Kerr and others. [Heretofore published by the press of the State.]

Pending further reading, Mr. McCorkle of counsel for respondent, suggested the propriety of suspending further reading of the petitions, writs and returns. (Here follows a long argument by counsel on both sides as to the admissibility of the returns made to the writs by McAllister as legal returns. The Chief Justice decided that as to the purpose of the writ, the Chief Justice had acted upon it as legal, and it would so be regarded. The counsel for the respondent insisted that they would not admit such as having been legal.)

William Larkin, the witness previously examined, being recalled on part of Managers, testified as follows:

I am Clerk of the District Court of the Cape Fear District of North Carolina.—(Several papers were handed witness.) This paper is a petition of Josiah Turner, Jr., for a writ of *habeas corpus;* this next paper is the writ issued upon such petition by Judge Brooks. This other paper is the answer of George W. Kirk to that writ. I have the order of Judge Brooks discharging Josiah Turner, Jr. I was acting as clerk of the Cape Fear District Court, at Salisbury, last August, and they came into my possession at the sitting of the court, when these parties were discharged. They have been in my possession ever since, in my office.

Mr. Merrimon proposed to have the papers read.

Mr. McCorkle objected, unless the signature of Judge Brooks, purporting to be signed to these writs, be proved. Because, as the Court, sitting at Chambers is not a Court of Record, the papers cannot be entertained unless the handwritings of the parties are all shown. Counsel for both sides discussed the admissability of this evidence, when the Chief Justice decided it admissible.

Mr. Smith argued against the admission of the evidence, and made citations from the trial of President Johnson, which, he insisted, bore upon the point and sustained him in his position. After further argument, the examination of Mr. Larkins proceeded.

By Mr. Merrimon: State whether you attended Judge Brooks, and if so, what you did?

Answer: I attended at the session of the Court for the hearing of these cases at Salisbury, and was directed by Judge Brooks to make such record as was necessary on that occasion. I have the record here with me now.

The Clerk then read petition of Josiah Turner, Jr., the affidavit of J. H. Moore, and the return of Kirk to the writ.

Mr. Boyden: That is sworn to before whom?

The Clerk: There is no signature.

Mr. Boyden: Does the Court rule that in?

Chief Justice: The presiding officer had ruled it was admissible, under the supposition that it was sworn to.

The clerk then read the minutes made by the clerk of the court.

Mr. Boyden objected to the paper unless signed by the Judge.

Mr. Larkins. (Examination resumed.) I made the entry by his direction, read it to his Honor, and it was corrected by him. The words "of the prisoner" were inserted by his direction.

The clerk then read the order of Judge Brooks, releasing Josiah Turner, Jr.

Question by Mr. McCorkle:

I ask whether your memorandum shows that in the proceedings before Judge Brooks, time was asked on the part of Colonel Kirk to produce evidence as to the guilt of the petitioners?

Mr. Graham objected to the question.

Messrs. McCorkle and Badger argued that it was relevant.

The question was allowed to be put.

Mr. Larkins answered: I think that on Thursday afternoon the counsel did ask for an extension of time for reasons which I do not now remember, but I think it related particularly to making their returns. I do not remember that it referred to the production of witnesses.

To the question by Mr. McCorkle, whether the council did not expressly request time to get witnesses to prove the truth of Colonel Kirk's return, witness said, "I do not remember that witnesses were specially named. I remember that great stress was put upon the fact that it would be almost impossible to have the return prepared the next day.

Question by Mr. McCorkle: Was not time asked the first day until the next day to make return?

Answer: Time was asked until next day.

After further questions of the same tendency, the Chief Justice remarked that the testimony had no relevancy.

Mr. Merrimon: We now put in evidence the certified copy of a telegram from the accused to the President of the United States, referring to the action of Judge Brooks.

The Clerk read the following:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Aug. 17, 1870.

To the President of the United States:

SIR—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, sustained by his Associate Justices, has decided that I have a right to declare a county in a state of insurrection, and to arrest and hold all suspected persons in such county. This I have done.

But the district Judge Brooks relying on the fourteenth amendment and the act of Congress of 1867, page 385, chap. 28, has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* commanding the officer, Kirk, to produce before him the bodies of certain prisoners, detained by my order.

I deny his right thus to interfere with the local laws in murder cases. I hold these persons under our State laws, and unless the decision of our Supreme Court Judges who have jurisdiction of the whole matter, and it is not known to Judge Brooks in what manner or by what tribunal the prisoners will be examined and tried.

The officer will be directed to reply to the writ that he held the prisoners under my order, and that he refused to obey the writ. If the Marshal *shall* then call on the *posse comitatus,* there may be conflict, but if he should call first on the Federal troops, it will be for you to say whether the troops shall be used to take the prisoners out of my hand.

It is my purpose to detain the prisoners, unless the army of the United States, under your orders, shall demand them.

An early answer is respectfully requested.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

True copy,
J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

SEVENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1871.

(Concluded from Saturday's issue.)

Mr. Merrimon: We next put in evidence the reply of the Secretary of War to the telegram of Gov. Holden.

The Clerk read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1870.

Gov. W. W. Holden:

In connection with your telegram of August 7th, to the President, the Attorney General submitted the following:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

I do not see how the United States District Judge can refuse to issue the writ if the petition makes out a case for it under the *habeas corpus* act of 1869, 14 statutes, 385. If the return is uncontroverted, or the facts appearing on proof to the Judge, after a denial by the petitioner show the arrest to have been made under lawful State authorities, he will remand the prisoners. In determining whether the laws of the State authorize the first, he will respect the decision of the State Judge. I advise that the State authority yield to the United States judiciary.

(Signed) A. T. AKERMAN,
Attorney General.

The President directs me to communicate to you the foregoing opinion of the Attorney General.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

True Copy:
J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

A copy of a letter from the accused to Judge Bond was read:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, August 29, 1870.

Hon. H. L. Bond, Judge Circuit Court of the United States:

SIR—Capt. Wenner, the bearer hereof, will lay before you the paper in the *habeas corpus* case of Lieut. Col. Burgen, of the 2d Regiment North Carolina Militia.

The petition of Col. Burgen for relief does not overstate the facts as to the existence and atrocious character of the Ku Klux Klan in this State. It was to disperse this Klan, so that the civil law could be enforced in certain localities, that the militia was called out. Col. Burgen was employed in the militia, and is now in prison for offences alleged to have been committed by him.

I shall not venture to intimate to your Honor any opinion as to the law in this case, but I would be much gratified if your Honor could spare the time to come to Raleigh and try the case here. I would respectfully suggest that your honor by being here could obtain a clear view of the state of feeling and the surrounding circumstances, whatever your opinion as to the law in the case may be.

With great respect your obedient servant,
W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

True copy:
J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

Mr. Merrimon: We now offer in evidence, a transcript of the records of the proceedings in the Superior Court of Iredell county. [This was the proceedings before Judge Mitchell, at the instance of R. M. Allison, the several writs of injunction served upon D. A. Jenkins, Treasurer, and A. D. Jenkins, Clerk, to prevent the payment of public moneys out to the militia, &c.]

Aaron D. Jenkins, a witness called on behalf of the Managers, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

I am a teller in the Treasury Department. Went into the department as assistant clerk. The office of teller was created after that. Have been teller for at least fifteen months. The papers I now have in my hands are warrants of the Governor and Auditor on the Treasurer. I got them from the Treasury Department.

The clerk then read the warrants: [These warrants, three in number, were drawn by Gov. Holden upon A. D. Jenkins, Paymaster, for $66,000.]

Thomas G. McLean, a witness called in behalf of the Managers being duly sworn, testified as follows:

I reside in Graham, Alamance county. Am Register of Deeds. These papers I have seen before. Found them in the Court House in Graham. I found them in a small room just back of the Judge's seat between the two jury rooms. There is a jury room on each side of the House, and this small room was between them. I found them on the morning after Colonel Kirk left Graham—after he left there last. Kirk had possession of the Court House, with a large number of soldiers. I do not know the handwriting in these letters, but I think I know the signature, having seen the same signature frequently.

Question: Whose signature is this? Answer: William W. Holden's. I have seen his signature frequently. Never saw him write.

Mr. A. D. Jenkins recalled. I know the handwriting of Governor Holden. (After examining the papers) I think this is the handwriting of Governor Holden.

Mr. Merrimon: We ask to have these letters read in evidence.

The Chief Justice: They may be read.

The Clerk proceeded to read.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of North Carolina,
Raleigh, July 30, 1870.

Col. G. W. Kirk:

DEAR SIR:—This will be handed you by Mr. J. B. Neathery, who has my full confidence.

An officer directly from Chief Justice Pearson will accompany him to serve a writ of *habeas corpus* on you. You are instructed to receive the officer with courtesy and endorse upon each writ as follows:

YANCEYVILLE, July —, 1870.

Service accepted. John Kerr, named within, was arrested and is now detained in my custody by order of my commander-in-chief, W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina. Therefore I cannot obey the writ.

With deference,
G. W. KIRK,
Col. 2d Reg't N. C. Troops.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of North Carolina,
Raleigh, July 28, 1870.

Col. G. W. Kirk:

DEAR SIR:—I have just learned from citizens of Buncombe that it is important to have a detachment of troops in Asheville on the day of the election. It is also important to have a detachment in Shelby, Cleaveland county. Can you spare twenty or thirty men for each of these places? If you can I would urge that you send them at once.

Col. Clarke has sent detachments to Hillsborough, Chapel Hill, and Carthage, Moore county. The object of all these detachments is to preserve order and to secure a fair and free election.

You will have made out and forwarded to me as clearly as possible a list of all the persons under arrest, with a statement of the reasons for arrest in each case.

I have thought it best mainly on account of the pending election, to postpone the court martial until the 8th of August. It will certainly be held at that time. I will notify you in time as to the necessary arrangements.

I see and hear of nothing in your action that is not deserving of commmendation. The edifice of crime is tottering and will soon fall. I expect to-morrow to receive important confessions from Mr. Boyd, Mr. Basin and other Alamance Ku-Klux.

Very respectfully,
W. W. HOLDEN, Gov.
and Commander-in-Chief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, July 17, 1870.

(Col. G. W. Kirk, Commander Post at Yanceyville:

DEAR SIR:—This will be anded you by Col. Albright and Col. Bay, in whom I have full confidence.

I learn that Mr. Boyd proposes to make a full confession, and then retire from public life and all connection with the Ku-Klux. I leave the matter in your hands, after a full conference with Cols. Albright and Bay, and after Boyd shall have done all that may be required of him. If his action is entirely satisfactory he may be released on his parole, and if he plays false he can be again arrested.

There are many more arrests to be made, but the next list will be furnished to the Judge Advocate. The court must assemble on Monday the 25th July. Some of the Caswell criminals are escaping. I want you to exercise a sound discretion as to such arrests in Caswell not on the list you have, as may be necessary.

The company in Dallas, Gaston, will be under your command, W. S. McKee, Captain. He will be mustered in t -morrow. It would be well to let them remain in Gaston, as their votes will be needed, and they can have control over Gaston, Lincoln and Catawba. Twenty or thirty of your men should be sent to Shelby, Cleaveland county, to keep an eye on Plato Durham's friends and prevent intimidation of voters.

Our friends in the mountain counties are very much concerned about the loss of votes by the absence of your men. Send as many as you can spare to Asheville, Marshall and Burnsville, so that they can vote and return. Some men will be actually needed in Asheville and Burnsville to ensure a fair election.

I would be glad to have a full report.

The lawyers are exhausting every expedient, but they will fail. This is their last movement. It is important that the Chief Justice, who is substantially sustaining me, should be very courteously treated in the person of his messenger.

You can confide fully in Mr. Neathery, and I wish you to send me a list of persons and witnesses together with the proofs in each case. I want to know the evidence in advance of the Court.

With my best wishes for yourself and the officers and men under your command, I am respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN, Gov.
and Commander-in-Chief.

The registers of the Yarborough House and National Hotel were offered to show that both Kirk and Burgen registered as from Tennessee in June last, some time after being in the service of Gov. Holden. The counsel for respondent also proffered to show entry on these registers of a later date, showing that they had registered as North Carolinians.

[Pending the admissibility of the registers as evidence the court adjourned.

EIGHTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 4, 1871.

The point under consideration at the adjournment yesterday was the admissibility of the Hotel registers of the National and Yarborough Hotels was taken up.

Mr. Graham insisted upon its competency, and cited authorities to sustain him in his position.

Mr. Smith insisted upon the admission of the other signatures referred to as well, and cited authority.

The argument was lengthy, participated in by the counsel on both sides.

The Chief Justice decided the evidence offered inadmissible.

Mr. Manager Sparrow asked the sense of the Senate.

Senator Graham called for vote of the Senate, on the ruling of the chair; yeas and nays were called by Senator Robbins, of Rowan.

The opinion of the chair was sustained by a very large vote.

Isaac E. Reeves, a witness called on behalf of the Managers, being duly sworn testified:

I reside in the State of Tennessee, Washington county. Am a lawyer by profession. I have known George W. Kirk. I knew him during the war by reputation only. Kirk has been residing in the same town in which I reside, Jonesboro', for about two years I think. He resided in the county before that time, but moved to Jonesboro' about two years ago. He has a family. He resided there last summer. He removed his family from Jonesboro' about the 30th of June. I do not know to what point, but understand it was in the country. He left the village and went into the country in the State of Tennessee. He left Jonesboro' for Washington City, so he reported, about the middle of June. He and two or three others left together for Washington, so they reported. They returned in the latter part of June, and remained a day or two, I think. I remember Kirk was very busy making preparations to move his family into the country. I saw them when they started. He was absent from then until some time in December. saw him when he got off the train, and I spoke to him. He told me he had returned. When he left in June he did not tell me where he was going. When he got off the train I had a conversation with him in reference to where he had been. I said to him that he had got his name connected with the newspapers a good deal since he left, and he laughingly remarked he had. I only talked with him about five minutes. He said he had been in North Carolina. I don't know that he said he had been in North Carolina, but that was what we were talking about. I know we mentioned his being over there. That was the understanding that he had been over there, but I don't remember his exact statement. He has resided in Tennessee since his return, and I think in Washington county—the same county he resided in before he left. He has resided in that county since 1868.

The question was asked whether he (witness) knew the general character of Kirk.

Here a long argument followed by counsel on both sides as to the admissibility of evidence touching upon his (Kirk's) character.

The Chief Justice decided the evidence competent to be confined to the character as would be likely to be heard of by the respondent when he sent to employ him.

Mr. Reeves testified:

I know the general character and reputation he made during the recent war. I have known him since personally. His general character there was of being a desperate man—notorious-merciless. He was criminal—that is, while he was a military officer I am speaking of. He had the reputation of being a violent man. His reputation was notorious.

I know B. G. Bergen. He came to Jonesboro' sometime during the winter of 1869-'70. I do not know whether it was December or January. He came there as an attorney and was admitted to practice at the bar. He brought his family with him. He made no investment there of real estate, but claimed Jonesboro' as his home, and said he would make it his future home. He remained there until June sometime, and left, leaving his family. He left about the middle of June and was absent several days; returned and remained a day or two, and then left again and was absent until December. He returned in December, and then removed his family from Jonesboro'. I do not know where he now is. He is not there now.

I know H. C. Yates. He is known as Clay Yates. I don't know exactly his age, but I suppose he is about 22 years of age. He is a voter. In May, I think it was, he announced himself as a candidate to represent the county of Washington in the Legislature. I supposed him to be of age from that. He resided in Washington county. I know him personally. I know another Kirk, one S. S. Kirk, when I see him. Have only seen him twice. I had a conversation with him in July, about the 10th, and he then told me he was going around to his brother's command in North Carolina. I do not know his place of residence, but I have always understood that he lived in Washington county. I don't think I ever saw him more than twice. I have known George W. Kirk four or five years. Did not know him personally before the war. Did not know his general character before the war. The character I give was acquired by him during the war. I understood he was Colonel of a Federal regiment during the war. His behaviour since the war, so far as I have seen, has been that of a comparatively quiet citizen, except a few months when he was in the militia service. Then he made a reputation during that time for cruelty. The times there then were rather turbulent. I only refer to his character when he was in the service.

He was in the militia, after the war.—His reputation there accorded very well with what it was during the war, while he was in the Federal service—except I do not know of any murders perpetrated. I know he was a terror to the people of middle Tennessee. I mingled with them a good deal there, while he was in the service.

Senator Moore submitted a question to witness, as to whether he (witness) knew, of his own knowledge, whether George W. Kirk moved his residence to North Carolina in June, 1870, or not?

Witness: I do not know of his moving. I said before, when the question was asked me, that I understood he had moved his family into the country. I think they are yet a few miles from Jonesboro,' in Washington county, Tennessee. I never heard him express any intention of moving to North Carolina, or of changing his residence. He had a family, but his family never came to North Carolina, that I heard of. He moved them a few miles into the country.

William M. Cock, a witness on behalf of the Managers, being duly sworn, testified: I reside in Asheville in this State. Am a lawyer by profession. I know George W. Kirk by reputation. I have seen him two or three times, but I have no personal acquaintance with him. I know his reputation in Western North Carolina. I suppose I could not better describe it than was done by the witness who preceeded me.—He (Kirk) has the reputation there of being a cruel, merciless man—I think more than that—his reputation in Western North Carolina during the war, as I understand it, was more that of a plunderer in his operations. I am not permitted to speak of instances?

Chief Justice: No.

Witness: His reputation in Western North Carolina was that he was a violent, deeperate and cruel man and plunderer.—I can't say that I heard enough of his character before the war to speak of it.

William M. Murdock, a witness called on behalf of the Managers, being duly sworn, testified:

Questioned by Mr. Merrimon. I reside in Raleigh, and am an Insurance Agent. I knew Geo. W. Kirk in East Tennessee in 1867 and 1868. He resided in East Tennessee. I knew his general reputation. He was a man of very violent character. During the war he committed a great many outrages. His character was very bad—in the commission of deeds—outrageous deeds and murders. He was generally reputed to be very cruel. He had the same reputation in Western North Carolina that he had in East Tennessee.

I have resided in Western North Carolina—lived there during the war. During the early part of the war I was in the Confederate army in the western part of the United States.

There was no fighting the one side against the other in Western North Carolina, except by those who had been in the Federal army coming in there and capturing some Confederate troops.

William J. Edwards, a witness on behalf of the Managers, being sworn, testified:

I reside in Raleigh, and am a printer by trade. I have charge of the *Standard* job office at present. This paper I now have (manuscript) I have seen before. It was brought to the *Standard* office in April—I would not be certain about the date—by Colonel Kirk to be printed. I know the hand-writing of Governor Holden.—This paper (the manuscript) is in his handwriting.

Q. Look on the poster and say if you recollect when it was printed?

A. I think it was done in the *Standard* office. My brother was in charge of the office at that time.

Q. Is that poster a copy of the paper which you previously produced and hold in your hand?

A. I think it is—it is signed the same, and has the same head on it.

The Clerk read the following poster.

RALLY, UNION MEN,

IN DEFENCE OF YOUR STATE!

Rally, Soldiers of the Old North Carolina 2d and 3d Federal Troops!

RALLY TO THE STANDARD OF YOUR OLD COMMANDER!

Your old commander has been commissioned to raise at once a regiment of State Troops, to aid in enforcing the laws and in putting down disloyal midnight assassins.

The blood of your murdered countrymen, inhumanly butchered for opinion's sake, cries from the ground for vengeance.

The horrible murders and other horrible atrocities committed by Behel K. K. K. and "Southern chivalry" on gray haired men and helpless women, call in thunder tones on all loyal men to rally in defence of their State. The uplifted hand of justice must overtake these outlaws.

1,000 RECRUITS

are wanted immediately, to serve six months unless sooner discharged. These troops will receive the same pay, clothing and rations as United States regulars. Recruits will be received at Asheville, Marshall and Burnville, North Carolina.

For further information, address or call on me at Asheville, N. C.

GEO. W. KIRK,
Colonel 21 Regiment State Troops.

Mr. Merrimon: We now propose to have the manuscript read.

The Clerk then read the manuscript produced by the witness, which was in the same words as the poster with the addition, in pencil at the close, "500 handbills, *print at once.*"

Mr. W. M. Cocke recalled, and testified that he had seen the poster just read at Asheville, during the last summer. Saw them up.

Mr. Jonnson, one of the Managers, was called, sworn, and testified: I had a copy of this, (the poster) or one very much like it. I know it was a copy of it. I saw it last summer in the campaign. I think I saw more than one copy. I saw a copy in the postoffice at Asheville, lying on the counter. I tried to get it, but was refused. I then got a friend of mine to go down and pretend he was a good Union man, and he got one. We were to have a meeting the next day, and I got the copy to use in making a speech and carried it with me.

On motion, Court adjourned.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

BEESWAX, ℔	27 @ 29	LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ [illegible]
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		(From store)	
2nd hand	2 00 @ 2 65	Rockport	1 40
New	2 75 @ 3 00	Rockland	1 50
CANDLES, ℔ ℔.,		MOLASSES, ℔ gallo.,	
Tallow	18 @ 20	Cuba, hhds	38 @ 42
Adamantine	15 @ 17	do bbls	42½ @ 45
Sperm	50 @ 55	Sugar house	23 @ 25
COFFEE, ℔ ℔.,		do bbls	27 @ 28
Java	28 @ 30	Syrup, bbls	50 @ 1 00
Laguayra	22 @ 24	Do N O,	90 @ 1 00
Rio	17½@ 23	NAVAL STORES,	
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Turpentine ℔ 280 ℔.	
COTTON, ℔ ℔.,		Virgin new	0 00 @ 3 25
Ord. to Mid'g	13 @ 14	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 25
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 14½	Hard	0 00 @ 2 10
COTTON BAGGING,		Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 65
Gunny, ℔ yd	25 @ 27	Tar, in ordr	1 75 @ 1 80
Dundee	20 @ 23	Pitch, City	1 90 @ 1 95
Flax	24 @ 26	Rosin, pale	4 25 @ 5 50
Double Anc'r	25 @ 27	do No. 1	2 25 @ 3 50
Rope, ℔ ℔	7 @ 10	do No. 2	2 10 @ 2 25
CORN MEAL,		do No. 3	0 00 @ 2 00
℔ bushel	1 10 @ 1 15	Spirits Turpentine,	
DOMESTICS,		℔ gal	00 @ 47
Sheeting,		NAILS, ℔ ℔.,	
℔ yard	9 @ 11½	Cut	5 00 @ 5 25
Yarn, ℔ bl	25 @ 1 30	OILS, ℔ gallon,	
FEATHERS,		Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
℔ ℔	65 @ 90	Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,		Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
Mackerel,		Kerosene	39 @ 33
No. 1	28 00 @30 00	PEA NUTS,	1 90 @ 2 30
No. 2	13 00 @15 00	POTATOES,	
No. 3	00 00 @00 00	Sweet, bush	60 @ 0 80
Mullets	5 50 @ 9 00	Irish, ℔ bbl	3 50 @ 5 00
Herring,		PROVISIONS, ℔ ℔.,	
East	00 @ 9 00	N. C. Bacon,	
N.C. roe	00 @12 50	Hams	16 @ 18
do cut,	8 00 @10 00	Middlings	15 @ 16
do gross	00 @ 8 00	Shoulders	13 @ 14
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	9 @ 10	Hog round	15 @ 16
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern		Western Bacon	
Family	8 00 @11 00	(Smoked).	
Superfine	7 00 @ 7 50	Hams	19 @ 20
Fine	6 00 @ 6 25	Middlings	14 @ 14½
Ex. Super	7 50 @ 7 75	Shoulders	12½@ 13½
NORTH CAROLINA,		(Dry Salted.)	
Family	7 25 @ 7 50	Middlings	13 @ 14
Superfine	6 75 @ 7 00	Shoulders	10½ @ 11½
GRAIN, ℔ ℔	16 @ 20	Lard, N. C.	19 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	28 @ 30	do North'rn	13 @ 17
GUANO, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C.	00 @ 30
Per ton	82 50 @85 00	do North'rn	33 @ 45
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,		Cheese	14 @ 18
Corn	1 05 @ 1 10	PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.	
Oats	75 @ 80	City Mess	24 00 @25 00
Peas, Cow	1 25 @ 1 30	Thin "	00 00 @00 00
Rice, rough	1 25 @ 1 35	Rump	00 00 @22 00
Carolina	7 @ 8	SALT, Alum, per	
HIDES, ℔ ℔.,		bag 2 bush.	1 50 @2 00
Green	5 @ 7	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Dry	14 @ 15	cargo	0 00 @ 1 40
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s.,		from store	0 00 @ 1 50
Eastern	1 40 @ 1 50	American	1 40 @ 1 45
Northern	1 20 @ 1 35	SUGAR, ℔ ℔.,	
IRON, ℔ ℔.,		Porto Rico	13½@ 14
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	C.	12½@ 14
American, ref.	0 @ 10	B.	14 @ 14½
American,		A.	14½@ 15
sheer	9 @ 10	Crushed	15 @ 15½
Swede	10 @ 12	SOAP, ℔ ℔.	
Hoop,		Northern	5½@ 8
℔ ton.	100 00@110 00	SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.		Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
Whiskey	1 25 @ 4 00	Common	2 25 @ 2 75
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00	STAVES, ℔ M.	
R. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00	W. O. bbl	00 00 @30 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
do Apple	1 50 @ 2 75	Shipping	11 00 @12 50
do Peach	2 25 @ 3 50	Mill, prme	8 50 @10 00
LUMBER, (River,		Mill Fair	7 00 @ 8 00
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @17 00	Mill Inferior to	
Wide do	12 00 @14 00	ord.	5 00 @ 5 50
Scantling	10 00 @12 00	TALLOW, ℔ ℔	11 @ 0 12

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

February 9, 1871.

TURPENTINE—Has been in active request from distillers since the close of our last review, and prices have improved 10 cents on all qualities. The recent rise in the river has enabled parcels from above tideway to reach market more freely, all of which has found ready sale—closing firm at $3 25 for soft and $2 10 for hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. The arrivals and sales for the week foot up 7,032 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	1,117	$3 15	$2 00
Saturday	450	3 25	2 10
Monday	3,030	3 25	2 10
Tuesday	1,575	3 25	2 10
Wednesday	620	3 25	2 10
Thursday	200	3 25	2 10

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—For this article the market has ruled steady and firm throughout the week, and quotations given in our last has been fully sustained—47 cents ℔ gallon for Southern packages. Receipts have been meagre, both by river and rail, and there is no stock remaining in factors' hands—nearly all here being in second hands, and held for foreign export. The market closes firm at above figure. The week's sales are as follows:

Friday	40 casks at	47 cents ℔ gallon.
Monday	335 " "	47 " " "
Tuesday	164 " "	47 " " "
Wednesday	50 " "	47 " " "
Thursday	40 " "	47 " " "

ROSIN—Since the close of our review on Thursday last the market has continued to rule firm, and a shade advance has been obtained on nearly all grades. There has existed a brisk enquiry for the lower and finer qualities, and parcels when offered on market have found ready sale. The medium qualities have ruled quiet, and the sales effected have been at about former rates. All grades are in light stock, and receipts continue meagre. We quote sales as follows: Friday, 2,096 bbls at $2 for strained; Saturday, 1,725 bbls at $2 for strained, $2 25 for extra No 2, and $2 50 for low No 1; Monday, 1,369 bbls at $2 for strained, $2 25 for extra No 2, $2 75, $3, $3 50@$3 75 for No 1, $4 for extra No 1, $4 75 for Pale, and $5 25 for extra Pale; Tuesday, 1,068 bbls at $2 for strained, $3 25 for No 1, and $4 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 2,900 bbls at $2 for strained, and 16 bbls at $6 65 for extra Pale ℔ bbl of 280 lbs.

TAR—Has been in fair demand from shippers since our last, and quotations remain unchanged. Receipts moderate, reaching 1,092 bbls, all of which changed hands at $1 65 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS—The market for empty spirit barrels continues to rule without change. No demand worthy of mention, and there is a full supply in dealers' hands. We quote as follows: Second hand country $2@$2 10 as they run, $2 25@$2 30 for selected and $2 50@$2 60 for new; New York, $2 60@$2 75 for second hand, and $2 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity and quality.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought in slowly, and there is only a small stock on market. A moderate demand exists for butchering purposes, and we quote on the hoof at 9 to 11 cents ℔ lb net, as in quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate retail demand, and market fairly supplied. We quote from the granaries at $1 10@$1 15 ℔ bushel.

COTTON—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has generally ruled quiet and inactive under the adverse news from abroad, and if anything the price is a shade lower.—Buyers have not been disposed to operate to any extent unless at a further reduction in price, which factors refuse to accept, and are holding the bulk of their stock off the market. The week's sales are only 206 bales, as follows: 2 at 12½, 17 at 13, 22 at 13¼, 16 at 13½, 32 at 13¾, 129 at 14, and 1 at 14¼ cents.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5½@7 cents ℔ lb, as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are being brought in more freely, and the market is fairly supplied. We quote sales at 16 to 18 cents ℔ dozen, according to quantity.

FERTILIZERS—The market is very well supplied at present, and demand only moderate. We quote sales from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Woolston's Phosphate, $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Wham's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—There is no material change to report in this article for the week. The supply of all brands continues good, and we report only a light jobbing demand. Sales have taken place from store at figures given in table, according to quantity and quality.

FISH—Mullets are in full supply, and demand limited. The market rules dull, and we quote from store at $4 to $4 50 for pine bbls.

GRAIN—The CORN market has ruled with more firmness, and prices are a shade better. Only one cargo of 3,500 bushels received and sold from vessel at 97½ cents ℔ bushel. The stock in dealers' hands has become somewhat reduced, owing to the light receipts, still it may be considered fully fair, and adequate to meet present wants. From store we quote as selling in the small way at $1 05 without, and $1 10 ℔ bushel, sacks included.——OATS—No late receipts, but the market is moderately supplied. Selling in the small way from store at 70@80 cents ℔ bushel.——PEAS—Are scarce and wanted. None of consequence brought in for some weeks, and high prices could be obtained. We quote Cow at $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bushel.——RICE—For clean there is merely a retail enquiry, which the stock in store is about sufficient to meet. We quote Carolina at 7½ to 8½ cents ℔ lb. Rough nominal at $1 30 to $1 35 ℔ bushel.——WHEAT—Is wanted, and would readily command full prices.

HAY—Receipts for a week or two past have been very small, but we report a fair stock on market, and demand light. We quote cargo price at $1 20@$1 30 for Northern, and $1 35@$1 40 ℔ 100 lbs. for Eastern, as in quality.

LIME—Supply moderate, and demand merely in the small way. We quote from store at $1 40 for Rockport, and $1 50 ℔ cask for Rockland.

LUMBER—Is without change. Stock of all descriptions is good, and sales are being made from the city mills as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff ℔ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

PEA NUTS—Are in moderate enquiry, and the market rules steady at former rates. Very few have been brought in for the week, and we quote only small sales as follows: Ordinary $1 80@$1 90, prime $1 90@$2 00, extra $2 10@$2 20, and fancy $2 25@$2 30 ℔ bushel.

POTATOES—Irish are in full stock, and demand good. Sales are making from store at $3 75@$4 for eating, and $4@$5 ℔ bbl. for planting. Sweet sell at 60 to 80 cents ℔ bushel.

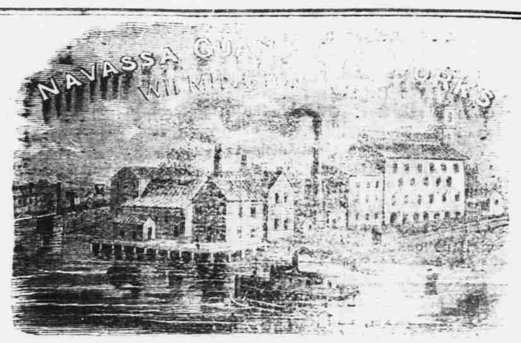
POULTRY—Is coming in quite freely, and market fairly supplied. We quote as follows: Live fowls 30@35 cents, dressed do. 35@45 cents; live turkers $1 25@$1 50 each, and dressed do. 20@25 cents ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—The BACON market is without material change as regards prices. North Carolina is being brought in moderately, and there is a fair stock at present in the hands of dealers, while only a light demand exists. We quote sales during the week at 14 cents for shoulders, 15@16 cents for sides, 15@16 cents for hog round and 16@18 ℔ lb for hams, as in quality. *Western* continues to be in fair stock, and demand mainly for small lots. We quote sales from store as follows: Smoked, 12½@13½ cents for shoulders, 14@14½ cents for sides, and 16@20 cents for hams; dry salted, 11@11½ cents for shoulders, and 13@14 cents for sides.——LARD—Only a retail demand, and market fairly supplied with Northern. We quote from store at 13 to 18 cents ℔ lb, as in quality.——PORK—Is in light enquiry for Northern, and supply moderate. Sells from store at quotations in table. *Fresh* sells at 9 to 11 cents ℔ lb.

SALT—Is in fully fair supply, and demand moderate. Sells in small lots from wharf and store at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ sack for American. Received coastwise for the week only 500 sacks, which sold at $1 35.

SHINGLES.—Only a light enquiry for building purposes, and the market rules very dull. We quote at $2 25@$2 75 for Common, and $4 50@$5 50 ℔ M. for Contract.

TIMBER.—The recent rise in the river has enabled parcels to reach market more freely for the week. The arrivals reach some 60@70 rafts, about 40 or 50 of which have been taken for mill purposes at figures quoted in table, as in quality.

WOOD—Is coming in moderately, and is in demand. We quote by the boat load at $2 00@$3 for pine, $2 75@$3 25 for ash, and $3 25@$3 50 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—Are unchanged in price to Coastwise ports. Rather more produce offering shipment for the week, which has been taken by the vessels in port at figures quoted in table.