Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C. :

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1873.

For the Journal.

The Excessive Tax Assessments in New Hanover.

Messrs. Editors:—The proceedings and evidence before the Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover last Friday night, constitute a most signal vindication of the justice of the cause of the complaining tax-payers, and of the importance and necessity of the various public meetings of the people in resistance to the arbitrary and illegal assessments. Let people than never, that the Board should hearken to the voice of protest and indignation of those who have been sought to be oppressed by intolerable taxation of our county authorities. True, there was manifested at first, and anxiety on the part of some of the commissioners, as there has been all along in this protracted and hard fought contest between the people and their oppressors in this matter of assessments, to show that the excitement had been "worked up" as one of the Board called it, and that the public demonstrations were not the spontaneous product of public feeling and general dissatisfaction. But the overwhelming evidence before the Board on Friday night, no stronger than that offered to them on previous occasions, *has at last*, backed up as it continues to be by the voluntary outpouring of the public demand of a free people, become irresistible, and the complaining tax-payers are about to triumph. If however, any portion of them should be denied their rights, so long denied a large majority of the citizens of the eight complaining townships in the county, let them bear in mind that their right and way of appeal from the Board to a higher tribunal of law is evident and clear and open to all. It is too plain, that designing and influential men, who have been plotting against the rights and feelings of indignant tax-payers, and who have shown a shameless and dogged stubbornness and contemptible perverseness in their chosen course of opposition to the unmistakable voice of all parties and colors throughout said townships, have been too in efforts to staff commissioner Martin, who has been out of the State, for several months, with the false idea that this complaining tax-payers movement, "has been worked up" by selfish politicians and leaders for party purposes. But, the more the question is agitated, the more evident it will appear that all the demagogues and unscrupulous men, who thus hear false witness, are not only digging their own political graves, but have not had, and are incapable of having, one single particle of sympathy or regard for the feelings, the rights, the interests or the prosperity of the impoverished and struggling tax-payers of New Hanover county. When Mr. Thomas Williams, of Holly Township, charged before the Board on Friday night that three of its members had assured him of their participation in the schedule of taxes as presented in the tax books of the sheriff, no voice of denial *from either of them*, was uttered. How is this? True, one of these professed champions of the complaining tax payers, Commissioner Augustus H. Morris, who has so often denied his paternity in, or responsibility for, this deformed and boasted offspring of assessment now in the hands of the sheriff, made it wonderfully inconvenient to be present on Friday night, when, as was everywhere known, the crisis in this prolonged controversy would be reached. He was absent on official business, it seems, for the Sheriff, when some other deputy could have as well discharged the duty, and when every promise he had made to the tax-payers that he would stand by them and advocate their cause before the Board, bound him in common honesty and honor to be present at that time of a critical juncture and turn in the important matter of a reassessment. Is this boasted friend of the dissatisfied tax-payers gathering blackberries on both sides of the fence? If so this seeks to straddle both sides of this grave question, let him beware that his aspirations are not frost-bitten in death, and that he does not fall so low and lose that the hand of resurrection will scarcely know how and where to find him.

The complaining tax-payers have been remarkably and inflexibly unopen and disregarded in their just demands and in their legal, constitutional, and sacred rights of taxation. The unnecessary, unjustifiable and extraordinary delay and procrastination in giving them relief has been very apparent, and has cost them and all interested in expense to the county limits to contemplate, and which it was the high duty of the Board long since to have avoided. The conflict has been long and still exciting, interest all over the State. Public sympathy and public judgment, irrespective of political creeds, is almost universal in our favor. Letters in expressions of the warmest sympathy, and in approval of their complaints come for their rights. The Legislature, soon to assemble, will doubtless take their just and righteous cause into patient and earnest consideration, not merely by affording them such proper relief as may have thus been denied them by other authorities, but by such additional legislation as will furnish an efficient remedy for obvious defects in those provisions of the Revenue laws known as the Machinery Act.

VOX POPULI.

October 20th, 1873.

The Mexican Veterans.

The following are the second day's proceedings of the Convention of Mexican soldiers, held in Raleigh last week, the report for the first day having already been published by us. We copy from the *Sentinel*:

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Col. Fagg in the chair.

The committee appointed last night made the following report:

Resolution of respect to the memory of the dead:

WHEREAS, The few survivors of the war with Mexico meet here in re-union with the profounded feelings of respect to the memory of all of that little band who now fill a soldier's grave whether from the bullet or the fell hand of disease,

Resolved, That we deeply reverence their high character and military skill of our officers and the valor of the private soldier, that never were surprised and never defeated; that taught the haughty descendants of Cortez the superiority of our arms, and claimed the respect and admiration of the world.

WM. P. GRAVES,
JNO. A. FAGG, Col.,
W. H. HARRISON, Lt.,
O. R. SMITH.

On motion of Jas. R. Renn, O. R. Smith, Corresponding Secretary, was requested to take charge of the flag presented by the ladies of North Carolina to the volunteers on the eve of departure for Mexico, and preserve it with care.

Mr. R. J. Mitchell introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Governor for the use of the Senate Chamber.

On motion of Mr. Robt. Mitchell, a vote of thanks was tendered to our worthy chairman, Col. J. A. Flagg, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over this body to the perfect satisfaction of all. Mr. McRae was called to the Chair. Adopted.

Col. Flagg, on resuming the chair, made some appropriate remarks.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet in Asheville on July 4th, 1874.

LOCAL.

Superior Court.

The Fall term of Superior Court for this county commenced in this city yesterday, His Honor, Judge Russell presiding. The following comprise the Grand Jury: H. VonGlahn, foreman, and M. C. Bowden, John Buford, John Eakins, Jr., Robert Tate, Samuel Orr, Gay Hall, John Moore, James Pickett, Frank Chaves, P. M. Gregnans, John Hooper, James Anders, C. W. Futch, Thomas Hall, Allen Simmons and John McEntee.

The usual charge was delivered by the Judge, and the forenoon was otherwise devoted to preparations for the regular business.

In the afternoon, the docket was taken up and the following cases were acted on:

State vs. John King, for F. and A. Guilty.

State vs. Robert Green, for assault and battery. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. Luke Brown, for assault and battery. Guilty.

State vs. The Same, on peace warrant. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. L. Vollers, for assault and battery. Guilty. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. John Varella, on peace warrant. Guilty. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. Henry Willis and Ned Huffman, for larceny. Submitted, and judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. Alfred Cannon, *et. al.*, for forcible entry. Submitted, and judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. William Woodbury, for perjury. Guilty.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—While the financial panic was at its height, threatening general ruin, it was not deemed advisable to add to the excitement by criticising our present banking system, but now that the banks by resorting to an indirect evasion of the law, in issuing certified checks and clearing house certificates as a substitute for currency, have safely weathered the storm, and are now all right again, it behooves the people who are the real sufferers to speak out, and by comparing views come to a better understanding of the causes that have wrought and are working such wide spread injury to the commercial and industrial interest of the country.

The national bank system to all appearance, worked well in quiet times, but in financial storms such as we are passing through, shows many defects, some of which should be remedied or the system abandoned.

The system limits the amount of currency to be used, and places that limitation under the control of inexperienced men, unacquainted with the needs of the country, and the amount is too small for its wants. That a very large proportion of the money went into railroads and swindling schemes, does not alter the result, for though such corporations may have borrowed money upon inadequate security, they have not kept it, and it has gone again into circulation, and if there was enough for the requirements of trade, no inconvenience would have resulted to the legitimate business of the country; it is those who hoard up the money that are missing it and are damaging the industries of the country. There has been every Fall a pressure for money to move the grain crop of the West and the cotton crop of the South, which pressure has been annually increasing, as the population, industries and productions of our country increase; and this year has culminated in the wide spread injury we are now experiencing.

DANGER AND INJUSTICE OF THE SYSTEM.

By the law creating our present National Banks, if any one of them fails to meet any lawful demand on it, either by a holder of its bills or by a depositor, that bank goes into the hands of a receiver thereby locking up the people's deposits until such time as the debts due the bank are collected, when each depositor gets his or her proportion of what is collected, which experience has shown, would be much less than if the bank was permitted to settle up its own affairs. Now the manifest injustice to the depositors, who are the only parties interested, is that they have no voice in the appointment of the receiver who is to exercise such an important control over their interests, for the Government being amply secured by its own bonds, has no interest in the result. It appears to me, that a Wise and Paternal government would stick every dollar of the private property of individuals as it governs in any way, guarantee deposits against failure, which is grossly unjust to them, they being the proper parties to manage their own affairs, and to say whether such loan should or not be a safe foundation or not. That this paralyzing of the business of the country is not the fault of overtrading, is proved by the fact that under a money pressure, such as we have rarely, if ever witnessed, the merchants and business men have borne up beyond the expectation of everybody, but is it reasonable to hope without aid that they can long continue to do so? And from whence is such aid to come while the banks have as much as they can do to take care of themselves?

The old State Bank system, with all its faults, was better suited to meet such a crisis as this. When demands were made upon them for coin beyond their ability to meet, and at the same time save the business community from bankruptcy, they suspended specie payments, met the wants of merchants and business men, and at once relieved the pressure, for no person would be tempted to hoard up the money as, unfortunately, they now do with the National Currency, and when the pressure was off, the banks quietly resumed specie payments. In the meantime, no persons were inconvenienced but those who had money to transfer from one State to another, which was a much less evil than having no money to transfer.

CURRENCY.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The people are not indifferent as to who their friends are and have been in the warm contest which has been going on in New Hanover for several months between them and the County Commissioners, in the mooted question of county taxation. What the result of the fight may be no one can now tell. It will be for the Commissioners to decide whether they shall yield and thus save expense to the county and further strife, or whether the war is to go beyond their jurisdiction, for decision before higher tribunals of law. The over assessed tax-payers have been fretted and wearied beyond endurance by the refusal of that relief for so long a time, which the Board now appear to be more disposed to extend. They made the unjust and arbitrary levies, imposed the crushing burden, and they owe it as a high and paramount duty to these over-taxed citizens to take it off at once.

The JOURNAL, it will not be forgotten, has been the bold and fearless advocate of the tax complainers against the outrageous enactments of their oppressors. It is the only paper in Wilmington, which has sided with the cause of the people in this exciting and important warfare. When their prospects were the darkest, and hopes the gloomiest, and their oppressors the most unyielding, the clarion notes of your paper were the loudest and longest on the side of law, equity and the rights of man. JUSTICE.

October 20th, 1873.

No Man

can add a cubit to his stature, but by using Sozodont, he may add to the beauty and durability of his teeth, and thereby, to his popularity with the adorable sex.

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.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, October 23, 1873.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—There is very little improvement to be noticed in the financial condition of the country at large, and business continues to be confined to strictly legitimate operations. Trade generally has been dull and the movement of every description is still hampered by the want of currency, and the usual facilities of making exchange. The outlook is more cheerful as it is conceded (North and South) if the next few weeks can be passed without serious trouble the future will be assured, and business proceed with a prosperous course.

From the New York *Shipping and Commercial List* we take the following article on the "outlook":

Financial affairs are slowly but surely mending, and the gloomy feeling of the early part of the week, caused by the heavy decline in stock value (consequent upon the issue of an injunctive by Judge Hatchford forbidding the sale of securities held on pledge by a firm under embarrassment,) has given place to a much more cheerful condition of things, with with some recovery of prices, the injunctive having been dissolved. The shrinkage in stocks, during and since the panic, has been fearful, but business men recognize the benefits that must accrue to legitimate trade. It has turned the tide of rash speculation, which threatened, sooner or later, to overwhelm the country in disaster, into legitimate and safe enterprise. It has checked the disposition to run heavily in debt abroad, and has changed the current of specie in our favor.

The Bank of England, which has recently been drained of a large amount of bullion, has this week advanced its discount rate six per cent., with the view of checking the outflow; but in view of the changed aspect of commercial affairs—England's increased food importations from this country, and decrease in exports of leading manufactures to our shores—it may reasonably be doubted whether the increased rate for money will prove an effective barrier to the drain. Eminent English agricultural authorities place the deficiency of the English Wheat crop this year at from 60 to 124,000,000 bushels, while our wheat and her requirements are likely to be equal to a full average; and as most, if not all, of the Continental countries are more or less deficient in cereals, it follows that our country will be drawn upon for its share in the usual quantity of food materials. In the midst of our financial difficulties it is a consoling reflection that we have a large surplus of cereals and provisions which Europe must necessarily buy, and a good Cotton crop, the major portion of which will find a ready market on the other side of the Atlantic. Hence the raising of the Bank of England rate—while it will not be likely to materially avert the exportation of gold to this country, until Britain has secured her complement of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Cotton—can hardly fail to have a decided effect upon British manufactures, by enhancing values, thus further restricting the exports of finished goods to this country. This will tend to strengthen our own manufacturing enterprises. The increasing cost of coal and labor has placed the iron trade of England in a position where it is no longer possible to retain the American market to anything like the extent it has in the past. If the bank rate should remain at a minimum of six per cent for any length of time, the small margin upon which the iron-masters are working would in many cases be wiped out. As between the two countries, there has not been a time for years more favorable to this country. Money is the most available merchandise at present, for the principal European markets which have to be supplied for a turn to a specie basis. Immense sums have been drawn from Europe under such conditions and are now in transit, or have reached the additional fact that all ordinary railroad bonds have gone to a low ebb, money will only be wanted during the coming year for safe and legitimate enterprises. With the exports of specie light in check, and with no great demands for money at home, the country could not be a more favorable position for the settlement of our financial affairs on a sound and enduring basis.

For the past few days there has been a more cheerful feeling prevailing in commercial circles here, and at the close of the week there is a revival of business, trade in all branches being more active and prices for some of the leading articles showing small advances.

The financial disturbance is nearly at an end, and we desire to make a few remarks to the "planters and producers," which is generally conceded will be for their benefit. Our merchants and factors, during the past season, have advanced to planters and producers thousands of dollars on the present crops, and the debts which they have incurred for your benefits are falling due, and they want the cotton and produce to pay them with, and this must not only be done to keep up their credit, but to maintain yours and to secure your further advances of merchandise and money which you will need. The merchants say, we can sell all the naval stores, cotton and produce you send at prices that are profitable to the grower and producer, and which are as high as you are likely to realize. If you want currency, send us cotton. If we cannot supply you at present with plenty of cash, as we have done heretofore, we can give you for the present nearly its equivalent; and to facilitate your movements later and aid you to put in a crop next year. If you delay to market your crops now when there is demand for it, you hold back a large stock that will be thrown upon the market a month or so later, causing a glut and depression at a time when you are making arrangements for the next crop, and you will be in a measure crippled and retarded for another twelve months, by the effect of your own conduct.

At the Exchange the attendance during this week was large and there was more trading done on the floor. Futures were in no demand, and the sales were strictly legitimate. ROSIN—opened steady and ruled more regular through the early part of the week, but at the close is firmer and shows advances. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Was also steady early in the week. Later there was an upward movement, but the market became depressed and correspondingly declined to its advances. At the close it is firmer and an upward movement is exhibited. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is without material change. TAR is quotably about 35 cents lower. The market closes dull to-day with only a light export demand. COTTON—Has declined rapidly in sympathy with New York. The receipts are improving, and better facilities are afforded for operating on account of an increased stock. GRAIN—Is unchanged. CORN—Steady. OATS—Steady. PEAS—Firm and wanted, light stock. DRY GOODS—The business of the week shows some falling off. The disposition of buyers being to purchase moderately. Prices of leading cotton and woolen fabrics are well sustained. There is no change in other branches of the trade. MONEY—Our banks are regaining a supply of currency as the financial troubles grow easier, and there is more doing in negotiations of prime business paper. There is very little discounting being done, but they are renewing all maturing notes at the usual charges of discount.

The special features of the week and the changes of prices of the principal articles of produce and merchandise are reviewed as follows:

COTTON.—Cotton has been very dull all the week, and has declined almost daily. The closing of many of the American cotton mills thereby curtailing to a large extent the consumptive demand for the staple, together with the depreciation in the value of foreign exchange, has had a depressing effect upon the markets of this country. New York and other leading markets have declined under this influence very rapidly, and as a consequence we have experienced similar declines. The receipts at our port for the week were as follows: Friday, 246 bales; Saturday, 240 bales; Monday, 281 bales; Tuesday, 128 bales; Wednesday, 386 bales; Thursday, 209 bales. Total 1,490 bales. The exports for the week were 1,457 bales, and the stock to-day is 1,451 bales. The sales for the week foot up 200 bales at figures ranging from 14 to 15½ cents.

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 78,756 bales against 45,736 bales last week, 52,676 bales the previous week and 40,929 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 261,495 bales against 416,360 bales for the same period of 1872, showing a decrease since September 1, 1873, of 154,865 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 26,079 bales, of which 15,205 were to Great Britian, 11,334 to France, and none to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 156,914 bales. We quote sales as follows:

Ordinary	12½	cents.
Good Ordinary	13½	"
Strict Good Ordinary	14	"
Low Middling	14½	"
Middling	14½	"
Strict Middling	14¾	"

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There has been a decidedly better demand for Spirits Turpentine during the week, and the market at the close is becoming buoyant. The feeling among holders for some time has been that the stock was worth rather more than the prices they have been obtaining, hence there has been a growing firmness, and although it has taken some concerted action to stimulate the market this week, yet at the close of our writing to-day there is a more cheerful feeling prevailing and buyers having more confidence in the future course of the market, have been bidding freely, and the market closes firm at 50 @ 47. The fluctuations for the week are as follows: Friday, the market ruled dull at 50 cents; Saturday it was firmer and 50 cents was quoted. Monday a weaker view was displayed and 48 cents was the quotation. Tuesday was firmer and 50 cents was paid. Wednesday it was again weaker and 48 cents were the highest figures offered. To-day it is firm at 50 @ 47. The receipts for the week 3,510 casks against 2,069 casks for last week, show a decrease of 505 casks. The exports for the week 2,025 casks against 4,119 casks for last week, show also a decrease of 2,054 casks. The stock in market is 8,089 casks against 8,618 casks for last week. The sales reported for the week were as follow:

Friday	110 casks at	50 cts ₱ gal.	
Saturday	10 " "	48 "	"
Monday	100 " "	48 "	"
Tuesday	80 " "	48 "	"
Do	250 " "	48 "	"
Wednesday	50 " "	48 "	"
Thursday	10 " "	48 "	"
Do	84 " "	48 "	"

*Selected casks.

ROSIN.—The general movement of rosins this week has been larger and more equally divided among the different grades than any week for several past. There has been considerable looking around among buyers, but the transactions from first hands has been light, owing to the small stock held. There has been a general hardening of values, and the tone of the market at the close is stronger than when we last wrote. The general demand has become somewhat improved, but operations are not spirited yet, owing to the continued financial disturbance, and there has been no speculative enquiry, and sales were confined to the regular export trade and to the short interest of speculators for this month's delivery, contracted prior to the opening of the late panic. The influences of the latter and the arrival of a considerable amount of tonnage, the large export movement and the decline of receipts have all induced a strong tone to the market, and strained has been very firm with advances. The finer grades of rosins were active, but quotations for the most part do not show any marked improvement. At the Exchange this week the attendance daily was not large, but there were considerable transactions on the floor as well as in the open market. The fluctuations of prices and the condition of the market at different periods of the week as reviewed was as follows: Friday, Strained opened firm at an advance of 5 cents on the closing quotations of the previous week and 500 bbls. changed hands. The fine grades were in demand and the sales were as follows: 148 bbls. low No 1, at $2 50; 250 bbls. No. 1, at $2 62½; 284 bbls. extra No. 1, at $2 85 and 200 bbls. Pale and Extra Pale at $3. Saturday, Strained was not so firm and the sales were a shade lower. 2,500 bbls. changed hands, to be delivered on wharf at $2 35. The finer grades were in some demand with the following sales: 250 bbls. Pale and Extra Pale and Window Glass at $3. Monday Strained continued to display weakness and there was a fraction decline, with sales of 200 bbls. at $2 32. Tuesday, the market was firmer and Strained advanced 3 cents with sales of 500 bbls at $2 35; No. 1 was also in enquiry with sales of 150 bbls. at $2 50 @ $2-75; Wednesday, Strained opened firm at $2 30 and advanced to $2 40 and later sold at $2 50. The bulk of the transactions (1,500 bbls.) being at the latter figures. The medium and finer grades were active with sales as follows: 100 bbls. Extra No. 2 and Low No. 1 at $2 50; 100 bbls. No. 1, at $2 60 and 125 bbls. No. 1, at $2 65. To-day, Thursday, at the close of writing, Strained is firm at $2 60.

No. 2—No. 1—Pales and Window Glasses—By reference to the daily transactions given above, it will be seen that there has been some movement daily of all the above mentioned grades. The tone of the market is firmer than at our last writing, but no advance of prices is mentioned. Quotations of the different grades to-day are given below.

The receipts for the week 5,032 bbls. against 7,488 bbls. for last week, show a decrease of 2,456 bbls. The exports for the week 17,198 bbls. against 24,943 bbls. for last week, show also a decrease of 7,745 bbls. The stock in yard is 49,018 bbls. and afloat 5,686 bbls. against 53,938 bbls. and afloat 12,932 bbls. for last week:

We quote as follows:

Strained	$2 56
No. 2	2 45
Extra No. 2	2 50
Low No. 1	2 50
No. 1	2 65
Extra No. 1	2 75
Low Pale	3 00
Pale	3 25@3 50
Window Glass	4 00@4 25

TAR.—The unsettled state of affairs seems to have withdrawn the attention of buyers from this article, and during the week there has been very little movement. The market opened at $2 50, but Saturday buyers were not disposed to operate and a decline of 25 cents was accepted early in the day; later there was a further decline of 15 cents, but still later there was a reaction of feeling and an advance of 10 cents was gained. Monday a further decline of 10 cents was accepted. Since then and up to the close to-day the market has been very irregular and closes dull at $2 05.

The receipts for the week 639 bbls. against 410 bbls. last week, show a slight improvement. The exports for the week, 591 bbls. against 521 bbls. for last week, show also a slight increase. The stock in yard is 915 bbls. against 978 bbls. for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	43 bbls. at	$2 50	per bbl.	
Saturday	35 "	2 25	"	
do.	62 "	2 10	"	
do.	25 "	2 25	"	
Monday	135 "	2 15	"	
Tuesday	93 "	2 15	"	
Wednesday	75 "	2 15	"	
Thursday	78 "	2 05	"	

FLOUR—The market has been dull all the week, Extra Family sells at $12. Family is easy to buy at $8 to $10, and Extra Super $7@8, Superfine ranges from $6 to $7.

WOOD—The market is heavily stocked with all qualities of wood except pine, for which there seems to exist a good demand, and the receipts are readily disposed of. We quote, as selling by the quantity, as follows:

Pine	$2 75@3 50
Swamp Ash	2 50@3 25
Split Ash	3 00@3 50
Oak	3 25@3 50
Blackjack	3 50@3 75

SALT.—The market is well stocked. We quote American at $1 35@$1 40, and Liverpool at $1 35@$1 40 ₱ sack.

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote Sap at $6 50, and Heart at $9 50 ₱ M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No improvement in the general tone of the market has been reported since the close of our last. On the other hand, we have had a dull market, with scarcely any animation observable, and business has been confined to its regular channels. From distillers there has been some enquiry and the receipts for the most part were taken for consumption, there being only a light demand for export. At the close of business to-day the market is quoted steady at $2 for hard, $3 for yellow dip and $2 40 for virgin. The receipts for the week, 1,540 bbls., against 975 bbls. for last week, show an increase of 565 bbls. The exports for the week were 309 bbls. The stock in market is put down at 1,600 bbls. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bb's.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	225	1 60	3 00	3 00
Saturday	108	1 60	3 00	3 00
Monday	163	2 00	3 00	2 40
Tuesday	163	2 00	3 00	2 40
Wednesday	219	2 60	3 00	2 40
Thursday	150	2 00	3 00	2 40

GRAIN.—Since the writing of our last report of the grain market there have been no radical changes in corn, or other grains, and our last remarks are applicable to the business of this week. "CORN has been in fair demand with a liberal export movement, and a good consumptive demand, but beyond the usual channels of trade, there were no features. There were no cargo arrivals and consequently we are without transactions to form an opinion as to the correct state of the market, but from the best information gained, we quote cargoes firm at 80 to 85 cents ₱ bushel as per quality. No new corn has arrived as yet, but there are indications of an early arrival of the new grain and it is thought until this begins to come in, that there will be no decided alteration in the quotations of the market. The receipts from Northern ports continue ample to meet the demands and there is little scarcity of supply. Quotations from store are not materially changed, but there is a stronger feeling, and small orders would probably be filled at a slight advance." The receipts for the week 7,295 bushels, against 15,900 bushels for last week, show a decrease of 8,605 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 3,186 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,500 bushels; from New York, 2,500 bushels; and by Wilmington-Weldon railroad 419 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 95 cents for yellow, mixed and white mealing per bushel, highest figures including sacks. OATS—Are also quoted a fraction higher in the absence of receipts and a slight falling off of stock. The demand is principally local and few orders are being received from the country. Dealers are selling from store at 67½@70 cents per bushel, sacks included. ——PEAS—There is no stock of peas and very light receipts have induced a firmer feeling. We quote nominally as folows: Cow $1 50, Clay $1 50@$1 60, and White $1 75@$1 85 ₱ bushel. ——RICE—The market is well supplied and the demand is confined principally to the local trade. ——CORN MEAL—The market is steady and unchanged. The city mills are supplying the demands at 97½c.@$1 00 ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Continue to decline in sympathy with the Northern and Western markets, and during the week Western meats are quoted lower, ½ to ¾ cents. The effect of the panic continues to hang over the market and its influence tends to check all speculative operations. So the business of the week was confined to the current demand of consumers.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, commenting upon the market, says:

"The demand for meats is restricted from various causes, while the stringency in the money market causes holders of Provisions to be free sellers, even at constantly declining prices. The consumptive demand has been only moderate, and although there have been considerable foreign exports from New York and other seaboard cities, which is encouraging to holders, still prices have not only failed to rally, but have actually declined. The exports of Lard, especially, are enormous, and yet the current prices are the lowest of the season. There is little said about the coming season's business, except that it will be later than usual in opening, and unless financial matters materially improve during the next few weeks, there will be a few packers who will be willing to take the risks of the season on a large business, and in the existing condition of the money markets all over the country, there is no disposition to make contracts for Hogs or their product for the future."

The following are the quotations today:

Ordinary ..... $1 25 to 1 30
Prime ..... 1 40 to 1 50
Extra Prime ..... 1 50 to 1 60
Fancy ..... 1 75 to 2 00

CATTLE.—The approach of the fall season has had its usual effect upon the Beef market, and there is more demand for cattle and butchers are disposed to make more liberal offerings for fine fatted beeves. The receipts are quite limited and a good drove of beeves will bring 6 to 8 cents on the hoof, as per quality.

FERTILIZERS—The market is fairly supplied with all kinds mentioned below. We note only a moderate business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $53 time; $48 cash; $40@$50 Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $45, cash, and $15, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Wilann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $55 time.

BUTTER.—The receipts of choice have been about equal to the current wants of retailers. Choice sells at 40@45 cents, selections of fine bringing 50 cents ₱ lb. the latter rates, however, are obtained only for "gilt edge," that which is well made, solid, yellow and fine flavored.

POULTRY—The receipts of Chickens have been liberal. The demand being mostly for fine large, either young or old. Spring Chickens sell mostly at $3 50@$3 75@$4 ₱ doz., some small lots selling still lower, but fine and nearly full grown bring $4 25 ₱ doz. Old do. are scarce and in good request at $4, $4 50@$5 ₱ dozen, the latter rate for fine.

HAY.—The market is well supplied, and the receipts are liberal, but are barely in excess of the demand, and on this account prices are well sustained. We quote as follows:

Penn. Timothy	$1 50@1 60
New York,	1 30@1 40
Eastern	1 65@1 70

EGGS are scarce and wanted. There is considerable increase in the demand and fresh lots will readily command 25@30 cents ₱ dozen by the quantity. Very few are arriving.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather dull for coastwise charters during the week, and there is some decline on former rates. Foreign freights have also declined, but these are in good demand and berths are readily taken at the figures asked. The amount of tonnage has increased by the arrival of numerous vessels, and the export movement is as free as the limited amount of produce offering will admit.

Patrons of Husbandry.

A Convention of the Patrons of Husbandry in New Hanover, Duplin, Sampson, Onslow, Jones and Wayne counties, will be held at Warsaw on the 7th of November.

Nearly all the jewelry manufacturers in Newark have struck work.

The steeple of the church in Cumberland, Tenn., is tipped with gold.

President MacMahon favors placing on the Vendome column a statue of Napoleon I., dressed in the legendary costume of a light overcoat and a small cocked hat.

The New York *Tribune* blushes at the cowardly moderation of the Connecticut tax collector, who appropriated to his own use the beggarly sum of $3,900.

Information received at Washington from Ohio is to the effect that there will be no opposition to the re-election of Hon. Allen G. Thurman to the United States Senate.

MARRIED.

In Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Va., on the 16th inst., by the Rev. George T. Wharey, D. D., assisted by Rev. L. S. Wharton, Rev. M. AMBLER, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Wilmington, N. C., to Miss BARNARD, third daughter of Jas. W. Coles, Esq., of Williamsburg.

On the morning of the 20th October, 1873, in St. Thomas' Church, Wilmington, N. C., by the Rev. Fuller Gross, Mr. CHARLES A. PRICE, to Miss MARY A. RYAN, both of Wilmington, N. C. No cards.

IN MEMORIUM.

When the earth hides from our view all that is mortal of one whose daily life exemplified the highest Christian virtues, we feel that something more is due to her memory than the simple announcement of her death. This is emphatically the case in regard to one, who but a few days ago passed quietly to her rest. The announcement of the death of Mrs. ANN MARIA ANDERSON, though not unexpected or unasked for, has brought a heavy sorrow upon a large circle of relations and friends. In all the relations of life, she was blameless. A most devoted wife and mother, a true and generous friend, she was endeared to all who knew her. Her influence for good was felt and acknowledged by all around her. She was in no difficulty, generous to a fault and giving liberally to all who needed, but without ostentation or the desire of publicity, her left hand never knew what her right hand did. She was a beautiful example of true Christian grace which adorn and beautify her nature. It was, however, in the sanctuary of her home that she shone with peculiar lustre. Her husband, children and friends, rise up and call her blessed. Her gentleness, her patience and the warmth of her affections, winning all hearts by the kindness of her nature, for genuine goodness shines through her manners, and is part of her thought and action. That household is now shrouded in grief, a grief unassuaged but not unmixed. It is one thing "to sorrow as others do who have no hope," but it is another thing "to sorrow as all those who have lost a loved one, and only to have lost to remember." COM.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

6 Swax per lb	20 a 32
Correls, Sp'n T. each	25 a 30
Hand	2 50 a 2 75
Nets	2 75 a 3 00
Bundles, per lb	
Tallow	16 a 17
Adamantine	20 a 17
Sperm	50 a 55
Coffee, per lb.	
Java	29 a 32
Laguayra	25 a 28
Rio	25 a 28
St. Domingo	25 a 28
Flax	19 a 20
Double Ante	a 16
Rope per lb	7 a 10
Cotton Bagging	
per bushel	1 00 a 1 10
Domestics	
per yard	14 a 15
Farm, per 5 lb	10 a 11
Sundries	
per lb	65 a 90
Fish, per bbl.	
Mackerel	
No. 1	18 00 a 22 00
No. 2	10 a 11 50
No. 3	10 50 a 1 00
Mullets	6 00 a 6 50
Herring	
Scaled	8 50 a 9 00
N. C. roe	9 00 a 12 50
do cods	5 50 a 6 00
do gods	4 00 a 5 00
Dry Cod	7 a 7½
Flour, per bbl, North'n	
Family	6 50 a 11 00
Superfine	5 50 a 6 00
Fine	4 50 a 5 00
Extra Super	7 50 a 8 75
North Carolina	
Family	10 00 a 10 50
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25
Fine	6 50 a 7 00
Extra Super	8 50 a 9 00
Grain, Corn	
Corn	75 a 80
Bags, per	20 a 25
Peas, per	60 a 65
Rice	5 a 6
Carolina	7 a 8½
Rice flour, per lb	5 a 7
Bacon	
Hams	14 a 15
Dry	11 a 13
Shoulders	10 a 11
Hogsrd	8 a 9
Eastern	0 00 a 1 00
North'n	1 35 a 1 10
Hogs, net	10 a 11
English, ass'd	8 a 8
American	6 a 10
Sweet	9 a 00
Swede	a 00
Hoop	
per ton	100 00 a 105 00
Spikes, per cwt. (retail)	4 00 a 4 50
Whiskey	1 75 a 4 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00
N. C. Rye	2 00 a 3 00
Brandy	1 40 a 3 50
do Apple	2 50 a 5 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50
Lumber, (Mill)	
City Rds	15 00 a 18
Widesh	18 00 a 25 00
Scantling	20 00 a 25 00
Ship Stuff	0 00 a 25 00
Lime, (from store)	
Rockport	1 00 a 1 60
Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
Molasses, per gallon	
Cuba, bbls	30 a 40
do hhds	30 a 35
Sugar house	21 a 27
do bbls	25 a 30
Syrup, bbls	1 a 0 00
do N. O.	35 a 50
Nails, per lb.	
Cut	5 50 a 6 00
Oil, per gallon	
Sperm	0 00 a 1 200
Linseed	1 10 a 1 20
Machinery	75 a 200
Kerosene	22 a 23
Pea Nuts	0 75 a 1 00
Potatoes	
Sweet	60 a 1 00
Irish, bbl	1 00 a 1 25
Provisions, per lb.	
N. C. Bacon	
Hams	16 a 17
Middlings	15 a 00
Shoulders	0 a 11
Hog round	0 a 11½
Western Bacon	
Smoked.	
Hams	16 a 17
Middlings	12 a 12½
Shoulders