Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1873.

Funeral of Mr. Green.

Mr. Joseph Green, who died at his residence in Brunswick county, on Friday last, was buried on Sunday, at Greenbank, a short distance above this city, on the Cape Fear river. There was a very large number in attendance and there were both religious and Masonic ceremonies. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. George Patterson, Rector of St. John's church, in this city.

A Child Killed by Drinking Whiskey.

A little colored child about 3 years old, by the name of Archie Lyon, living on Sixth street between Queen and Castle, managed on Tuesday to get hold of a bottle containing half a pint of whiskey, which had been purchased for some of his mother's ailments, and drank a large portion of it. The fact was first known when the child was found staggering about the house. It was taken up and put to bed, when it soon after went into strong convulsions. These continued until yesterday about noon, when it died. Winants was called in, but the child was past aid when he saw it. A jury of inquest, empanneled yesterday afternoon by Coroner Hewlett, rendered the verdict that deceased came to his death from convulsions and congestion of the brain, caused by the large quantity of whiskey he had taken.

Death of Mr. Gregg.

We regret to learn of the death, at his residence at Mars Bluff, on Sunday morning, of J. Eli Gregg, Esq., at the age of 67 years.

For many years past Mr. Gregg was closely identified with the financial prosperity of our city. He was at one time, previous to the war, President of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and has since been a Director in the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad; and he was, at the time of his death, a large stockholder in, and Director of, the First National Bank of Wilmington, a large shareholder in the Wilmington Gas Light Company, and a Director in the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington.

Mr. Gregg was one of the representative men of his section, and his loss will be deeply felt. Always a friend to internal improvements, he was yet cautious in his endorsement of any new financial scheme, and his sound judgment in this respect is well evidenced by the success of all of those public enterprises in which he embarked. He was a good citizen and his place will not easily be filled.

The Fire on Sunday Night.

The alarm of fire on Sunday night came from the commission and grocery house of Messrs. Williams & Marchison, on North Water street, next North of the Custom House. The fire broke out in the grocery office on the north front of the lower floor, and was burning brightly when first discovered.—The alarm was promptly given, and the Fire Department were soon on the ground. The steamer *Rankin* was first on the scene, but through some little derangement in her machinery did not put in the first water. This honor was reserved for the *Cape Fear*, which quickly brought to bear two steady streams of water. Fortunately the night was calm, and the fire was discovered in time to arrest it before the flames had gotten fully under headway. The fire was confined to the lower floor, although some bags of cotton on the upper floor back were several times in flames. A large quantity of groceries on the lower floor were damaged by both fire and water, and the books, papers, &c., in the office above, were much injured by the combined heat and water.

The damages to the stock and fixtures have been roughly estimated at between $8,000 and $10,000, which amount is, however, fully covered by insurance in the following companies: Queen, of Liverpool and London, Atkinson & Manning, Agents, $2,500; Hartford, of Hartford, Conn., Atkinson & Manning, Agents, $1,000; Continental, of New York, Atkinson & Manning, Agents, $5,000; Imperial, of London, J. A. Byrne, Agent, $5,000.

The buildings which is owned by Mr. O. G. Parsley, was damaged to the extent of about $2,000. It is insured for $7,000 in the Phœnix, of Hartford, Taylor & Giles, Agents.

The origin of the fire is unknown, and must always remain one of those mysteries never to be revealed and over which we may perplex ourselves in vain.

The Story of an Impostor—Charles Wesley Warren.

A man calling himself the Reverend Charles Wesley Warren came to this place in January last and took charge of the Fifth Street Methodist Church as its pastor. Coming here under the sanction of his proper ecclesiastical superiors, Warren's pleasant manners and popular style of preaching very quickly attracted to him many friends and admirers, without as well as within the pale of his own Church.

After remaining here for some time Warren left, about the 1st of March, with the avowed purpose of revisiting Fall River, Massachusetts, the scene of his latest clerical labors before coming to Wilmington. Returning to Wilmington, he brought with him Fall River papers containing very complimentary notices concerning him, and his popularity increased daily.

After a time, however, whisperings were heard that something was wrong with the popular preacher, who had the rare faculty of being able, at will, to fill to overflowing either church or opera house; and vague rumors were bandied about the street which, though at first indefinite and almost intangible, afterwards grew distinct in form and substance. Letters were written to two clergymen at Fall River in relation thereto, the replies to which, if we are correctly informed, represented Warren to be a clergyman in good standing in his church. Subsequently both of these clergymen withdrew by letter their endorsement of Warren and expressed, in the strongest terms, their opinion that he was a villain of the deepest dye. Meanwhile the Presiding Elder, Rev. Dr. Closs, had, without giving any reason therefor, refused to administer the communion at Fifth Street Church and Warren had disclaimed all allegiance to the authorities of the Methodist Church in North Carolina and resigned his pastoral charge of Fifth Street congregation as a part of the membership of that church. The Fifth Street Church, following the fortunes of its pastor, withdrew from the Conference, and sought to establish an Independent Church in Wilmington.

Almost immediately after this, the communication of the Official Board of Front Street Methodist Church, appeared, as an advertisement, in the JOURNAL and *Star*, containing the letters last above referred to. It was followed by the reply of the late Official Board of Fifth Street Church. Later there appeared in the Magnolia papers accounts of what purported to be interviews had by certain parties with the Rev. Dr. Closs, the Presiding Elder of this District, which, not coming to us in official shape, were not published by the JOURNAL. Since then, the facts in the case being more clearly understood, in spite of Warren's plausible manners and popular preaching, we believe the conviction has been gradually growing upon the public mind that he was an impostor, or at least unworthy to follow the sacred calling of a Minister of the Gospel.

On Saturday last one of the editors of the JOURNAL received a letter from Canton, Mississippi, that places beyond any doubt the charge that Warren, or Horton, as he was there called, was an unworthy man, and stating that in March, 1872, he had been expelled from the Ministry. This letter was handed to the official authorities of his congregation.

On Monday morning Warren, who had engagements to lecture at Goldsboro' and other places during the present week, was arrested upon a charge of attempting to procure letters from the Postoffice under false pretences, but was released from custody upon his own recognizance to appear before Justice Cassidey at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Warren thereupon, in violation of his pledges, took the train for Goldsboro', telegraphing *en route* that he would be here on Friday.

From Goldsboro' he went to Raleigh, from Raleigh to Weldon, and from Weldon to Norfolk. All of his baggage and effects have disappeared, and the presumption is that the people of Wilmington have seen the last of an unmitigated scamp, whose plausible address and popular preaching have stirred their sensibilities, and excited their curiosity as few men, good or bad, have ever done before.

This, we believe, is a fair statement of the material facts, or what seemed to the public to be the material facts in the case.

If it be true, as has been said, that men like to be humbugged, our community, or rather a very large portion of it, ought to be in an exceedingly happy frame of mind. But Wilmington is not the first city that has yielded to the seductive wiles of an impostor. Charles Wesley Warrens have flourished before to-day, and doubtless will continue to do so hereafter; though it will be well enough to be a little more cautious in the future.

We confess, however, that we think it would be difficult for any community, no matter how cautious, to avoid being deceived by so adroit a man as Warren, when presenting such credentials to their confidence as he presented to our people. And having once taken him by the hand, like most Southern people, they were loth to cast him off, upon anything except the most positive proof. And it is due to the community to say that many of the above stated facts were not properly understood at the time.

Rules of Trade.

For the benefit of our friends in the country, who are manufacturers of Naval Stores and growers of Cotton, we give the following Rules of Trade, adopted by the Produce Exchange of this city:

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Rule 1. All sales of Spirits Turpentine, not otherwise specified, shall be understood as in Southern barrels, merchantable order in one yard.

Rule 2. To constitute a good delivery on sales of Spirits, there must not be any parcel over ten (10) per cent. of colored and ten (10) per cent. of oil or whiskey barrels.

Rule 3. Deductions on Spirits Turpentine shall be allowed as follows:

On whiskey barrels, 50 cents each barrel.

On oil barrels, 50 cents each barrel.

Oil or whiskey barrels, with "spile" holes other than one in the bung stave, shall not be deliverable under Rule No. 2.

Rule 4. The standard of color of Spirits of Turpentine shall be as provided by this Exchange, and a deduction of five (5) per centum shall be made from this price for each "shade." Any Spirits of a "shade" below "two shades" shall not be considered merchantable.

Rule 5. A merchantable barrel of Spirits of Turpentine shall be, in gauge, not under 36 gallons gross; and the package shall be a regular spirits cask.

Rule 6. Spirits of Turpentine shall be put in merchantable order by the seller, and the necessary cooperage shall be done by him until the evening of the third day after the rendition of the bill, as provided, unless previously removed; after which the leakage and cooperage shall be at the risk and expense of the purchaser. The buyer shall be notified when the Spirits is open for his inspection, if desired, and for that purpose the bungs shall remain out until one hour before sundown; and if not examined by the purchaser, shall then be rebunged, and if the purchaser shall after this desire to inspect, it shall be at his own expense for opening and rebunging, *Provided*: That if the sale is made after the hours specified in Rule No. 30, the purchaser shall have the privilege of inspecting on the following day.

ROSIN.

Rule 7. Strained Rosin is understood to be free from black, and to and to average equal to E, and of the approved standard.

Rule 8. Good strained shall consist of Rosin equal to standard D, or fair proportions of C, D, E.

Rule 9. Approved standard samples shall be those of J. H. Hedenberg, New York Phœnix Naval Store Yard, and disputes shall be settled on the basis of this standard; which shall be in the custody of the Secretary of the Exchange.

Rule 10. Buyers of sampled Rosin may examine the same at their own expense, prior to removal, *Provided*: That in case of rejection as not coming up to samples, the seller shall reimburse the purchaser his expense of examination. After removal no claim will be allowed except in case of fraud.

Rule 11. Sales by general sample shall be at buyer's risk as to difference in quality after removal from yard.

Rule 12. All sales of Rosin not otherwise specified shall be understood as in shipping order in one yard, Wilmington weights and samples, with privilege to buyer of one week's free storage.

Rule 13. Rosin, not sampled, must be guaranteed equal to grade sold, and if, upon examination, any portion of the lot should prove unsatisfactory, the buyer may demand samples of the entire lot.

Rule 14. In any sale of Rosin by sample, any portion of the lot, not coming up to sample shown, may be rejected by the purchaser, *Provided*: That when the lot sold is of various grades, and for proper cause, rejections are made, and such rejected barrels are from the grades better than average, the seller shall make good to buyer the difference in value; and if the rejections are from grades below the average, the buyer shall make good to the seller the difference.

Rule 15. When Rosin is sold and is situated on wharves or yards, inaccessible to vessels, on account of insufficient depth of water, it shall be understood that without special agreement to the contrary, sellers shall deliver said Rosin.

Rule 16. Rosin shall be delivered in merchantable order at any time within one week from day of sale; after which, *if the* Rosin has been previously put in good order, the cooperage shall be at the expense of the purchaser.

Rule 17. Rosin to be in merchantable order must have *two good heads*, the top head well lined, two wooden hoops, or one of iron, on each head, and two wooden, or one of iron, on each bilge. Eight wooden or four iron hoops in all.

Rule 18. In all transactions where quantity is not specified, Rosin shall be in lots of five hundred (500) barrels on one wharf, with weighers return for each lot separate.

Rule 19. The weight of each barrel of Rosin shall be distinctly marked upon the head at the time the same is weighed.

Rule 20. A Merchantable lot of Rosin shall average 280 lbs., *Provided*: That not more than ten per centum of any lot shall average less than 280 lbs., unless at option of the buyer.

COTTON.

Rule 36. No bale of cotton weighing less than 300 lbs., shall be considered merchantable.

Rule 37. A proper deduction on cotton delivered under weight shall be: On bales weighing from 250 to 300 lbs., two per centum, and on bales weighing 200 to 250 lbs., four per centum on value.

Rule 38. On all cotton weighed for sale, the weigher shall deduct from the weight of each bale the actual weight of all bagging over-lapping.

Rule 39. When cotton of various grades is sold by sample, at an average price, and for proper causes, rejections are made, and such rejected bales are from the grades better than the average, the seller shall make good to the buyer the difference in value; and if the rejections are from grades below the average, the buyer shall make good to the seller the difference.

Rule 40. All the foregoing rules must be justly and liberally construed, and no property shall be rejected or condemned on a mere technicality.

NEW HANOVER CO., N. C., June 16th, 1873.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The other day while an old woman was dusting her pantry shelves she, by chance, found the old *charter* of the town of Lillington. Though the announcement created but little excitement at first, yet the "profession" deemed advisable to organize, lest the great wheel of progress should stop from want of proper laws to govern its increasing momentum.

The first few thoughts that were suggested to the "Board" were, that Broadway should be widened, the treasury be filled, and all stray stock to wear a twenty-five-cent collar—Dickens' patent. The wits of the "professional" being sharpened and their genius being somewhat aroused by the stability of the work thus far accomplished, it was next considered whether or not an aerial city should be constructed, the direction of the creek changed, or have a *police*. After "much furs and feathers," the latter proposition was adopted; *provided, however*, that the police should "keep straight" and be on duty every Saturday.

The police, fully impressed with the responsibility incumbent upon them, "began service" by informing a jumping mule, with their cudgels, that they "meant business" and must see that the city ordinances are obeyed. An old woman passing at the time remarked, that she thought the war had been ended. At first we were much surprised at this magical reform in our local affairs, but as this is a progressive age, we made all due allowances. B.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal was completed 17th October, 1829. It cost originally two and a quarter million of dollars. The United States contributed four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Pennsylvania one hundred thousand; Maryland fifty thousand, and Delaware twenty-five thousand. It is sixty feet wide at surface, and thirty-six at bottom. It has an average depth of nine feet. The greatest excavation is at the Summit, and is seventy-six and a-half feet. The The bridge, which now spans this cut is 263 feet long, 90 feet high, and has a pivot draw of 125 feet. There are but three locks in the fifteen miles of its length, viz: one at each extremity, and one at St. George's, about four miles from its Delaware terminus.—These locks are of the most approved construction, and admit two of the largest vessels suited to the navigation of the canal at one time.

The supply of water is abundant. All the streams and ponds along its line have been utilized. At St. George's a line of ponds, at the head of St. George's Creek, has been constructed, twenty-four feet above the line of the canal, capable of replenishing the waste of water when the great wheel at Chesapeake City is not at work. This latter is the principal agency for this purpose, and is certainly a most wonderful power. It is thirty-eight feet in diameter, has upon its periphery twelve buckets, and discharges into the canal from Back Creek thirty thousand cubic feet of water an hour. The water passes first into a pond of thirty-five acres. The flood tide opens the gateway, which closes as soon as the ebb begins. To get an idea of the work of this wheel one need only to be told that, in the seven hours when the basin is shut up from the tide, the wheel discharges two and a-half feet of water into the canal.

It seems that the practice of duelling does not go unrebuked in Georgia. The Grand Jury of Fulton county, in that State, have found true bills against John C. Campbell, for sending a challenge to fight a duel, and J. Fraser Shecut for carrying the same. George Wallace, charged with being present at, and aiding and abetting in a duel between Houston Force and Harvey Townsend, was recently tried and acquited. It is evident that duelling is getting to be looked upon, even in the South, in its proper light—as a crime.

DER BABY.

BY MARK QUENCHER.

So help me gracious, efery day
I langh me wild to saw der way
My small young baby behaves oy lay—
Dot funny little baby.

When I look ot dhem leetle toes,
I'nd saw dot funny leetle nose;
Und heard der vay dot rooster crows,
I shaule like I was grazy.

Und vhen I heard the real nice vay
Dhem beoples to my wife dhey say:
"More like his fader* every day"
I vas so broud like blazes.

Sometimes dhere comes a leetle schpatt,
Dot's vhen der vindy vind vill crawl,
Rigjid in its leetle stchomack schmall,
Dot's to bad for der baby.

Dot makes him sing at night so schveet,
Und gorrybaric he must eat,
I'nd I must chumb shbry on my feet
To help dot leetle baby.

He bulls my nose und kicks my hair,
I'nd gravels me over everywhere,
I'nd schlobbers me—but vat I care?
Dot vas my small young baby.

Around my head dot leetle arm
Vas shqueezin me so broud varm—
Oh! may dhere never coom some harm
To diot slmall leetle baby.

—Dot vas me himself.

A WASHINGTON TOILETTE.

Topsey, open the blinds and draw back the curtain;
There's—no horrid men about, I'm certain,
At this hour of the day. There, now I'd be alone;
You rose? me, fixed there like a red hot stone!
No, I've changed my mind, I'll dress for dinner.
Yes, comb my hair. Ouch! how hard you pull you sinner!
Just pray be tender with those locks behind,
Around them all that flaxen switch is twined.
Ah, poor, poor women, what we have to suffer!
Topsey, I'll slap you if you're any rougher!
Not pins enough? Why, there are sixty-nine;
Instead of bristle like a porcupine.
The back hair done? Thank heaven! Heat the iron
And curl the front. How can I stand that fire on?
Be quick, you stupid snail, and bring the glass
How have you tied those bows? Turn off the gas.
I'm melting. Now, Topsey, which dress do you
Think most becoming—pink, organdie or blue?
Yes, you'd say the pink; I know the other,
Get it quick. Was ever such a bother?
Dress my feet; I'll wear my "Marie Antoinette."
I'd take my bath again if 'twere not wet.
Don't pull that corset tight!—it's nearly shut!
There, draw in; I won't mind it by and by.
'Tis woman's lot to suffer, sure enough;
'Tis also hers to lace, and pad, and stuff.
Topsey, perhaps you'd better close that blind
On me; most men from windows wouldn't mind
A peep. Bring on my skirts and panier,
I'm glad I've not to dress again to-day.
Oh, Topsey, fan me quick; I'll surely faint.
That corset's pulled so tight. Now bring the paint
And powder, and Madame Aubrey's "balm of pearls."
And sift a little gold dust in my curls.
Where's all that black stuff for my eyelids gone?
Sa had it? Wish she'd leave my things alone.
Now bring the dress; there' six parts to the skirt,
Here! but five; enough, you say. Miss Pert?
Too true; but then one must be in the fashion.
There, loop the lace, and nicely tie my sash on;
My earrings, bracelets, chain and locket bring.
My golden butterfly and diamond ring.
Topsey, am I fine? Sure I ought to be;
You've been five hours! hours it does log me.
I'm the "prettiest lady" in Washington?—
Sinner!
I'm the warmest one that ever dressed for dinner.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lumber, (Mill.)	
Barrels, Spts T. each.		Cir Rds. 15 00	a 17
1 hand	2 50 a 2 75	Wide do. 10 00	a 25 00
New	2 75 a 3 00	Scantling 00 00	a 22 00
Candles, per lb.,		Ship Stuff, 0 00	a 25 00
Tallow	16 a 17	Lime, (from store)	
Adamantine	16½ a 17	Rockport	1 50 a 1 60
Sperm	50 a 55	Rockland	00 a 1 65
Coffee, per lb.,		Molasses, per gallon.	
Java	36 a 32	Cuba, hhds	30 a 35½
Laguayra	25 a 28	do bbls	0 a 42
Rio	23 a 25	Sugar house	21 a 21½
St. Domingo	25 a 28	do hhds	23 a 25
Flour	10½a 20	Syrup, bbls	45 a 00
Double Aner	a 16	do N. O.	80 a 90
Rope per lb	7 a 10	Nails, per lb.	
Corn Meal,		Cut	6 a 6½
per bushel	95 a 0 97½	Oils, per gallon,	
Domestics,		Sperm	00 a 3 00
Sheeting,		Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
per yard	12 a 13	Machinery	15 a 2 00
Yarn, per 5 lb,	60 a 165	Keroscene	25 a 26
Feathers,		Tea Nutsa	0 15 a 1 00
per lb	65 a 90	Potatoes,	
Fish, per bbl.,		Sweet	80 a 1 00
Mackerel,		Irish, bbl	1 25 a 5 50
No. 1	18 00 a 22 00	Provisions, per lb.,	
No. 2	00 a 1 50	N. C. Bacon	
No. 3	5 50 a 12 00	Hams	15 a 18
Mullets	5 50 a 9 00	Middlings	12 a 12½
Herring,		Shoulders	10½a 11
Shore	8 00 a 9 00	Hog round	13 a 13½
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50	Western Bacon	
do cuts	8 00 a 10 00	(Smoked.	
do gros	7 00 a 8 00	Hams	16 a 17
Dry Cod	7 a 7½	Middlings	11 a 11½
Flour, per bbl, North'n		Shoulders	9½ a 9¾
Family	8 50 a 11 50	(Dry Salted.)	
Superfine	6 50 a 7 00	Middlings	9½ a 10
Ex Super	7 50 a 8 75	Shoulders	8 a 8¾
North Carolina,		Lard, N. C.	00 a 12½
Family	10 00 a 10 50	do Northern	10 a 11
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25	Butter, N. C.	15 a 20
Glue, per lb	16 a 22	do Northern	40 a 45
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	Cheese	a 18
Guano, Peruvian,		Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Per ton	00 00 a 85 00	City Mess	19 50 a 20 00
Grain, per bushel,		Thin "	00 a 16 50
Corn	90 a 92	Rump	15 00 a 17 00
Oats	60 a 75	Salt, Alum, per	
Peas, Cowl	50 a 0 00	bag 2 bush	1 50 a 2 00
Rice,	8½ 9	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Carolina	8½ a 9	cargo	00 a 0 00
Hides, per lb.,		Fernstore	00 a 1 60
Green	6½ a 7	American	0 00 a 1 50
Dry	14 a 15	Sugar, per lb.,	
Bay, per 100 lb.,		Porto Rico	10 a 10½
Eastern	0 00 a 1 60	C	11 a 11
Northern	a 1 40	B	a 11¾
Iron, per lb.,		A	11¼a 11¾
English, assortd	5½ a 8	Crushed	11¼a 00
American, reflo	a 10	Soap, per lb.,	
American,		Northern	5½ a 7
steel	5 a 00	Shingles, per M.,	
Swede	7½ 9 00	Contract	6 50 a 9 00
Hoop,		Common	2 25 a 2 75
per ton	00 00 a 150 00	Staves, per M	
Liquors, per gal, (duty)		W. O. bbl	00 00 a 00 00
Whiskey	1 25 a 1 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Timber, per M.	
N. E. Rum	2 00 a 3 00	Shipping	00 00 a 00 00
Gin	3 00 a 7 00	Mill, prime	12 00 a 18 50
Brandy	3 00 a 9 00	Mill, fair	8 00 a 12 00
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00	Mill, int to good	12 50 a 00 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Tallow per lb	10 a 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

June 19th, 1873.

CROP REMARKS.—DUPLIN COUNTY—Cotton is very small and quite grassy. The farmers are hopeful of being able to get it clean, though labor is very scarce. Corn, on low lands, has been drowned by the heavy rains but the replanting is nearly completed. The northern part of the county has much the best prospect.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—Cotton small and in the western part of the county very small. Some have ploughed it up and planted corn in its stead. Prospect for a good crop very poor. Corn fair and growing but very small for the time of year. Labor scarce.

WAYNE COUNTY.—The planters are getting their crops of cotton in pretty fair condition and they have just commenced growing off finely. Labor, fair supply of poor hands, choice hands scarce. Corn growing well and in good condition, though small.

WILSON COUNTY.—Cotton small, but stand good and generally clean; growing well with fine prospects. No complaint about hands, although they are not first rate generally. Corn looking well for the season.

NASH COUNTY is about as Wilson, with nearly the same prospect. The farmers have been forced to pay very high prices for "cotton choppers," in some instances as high as $1 25 per day, and by strenous efforts have got the crop fairly started and the cotton looks well. Corn moderately good. Weather favorable for the last week, as compared with the past of the season, though they have had two heavy rains.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.—The remarks about labor, just made in regard to Nash, apply to Edgecombe also. Crops in the eastern section not so good as higher up. Neither corn or cotton looks so well, but all growing finely now.

PITT COUNTY.—All crops have been overrun with grass owing to the excessive rains; with a few more dry days all will be cleaned out.

GREENE COUNTY is about as good as Wilson, and the planters are in good heart.

JOHNSTON COUNTY is about like Wayne and the crop promises well.

Thus we give *from actual observation* the condition of the crops in nine counties, embracing the chief cotton section of the State. We do not propose to relax in our efforts to lay reliable information on this subject before our readers.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The markets the past week have been fairly active with prices showing but little variation, if we except the excitement in Cotton and the advance of Spirits Turpentine, which we report in another column. *Naval Stores* have shown very little variation, except in Spirits Turpentine, and the same absence of spirit and confidence in the future market is manifested by buyers in the highest degree. In fact buyers have sought no purchases beyond the regular orders in hand, the shorts of June delivery and to fill the cargoes of vessels now due and loading. *Cotton*—The panic in New York and the failure of several large dealers has placed confidence in the tone of the market and an advance has been gained over previous rates. *Spirits Turpentine*—A prevailing large demand for foreign export during the early part of the week gave strength to the market, and prices advanced a shade. At the close, however, this demand has somewhat abated, and the market has assumed its former dullness. *Rosin*—There was a slight upward movement early in the week, but later the same feeling which has pervaded the market for some time became visible, and since very few transactions have occurred. *Tar*—The market has ruled steady with no fluctuations and closes steady. *Crude Turpentine*—Early in the week there was no visible change, but on Tuesday a conditional sale was made, at an advance, which excited the market, and on Wednesday sellers were asking higher rates, but were unable to obtain them, and the market may be written steady at former prices. *Grain*—The grain market has been quiet and steady with little or no change in prices, but rather a firmer tendency to the tone. *Provisions*—Are very quiet and former prices were well maintained. The stocks of Western and Carolina are fully equal to the demand. *Dry Goods*—There is a perfect stagnation in the wholesale dry goods market and very few orders from the country are being received. The local retail movement is good and dealers are doing quite an active business in a small way. *Money*—The money market is tight. The Banks are having frequent calls for loans on collateral, and are taking all acceptable paper offered at 1½ to 2 ℘ cent. The special features of the market and the changes in prices for the leading articles of commerce for the week ending are reviewed as follows:

COTTON—The cotton market has been excited all the week, acting under the influence of the panic which occurred in New York on Friday last, and by which several heavy dealers were compelled to suspend owing to the failure to fill contracts. Monday a general revision of our quotations was made. Ordinaries were advanced ½ cent, Low Middling ¼ cent, and Middling ⅛ cent. Tuesday prices were advanced—Ordinaries quoted at ½ cent advance, Low Middling ¼ cent, and Middling ⅛ cent. Wednesday a further advance of ¼ cent was made all round. The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* commenting on the advance says: "This advance was based upon the improvement at Liverpool, assisted by the decreasing stocks here, and the considerable short sales, and further by the report from the South of rain and consequent damage claimed to have resulted to this crop."

At New York the "bulls" of the Cotton Exchange seem to have the market entirely in their own hands which is not remarkable, in view of the fact that they have a stock in that city of only 60,000 bales of all kinds, to fill outstanding contracts of 600,000 bales, and the "shorts" are evidently at the mercy of the "bulls." The market here closes steady at our quotations.

The receipts at all the ports for the week were 18,245 bales, against 25,130 bales last week, 30,096 bales the previous week, and 34,044 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1872, 3,456,509 bales, against 2,678,045 bales for the same period of 1871 '72, showing an increase since September 1st, 1872, of 778,464 bales. The exports for the week reach a total of 30,766 bales, of which 30,716 bales were to Great Britain, none to France, and 30 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 227,543 bales.

The sales for the week reach a total of 129 bales at figures ranging from 9 to 19 cents ℘ lb. The quote the market firm as follows:

Low Ordinary	9	cents.
Ordinary	12	"
Good Ordinary	15	"
Strict Good Ordinary	16½	"
Low Middling	17½@18	"
Strict Low Middling	17½	"
Middling	18½	"
Strict Middling	19	"

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There has been a decided firmer feeling in the market during the present week, owing principally to the large orders on market for foreign shipment, and a better feeling in the New York market. Sellers to a large extent have been tolerably firm, but buyers have been able to procure sufficient supplies at only a small advance on last week's prices. On Friday the market opened quiet and steady at 40½ cents and ruled at those figures with free sales during the day. On Saturday the demand for foreign exportation was heavy and sellers refused to accept the previous day's prices. Sales were made, however, during the morning of 36 casks at 40½ cents, but in the evening, buyers finding it impossible to purchase any large quantity at those figures, paid an advance of ½ cent for 700 casks. Monday the demand of the previous day was good and 500 casks were sold at 41 cents. Tuesday there was no change exhibited in prices, but the tone toward the close of the day showed more firmness. Wednesday morning considerable activity was displayed and sales of 300 casks were effected at an advance of ½ cent. To-day (Thursday) at the close of our report, the market is quiet and easy at 41½ cents with a weak undertone. The receipts for the week 3,380 casks against 4,931 casks for last week, shows a decrease of 651 casks. The exports for the week 2,376 casks against 4,892 casks for last week, shows also a decrease of 2,516 casks. The stock in market is 7,037 casks against 6,033 casks for last week, shows an increase of 1,004 casks. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	260 casks	at 40½ cts.	℘ gal.
Saturday	36 "	" 40½ "	"
Do	700 "	" 41 "	"
Monday	500 "	" 41 "	"
Tuesday	327 "	" 41 "	"
Wednesday	290 "	" 41½ "	"
Thursday—No sales.			

TAR.—There has not been much animation in the market for this article during the current week, but prices have ruled very steady and sellers have found little or no difficulty to obtain buyers, and to-day, at the close of our writing the market may be quoted quiet and steady at $3. The receipts for the week, 560 bbls. against 533 bbls. for last week, shows only a slight increase. The export, 460 bbls. against 349 bbls. for last week, shows also a small gain. The stock in market is 2,266 bbls. against 2,381 bbls. for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	29 bbls.	at $3 00	per bbl.
" *	100 "	" 3 15	"
Saturday	36 "	" 3 00	"
" *	50 "	" 3 25	"
Monday	100 "	" 3 00	"
" *	75 "	" 3 25	"
Tuesday	34 "	" 3 00	"
Wednesday	39 "	" 3 00	"
" *	100 "	" 3 25	"
Thursday	67 "	" 3 00	"

*In order.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—At the opening of the current week, under review, the dullness which we noted in closing our last report had rivited itself so firmly upon the market that the tone, on Friday morning, showed considerable signs of weakness, but with concerted efforts on the part of receivers they managed to maintain former prices. In the evening, however, a raft of 200 bbls. was offered for sale, and a concession in favor of buyers was made of 5 cents on Hard and 35 cents on Yellow Dip and Virgin. During the middle of the week and up to Monday evening nothing worthy of mention transpired. On Tuesday, however, a "bull" movement was made by buyers, and sales were made at 20 cents advance on Yellow Dip and Virgin. On Wednesday morning, however, sellers were unable to obtain the previous evening prices and the market dropped back to its former position. At the close of our writing to-day, the market rules steady at $2 for Hard, and $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. The receipts for the week, 2,506 bbls., against 2,367 bbls. for last week, shows an increase of 179 bbls. The exports were 460 bbls. against 367 bbls. for last week, and the stock in market is 1,723 bbls. against 1,735 bbls. for last week. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virg'n
Friday	50	$2 05	3 25	3 25
do.	125	2 00	3 00	3 00
Saturday	128	2 00	3 00	3 00
Monday	290	2 00	3 00	3 00
Tuesday	300	2 00	3 00	3 00
do.	100	—	3 20	3 20
Wednesday	403	2 00	3 00	3 00
Thursday	570	2 00	3 00	3 00

ROSIN.—The volume of business has been much restricted during the past week on account of the extreme small quantity of strained offering sale, and the market remains in about the same position as when we last wrote. Early in the week (Friday) the market for strained showed more firmness in consequence of the good demand prevailing, and sellers were asking higher rates but buyers refused to pay them and the sales were confined to only 250 bbls. at $3 25 ℘ bbl. Saturday under the prevailing good enquiry the market opened firmer and sales of 475 bbls., were effected at $2 30 and 400 bbls., at $2 35 ℘ bbl. Monday there was exhibited a good enquiry but the tone of the market was not firm, and sellers, to effect sales, accepted a decline of 5 cents. The sales were 1,000 bbls., spot at $2 30 and 500 bbls., June delivery (sellers' option) at $2 30 ℘ bbl. Tuesday there was little, if any, demand for strained. Buyers were not offering freely former rates, but a small purchase was effected at the previous day's prices. Wednesday the market was extremely quiet, and buyers were offering previous day's rates, but sellers were wanting, consequently no sales traspired. To-day (Thursday) at the close of our report the market closed quiet at $2 30 ℘ bbl.

No. 2.—About the usual demand has existed for this grade, but the offerings this week were not large and only a fair amount of transactions occurred. Friday the enquiry was good and 275 bbls., extra grade sold at $2 37½. From Friday up to Wednesday nothing transpired in the way of sales, but on the latter day a sale of 100 bbls., extra No. 2 was effected at $2 35 (a small decline) at which figures the market closes.

No. 1.—Early in the week the market exhibited some animation and higher prices were asked. These however were not obtained until Saturday, when 290 bbls., sold at $2 90 and 75 bbls., at $3 ℘ bbl. Since then the market has been very quiet and nominal.

PALE.—There has been a good enquiry for Pale and Window Glass and the amount of transactions will compare favorably with the previous week. Sales have ranged from $3 up to $5 25, and at the close of our writing good qualities will bring full market prices.

The receipts for the week 15,473 bbls., against 14,136 bbls., for the previous weeks show an increase of 1,337 bbls. The exports for the week 23,376 bbls., against 21,407 bbls., for last week, show a decrease of 1,031 bbls. The stock in market is 35,184 bbls., in yard and 7,175 bbls afloat. Total stock 42,358 bbls. We quote as follows:

Strained	$2 30
No. 2	2 35
Extra No. 2	2 37½
Low No. 1	2 65
No. 1	2 75
Extra No. 1	3 00
Low Pale	3 25
Pale	3 50@3 75@4
Window Glass	4 75@5 50

GRAIN—Comparitively there has been very little doing in the Grain market of the past week, owing principally to the non arrival of cargoes, but the demands in their usual way for export and for local consumption have been as large as usual. The large decrease in the receipts has rather hardened the market, from store, and our quotations are advanced about 2½ cents. It is thought that the market will range during the present month at or about the figures which are given now, but later in the season cargoes of prime white mealing would prol ably bring an advance, but at present the receipts with the stock on hand, is equal to supply the demands and arrivals will not bring more than 80 or 81 cents. The receipts for the week 7,820 bushels, against 16,509 bushels for last week shows a decrease of 8,689 bushels, and from all sources were as follow: From Philadelphia, 2,529 bushels; from Baltimore, 1,816 bushels; from New York, 3,208 bushels and by Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, 267 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 85 to 87½ cents for mixed and 90 @ 92½ cts. for white mealing, highest figures including sacks.——OATS—At present there is little or no demand for oats, and the market may be quoted dull. The demands principally are local, very few orders being received from the country. Sells from store at 67½@70 cents per bushel, sacks included.——PEAS—Are very scarce but the wants are confied to a very narrow circle and the supply is equal to the demands.