the tree, and a few men were rubbing me.

Question. To rouse and restore you to consciousness?

Answer. I suppose so. They had taken the rope off my neck. When I got so I could speak he asked me if I was ready to make confession. I told him I had none to make—that I knew nothing to confess. He then gave the order to put the rope on my neck again, and told the sergeant: "Hang him up to the limb, and let him hang till to-morrow eight o'clock; then cut him down and bury him under the tree on which he hung;" and he just remarked to me if I had anything to say—my last last words—to speak. I told him I had nothing to say, but if he hung me up to that tree till I was dead, that he would have but three more days. He asked me to give an explanation of that word. I did so; I told him "You may be alive to-morrow morning, and you may not; you may be hanging to a tree close by. If you hang me dead I am sure you will go through the very same thing." The colonel stopped then, staid a little while, and gave me till ten o'clock the next night to make my confession, and told me if I did not confess by that time he would take me out and kill me dead. I told him "I have no confession to make; I never expect to make any more than I have."—Then the rope was taken from my neck, my hands untied, and I was taken back to the camp. He told me I should never say anything about what passed that night; if I ever did he would kill me on sight. Well, of course I never said anything about it till I was released by Judge Brooks at Salisbury.

Question. Did you make an affidavit that he did intend to kill you, in order to have him held to bail by Judge Brooks?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Another witness, George S. Rogers, a farmer, passed through nearly a similar experience. Here is part of his testimony:

Answer. * * * Then Bergen came to the tent where I was, and told me he wanted me to go to his tent. He told me I must tell who hung Wyatt Outlaw. I told him I did not know. He said, "You are a damned liar; I know you do know." Then he remarked, "Don't you know that 'Dolph Moore and Jim Hunter were the men who hung Outlaw?" I told him I did not know. He said again I was a damned liar. He told me he would give me till that night to tell, and if I did not tell he would make me tell. He said, "I will break your damned neck if you do not tell." Then he told me to go to my tent and stay there. That night, about 10 o'clock, he came to my tent and told me to come up to his tent. I went there, and he asked me then if I would confess that I knew who hung Outlaw. I told him I could not—I did not know. Again he said I was a damned liar, and went for a rope. Pistols were lying on the bed, and he picked up his pistol. I stepped outside of his tent. He put a rope around my neck, and led me off to the woods about seventy-five or one hundred yards, and asked me then if I would tell. I said I could not tell—I did not know. Then he ordered the lieutenant to pull me up.

Question. Was the rope put around your neck with a running-noose?

Answer. Yes, sir. He stood in front of me with a pistol cocked, fastened the rope and the lieutenant pulled it until it was tight.

Question. Did it raise you off your feet?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. It was pulled until the rope was tight?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Did it choke you somewhat?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. How long did he keep you that way?

Answer. I suppose about a minute; he told his lieutenant, "That will do"—I think these are the words—and the lieutenant let me down. He asked me then if I would confess. I told him I had no confession to make. * * Then, after making several threats to kill or shoot me, he took the rope off my neck, and going back to the tent, he said: "I believe, Rogers, you are telling the truth, and I will do all I can to release you to-morrow, but I cannot do it without orders from the Governor," (Holden.)

There is much more proof to the same effect, and it is notorious that Bergen is now a fugitive from justice here in Washington, with various requisitions hanging over his head, but protected by the Radical administrators of the law. Yet, in the face of these astounding facts, this same George B. Bergen was nominated to the Senate on Saturday as United States Counsul to Pernambuco, and as hailing from North Carolina, where he had never appeared except in the character of a brigand! It is to such base uses is this that the public service is prostituted in order to reward criminals for partisan perjury. If Bergen were surrendered to the authorities of North Carolina, he would be in the penitentiary for life as soon as the law could reach his crimes. But General Grant appoints him to a high and responsible trust, and Mr. Fish, who affects such regard for the diplomatic and consular service, endorses this notorious mercenary with the favor and seal of the Department of State. Settle as Minister to Peru, and Bergen as Consul to Pernambuco, are practical illustrations of those reforms in the civil service which the President has professed so much desire to perfect, by degrading and corrupting it in every possible way.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Testimony of Rev. J. Brinton Smith Before the Committee of Investigation on Southern Outrages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.

Rev. J. B. Smith sworn and examined.

By the chairman:

Question—What is your present residence and occupation?

Answer—I reside at Raleigh, N. C., and I have charge of the normal school for the education of colored teachers.

Question—How long have you lived in North Carolina?

Answer—For more than three years; I went there in December, 1867.

Question—From where?

Answer—I went from New Jersey.

Question—What opportunities have you had for knowing the condition of affairs in North Carolina or any part of it, as effecting the security of person and property? Give us your means of information, and the knowledge you have upon that subject.

Answer—I have, of course, knowledge of the county where I reside; I have acquaintance with many persons in different parts of the State; I had acquaintance with the members of the convention and of the Legislature which met in Raleigh. I was selected Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and reorganized it, and thus became acquainted with gentlemen from all the counties of the State, and in reorganizing my school I selected trustees from various parts of North Carolina, and of course have had the acquaintance of those gentlemen; and I have been acquainted with most of the members of the convention and the members of the two Houses of the Legislature in the city of Raleigh. So far as the county in which I reside is concerned, there is as much security for human life there as any place I have resided in. I have heard of outrages being committed in different parts of the State, and have attended some of the examinations of witnesses in the impeachment trial, and heard statements there with reference to charges of outrages, which facts I believe you have before you in some documents. It seems that outrages have been committed by parties, irrespective of color and irrespective of political sentiment; that is, from private personal spite. Colored men have whipped colored men, and assumed to themselves the name of Ku-klux, and some of them are now in the penitentiary at Raleigh for that offence.

Question—Have you such personal knowledge, or reliable information from those whom you know to be creditable, as will enable you to state the true condition of affairs in any part of the State?

Answer—I think I have.

Question—State it as briefly as you can.

Answer—With regard to the people of North Carolina—and I have had a great deal of intimate, close conversation with gentlemen from various parts of the State—I regard them as an extremely kind people, I mean kind toward the colored people; they have a kindly feeling for them; I have evidence of it on all sides in expressions and in acts. I find that the relationship which formerly existed between master and slave has left a feeling of kindness on the part of the master toward the slaves. I find masters continually recognizing the old relationship, and aiding and assisting their former slaves. I know of no feeling, upon the part of any one in North Carolina that I have ever talked with and met, of antagonism toward the colored people.

Question—Was your communication, in your position as head of the normal school, principally with the former slave-owners or with the colored people? With which of them had you most conversation?

Answer—With the colored people and members of the Legislature who were interested in having them educated.

Question—Do you know anything of wrongs inflicted upon the colored people, derived from the same information, by bands of disguised men in the night-time.

Answer—I have heard there were such things; I know nothing of it, except as I have heard of it; as I have stated, I heard there was a band of colored persons; my own impressions I give from what I hear, that there is no organization called Ku-klux throughout the State, but that persons in neighborhoods, wishing to punish individuals for offences, or to gratify personal animosity, band together and put on disguises and commit these acts.

Question—Do we understand you as giving it as your opinion that there is no organized band known as Ku-klux?

Answer—Throughout the State?

Question—Yes, sir.

Answer—Most decidedly; I do not think there is such a society throughout the State.

Question—And that they are not bound together by oaths?

Answer—There may be in certain localities individuals who commit these acts.

Question—You think it does not pervade the whole State?

Answer—I do not think it pervades the State.

Question—You mean, not any counties in the State?

Answer. Not many counties.

Question. How many counties does it pervade, in your opinion?

Answer. I have heard of it in four, I think.

By Mr. Nye:

Question. Is it not a matter of public notoriety that they exist in those counties, and have existed for some time?

Answer. As a regular organization?

Question. As Ku klux, no matter about the organization?

Answer. I have given the answer, that colored people bind together, wearing disguises, calling themselves Ku Klux—members of the Union League, as they were proved to be, and are now in jail for whipping persons of their own race.

By the Chairman:

Question.—This institution over which you preside, is it under State or individual

Answer—Under individual control of trustees.

Question—Organized by trustees?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—For what purpose?

Answer—The education of colored teachers. I was secretary of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was requested to undertake that work. I have done so, and established this institution, a school with boarding-houses, where we give the pupils their board and education, and the free use of books. It is the only school of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the entire South.

Question—How old are your pupils?

Answer—From 14 to 35, and even 40 years.

Question—Have none of these pupils ever complained of wrongs committed upon their race by the Ku Klux of North Carolina?

Answer—*Never.*

Question—Not one?

Answer—*Not one.*

Question—With what political party have you acted since you went to North Carolina, if any?

Answer—I voted for General Grant. I never have acted with a party in my life. I was reared a Whig; my father was a Whig.

Question—In the division of parties existing in North Carolina at present, do you act with or sympathize with the Conservatives, or Radicals, or Republicans?

Answer—With the Conservatives.

Question—Has the question of the treatment of the colored race and the outrages of the Ku Klux assumed in any form a political aspect in that State?

Answer—I have stated that numbers of the Union League assumed the badge of the Ku Klux, and whipped colored people—their own race; so that I do not believe, from the information I have received, the organization has any political character whatever.

Question—Which organization?

Answer—Any of these clubs that exist in different localities.

Question—Neither the Union League nor the Ku Klux?

Answer—I say the Ku Klux, I do not think they are political in their character—in other words, that the design is a political design.

Question—You do not think it is?

Answer—No, sir; merely to punish stealing and other crimes.

Question—Upon what do you base that belief?

Answer—Upon the fact that persons of both parties have been punished by it. I have no knowledge of their efforts having been directed or confined to persons of one party.

By Mr. Bayard:

Question—How long have you been connected with the ministry?

Answer—About twenty-five or twenty-six years.

Question—Continuously?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Always been in the ministry of the Church you have mentioned?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—You said you were Secretary of the board of missions?

Answer—For that department of work among the colored people.

Question—Was your appointment as Secretary of the board of missions in any way recognized by the State authorities of North Carolina?

Answer—No, sir; no connection with the State.

Question—You are not dependent upon it in any way?

Answer—No, sir; in no way. I was requested by General Howard to go to North Carolina when I proposed to establish a normal school.

Question—For the purpose of educating colored people, in order to make them competent to teach their own race?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Do you continue in that relation?

Answer—I do; the school is going on now.

Question—Have you, since you have been in North Carolina, found any prejudice against you or unkindness on account of your occupation?

Answer—I have not found any unkindness toward me among the people of North Carolina; no one has treated me unkindly.

Question—Have you, on the contrary, met with personal kindness from the people there?

Answer—Yes, sir; the very best people of the State all through the community have treated me with the utmost kindness; visited my family and myself.

Question—Your duties there brought you in contact immediately with the colored people who came to you?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Are those who are in your school generally the more intelligent of the race?

Answer—That is our purpose; to take the more intelligent and educate them.

Question—Do they talk to you freely about the condition of their race and their prospects in the State?

Answer—They talk as freely as pupils generally do.

Question—Among these people is there a sense of security as to their person and property and rights in the State?

Answer—I know of nothing among them evincing that they do not feel perfectly secure. I think some of them may have the idea that political rights are not secure from what they hear or read in the papers, because it is charged that the purpose of the present administration in North Carolina is to take away the rights of the colored people, and ignorant people, those who are not thoroughly intelligent, may be disturbed by such things.

Question—Does this lead you to the examination generally of the condition of the black people of the State?

Answer—Certainly; I am interested and constantly inquiring and conversing with the colored people; and I may say that I organized, on going there, a land and building association for the colored people, which brought me into intimate contact with them. I am the treasurer of it. The object is to secure to them homesteads.

Question—You spoke of the existence of Union Leagues; did you obtain your information that such societies existed from the colored people around you?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Did they exist throughout the State?

Answer—So far as I know.

Question—I mean from the information given you by those colored people?

Answer—Rather from the public statements. I do not know that the colored people have said to me in so many words that it existed throughout the State, but I know of the fact of its existing in Raleigh by the statements of the colored people.

Question—Do you know whether Governor Holden was president of the State league?

Answer—I know as well as I can know, without being in it myself. It was notorious that he was president of the league.

Question—Do you know whether this league was bound by oaths?

Answer—I understand that they were.

Question—Had they passwords and secret signs, and other accompaniments of secret societies? Is that the general understanding in the community?

Answer—That I understood to be the case; the way of knowing their members.

Question—In your opinion is it perfectly safe for any man, black or white, to keep a colored school anywhere in that State, if he confines himself to the legitimate duties of his profession?

Answer—That is my opinion.

Question—With perfect safety?

Answer—I think so.

Question—Would you hesitate to establish a colored school in any portion of the State, under the care of a judicious and sensible man?

Answer—Not at all.

Question—Would you think his life and personal property safe?

Answer—Perfectly.

Question—You said you voted for General Grant in the last election?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Have you had any conversation with Governor Holden relative to the late election?

Answer—I have had several conversations with him.

Question—In regard to the condition of the State?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—How did he express himself in regard to the politics of those who were opposing his election?

Answer—I had a conversation with him, I think, last April. * * * Governor Holden was very much excited about the recall of the United States troops, and had received no assurance than that there would be any troops to supply their place. Well, I spoke to Governor Holden and said, "Governor, what distresses me is, that you should put these colored men up for Congress, for responsible offices. I notice in my work among these people that there is great moral injury done to them throughout the State; the effect is very bad; it unsettles them: they do not seem to be disposed to go to regular labor, because they are looking to political preferment." He then expressed himself in respect to the colored people, and said that Congress had seen fit to pass a law by which they were admitted to seats in the State Legislature, and he wanted them to have some of the same themselves, and therefore he went for sending them to Congress. Then he said to me, or rather to us all, "Now, if the Government does not send these troops, I shall arm the colored people. I can control by my word 80,000 men. I can go to the convention that is to meet here next week, (a Republican convention,) and control them by a word." I remarked at the same time, "That is dangerous power—very dangerous power to be in the hands of one man." He then said to me, in the presence of these gentlemen, "What is to hinder the Ku-klux from taking you, Dr. Smith? Are you not afraid?" "Not at all;" said I.—Said he, "There is nothing to hinder them from taking you or any other Radical."—Said I, "Excuse me, but that is not my name; I am not a Radical." Well, then he went on to say that for his own part, in his opinion, General Grant would hold the Government of the United States no matter what the election was in 1872; that he desired him to be Emperor, and his son to succeed him as Emperor.

By the Chairman:

Question—That is, that he, Governor Holden, wished it?

Answer—That he, Governor Holden, wished it.

By Mr. Bayard:

Question—Was that 80,000 men of the league?

Answer—I understood him to mean the colored voters of the State.

Question—Do you understand that the colored vote of the State is generally bound together by this Union League?

Answer—I do.

Question—In your connection with the colored men, as members of your institution and as members of the building association, did any one of them ever complain to you of the wrongs done to their race by the Ku-Klux?

Answer—No, sir; I have not heard of any wrong in the county of Wake. The building association is composed of persons in the county of Wake; therefore they had no complaint to make.

Question—I speak of wrongs to the race in the State.

Answer—Oh, I heard a colored clergyman say ———

Question—That is not the point. Did he complain to you of any wrong done to him or his people?

Answer—No, sir; there was no wrong done to him.

Question—You occupy the position, then, of head of a school for the general education of colored men, and no single colored man in North Carolina has ever come to you to complain of any wrong to his race?

Answer—No, sir.

By Mr. Nye:

Question—You do not believe in opposing the Government?

Answer—As a clergyman?

Question.—I am now asking about what you would do as a man, irrespective of your position as a clergyman. Had you been in North Carolina when the rebellion broke out, would you as a man have gone with the rebels?

Answer—I would like, if I answer that question, to answer it in full. North Carolina was a thoroughly Union State. A large majority of the people voted against the Convention. The gentlemen in my board of trustees were men of that character, men who opposed secession, but who succumbed after Virginia had gone out, South Carolina having gone before. Feeling themselves between two stones they succumbed.

By the chairman:

Question—Assuming the Government of the United States to be the power that was in 1860, if the State of North Carolina had set itself up against the Government of the United States, which would you have gone with, North Carolina or the United States?

Answer—I have been educated in the North, and I regard my allegiance as due primarily to the United States Government. I regard the doctrine of Calhoun as political heresy. I regret that the people of the South were ever educated in that heresy; but from the fact that they were educated in it, I believe they were as conscientious in what they did as I was in sustaining the United States Government. * * * There is one thing I would like to state: I asked a leading member of the House of Representatives of North Carolina, knowing him to be a man of principle, "How could you vote for the Shoffner bill, to empower the Governor of the State to declare at will a county to be in insurrection, if none existed?" the word insurrection being a well-defined term. He said, "Oh, we passed such a law, but it will never be executed." Said I, "Then, why did you pass it?" "Now, Doctor," said he, "it is necessary to hold this State as Republican for three or four years longer, and the passage of that bill was necessary to enable us to hold it."

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔ 28 @ 29	LIME, ₩ bbl 0 00 @ 0 00		
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.	(From store)		
2nd hand..2 00 @ 2 50	Rockport 0 00 @ 1 40		
New.....2 75 @ 3 00	Rockland 0 00 @ 1 50		
CANDLES, ₩ lb.,	MOLASSES, ₩ gallon,		
Tallow.....18 @ 20	Cuba, hhds. 36 @ 38		
Adamantine. 15 @ 16	do bbls..00 @ 40		
Sperm.....50 @ 55	Sugar house.23 @ 25		
COFFEE, ₩ ℔.,	do bbls..25 @ 28		
Java.....25 @ 30	Syrup, bbls..50 @ 1 00		
Laguayra...20 @ 24	Do N. O,.75 @ 0 80		
Rio.....17½@ 23	NAVAL STORES,		
St. Domingo.25 @ 28	Turpentine ₩ 280 lbs.		
COTTON, ₩ lb.. 72	Virgin new 0 00 @ 3 00		
Ord. to Mid'g 11 @ 18½	Yellow dip 0 00 @ 3 30		
Strict Mid'g 00 @ 14	Hard.....0 00 @ 2 10		
COTTON BAGGING,	Tar, ₩ bbl. 1.0 00 @ 1 60		
Gunny, ₩ yd 25 @ 26	Tar, in ordr1 65 @ 1 75		
Dundee.....20 @ 23	Pitch, City 1 90 @ 1 95		
Flax.....21 @ 26	Rosin, pale 4 25 @ 5 50		
Double Ans'r 25 @ 27	do No. 1.2 50 @ 4 00		
Rope, ₩ lb... 7 @ 10	do No. 2.2 25 @ 2 40		
CORN MEAL,	do No. 3.0 00 @ 2 20		
₩ bushel..1 05 @ 1 10	Spirits Turpentine,		
DOMESTICS,	₩ gal.....0 00 @ 45		
Sheeting,	NAILS, ₩ lb.,		
₩ yard... 10 @ 11	Cut.....5 25 @ 5 50		
YARN, ₩ 5 lb 1 20 @ 1 25	OILS, ₩ gallon,		
FEATHERS,	Sperm ...0 00 @ 3 00		
₩ lb.....65 @ 90	Linseed...1 40 @ 1 50		
FISH, ₩ bbl.,	Machinery1 75 @ 2 00		
Mackerel,	Kerosene...30 @ 33		
No. 1...28 00 @30 00	PEA NUTS, 2 50 @ 2 75		
No. 2...0 00 @15 00	POTATOES,		
No. 3...00 @ @00 00	Sweet, bush 0 60 @ 0 80		
Mullets... 5 50 @ 8 00	Irish, ₩ bbl 4 00 @ 5 50		
Herrings,	PROVISIONS, ₩ lb.,		
East..... 00 @ 8 00	N. C. Bacon,		
N.C.roe... 00 @12 50	Hams.....16 @ 18		
do cut, 8 00 @10 00	Middlings...15 @ 16		
do gross, 7 00 @ 8 00	Shoulders...13 @ 14		
Dry Cod, ₩ lb 9 @ 10	Hog round..15 @ 16		
FLOUR, ₩ bbl., Northern	Western Bacon.		
Family.... 7 75 @10 50	(Smoked.)		
Superfine. 6 50 @ 7 25	Hams.....16 @ 19		
Fine..... 6 00 @ 6 25	Middlings...12 @ 13½		
Ex. Super 7 25 @ 7 50	Shoulders...11½@ 12		
NORTH CAROLINA,	(Dry Salted.)		
Family... 8 25 @ 8 50	Middlings...13 @ 14		
Superfine. 7 75 @ 8 00	Shoulders...10 @ 11		
GRAIN, ₩ bushel,	Lard, N.C..19 @ 20		
Corn..... 92 @ 1 05	do North'rn13 @ 17		
Oats.....75 @ 80	Butter, N. C. 00 @ 30		
Peas, Cow. 1 50 @ 1 60	do North'rn33 @ 54		
Rice, rough 1 25 @ 1 35	Cheese.....14 @ 18		
Carolina,... 8 @ 9	PORK, Northern, ₩ bbl.		
HIDES, ₩ lb.,	City Mess24 00 @25 00		
Green.....5 @ 7	Thin " 00 00 @00 00		
Dry.....14 @ 15	Rump... 00 00 @22 00		
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs.,	SALT, Alum, ₩		
Eastern...1 40 @ 1 50	bag 2 bushl 50 @ 2 00		
Northern..1 20 @ 1 35	Liverpool, sack, ground		
IRON, ₩ lb.,	cargo...1 30 @ 1 35		
English, ass'd 8 @ 10	from store1 45 @ 1 50		
American, ref. 0 @ 10	American.1 35 @ 1 40		
American,	SUGAR, ₩ lb.,		
sheer.. ....9 @ 10	Porto Rico..11½@ 12		
Swede..... 10 @ 12	do.....12½ @ 13		
Hoop,	do.....13½@ 14		
₩ ton. 100 00@110 00	do.....14 @ 14½		
LIQUORS, ₩ gal., (dom.)	Crushed....15 @ 15½		
Whiskey,.1 25 @ 4 00	SOAP, ₩ lb.,		
Bourbon..2 00 @ 1 00	Northern ... 5½@ 8		
N. E. Rum 2 00 @ 3 00	SHINGLES, ₩ M.,		
Gin.....1 00 @ 7 00	Contract..4 00 @ 5 50		
Brandy....4 00 @ 9 00	Common..2 25 @ 2 75		
do Apple 1 50 @ 2 75	STAVES, ₩ M.,		
do Peach 2 25 @ 3 50	W.O. bbl. 00 00 @33 00		
LUMBER, River,)	R. O. hhd 00 00 @00 00		
Fr Bds.15 00 @17 00	TIMBER, ₩ M.,		
Wide do..12 00 @14 00	Shipping.11 00 @12 50		
Scantling 10 00 @12 00	Mill, prime 8 50 @10 00		
	Mill Fair..7 50 @ 8 25		
	Mill, inferior to		
	ord.... 5 00 @ 5 50		
	TALLOW, lb..11 @ 0 12		

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

March 23, 1871.

TURPENTINE—We have no change to report in the price of this article during the week just ended. A moderate demand has existed from distillers, and receipts have found sale at $3 30 for soft, and $2 10 for hard, ₩ bbl. of 280 lbs.—the market, however, closing rather quiet at these figures, with a tendency to decline. [One small lot of *new* virgin was received in the early part of the week, and sold at $5.] The receipts have been very small, footing up only 890 bbls., with sales as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	48	$3 30	$2 10
Saturday	82	3 30	2 10
Monday	73	3 30	2 10
Tuesday	225	3 30	2 10
Wednesday	462	3 30	2 10

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled quite dull, and shows a steady decline in price each day—closing quiet on Wednesday at 45 cents ₩ gallon. To-day (Thursday) the market is quiet at a further decline, sales being made at 44½ cents, and closes with but little disposition on the part of buyers to operate. The week's sales are as follows:

Friday	36 casks at	48	cents ₩ gallon.
Do	95 " "	47½	" " "
Monday	50 " "	48	" " "
Do	155 " "	47	" " "
Tuesday	70 " "	47	" " "
Do	25 " "	46½	" " "
Wednesday	110 " "	46	" " "
Do	60 " "	45	" " "
Thursday	60 " "	44½	" " "

ROSIN.—Since the close of our last review we have no new feature to report in this article. The finer qualities, extra, No. 1 and Pale, are in enquiry, but a continued want of stock has presented transactions. For the medium grades there is scarcely any demand, while for strained the market rules steady at $2 20, and but little stock offering. A small lot of *new* crop (10 bbls.) the first of the season, was received on Saturday and sold at $7 50. [From all the information we can obtain the impression is that the crop of *new* will fall considerably short of the amount received here last season, and as a consequence prices will no doubt ruil higher.] We quote the week's sales as follows: Friday, 1,500 bbls. at $2 20 for strained; Saturday, 550 bbls at $2 20 for strained, and $4 for No. 1; Monday, 225 bbls. at $2 20 for strained, and $2 30 for No. 2; Wednesday, 89 bbls. at $2 20 for strained—all ₩ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Is in fair enquiry, and the market has ruled firm, closing at an advance of 5 cents for the week, last sale being at $1 60 ₩ bbl. Receipts reach 1,179 bbls. and sales as follows: 753 bbls. at $1 55, and 426 bbls. at $1 60.

BARRELS.—The supply of empty spirit barrels continues full, and, in the absence of any demand worthy of mention, the market rules very dull.—We quote from wharf 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 $4 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—28@30 cents ₩ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought in slowly, and there is very little stock on market; sufficient, however, to meet present wants. A moderate enquiry exists, and we quote on the hoof at 9 to 11 cents ₩ lb. net, as in quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate enquiry, and market fairly supplied. Sales from the granaries at $1 05@$1 10 ₩ bushel.

COTTON.—During the week just ended the market for this article has generally ruled without change, and at the close prices are about the same as given on Thursday last. There has existed a fair enquiry for the finer grades, of which the market is now entirely bare, and the small lots that have offered have found ready sale. For the other grades there has been a moderate demand from shippers, but no activity has been manifest. Receipts have fallen off, and at present there is very little stock offering on this market. The sales are as follows: 42 at 10, 3 at 10½, 24 at 11, 33 at 12, 16 at 12½, 27 at 12¾, 19 at 12¾, 189 at 13, 1 at 13½, 88 at 13¾, and 30 at 14 cents. We quote as closing at: ordinary 10½@11 cents, good ordinary 12@12½ cents, low middling 13 cents, and middling 13½ cents.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 6½@7 cents ₩ lb, as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are in moderate receipt, and sell at 14 to 15 cents ₩ dozen, by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS—The supply of nearly all descriptions is very good, and we note a fair business doing from store at the following quotations: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75@$77 50; do. do., Guanape $70; Carolina Fertilizer $50; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated Guano $62 50; Phœnix do. $50; Rath's Chattanoga Sol. Phosphate $60@$65; Pacific do. $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Navassa Guano, $65; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Super-phosphate of Lime $65; Wharton's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Pondrette $30; do do Sft. phosphate Lime $50; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $52; Comb's Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—The stock of all grades Northern and Western brands is fair, and we report only a moderate demand for jobbing lots. We would refer to our table for quotations from store, as in quantity and quality. State brands are in moderate stock, and small sales are being made at $7 50@$7 75 for superfine, and $8@$8 50 ₩ bbl for family.

MULLETS—None received, and stock light. We quote from store at $5 25@$5 50 for pin-bbls.

GRAIN—The CORN market rules about the same as reported for the past week or two. Receipts are meagre, but there is a full stock remaining in the hands of dealers. There is a pretty good demand for small lots, and sales are making from store at $1 05 ₩ bushel, sacks included. Only one cargo of 1,750 bushels received since our last—same went into store. Cargo price is nominal at 92@94 cents.

OATS—Stock light, and demand moderate for retail lots. We quote from store at 75 to 80 cents ₩ bushel, as to quality.

RICE—Continues scarce, and a fair demand exists. We quote for the week small sales at $1 50@$1 60 for mixed, $1 75 for clay, and 12 a $2 10 ₩ bushel for black eye.

——— RICE CLEAN is in merely retail enquiry, and stock small. Carolina sells by the cask at 8 to 9 cents ₩ lb.

HAY—Is in full supply, and the market rules quiet with a light demand. The week's receipts are about 250 bales Pennsylvania and 100 bales Eastern, the former of which sold at $1 30 ₩ 100 lbs., and the latter is unsold. Northern is nominal at $1 20@$1 25.

LIME—One cargo of 1,928 casks received on Wednesday by a dealer, which is going into store. We quote in small lots at $1 50 ₩ cask.

LUMBER—The stock continues good, and only a light demand for shipment. We quote 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 as ₩ specifications.....	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9.....	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring.....	18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand for jobbing lots, and the market is very well supplied. We refer to our table for quotations from store, as in quantity and quality.

PEA NUTS—Scarcely any arriving, and very few offerings on market. An active demand exists, and high prices are readily obtained for receipts. We quote small sales for the week at $2 55@$2 60 for fair, $2 65@$2 75 for prime, $2 80@$2 80 for extra, and $3 ₩ bushel for fancy.

POTATOES—Irish are in light stock at present, but only a limited demand exists. We quote from store at $4@$4 50 ₩ bbl for eating. Sweet are in moderate receipt, and sell at 75 to 90 cents ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—Is rather scarce, and in fair demand. We quote live fowls at 30 to 45 cents, and dressed at 37 to 45 cents each.

PROVISIONS—In the BACON market we have no change of consequence to notice. The supply of North Carolina is fairly fair, while we report merely a light demand for retailers' purposes.—Several small lots have changed hands during the week at 13@14 cents for shoulders, 14½@15½ cents for sides, 15@16 cents for hog round, and 16@17 cents ₩ lb. for hams. *Western* is in full stock, and demand mainly in the retail way.—We continue former prices from store, and quote small sales as follows: Smoked, 11½@12½ cents for shoulders, 13@13½ cents for sides, and 15@19 cents for hams; dry salted 10½@11½ cents for shoulders, and 13@13½ cents ₩ lb. for sides.

——LARD.—Northern is in very good stock, and only small sales are being made from store at 18 to 19 cents ₩ lb.——PORK.—For Northern there is merely a retail enquiry, and the sales are limited to small parcels from store at figures given in table.

SALT—Is in rather small stock, but sufficient to supply the light demand at present existing. We quote from store at $1 35@$1 40 for American, and $1 45@$1 50 ₩ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Are dull of sale, in the absence of any demand for shipment. We quote small sales at $2 50@$2 75 for Common, and $4 50@$5 50 ₩ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—Is in moderate request for mill purposes, and former prices have been fully sustained for the week—prime quality finding quick sale. The receipts are some 30 rafts, the bulk of which has sold at figures quoted in table.

WOOD—Is in moderate supply, and demand light. We quote by the boat load at $2@$2 50 for pine, $2 25@$2 50 for ash, and $2 60@$2 75 ₩ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports are rather dull at present. Produce is arriving slowly and but little offering shipment, and the vessels now in port experience some difficulty in readily obtaining cargoes. See table for rates.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 50	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 80	00 @ 0 70
Rosin, "	40 @ 0 50	00 @ 45
Cotton, per lb	00 @ ⅜	@ ½
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 8	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	0 @ 2 00	00 @ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber,	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 7 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 25	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 11	00 @ 00
Lumber,	00 @ 8 00	5 50 @ 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 00
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 85
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 @ ½
Pea Nuts, per bush.	60 @ 00	00 @ 10
Lumber,	00 @	00 00 @ 19 00

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SOLUBLE NAVASSA PHOSPHATE

A COMPLETE MANURE,

Rich in Ammoniacal and Alkaline Salts and Soluble Phosphoric Acid.

A STANDARD FERTILIZER, the good qualities of which are attested by numerous certificates.

It has given entire satisfaction on Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, and all small grain, root crops and vegetables, to which it has been applied.

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The only preventive known for Chills and Fever is the use of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

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