From the Charlotte Democrat.

ADDRESS OF HON. W. M. SHIPP.

To the People of North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 2d, 1870.

I have heretofore been announced as a candidate for Attorney General of North Carolina. Sacrificing my own private interest and yielding to the solicitations of numerous friends, I have consented to occupy that position. Under the present Constitution the selection of that officer devolves upon the people. This officer is made by the Constitution ex-officio the legal adviser of the Executive Department; by law he is required to defend all actions in the Supreme Court, and also upon the request of the Governor or Legislature to appear in behalf of the people of the State in all causes or matters, civil or criminal, in which the people are interested, and to prosecute and defend all suits relating to matters connected with the several branches of the Executive Department.

Before asking your support for this very important office, I think it my duty to state briefly my views and principles. I sympathize fully in the efforts of the Conservative party to introduce retrenchment and reform, and relieve the State from the miasmic under which she is unfortunately laboring. I am opposed to the party in power, because I think they have deceived and abused the confidence of the people; they have heaped upon them onerous taxes; they have vastly increased the public debt; they have wasted the public money; they have endeavored to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; and are now attempting to crush the spirit of the people under the heel of military power.

One question which has heretofore agitated and disturbed the public mind is settled beyond controversy. I mean the question of negro suffrage. His rights are now secured by constitutional provisions of the United States and the State governments. I do not, nor does any other *Southern* man, desire to disturb this constitutional settlement, much less to reduce the negro to slavery again as is sometimes charged. All are willing to lend him a helping hand. It remains for him to say how he will exercise the important privileges secured to him. Whether he will act the manly part of a freeman and think for himself, or whether he will be led and controlled by the arts and duplicity of designing and ambitious men. It behooves him to consider well his position, act well his part, and when he votes, do so with reflection and with an eye single to the welfare of his country. Attractive names and party epithets will not save the country. But while this question is settled, this important privilege conceded to the colored man, there is another important proposition impressing itself upon the mind of every just man that is constantly coming up before us. We have been taught to believe that when universal suffrage was attained, that act of justice, universal amnesty, would follow in its wake; but while this important right is conceded to the black man, while he is enfranchised and admitted to all the political privileges of a freeman, hundreds, I may say thousands, of white people are laboring under disabilities imposed by test oaths and constitutional amendments. Good men, patriotic men, men whom the people would delight to honor, are excluded from holding seats in the councils of the country, and even the most insignificant offices. I earnestly desire to see all upon terms of equality. The war ended more than five years since; the Southern armies surrendered to the superior power of the United States; the people as a unit acknowledged allegiance to the Government of the United States.—Since that time they have quietly submitted to the laws of the country, to the acts of Congress passed for the government of these States. They now desire to be placed upon terms of political equality with their former slaves, and to have the privilege of selecting their best men to represent them in the councils of the nation and to fill the offices of the country. It is difficult to comprehend the denial of this privilege, yet disability bills drag slowly through the Congress of the United States, and are opposed upon partizan grounds alone. Liberality upon the part of our rulers, a little magnanimity exhibited by the Congress of the United States would contribute more to restore confidence and bring about quiet and peace than all the fiery proclamations issued from the Executive Department.

Since the war our State Government has gone through many phases and changes. We had a Provisional Government inaugurated under the auspices of President Johnson and Gov. Holden. That was succeeded by the administration of Gov. Worth. We then had the reconstruction acts and the military rule of General Sickles and Canby. Under these reconstruction acts a Convention was called and assembled in the City of Raleigh to amend and adopt a Constitution. They entered upon their work and made a Constitution, which they submitted to the people. In that Convention there was an immense majority of the Republican party. They submitted an instrument which made many and radical changes in our system, leaving scarcely a relic of the old Constitution behind them. They re-organized the whole judiciary system; they made five Judges of the Supreme Court instead of three as heretofore; they made twelve Judges of the Superior Court instead of eight as heretofore; they abolished the County Courts and substituted a Board of Commissioners and a Probate Judge; they provided for annual sessions of the Legislature instead of biennial as heretofore; they extended the term of the Executive to four years instead of two; they provided for a commission to change the whole system of practice and proceedings in our courts of justice; they created other offices unknown to our former laws; in short, they remodeled our system of government. That Constitution was adopted by the people. The Radical party, with few exceptions, elected all their officers in the State and counties and took charge of the State Government. What has been their history from that period to the present? They made magnificent promises. We were to have Railroads almost everywhere—the mountains and the sea were to kiss each other. They promised universal education to the masses, white and black. The agricultural and mineral interest of the country were to be developed. The laws were to be made plain and simple, that everybody might understand them. They promised economy in the public expenses, and the poor man was to be the special object of care and consideration on the part of the party which then arose into power.

How have all these promises been fulfilled? Where are the railroads built?—The schools in operation? What has been done to develop the great industrial resources of the State? How have the laws been simplified? Where is the economy in public expenses? It can be scarcely necessary to make a serious answer to these questions. Every man's reflection suggests the answer in his own mind. Here and there in a few towns a school or two—if there be any in the country districts I have not heard of them. The agricultural and mineral interest of the country have been forgotten. It is true, we have had Code Commissioners at work, and although they are intelligent men, yet in their attempt to adopt a system of laws suited to the latitude of New York to the habits and customs of our people, they have succeeded in making a medley that is not understood by the people, by the legal profession, or by the Judges of our Courts. As for the railroads, where are they? Still dragging their slow lengths along. But how have this party succeeded in their financial management? The details of the operations in this department of our system would be marvelous and astonishing.

When the war ended our people were ruined in fortune and largely indebted publicly and privately. The Convention of 1865 repudiated the war debt, but left the debt contracted before the war still in existence. That debt, according to the message of Gov. Holden in November, 1869, was seventeen millions of dollars; a large, very large debt for the impoverished condition of the country. It was asserted, likewise, that the Constitution required the old debt to be paid, and that a refusal or omission to do so would bring upon our heads the shame and disgrace of repudiation. Yet, with these prominent and suggestive facts before them, this debt was increased by the party in power, at one bound, almost to near forty millions. Of course the interest of this debt was to be paid regularly and punctually; the ordinary expenses of the Government were likewise to be paid, so that the burden imposed upon the people and to be raised by taxes annual was enormous. These taxes, too, was to be collected out of all, poor as well as rich. The remorseless tax gatherer knows no friend. To carry out these appropriations bonds were issued and placed in the hands of various railroad Presidents and agents and were thrown upon the markets of the world. They were manipulated by brokers, jobbers and speculators. What sums were realized by these speculators is not, and I suppose, never will be known. It is certain that the State received no benefit from them.

How these appropriations were passed is a settled conviction. That outside influences were brought to bear, that rings within rings were formed, that money and bonds were used, is not only believed but established by evidence. But the people became outraged, and the Legislature attempted to retrace their steps. They repealed the laws making these appropriations and required a return of the bonds. Some of the Presidents refused to return them, insisting upon their legal rights. Others had sold and hypothecated their bonds for the loan of money, and others were unaccounted for, so that only a little over four millions are returned. Suits are also brought upon some of these bonds requiring the Treasurer to pay the interest. Those suits are still pending. Under these circumstances who can tell what the debt of the State really is.

Is it a wonder that the credit of the State is gone, that her bonds are hawked about and sold in the State of New York at one-fifth their value? Who is to blame? It is attempted to throw the odium of these appropriations upon a minority of fifteen Democrats who were in the Legislature. But it was a party measure upon which the party in power staked their success, and they must abide by the result and not attempt to throw off the responsibility by criminating others. Nor can their leaders now escape retribution by attempting to repudiate all the acts of the party. It sounds too much like the penitent lamentations of a convicted criminal at the bar of justice. This matter might be pursued further, but the history of these appropriations is so remarkable that it forms an era in Legislative history. In the annals of North Carolina we have never before heard of such extravagance, such charges of corruption, such wild waste of public money.

The internal improvements of the State are retarded and put back for years, in all probability, by this reckless conduct on the part of our legislators. What becomes of that great improvement in the West?—Where are the seven millions appropriated to build that magnificent work? One President in the North, Baltimore perhaps, the other flitting between Florida and Washington and New York so rapidly that you can scarcely point his place. These men were placed in power by the present administration, and the people of the West must place the resposibility upon the right shoulders.

But there are other things to be considered—the ordinary expenses, as they are called, of this present administration. It is startling. In one year, according to the report of the Auditor, as compiled and published in the Sentinel, the expenses of the State government amounted to seven hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars. More than twice as much as Gov. Worth's administration, and many, many times more than other administrations that ever ruled in North Carolina. Under this system not only the State but the county governments have cost twice as much as in former years. The salaries and fees of officers are doubled; the costs of suits before Justices of the Peace are more than trebled, and so with everything.

It is impossible to go into detail in this Address. I ask the people to look into these matters, examine and see, then ask themselves the question if there is not necessity for reform. Nor is this all. The personal liberty of the citizen is threatened. A few months since the Chief Executive officer of this State proclaimed a county in a state of insurrection and asked Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and subject every man to the arbitrary rule of military power. More recently he has avowed a purpose, and is in fact carrying it into execution, preceded by a manifesto breathing threats and vengeance, of arming and equipping the militia, and raising three regiments for immediate and active service. He has appointed officers, and has even gone to a neighboring State and selected a commander of one of these regiments peculiarly obnoxious to many of our people. Why are all these warlike demonstrations? Why this martial array of troops? Why are we to have the music of the fife and drum? The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the militia, and may call them out to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. No one of these contingencies has arisen. There has been no insurrection. There has been no resistance to the execution of the laws. Everywhere the people are quiet and peaceable, and pursuing their business with energy and industry. In certain localities crimes have been committed, the persons of individuals have been violated, but there is no reason given why such crimes and such offences cannot be punished in the Courts of justice. The courts are open and undisturbed, and criminals are tried and convicted. No sane man can or ever will justify lawlessness let it assume what shape it may. All the County Conventions which have met in the State have condemned in unmeasured terms unlawful combinations of men by whatever name they may be called: whether they be called ku-klux, loyal leaguers, or any other name. I endorse these sentiments. There is no necessity for these military preparations, and I am persuaded that there is a deeper meaning than is revealed in these proclamations. Nor does it require prophetic vision to see that the means proposed are calculated to bring about the very result which is *apparently* so much deprecated. Where is the authority to be found justifying appropriations of money to raise and equip these regiments in a time of profound peace and at an immense expense. But the danger is to the liberty of the citizen, and of conflicts likely to be precipitated by the indiscretions and intemperate zeal of men dressed in a little brief authority. Let all the officers of the law do their duty. If one fail let him be punished, and I think all will be well. Evil doers will never be arrested by these military regiments. Recent experience has proven that "surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

We are, fellow-citizens, upon evil times, and it becomes you to act with prudence and discretion. Be not deterred from doing your duty. At the proper time march fearlessly and undismayed to the polls, and deposit your ballots for the cause of reform. Rescue your State from the hands of the men who have plunged her in debt, who have destroyed her credit, and made her name a by-word of reproach.

W. M. SHIPP.

The Late Robbery at the Treasury—Recovery of Part of the Money.

Treasurer Spinner on Tuesday evening received a telegram from Colonel Whitely, chief of the detective bureau of the Treasury Department, that he had recovered in New York six thousand four hundred dollars stolen in one package from the Treasury department about two weeks since, and to send on the witnesses in the case right away. Mr. H. G. Root, chief of the division in charge of the room where the robbery was committed, with a female clerk and a colored female messenger, accordingly left Washington Tuesday night for New York. The stolen money, it will be remembered, was in one package of two hundred ten-dollar notes, and was quietly appropriated by some visitor while being shown through the building.

Washington *Star*.

TO THE VOTERS

Of the 16th Senatorial District,

(HARNETT, CUMBERLAND AND SAMPSON COUNTIES.)

HAVING BEEN NOMINATED AS CANDIDATES for the office of Senator, we have, at a great sacrifice, accepted the nomination, believing that in so doing we should represent in the Legislature of North Carolina a high-minded, patriotic and worthy people, in whose bosom glows the fire of liberty to-day, as bright as that which urged the founders of the constitution to secure to posterity the blessings of a pure government. To urge you to work would be an act of supererogation, feeling as you must, that your dearest interests are at stake, nay, even your very liberties are threatened. Come to the polls, vote for the principles of Conservation, which can alone secure you in the enjoyment of your once proud privileges as American freemen.—Drive from high places worthless men. Use no force save that which is still legally vouchsafed to you, viz: the power of ballots. With these powerful weapons you can yet redeem the good old state from disgrace and infamy. Your taxation must be reduced, your government administered upon a more economical plan. Reckless extravagance and open dishonesty must be checked. The former manly dignity of your office-holders must be restored. Virtue must again rule the councils of the State. Your court expenses must be reduced. Your justice's and constable's fees must be curtailed so that the poor man will not, when warranted for the pitiful sum of 60 cents, be compelled to pay to officials, who are not of his own choosing, the sum of $3 as cost. The time must return when the people will again be sovereign, and the office-holders the servants of the people. There should again be restored that dependence of office holders upon the people, which is, indeed, the life and light of any republic.

There should be but one master in this land—the will of an honest constituency given to their servant, the office-holder.

The overthrow of liberty has begun in bold Congressional usurpations, and if not checked, sovereign States will become merely the dependent provinces of a despotic government.

Freemen, be up and doing. Our cause is your cause. Our hopes and fears are in common.—Come to our stand point; view the situation; shake off your lethargy; come with us into the struggle. With victory comes the return of peace and prosperity; with defeat comes degradation and ruthless ruin. Recollect that on the 4th day of August next, you will be called upon to exercise the privileged of freemen, and deposit your votes for the men of your choice. We flatter ourselves that we are not wholly unknown to the voters of this district. Come to the polls fearlessly, quietly and in solid phalanx. Let every county and township poll its full strength for conservatism, right and liberty. Let not the fear of military, organized by a Governor, who is reckless in his course, unmindful of your rights, and who seeks to oppress and destroy a people whom he has sworn to protect, keep you from a faithful discharge of your duty to your home, your friends and your country on that day.

Attend to your duty; claim the privilege of your birthright; face the usurpers, and tyranny will cower before your manly bearing and determined efforts. Do your duty fearlessly, and all will yet be well.

Stay at home, neglect your threatened rights and a gloomy, terrible fate awaits you. Sacrifice a little of your time, spend a little of your means, exert all your influence, bring out all to the polls, and the free and enlightened expression of the will of the people of the country will drive from our midst the harpies who now feed upon the very vitals of our republic.

C. TATE MURPHY, of Sampson.
W. C. TROY, of Cumberland.

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OBITUARY.

REV. MICHAEL ROBBINS died at the residence of his nephew, Mr. Wm. L. Beery, in the city of Wilmington, May 18th, 1870, in his sixty-fifth year.

He was born in Brunswick county, on the 21st of October, 1805, and became a member of the M. E. Church about the year 1832. In 1840 he joined the South Carolina Conference, and received successively the following appointments:

Black River circuit, Black River and Pee Dee mission, Charlotte circuit, Savannah River mission, Bladen circuit, Rockingham circuit, Cheraw mission, Lincolnton circuit. While on this last work in 1847, a severe attack of bronchitis compelled him to retire from the itinerant field, to which he never returned. At the ensuing Conference he asked a location, and spent the remainder of his life in and about Wilmington.

As an itinerant Methodist preacher, he labored with great zeal and a considerable degree of success, sustained and aided by his faithful and patient wife, who still survives, and whose faithfulness and true womanly affection now find a sweet pleasure in doing honor to his memory since he is gone, as to his person while he lived. A more faithful and devoted wife never survived the loss of a more honored husband.

Bro. Robbins' last illness was protracted and painful. He was emphatically one of God's suffering children. Yet he was always ready to bear a good testimony for Jesus. In his darkest hours his confidence in the cross to which he clung, never faltered. Through months of gloomy suffering, he constantly expressed his readiness to die, and that he was only waiting, not in fear, but hope. He enjoyed much the intercourse with christian people, and especially ministers of the gospel, whom he greatly honored.

For several days immediately preceding his death he was perfectly unconscious, but he had said all that was necessary for the comfort of surviving friends.

Another hero of the past has fallen, but another crown is won. Another link has been riven on earth, but a new attractiveness has been added to the future. Another tongue is silent here, but another harp has been tuned up in heaven, and another star is added to the diadem of Jesus.

The funeral of Bro. Robbins was well attended, a large and appreciative circle of friends doing becoming honors to the memory of the man of God. His mortal remains rest in the beautiful Oakdale Cemetery, embalmed with tears and watched by faithful eyes, waiting the new life which the balmy breath of eternity's spring morning shall inspire.

Farewell, thou veteran of the cross, but not forever.

W. H. ROBY.

WILMINGTON, June 22, 1870.

MRS. ROBBINS—

Madam: At a meeting of the third Quarterly Conference of the Front Street M. E. Church, South, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in the exercise of his sovereign wisdom, to remove from among us, our beloved brother and father in Israel, Rev. MICHAEL ROBBINS, so long a faithful herald of the cross, and a member of this body; therefore,

Resolved 1st. That we avail ourselves of this, our first opportunity of signifying, as an official body, our sense of the loss which the Church has sustained; our appreciation of the services *he has rendered*, during a long and faithful life, and our *profound gratitude* to God for the grace afforded him in his affliction and death—to testify so satisfactorily of his confidence in the atoning blood of Christ.

Resolved 2d. That we tender to his bereaved companion, our christian sympathy, in this, her severest affliction, and pray God in her behalf, for comforting and sustaining grace.

Resolved 3d. That the Secretary be requested to furnish sister Robbins a copy of these resolutions, and also the Editor of the "Raleigh E. Methodist," with request to publish.

Yours, respectfully,
DR. W. CLAUS, P. E.
REV. W. M. ROBY, P. C.
JAS. W. KING, Recording Secretary.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 7—Noon.

Stocks weak. Money 3@5 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 109⅝; short, 110⅜. Gold, 11⅛. Bonds, 11⅛. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, old, 65⅝; new, 64⅝. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, old, 68⅝; new, 65. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 74; Levee sixes, 77½; eights, 90. Alabama eights, ex-coupons, 90¼; fives, 77. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 85; sevens, 92¼ North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 52; new, 36¼. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 88⅞; new, 80¼.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and a shade lower. Corn firmer and quiet. Mess Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull and steady. Cotton quiet and steady at 20 to 20½ cents—sales of 300 bales. Naval Stores dull and drooping. Freights nominal.

The City Council of Richmond, Va., has appropriated $250,000 for the improvement of James river.

A German chased his hat off a wharf at Hoboken, and when he was taken out of the dock had he didn't need it.

EXPORT TABLE.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of Produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for three months ending 30th June, 1870, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with those for same months in 1869:

ARTICLES.											
	Spirits Turp.	Crude Turp.	Rosin.	Tar.	Pitch.	Cotton.	Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.	Cotton Sheeting.	Peas Nuts.	Bough Hoop.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bush.	Bundles.
New York.	1,100	613	31,095	577	200	451	152	43	10,854		
Boston.	651	1,000	4,000	1,000						192,731	
Philad'a.	882	1,000	1,000	1,000		115	54	25		250,346	170,000
Baltimore.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		515	4	10	58	738	
Salem, Mass.	5,013	370	45,885	2,934	307	575	1,734	10	15,592		
Stockton, Me.	613	8,500	33,783	4,427	500	2,632	8	78	11,934		
Total June, 1870.	9,107	171,040	839,543	144,621	9,107	4,358	126,300	1,397,938	31,931	443,315	170,000
May, 1870.	17,866	1,699,998	1,231,350	15,592	1,354,030	31,931	5,785,026	41,352	1,561	24,200	113
Total April, 1870.	8,352	474	85,823	33,783	9,297	500	1,106	1,359	2,271	16	23
Total, April, May & June, 1870.	21,774	1,457	120,501	15,968	1,106	4,311	1,359	2,271	38,551	210	113
Total, April, May & June, 1869.	13,574	4,310	127,016	20,998	1,359	2,271	16	24,200	1,561	1,801	1,801
London.	4,500										
Bremen.	1,361										
Cork, for orders.	1,611										
Roterdam.	1,232										
St. John's, P. R.		218									
Rio Grande, S. A.											
Curacoa.		413									
Total June, 1870.	6,007	631	1,281,729	355,406	2,026,130	51,406	6,130	2,038	1,561	24,200	1,801
Total May, 1870.	500	271	2,114	5	87	2,111	5				
Total April, 1870.											
Total April, May & June, 1870.	6,507	271	2,114	5	87	2,111	5				
Total April, May & June, 1869.	15,683	2,931	46,236	4,427	1,174	2,251	1,174	2,251	1,174	1,174	1,174
Total June, 1870.	11,082	613	121,158	2,934	1,182	4,311	1,359	2,271	38,551	210	113
Total April, May & June, 1870.	21,774	1,457	120,501	15,968	1,106	4,311	1,359	2,271	38,551	210	113
Total April, May & June 1869.	13,574	4,310	127,016	20,998	1,359	2,271	16	24,200	1,561	1,801	1,801

COASTWISE.

ARTICLES.											
	Staves, Cypress.	Staves, Oak.	Shingles.	Lumber.	Lumber, P. P. feet.	Boards.	Scantling.	Spars.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude Turp.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Bundles.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Pieces.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
New York.											
Boston.											
Philad'a.											
Baltimore.											
Salem, Mass.											
Stockton, Me.											
Total June, 1870.											
May, 1870.											
Total April, 1870.											
Total, April, May & June, 1870.											
Total, April, May & June, 1869.											
London.											
Bremen.											
Cork, for orders.											
Roterdam.											
St. John's, P. R.											
Rio Grande, S. A.											
Curacoa.											
Total June, 1870.											
May, 1870.											
Total April, 1870.											
Total April, May & June, 1870.											
Total April, May & June, 1869.											
Total June, 1870.											
Total April, May & June, 1870.											
Total April, May & June 1869.											

FOREIGN.

Grand Totals.

NOTICE.

ONSLOW BRANCH

OF THE

WIL. AND WEL. RAILROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS will be opened to receive Subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company in each of the following places—from and after the 16th day of July—pursuant to the provisions of the Charter:

IN ONSLOW COUNTY.

Swansboro', Jacksonville, Snead's Ferry, Calvin Morton's, Catharine Lake, Etheridgeville, J. S. Wilkins' and Richlands—under the charge of M. C. Hoyt, Henry Jarmin, Frank Thompson, Simon B. Taylor, Dr. Charles Duffy, Jr., C. Stephens, A. J. Murrill, E. W. Fonville, E. W. Ward, Jasper Etheridge.

IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

Warsaw, Kenansville, Magnolia, Chinquepin, Hallsville and Teachy's—under the charge of G. W. Bradham, H. Trimble, J. G. Kenan, N. E. Armstrong, H. G. Maxwell, J. J. Whitehead, J. C. Mallard, O. K. Burton, L. W. Hodges, J. N. Stallings, L. A. Merriman and D. G. Morrissey.

IN NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Wilmington—under the charge of S. L. Fremont, G. Z. French, Roger Moore and E. D. Hall.

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Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	30 @	31	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,			
2nd hand	2 25 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
OANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	18 @	20	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	30 @	35	
Laguayra	23 @	26	
Rio	18 @	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	15 @	18	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	19	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	25 @	28	
Dundee	00 @	33	
Flax	28 @	30	
Double Anc'r	27 @	32	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	1 40 @	1 45	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₱ lb	80 @	2 00	
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	
No. 2	00 00 @	00 00	
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	
Mullets	7 00 @	11 00	
Herring,			
East	8 00 @	9 00	
N.C. roe	9 00 @	12 50	
do cut	8 00 @	10 00	
do gross	7 00 @	8 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	7 00 @	10 00	
Extra fine	6 00 @	6 25	
Fine	5 75 @	6 00	
Ex. Super	6 00 @	6 50	
NORTH CAROLINA			
Family	8 00 @	8 50	
Superfine	7 00 @	7 25	
GLUE, ₱ lb	16 @	20	
GUANO, Peruvian,	25 @	00	
Per ton	82 50 @	85 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 30 @	1 35	
Oats	80 @	85	
Peas, Cow	60 @	2 00	
Rice, fanqui	00 @	6 00	
Carolina	7 @	8	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	14 @	15	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 20 @	1 30	
Northern	75 @	1 00	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, assorted	@	10	
American, rod	0 @	10	
American, sheet	9 @	15	
Swedish	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₱ ton	100 00 @	120 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 35 @	2 25	
Brandy	2 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fir Bds.	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 40	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	38 @	42	
do bbls	43 @	45	
Sugar house	25 @	28	
do bbls	28 @	32	
Syrup, bbls	50 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin new	0 00 @	3 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 25	
Hard	0 00 @	1 20	
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @	1 30	
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	1 50	
Pitch, City	0 00 @	1 90	
Rosin, pale	4 25 @	5 00	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 00 @	1 70	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 45	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₱ gal	33½ @	34	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 25 @	5 50	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	2 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS	1 50 @	2 25	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 30 @	1 50	
Irish, ₱ bbl	2 50 @	3 00	
Provisions, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	22½@	23	
Middlings	21 @	22	
Shoulders	19 @	20	
Hog round	20 @	21	
Western Bacon.			
Hams	17 @	20	
Middlings	18 @	18½	
Shoulders	15 @	15½	
Lard, N. C.	19 @	20	
do Northern	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	60 @	70	
do Northern	35 @	12	
Cheese	18 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	00 00 @	33 00	
Thin	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime	30 00 @	00 00	
Hump	28 00 @	30 00	
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush.	1 50 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	1 50	
from store	0 00 @	1 60	
Fine, per sack	1 50 @	1 55	
SOAP, ₱ lb.,			
Tuna	12½@	13½	
Porto Rico	13 @	15	
N	13½@	14	
B	11 @	14	
A	00 @	15	
Crushed, etc	15½ @	16	
SOAP, ₱ lb.			
English, assorted	08 @	10	
Wilmington			
Ext. Family	10½@	11	
Family	14 @	16	
Chemical	6 @	8	
Palm	8 @	9	
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	0 00 @	3 00	
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. hhd	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill, prime	7 50 @	8 00	
Mill Fair	6 00 @	7 00	
Mill, inferior to			
ord	3 00 @	5 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

July 7, 1870.

TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our last review no change has taken place in the price of this article. A steady demand has existed for distillers' purposes, and all brought in has been readily taken at $3 for virgin, $2 25 for yellow dip, and $1 20 for hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. Receipts for the week have been small, reaching only 1,134 bbls., which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	395	$3 00	$2 25	$1 20
Saturday	71	3 00	2 25	1 20
Tuesday	483	3 00	2 25	1 20
Wednesday	185	3 00	2 25	1 20

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just closed we have little or no change to report in the market for this article—prices having ruled about the same as last quoted. A moderate demand has existed from shippers, and parcels have generally found sale upon arrival at quotations given below—the market closing quiet but steady at 33½ cents for Southern, and 34 cents for New York packages, with little or no stock in first hands. We quote sales for the week as follows:

Friday	34	casks at	32½	cents ₱ gallon.
Do	88	"	33½	" " "
Saturday	260	"	33½	" " "
Do	4	"	34@34½*	" " "
Do	90	"	34½*	" " "
Tuesday	100	"	33½	" " "
Do	215	"	33½	" " "
Wednesday	312	"	33½	" " "
Do	25	"	34*	" " "
Thursday	60	"	33½	" " "

* Second hand and new New York packages.

ROSIN.—We have nothing new to report in the market for this article since the close of our last review. The market generally has ruled quiet for all grades, and sales have been somewhat restrained. For a day or two past, however, there has been some enquiry for shipment for strained and extra Pale, but there is no activity manifest, and sales can only be effected at about former figures. Receipts are only moderate, and the stock of all descriptions in factors' hands is rather small. We quote sales as follows: Friday, 400 bbls. at $1 45 for strained, and $1 50 for extra Pale; Saturday, 1,020 bbls. at at $1 45 for strained, $1 75@$1 80 for No. 2, $2 25 for low No. 1, $3 50 for No. 1, $4@$4 37½ for Pale, and $4 50@$4 75 for extra Pale; Tuesday, 225 bbls. at $1 45 for strained, Wednesday, 682 bbls. at $1 45 for strained, and $3 50 for No. 1—all ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Receipts for some time past have been meagre, barely sufficient coming in to establish a market. There is, however, very little demand. We quote small sales at $1 30 in water, and $1 50 ₱ bbl. in shipping order.

BARRELS—The supply of empty spirit barrels is fully fair, and demand meagre. We quote in small lots from wharf as follows: Second hand country, $2 10@$2 20 as they run, and $2 20@$2 30 for selected, and $2 25@$2 50 for new; New York $2 75@$3 for new and second hand; city made, $2 75@$3 each for new, as to quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Is selling at 30@31 cents ₱ lb.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—Very few are being brought to market, and there is only a small stock in butchers' hands. A moderate demand exists; and we quote beeves on the hoof at 7@9 cents ₱ lb. for net meat, and sheep at $2@$2 25 each.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair stock, and sells from the mills at $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel.

COTTON—For this article the market has been almost entirely neglected for the week just ended. We can hear of the sale of only one small lot (on Saturday) at 17½ cents for low middling. Since then no sales have transpired, the small stock here being held for higher figures than buyers are willing to operate at, and we quote the market as closing qui