THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

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A CALL FOR A MEDICAL CONVENTION.

It is proposed to call a Medical Convention to meet in October or at as early a day as possible, at Goldsboro, for the purpose of organizing an Eastern Medical Association, to be auxiliary to the "State Medical Society." The object of the Association is "to discuss various medical topics and adopt means for the elevation of the profession." The time of meeting will be duly announced. The Wilmington & Weldon, and the Atlantic & N. C. Railroads have agreed to pass physicians going to the Convention for one fare.

The following gentlemen have signed the call for the meeting: Geo. L. Kirby, M. D., Goldsboro; H. O. Hyatt, M. D., Kinston; Chas. Duffy, Jr., M. D., Newbern; L. A. Stith, M. D., Wilson; Jno. S. Taft, M. D., Greenville; Jno. McDonald, M. D., Washington; F. M. Rountree, M. D., Hookerton; V. N. Seawell, M. D., Duplin Co.; Cato Cox, M. D., Onslow Co.; A. B. Pierce, M. D., Halifax Co.; W. J. Love, M. D., Wilmington; Geo. F. Lucas, M. D., Point Caswell.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Officers of this Association are making preparations for a large and successful Fair. The days fixed for the exhibition are the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of November. The prospects for a good exhibitition are very promising, and nothing will be left undone to add to the entertainment and amusement of visitors. The Grounds are to be placed in first rate condition, the Premium list is very liberal, and every thing will be done in their power to add to the interest of the Fair.

We learn that a number of our citizens, with a desire to promote the best interests of the Association, are determined to tender to it a "Citizens' purse" of one thousand dollars, to be competed for on the day following the close of the Fair, the proceeds to be tendered as a benefit to the Association.

All the striking features of the Fair will shortly be set forth in circulars, and the rates of fare on the railroads and steamboats, we have reason to believe, will be most liberal. Duly appointed committees have all these matters in hand and their reports will be filed in a few days and will be published for information.

Among the special attractions which are promised, are a magnificent Tournament, in which the Knights will be dressed in full armor, and a Shooting Match for a fine breech-loading gun. But these attractions, if the preparations are consummated, will add greatly to the general interest of the Fair. Due announcement will be made of these and other attractions.

THE PANIC.

The panic has well nigh spent its force in New York. Indeed the telegrams inform us that the Express Companies are daily carrying large amounts of currency from that city to interior points in the country to relieve the pressure now every where felt. This of itself will tend to give great relief. Indeed it is only by unlocking and distributing the currency that has been concentrated in New York and other points, that the country cannot come from the great pressure it has been suffering from. The Federal Treasury has disbursed to the amount of twenty-two millions; but how much more is still has locked up we do not know.

It was proposed that the Government should anticipate the payment of bonds falling due on the first of Nov in order to give further ease. The telegrams inform us, however, that the Government will not exceed to such a course, although it is not for the want of a precedent that it refuses to anticipate the payment of its bonds. But the whole atmosphere is now so thoroughly impregnated with fraud that no act is above suspicion. Just to the extent that the Federal Treasury locks up the national currency in its vaults does it aid and abet in keeping up the financial panic now paralyzing the best interests of the country.

The country is by no means bankrupt. The corn crops of the Northwest promise, owing less scarcity in England, to bring commerce to prices. The cotton crop of the South is now beginning to come in. Food and clothing will be command their value in any market in the world. Even if all the Federal currency should continue to be locked up, it would not be long ere foreign gold would seek our shores; it is even now coming. It happens, too, that during the past year our exports have increased and our imports have diminished.

The country then is by no means insolvent. We have within our reach products that the world must have and stands ready to pay for. It will be more than folly to allow ourselves to be carried away by mere excitement and in a moment of panic to sacrifice our resources.

Our people need to keep cool, to bear and forbear with each other, and to do all in their power to restore that confidence so necessary at all times and in all places to the transaction of business. If we will only be patient and not lose our heads, we may trust that business will right itself speedily; if we give way to panic no man can tell what the end will be.

It may be well enough to say to our friends who do not understand the working of the National Banking system, that even if every bank in the United States should break to-day, the bank notes will still be good so long as the Government of the United States remains solvent. The law requires its equivalent in United States bonds to be deposited with the United States Treasurer before a dollar of currency is issued. So long, therefore, as the Federal Government and its officers are honest the National currency notes are good.

Does North Carolina Raise Her Own Provisions?

Editors Daily Journal: In your issue of the 21st instant, you publish the remarks of "an esteemed friend," in regard to the cotton crop of 1872-'73, and its value, and proceeded to join issue with him on the concluding sentence thereof, "*had we raised the whole or a considerable part of our provisions last year, we should have money to loan.*"

You present an alarming array of figures compiled from the last census returns made to the United State government. Now we are somewhat of the opinion of "Bill Arp," and in our confession of faith, we can truly say "we do not believe in the census."—We propose, however, to examine these figures a little.

You say, quoting from the census we presume, North Carolina produced in 1870 18,454,215 bushels of corn, and 2,850,879 bushels of wheat. Take the last article for a population of 1,071,361, and it gives, reduced to flour, a fraction over one-fourth of a pound of flour per day for each inhabitant which would make about five ounces of bread. That looks considerably like the allowance you had in the army of Northern Virginia, and no doubt you thought of those times when you wrote it. But look at North Carolina, sir! The map we mean. The section producing wheat lies in the middle and western counties. The principal part of this wheat, after supplying the Western part of the State, passes out of North Carolina into Virginia North, and South Carolina South. We were writing of and for the cotton section, and our remarks could not fairly be applied to that part of the State which raises its own provisions.

Your allowance of corn, potatoes, oats, &c., is perhaps a fair one, for those objects to which you apply them, although you do give those mules, cows, and other cattle 2,000,000 pounds of rice at 9 cents a pound, which would be rather expensive feeding, but what are we to do with those "163,135 sheep and 1,075,215 hogs in the State," for which there is no provision? Any farmer in answer to your questions, "What does it take to raise a one year old hog?" will answer, "One barrel of corn," (5 bushels). "How much will it take to fatten him? "One barrel of corn," (5 bushels). Ten bushels to raise and fatten a year old hog. So the hogs unprovided for require 10,752,150 bushels of corn and to that extent at least the crop was short. We "throw in" the sheep for good measure. So North Carolina failed to produce "the whole" of the provisions needed, and we think fell so far short that she did not raise what could fairly be called "a considerable part" of them. Let us show you some figures on this subject worth a dozen of your census.

We have had the liberty of examining the books of a wholesale grocery house in this city. You can see the figures if you desire them at the same place, and we will take pleasure in going over them with you. This house bought from the 5th day of May last to this 23d of September a little over 1,000,000 (one million) pounds of meat and lard. They have some of it on hand, only current stock.

There are three other houses which have about the same trade, and three others, which combined, would sell as much. Here we have four houses selling over 1,000,000 lbs. each, making 4,000,000 pounds; three houses combined, 1,000,000 pounds. Total 5,000,000 pounds of meat alone. Of this South Carolina took about one-fourth, leaving for North Carolina to purchase 3,750,000 pounds, at 10 cents average—$375,000. Take Newbern, Washington, Tarboro, Goldsboro, Wilson, Raleigh, Greensboro, Charlotte, and four or five cities adjacent on the line of railroads, and you will see Indian meal enough as well take more than one of the fourteen mills in all the cotton belt. We are prepared to believe, do we believe, that the four houses named have sold since the 1st January last twelve hundred thousand pounds of bacon, which at 8c average, amounts; and the figures on corn are exaggerated to that we would not try to sell them.

Will leave our people from which these dollars are to come, worth so much per year? Why simply by selling the surplus of the cotton crop. We have the cotton, and the gold pieces, which have been in the hands of the farmers ever since the war, will find their way back to the cotton belt. We have the cotton, and the gold will follow it. We have the cotton, and the gold will follow it. We have the cotton, and the gold will follow it