaign, with 1,000,000 Irish voters in the country, some words of sympathy must be extended to the sufferers and some calm suggestion made to Great Britain to the effect that "the doctrine if a man is once a subject he is always so, is a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the laws of nations."—When England reads this ninth article of the Chicago platform, let her beware? And let the Irish in this country take courage and all vote for Grant and Colfax.

10. Of all who were faithful in the late war, let us not forget our brave seamen and soldiers who imperilled their lives in the service of their country. We should regard them, as well as the wives and children of our gallant dead, as the wards of the nation. While the bondholder who rolls in his gilded carriage, clothed in purple and fine linen, demands interest all in gold, do not the boys in blue, maimed, halt and blind, beggars in our streets, appeal as loudly that their bounties and pensions be paid in the same currency? Do not our sick and dying soldiers, their starving wives and children need bread as well as honor? Now is the time to remember all classes, for we shall need their votes in the coming election.

11. We must not forget to congratulate ourselves on the immense flow of immigration to our shores. And we would remind the peoples of the earth that this is the asylum of the oppressed from all nations, and the Republican party is the Moses to lead them through the wilderness of ignorance and poverty to the promised land of specie payments, high tariffs, National banks and manhood suffrage.

12. Being the party of freedom, we extend our sympathy to all oppressed peoples, black and white, struggling for their rights, except women. Any amelioration in their condition would involve such fundamental changes in the functions of the sexes, in the reorganization of society, would necessarily be so new and revolutionary that we are not prepared to entertain any propositions for their emancipation or enfranchisement.

On this remarkable document the noble Tribune makes no comment for "want of space," with forty-eight columns! at his disposal. Hence we have tried to explain to the people the hidden wisdom of the Chicago platform.

The Tax Bill.

There is a general concurrence of opinion among members of Congress that the tax bill as reported by the committee of Ways and Means will not be disposed of this session; but that portions of it—namely, stamps, tax on whiskey and tobacco, will be enacted into a separate law, the remainder or nearly all of the remainder of the bill going over to the next session.

Baltimore *Sun.*

The Charleston Mercury tells of a white man sucking out of a negro's leg the poison injected therein by a rattlesnake, and adds that the negro had been before the war the slave of the white man, ran off, joined the Yankee army, met his master in battle, shot at but missed him, and returned to him since the war.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3—P. M.

SENATE.—A bill was introduced relieving the disibilities of certain citizens from Georgia.

A telegraph company from San Francisco to China ask for certain privileges.

The bill for the organization of Wyoming Territory was passed.

Mr. Hendricks moved to take up the bill making eight hours a day's work in all the Government shops.

Mr. Trumbull urged the immediate consideration of the Omnibus Admission bill. Without considering either the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The Ohio contested election case resulted in ousting Morgan and seating Delano.—The Republicans voting with the minority were, Messrs. Brockmel, Carey, Driggs, Ferry, Halley, Hill, Southbridge, Myers and Taffee. Delano was sworn in.

A resolution complimentary to ex-President Buchanan and appointing a committee of seven to attend the funeral, was tabled, several members objecting to the declaration that the deceased's motives were patriotic, by a vote of 73 to 47.

Mr Paine, from the reconstruction committee, reported the Arkansas bill as amended by the Senate, with an amendment.

Mr Brooks objected, as the reconstruction committee had not ordered the report.

The Speaker declared that the House had the control.

The House refused to receive the report by a vote of 55 to 57.

A message, reporting a deficiency in the reconstruction appropriation for the first military district was received.

The resolution stating ex-President Buchanan's death, and as a mark of respect for one who held such an eminent public station the Speaker appoint a committee of seven, &c., was passed by a vote of 89 to 16.

A recess was then taken until 7 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The negroes were very disorderly last night.—A youth named Handley, was terribly hacked with a razor, shot and left for dead. The murder reported at noon, was committed with a razor.—Several houses were stoned and people are much exasperated. Further demonstrations are threatened to-night and serious consequences apprehended, until the people are assured that both the military and police would prevent armed and unauthorized processions.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to postpone the action on the tariff until the next session, except special action on some articles.—Sugar will not be touched this session.

The Printers Union called on the President to-day, who, among other things said, "And I consider it a nobler distinction to wear upon my garments the tinge of the shop and the dust of the field, than all the insignias that may attach from victories won on the fields cumbered with crushed and bleeding humanity. The aristocracy of labor is true democracy, and to that aristocracy I belong."

A telegram in the Herald, professing to originate with a person enjoying intimate relations with Chief Justice Chase, represents that he (Chase) would only accept the nomination for President when the nation was in the utmost peril, and then at a sacrifice of his honest convictions. He admits that the Radical party and himself differ widely, and as the parties are now organized, he is with the Democratic party. He differs from them only on one point, that of universal manhood suffrage. He agrees with them on all other great issues, and, if elected by that party, would certainly carry out their policy. The deplorable condition of the Southern States demands proper Congressional consideration and also material aid from the General Government. There is no constitutional authority for holding the Southern States in subjection. It is alike unwise and unjust. He favors enfranchisement and the removal of political disabilities from every white man in the South. He thinks freedom and manhood suffrage an unquestioned right, but controverts any other power than that of the States themselves to confer the right, the general Government having no control over the matter; opposes political disabilities unopposed by the fourteenth article, proposing a general amnesty as relief; remarks that a general amnesty is absolutely necessary; urges liberal aid to Southern railroads and navigable rivers; thinks that the government should build levees from Cairo to the Gulf; urges an early return of specie payments; condemns in strong terms the trial of citizens by military commissions during peace; hopes that if President Johnson organizes his cabinet he will appoint a due proportion from the Southern States. In replying to a question, Chief Justice Chase said that Congress had no power to abridge the President's pardoning power.

The Secretary of War, at the suggestion of the General of the Armies, sends to the House a letter from the General commanding the first District, dated May 15, regarding the effect if it would make vacant all offices held by persons incompetent under the amendment. The number in Virginia will be several thousand, and only a small portion of these vacancies can possibly be filled by persons possessing the necessary qualifications including the ability to take the oath.

Gen. Schofield adds. I have already appointed, in Virginia, nearly five hundred officers and would have appointed more if qualified persons could be found. He concludes, when the admendments are adopted a large number of offices must remain vacant until Congress gives some relief.

The whiskey tax will not be over seventy-five nor less than fifty cents, with the probability of a commercial tax of sixty cents. Cigars will remain at five dollars. The above statement was gathered from sources deemed certainly reliable.

Troops under arms by order of Gen. Hancock took up considerable space.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., June 3—P. M.

The understanding in the Court to-day seemed to be that Mr. Davis' trial will, without doubt, take place at the next term. The Chief Justice, in answer to the questions of the counsel, said that he would attend at that time and remain as long as possible, consistent with his duties in the Supreme Court.

Capt. John Poe, Chief of Police, in view of the recent removals from the force by the Mayor, has written to the General Commanding asking that the integrity of the force be preserved, or that he (Poe) be also removed.

Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court, has been summoned to appear to-morrow before General Granger and answer the complaint brought against him of allowing foreigners to be naturalized in his Court without the proper qualifications.

NEW YORK, June 3—6 P. M.

Gold 140. Sterling Exchange the same. Southern bonds firm. Governments steady. Virginia sixes 59¾.

Cotton more active and a shade firmer. Sales of 2,500 bales at 31 cents. Flour 10@15 cents lower, with more doing—Southern $9 75@$14 75. Wheat closed more active, with a better tone.—Corn—white Southern $1 22. Mess Pork $27 87½@ old $27 50. Lard heavy and lower at 17½@18 cents. Rice firm—Carolina 11@11½ cents. Other Groceries firm. Spirits Turpentine 47½@48 cents. Freights dull and lower.

BALTIMORE, June 3—6 P. M.

Cotton firm at 31 cents. Flour and Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull—white $1 15; yellow $1 18. Oats and Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions more active, but prices unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—Evening.

Cotton—Uplands 11½d.; Orleans 11½d. Corn 36s. Produce and Naval Stores dull. Sugar firm.

NEGRO JURORS.—An incident occurred in a county not a thousand miles from here, a few days since, which illustrates the capacity of the "man and brother" for the intelligent and upright discharge of jury duty. The case involved was a civil suit. One of the parties to the suit had refused, some time previous, to credit a certain negro on the jury for some trifling articles. The negro had succeeded in obtaining credit from the other party. After the trial was over the negro juryman approached the man who had refused him credit, and boasted that he had revenged himself for the refusal by voting against a verdict in his favor! "Sweet land of liberty,—to thee, &c.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

GOV. WORTH.—While in Raleigh last week, we spent a pleasant half hour in conversation with our venerated Governor upon various topics and felt edified by his frank manner and freedom from ostentation, which in some besets official dignity. Gov Worth is one of the people, and with him the humble and the great, the rich and the poor, alike share his consideration—the best index of a kind heart and noble mind. We were pleased to observe that his health seemed much improved. May his useful life be long spared to counsel and serve his native State.

Statesville *American.*

The Democrats in the Senate voted for Mr. Ferry's amendment.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, lb	33 @ 35	LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	9 00 @11 00	From store	0 00 @ 1 65
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00 @15 00	MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		Cuba, hhds.	.00 @ 50
2nd hand	.2 50 @ 3 00	do bbls.	.52½@ 55
New	.3 00 @ 3 75	Sugar house	44½@ 45
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,		do bbls.	.45 @ 47½
Tallow	.18 @ 20	Syrup, bbls.	.60 @ 1 00
Adamantine	22 @ 23	NAVAL STORES,	
Sperm	.50 @ 55	Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,		Nev Virgin	0 0 @ 3 50
Java	.38 @ 40	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 80
Laguayra	.27 @ 28	Hard	.0 00 @ 1 75
Rio	.21 @ 25	Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 3 15
St. Domingo	.28 @ 30	Tar, in ord	0 00 @ 3 40
COTTON, ₱ lb.,		Pitch, City	3 00 @ 3 25
Ord. to Mid'g	24 @ 24½	Rosin, pale	5 00 @ 6 50
Strict Mid'g	@ 27	do No. 1	.3 25 @ 4 00
COTTON BAGGING,		do No. 2	.2 15 @ 2 25
Gunny, ₱ yd	22 @ 24	do No. 3	.0 00 @ 2 10
Dundee	.26 @ 28	Spirits Turpentine,	
Rope, ₱ lb.	7 @ 12	₱ gal.	.00 @ 40
CORN MEAL,		POTATOES,	
₱ bushel	.1 45 @ 1 50	Sweet, bush	0 00 @ 1 50
DOMESTICS,		Irish, ₱ bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
Sheeting,		PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,	
₱ yard	.15 @ 18	N. C. Bacon.	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	1 90 @ 2 00	Hams	.20 @ 21
FEATHERS,		Middlings	.19 @ 20
₱ lb.	.65 @ 75	Shoulders	.17 @ 18¢
FISH, ₱ bbl.,		Hog round	.19 @ 20
Mackerel,		Western Bacon.	
No. 1	.22 00 @25 00	Hams	.20 @ 22
No. 2	.20 00 @22 00	Middlings	.18 @ 18½
No. 3	.15 00 @16 00	Shoulders	.16 @ 16½
Mullets	.8 00 @ 9 00	Lard, N. C.	20 @ 21
Herring,		do North'rn	16 @ 20
East	.0 00 @ 0 00	Butter, N. C.	30 @ 35
N.C.roe,	0 00 @ 0 00	do North'rn	45 @ 50
do cut,	8 50 @ 9 00	Cheese	.15 @ 18
do gross,	0 00 @ 7 00	PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @ 10	City Mess	31 00 @31 50
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern		Thin "	28 00 @29 00
Family	.12 50 @13 00	Prime,	.27 00 @28 00
Superfine	9 50 @10 00	Rump	...00 00 @00 00
Fine	9 00 @ 9 50	SALT,	
NORTH CAROLINA,		Alum, bush	0 50 @ 60
Family	.12 50 @13 00	Liverpool, sack, ground,	
Superfine	11 50 @12 00	cargo	.0 00 @ 0 00
GLUE, ₱ lb.	.20 @ 25	from store	2 20 @ 2 25
GUNNY BAGS	.30 @ 32	American	.2 00 @ 2 10
GUANO, Peruvian,		SUGAR, ₱ lb.,	
Per ton	00 00 @ 90 00	Cuba	.13½@ 14
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,		Porto Rico	.14½@ 15
Corn	.1 25 @ 1 35	C.	.15½@ 16½
Oats	.95 @ 1 00	B.	.16½@ 17
Peas, Cow	1 70 @ 1 75	A.	.00 @ 17½
Rice, rough	2 50 @ 2 75	Crushed	.00 @ 18
Carolina,	.11 @ 11½	SOAP, ₱ lb.	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,		Northern,	.7 @ 11
Green	.9 @ 9½	Wilmington,	
Dry	.12½@ 15	Ext. Family	10½@ 11
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,		Family	.10 @ 10
Eastern	.1 20 @ 1 30	Chemical,	9½@ 10
Northern	.0 85 @ 0 95	Pale	7½@ 8
IRON, ₱ lb.,		SHINGLES, ₱ M.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	Contract	.4 00 @ 5 00
American, ref.	0 @ 10	Common	.2 50 @ 3 00
American,		STAVES, ₱ M.,	
sheer	.9 @ 10	W. O. bbl	00 00 @00 00
Swede	10 @ 12	R. O. hhd	00 00 @25 00
Hoop,		TIMBER, ₱ M.,	
₱ ton	135 00@140 00	Shipping	.00 00 @14 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)		Mill, prime	9 00 @11 00
Whiskey	.1 40 @ 2 25	Mill Fair	6 50 @ 7 75
Bourbon	.2 00 @ 4 00	Mill, inferior to	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00	ord.	5 00 @ 7 00
Gin	.4 00 @ 7 00	TALLOW, lb.	.10 @ 11
Brandy	.4 00 @ 9 00		
LUMBER, (River,			
Flr'r Bds.	.15 00 @17 00		
Wide do	.10 00 @12 00		
Scantling	8 00 @10 00		

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
June 4, 1868.

TURPENTINE.—After closing our last review there was some dullness in the market for this article, and on Saturday prices gave way 25 cents on all qualities, closing on that day at $3 50 for virgin, $2 80 for yellow dip, and $1 75 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs. The market has since ruled steady, with a moderate enquiry from shippers and distillers, and parcels are taken upon arrival at above figures. The week's receipts and sales are only 1,524 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard
Friday	488	3 75	3 00	2 00
Saturday	359	3 50@3 75	2 80@3 00	1 75
Monday	301	3 50	2 80	1 75
Tuesday	258	3 50	2 80	1 75
Wednesday	118	3 50	2 80	1 75

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market on Friday last opened rather dull under the advices received from abroad, and during the day there was a decline of 2 cents, sales being made at 41 cents ₱ gallon. The market ruled at this figure up to Wednesday, when it closed rather dull with no buyers. This (Thursday) morning there is considerable dullness manifest, and at the time of closing our report sales have been made at 40 cents, with a decided downward tendency in prices. The arrivals are small, and the stock on market 31st May (the bulk being in exporters' hands) comprises only 2,173 bbls., and but very little coming in. The week's sales are 1,776 bbls., as follows: