Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1873.

LOCAL.

ANOTHER HORROR.

A Colored Child Whipped to Death by a Jury of Inquest—The Murderers Arrested and Lodged in Jail.

Following close upon the heels of the trial and conviction of the boy David Martin, comes to us another fearful tale of blood from Burgaw, in this county, on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 22 miles north of the city.

The victim in this instance was a colored boy about 9 years of age, by the name of Isaac Floyd, who was bound to Amos Gregory, colored, and his wife Mahala, residing near Burgaw. On last Thursday evening, the boy having in some way offended the man and his wife, they stripped him and tied him to a tree, with his hands above his head. While in this condition the inhuman woman whipped him severely. While she was doing so her husband came up and took off his coat and whipped him so severely that the child afterwards died from the effects of the injuries received, as was testified by Dr. Robert T. Sanders, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body.

Coroner Hewlett was notified on Saturday evening, by telegram, as was published by us in Sunday's issue. He went up to Burgaw Saturday night and the next day empanneled a jury and held an inquest. The result was that Amos Gregory and his wife were brought to the city yesterday and lodged in jail. The following is a synopsis of the testimony elicited by the Jury:

Sarah Hethcock testifies: As I came up I heard the licks. I stopped when over the fence. Isaac Floyd was tied to the tree—the boy now before us dead—the cedar tree in front of the door. Amos Gregory was whipping him; don't think the sun was over fifteen minutes high. It was last Thursday evening. Amos said he would whip him till he obeyed him, if he died in five minutes afterwards. At the time he was whipping the child, the child was stark naked. I heard him give him twenty-five or thirty licks. I saw some of them put on. He had four or five switches by him at the time. All were frazed, and looked as if they had been used. I stopped about fifty minutes. During the time I stayed he stopped whipping the child. I then went home, it being about sunset when I left. I returned between six and seven o'clock; I found the child lying dead in the floor. I proposed to strip the child. Mahala Gregory, the wife of Amos Gregory, objected to having the clothes pulled off, as she said the clothes would be of no service to any one else. If they wanted to shroud him to do it with the clothes on, and the child was not stripped at all. I saw no one whipping the child but Amos Gregory. I suppose the child to be eight or nine years old.

Missouri High-smith testified: I came to Aunt Mahala Gregory's house after fire. Aunt Mahala told the child to pull of its clothes. He went to pulling them off, when she slapped him and told him he wasn't getting them off very fast. He told her, yes, ma'am, he was, and he pulled them off, and she tied him. Aunt Mahala went to whipping him, then Uncle Amos Gregory came up and pulled off his coat and jacket, and told Aunt Mahala to give him hold of the switch; and he took it and went to whipping Isaac, who is now dead. It was last Thursday evening. I did not stay long. Uncle Amos was whipping him when I left. Uncle Amos seemed to be very angry. He had two switches together whipping him. I then went home. I then came back into the week to get a turn of wood. I saw the little boy Isaac, that is now dead, tied to the tree. Uncle Amos was gone after another switch. He came back with a switch, and went to whipping him again. He whipped him a little while, and turned him loose. I don't know what time in the evening that was. I then went back home with my turn of wood. I came back that night, and he was lying on his pallet, hallooing, Oh Lord! oh Lord! and when Aunt Mahala would start to him, he would say, go away, go away, grandma, I can't. I did not stay long; he was alive when I left. I came back next morning and Isaac was dead.

Dr. Robert T. Sanders testified: I find the general condition of the body anemic and terribly flagellated, with perhaps a switch. I made fifteen incisions in external bruises, and thirteen of them exhibited bloodshotted and bruised conditions, from one-eighth to three-quarters of an inch deep, and one-half to three inches long; two bruises on the skull, only one recent and not deep; the lungs engorged with blood; the liver greatly engorged; the stomach near its lower end bruised and engorged with blood and from external bruises, evidently from a blow or blows, filled with gas; the general appearance of the bowels bruised and bloodshotten. The middle finger of the right hand was dislocated at the third joint, evidently by a blow. The back of the hand was greatly bruised and bloodshotten. And from the general bruised and lacerated condition of the body, his death must have been caused by blows with some instrument sufficient to cause death.

To the Work House and Penitentiary.

In the case of the following persons, convicted at last term of Superior Court, commitments were yesterday issued to the Sheriff. They will be forwarded to their new quarters at an early day:

TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Viola Burr, larceny, 5 years.
Joshua Loftin, larceny, 5 years.
Lawyer Dockery, larceny, 2 years.
D. S. Massey, forgery, 4 years.

TO THE WORKHOUSE.

Celia Sauls, larceny, 4 months.
Luther Rich, A. and B., 4 months.
Richard Moore, larceny, 18 months.
John H. Mitchell, larceny, 18 months.
Nathan Fillyaw, larceny, 18 months.
Alex. C. Martin, larceny, 18 months.
Romeo Davis, forgery, 4 months.

U. S. District Court.

This Court was in session yesterday. The business to be disposed of this term is very light and it is possible that the docket will be gone through with by this evening, in which case the Court will adjourn.

The following is a summary of the cases disposed of yesterday:

United States vs. James McKenzie, from Sampson, for trial under the Ku-Klux act. On motion of the District Attorney this case was transferred to the U. S. Circuit Court for trial. This is a branch of several cases pending in that Court.

United States vs. Charles Howe, from Sampson, for selling unstamped tobacco. There was not a particle of evidence tending to convict Mr. Howe and a verdict was rendered of not guilty.

United States vs. Frank Henderson, for a violation of the internal revenue laws. Verdict guilty. No judgment prayed.

United States vs. William Woodbury, for robbing the mails. This is the case of the colored individual who last winter obtained, it is alleged, letter from the Postoffice in this city, addressed to another party, which he opened and abstracted therefrom a sum of money. It will be tried today.

In the balance of the cases the Marshal has not yet returned the papers and they will therefore go over to the next Court.

There is a report in London that Dr. Livingstone is held a prisoner in Central Africa by a tribe which demands a heavy ransom.

The Alleged Child Murder.

There is some talk of suing out a writ of *habeas corpus* for the colored woman, Ollie Backton, who was jailed under the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, on Tuesday night, for having been the cause of the death of little Charles Austin, her adopted son. There are those who do not think that the verdict of the jury was fully justified by the evidence elicited before them, and an effort is therefore spoken of for the relief of the woman. This jury was composed of six whites and six blacks, and while no one believes, for a moment, but that they acted in a strictly conscientious manner, still it is possible that their judgment may have been at fault. We publish here some of the evidence elicited in the case, regretting that we could not obtain that of Dr. Winants, by whom an examination of the body was made:

Annette Merrick testified:

Saw the child on Sunday when I was going to church; saw it again after church; it was then dead; I washed and laid it out; it was so dark that I could not see any marks on the body; it had a very bad cut on the back of the head and from the way the head rattled I thought the bone was broken or mashed; have often heard that the child was badly beaten; don't know how his head was broken, but don't think it could have been done by falling from the table; the child has been sick for some time; I have seen some marks on his body.

Hagar Smith—Ollie Becton brought him here; had switch marks on his legs; don't know how they came there, unless she whipped him; she went in the woods to get things to make tea for him; he was on the table and knocked the dishes off; she said he fell off and hurt his head; she has whipped him, but I don't know how many times; I would not whip it like I would whip mine; I hear the people say that the child was very bad; don't think she treated him very bad; she hallooed to me and told me that the child fell off the table and hurt his head very bad; she has had the child about two months; it was too young to talk plain; I saw the gashes in the legs.

Minnie Beattie—I heard Ollie Becton beat the child twice; I live near her; have known her several years; knew the child when it stayed at Sophie's; there was not a scratch on it when Ollie Becton took it; after she had the child it was badly bruised; Frank Becton says she did it; she would take it and throw it out of doors by the arms and beat it; the child had no scars on it when she got it; she says it fell off the table on Thursday. I heard her beat the child last week; I came home about 7 o'clock; heard her give the child three licks last week with a stick or something; I am there at nights; have seen the child driven out of doors on a cold night; never seen it hurt itself; it could not talk plain; I went down there last Monday; said I was going down to see what she was going to do with the child; she put him in a tub of water; I told her it would kill him; my husband says he thinks she intended to kill him; I heard others say she beat the child; Charles Beattie says she beat it with a board; she offered me five or ten dollars if I would be a witness for her, or any price, and clear her of this trouble; this was last night after the jury left; I did not tell anyone else; I am the wife of Ned Beattie; Frank Beattie is my son.

Elizabeth Benders—Ollie Becton told me on Thursday that the child had fallen off the table but did not say it was hurt much; I saw it on Saturday afternoon; its head was tied up; saw it again on Sunday; Ollie said she thought its scull was broken; don't know of any ill treatment of the child.

Charity Hill—I saw Ollie Becton whip the child three times; she whipped him on Wednesday with a switch; I don't know how long she whipped him; when I came out of the door I heard her whipping him; did not hear the child was sick on Monday; I saw it for the first time when she took him; have never whipped my child as bad as he was whipped; I saw the marks on him; heard Dr. Thomas say the child had the scrofula; heard the child's head was hurt in falling from the table; never saw any marks that I thought were made by anything but a switch on the body and legs.

County Commissioners.

The Board was in session Monday.

It was ordered that all paupers from this county, now in the City Hospital for treatment, in proper condition for removal, be sent to the County Poor House.

Proposition from Capt. John C. Brain, to lay the Schillinger pavement in the passage of the Court House, was not agreed to.

Application having been received from Federal Point township for the relief of Henry Grissom, a pauper, it was ordered that he be sent to the Poor House.

J. J. Scott submitted an application for a remission of taxes under the following circumstances: He had consigned to him cotton by different parties, which he shipped to Philadelphia and sold there. An account sales was returned to him and he deducted commissions and remitted the balance to the original consigners. He claims ½ of 1 per cent. on $13,933.96 for State and ½ of 1 per cent. on same for county taxes. He states that he received 2½ per cent. commission for above sale. The Committee to whom the matter was referred report as follows: The sale, although made in Philadelphia, was made by petitioner in the line of his business as a commission merchant, for which he received his commission and he ought not to be relieved of the tax; otherwise there would be no means of defining a commission merchant. Two classes would be created, one paying a tax for selling in North Carolina and the other escaping by sending his products to other States. This would work great injustice. It is evident, if the petitioner had not received a commission that he would be exempt. Report received and adopted and ordered placed on record.

The bonds of the Sheriff, Coroner, Standard Keeper and Register of Deeds were received, approved and ordered registered and filed.

Sheriff Black's bonds, three in number, aggregating $35,000, are secured by John McRae, Sol. Bear, P. Murphy, Jno. C. Heyer and Alex. Sprunt.

Coroner Hewlett's bond, for $2,000, is secured by Dan'l O'Connor and Elijah Hewlett.

Bond of Joseph C. Hill, Register of Deeds, for $5,000, is secured by W. P. Canaday, A. H. Morriss and E. R. Brink.

Bond of Daniel O'Connor, Standard Keeper, for $200, is secured by A. H. Morris.

Violet Perry, a pauper, was allowed $4 per month for October and November.

B. Williams, an outdoor pauper, was allowed $5 per month for September and October.

Board of Education.

This Board were in session yesterday morning.

The matter of the school house in Columbia township came up for consideration, when it was

Ordered, That the Chairman of the Board be and is hereby authorized to settle with the contractor or agents for the construction of the school house at Piney Woods, Columbia township, as soon as a proper deed for the same is delivered.

Adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

At Ironton, Ohio, the largest and most complete iron-works in the United States are being erected, with a cash foundation of $1,000,000.

Teeth Like Adamant

are very rare, but any teeth, however frail, may be preserved from decay by the most balsamic of all dentifrices—Sozodont.

It not only beautifies, but strengthens them.

THE ELECTIONS,

THE GOOD NEWS GROWS BETTER.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS EVERYWHERE.

THE ISSUE IN NEW YORK STILL IN DOUBT.

ENORMOUS GAINS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

KEMPER'S ELECTION IN VIRGINIA CONFIRMED.

NEW JERSEY, MARYLAND, WISCONSIN, AND KANSAS ROLL UP HANDSOMELY.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—NOON.—The Times says that the returns, although incomplete, indicate a probable defeat of the Republican State ticket by a small majority. In New York City and county the Democratic candidates for the Judiciary are elected. A Democratic Sheriff, City Clerk and Coroners are elected. Three Democrats and one Republican State Senator are elected from this city, while eleven Democrats and five or six Republican members of the Assembly are elected. A vacancy in the Aldermen is filled by a Democrat.

Returns from the country districts show the election of 16 Republican Senators and the probable election of 3 more out of 32 State Senators, with 65 Republican Assemblymen sure and probably 8 or 10 more out of 128.

Erie county gives 684 Democratic gain.

Oswego county gives 300 Democratic gain.

Ulster county gives 400 Democratic gain.

The World claims 15 Democrats and 17 Republicans to the Senate and 65 Republicans and 63 Democrats to the Assembly.

The Times says: "Taking a general view of affairs we cannot congratulate the Republicans of New York upon the results of yesterday. The Republicans cannot elect their ticket without voting for it, and next year we may have good nominations without delusive Democratic alliances."

The Tribune says that the State Senate stands 15 Republican, 15 Opposition and 2 doubtful, and the Assembly 72 Republicans to 56 Democrats.

A Kansas City special to the Times says that both parties of that State claim a majority in the House and the indications are that the result is very close.

A Kansas City dispatch to the Tribune says the opposition carried the State and an anti-monopoly legislature is chosen.

The World has a flag at the head of its columns. It estimates the Democratic majority in this State at not less than 15,000, and in this city at 35,000.

In Brooklyn five Democratic and four Republican Assemblymen have been elected.

The vote in Jersey City show a gain of three Democrats from that city to the Assembly.

NEW YORK, November 5—Night.—In this city 11 Tammany and 1 Apollo Hall Democrat and 6 Republicans have been elected to the Assembly and 4 Tammany Democrats and 1 Republican to the Senate.

Later—Returns from the State indicate the election of 17 Democrats and 15 Republicans to the Senate. Four districts are in doubt, which may alter the result.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Night.—The Evening Express makes the State Senate 15 Republicans and 15 Democrats, with two Districts in doubt.

WISCONSIN.

A Milwaukee dispatch to the Times says the returns from one-third of Wisconsin indicate the election of the Democratic ticket. The Democrats gained eight votes in the Legislature.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, November 5—Noon.—The Republicans have a majority of 12 on joint ballot.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 5—Noon.—The returns from Montgomery county give a Democratic majority of 561; Harford county 581.

BALTIMORE, November 5—Night.—The returns from various parts of the State are scattering and come in very slowly. The Democrats carry Baltimore county by about 600 majority.

Carroll county gives a Democratic majority of about 400.

In Caroline county Williams, Republican, has been elected to the House of Delegates. The Democrats elect the balance of the ticket and carry Cecil county by about 370 majority—a large Democratic gain.

It is said that the Republicans carry Charles county by a small majority on legislation and the county ticket.

Frederick county elects the Republican ticket, except the sheriff, by from 100 to 500 majority.

Woolford's majority in Howard county is 51. The Republicans claim to have elected one member to the House of Delegates in this county.

The Democrats have a majority in Kent county, on the State ticket of 100. Goldsborough, Republican, for comptroller, carried Talbot county by 88 majority.

Valliant, Republican, and Seth, Independent, have been elected to the House of Delegates. The remainder of the ticket is Democratic.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5—Night.—The full county returns come in slowly. Those that have been received, as compared with the vote for Walker and Wells, show the following gains and losses: Rockbridge county, conservative loss 69; Warren county, conservative gain 253; Washington county, Hughes' home, conservative loss 213; Shenandoah county, conservative gain 408; Hanover county, conservative loss 119; Smythe county, conservative gain 94; Elizabeth City county, conservative gain 429; Faquier county, conservative loss 192; Henrico county, conservative loss over 100; Nottoway county, conservative gain 55; Prince Edward county, conservative loss 107; Wythe county, conservative gain 117; Nansemond county, conservative gain 341; Caroline county, conservative loss 55; Culpepper county, conservative loss 967.

The cities are as follows: Richmond, conservative gain 1,546; Petersburg, conservative gain 709; Norfolk, conservative gain 908.

The aggregate conservative gains so far are 4,445 and the losses 1,132.

From the incomplete returns there will be but little change in the Legislature, that is about two-thirds conservative majority on joint ballot.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Nov. 5—Night.—Comstock, Democrat, elected to Congress from the 5th District by 200 majority. (Foster, Republican, carried the District last year by 10609 majority.)

ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, Nov. 5—Night.—Mrs. P. A. Taylor has a plurality of 355 votes in this city, and is probably elected School Superintendent though the county vote, which is strong for Mrs. Brown, will make the race a close one. The male candidates for School Superintendent received but a small vote.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 5—Noon—Washburn's plurality is 12,000. The Democrats have 11 Senators and 60 Assemblymen.

A New Orleans letter says it is currently reported in that city that Longstreet is now busily engaged in organizing an expedition for a descent upon Cuba, and that he is doing it with the knowledge and countenance, if not the actual assistance of Grant.

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, November 6, 1873.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—Financial affairs are slowly but surely working into better shape, but we are still unable to record much improvement in the commercial situation.—Confidence, which received so rude a shock last month, is still more or less impaired, and until it has been fully restored and the pressure for money becomes less, it is vain to hope for a revival of trade. Business men are generally disinclined to enter into new engagements beyond their actual requirements, and in the absence of all speculative feeling the trade continues to be confined to legitimate operations. There is still visible more or less embarrassment in commercial circles here consequent upon the small transactions, the high rates of interest, and the difficulty in making collections. Affairs at the North show but little improvement, and the commercial journals there, though they are inclined to speak encouragingly of the future, anticipate further trouble, and in order that our readers may know their views, we extract the following from standard commercial authorities. The Baltimore Gazette of a late date says:

"The late panic has seriously embarrassed all the various industries of the country, and at no time since its commencement has the aspect of the situation been more serious and threatening than at present. The gravity of the position of affairs is conceded on all sides, and it must be admitted that the prospect for the coming winter is a gloomy one, especially for the laboring classes, many thousands of whom have already been thrown out of employment in the manufacturing districts. The financial embarrassments of the great manufacturing firm of A. & W. Sprague, of Providence, Rhode Island, with the particulars of which the journals are filled, the suspension of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., of New York, rumors of trouble with another great dry goods house at New York, together with some less important mercantile failures, has served to heighten the prevailing distrust and depression, in consequence of which trade languishes and values continue to recede."

The foreign and direct naval store trade of the past month from this port exhibits a very satisfactory increase over the corresponding month of 1872, and for the month was 7,029 casks spirits turpentine, 46,004 barrels rosin, 299 barrels tar, against 3,160 casks spirits turpentine, 22,378 barrels rosin, and 100 barrels tar for the same month of 1872. Owing to the financial troubles there has not been so large a demand for naval stores from the domestic trade, but the exports show only a small decline over last year. The receipts were as follows: 1,347 casks spirits turpentine, 1,017 barrels crude turpentine, 2,334 barrels rosin, against 5,375 casks spirits turpentine, 1,035 barrels crude turpentine, 2,827 barrels rosin for the same month last year. The exports of cotton both foreign and domestic, for the month show a decrease in exports of 3,000 bales. This decrease is not owing to any falling off of the receipts, or the cotton business of the port, but to the lateness with which the season commenced.

The naval store trade of the week has not exhibited a very encouraging aspect, and there was a decline in all the leading articles. The future outlook shows no improvment, and affairs must continue to show no future improvement as long as there is such a scarcity of money. At the "Exchange" this week the attendance of buyers was rather small but there was some buyers and "spots" were active; "futures" were in no demand, and sales were restricted to the wants of exporters. Rosin opened steady but later gave way and declined, and closed dull. Spirits Turpentine, alike rosin, opened firm, but subsequently declined and closes with very little improvement noticeable. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Has ruled quiet and uniform, with no variations or fluctuations of prices. TAR—In the early part of the week was firm, and there was a good demand prevailing, with quick sales at the quotations. Later the market receded and declined, and to-day closes with very little improvement perceptible. DRY GOODS—Trade continues dull in this line, and the disposition on the part of jobbers is to reduce stocks, and to this end unusual inducements are offered to cash buyers. The mills East and West have generally stopped or reduced their working time, and the production of Cotton and Woolen fabrics being thus curtailed, holders feel confident in values being sustained, but the stringency in the money market is such that they would sell for cash at a larger discount than usual.—Leading articles of domestic goods are well sustained, but anything of a fanciful nature, and especially foreign dress goods, can be bought at reduced prices. Woolen goods are selling to a fair extent at pretty full prices. There are few changes in prices, but those few are in the direction of a decline. GRAIN—Has ruled without change. PROVISIONS—Have declined ¼@½ cent on all Western productions. MONEY—There is some little improvement in the general tone of the market and in the supply of currency. The Banks are able to discount to a moderate extent for depositors, but are more than usually exacting in regard to the class of paper they take.

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

The situation, is however, not without its encouraging features, for we are now evidently undergoing the work of retrenchment, which is the condition precedent to renewed business prosperity.

Commenting upon this subject the New York *Shipping List* says:

In the natural course of the laws of trade and finance there must be a rally from the existing depression. That there have been comparatively few failures is proof of what we have all along asserted, that the country is solvent; and while the force of this fact may have been overestimated in staving off a commercial revulsion, it is certainly a mitigating circumstance, and the recovery will consequently be easier. It is admitted by all that the agricultural and mechanical industries of the country were rarely in so prosperous a condition as they were previous to the panic, and that the various departments of distribution were in an unusually sound and healthy state.—But the distrust that followed has neutralized all that; and the immense proportion of the currency that has been withdrawn from circulation and held in idle hoards by cautious institutions and distrustful masses, has had a damaging effect upon all branches of commerce and industry. There is a general unanimity in the opinion that there is an urgent need of mutual forbearance on the part of the general business public, and also of greater economy in the habits of living and of conducting business. This, of course, means lower prices for most kinds of merchandise, and a corresponding reduction in the wages of labor. For several years past the cost of carrying on business has been out of all proportion to the profits, and the time has arrived when a change must be made, and until it is made it is vain to hope for a resumption of specie payments, and a restoration of commerce and industry to their normal condition. Although the present stagnation bears with pressing severity upon a vast number of people, it is clear that the legitimate business interests of the country will, with prudent management, be all the better in the end. Capital which has, for many years, been diverted from its natural and proper channels to fill the maw of voracious speculation, and which has latterly been hoarded, already shows signs of returning. And when confidence becomes fully restored, it will be many years before the banking resources will be used as a basis of credit for impecunious stock brokers.

COTTON—There has been a continued and regular downward movement in Cotton during the week. The lower prices have attracted a moderately increased attention from buyers, and compared with last week, there has been a more liberal movement, but even this week the transactions have been materially restricted by the difficulty in making exchanges and by the scarcity of currency. To-day, the market is steadier but is so irregular and unsettled, that it is almost impossible to give quotations, in fact, there can hardly be any established prices at present. The receipts at our port for the week were as follows: Friday, 349 bales; Saturday, 174 bales; Monday, 185 bales; Tuesday, 313 bales; Wednesday, 339 bales; Thursday, 252 bales. Total 1,585 bales; against 1,490 bales for last week. The sales for the week, foot up 517 bales at figures ranging from 11 to 14½ cents. The *Financial Chronicle* speaking of the depression of the market says: "This depression, like the decline of previous weeks, is the outgrowth of the financial derangements which have this week manifested themselves more decidedly in commercial circles. Our manufacturers have, during the week, made further progress in the movement for shorter time, many of the print mills shutting up entirely, while one of our most prominent houses in that department has failed. These facts have tended to reduce decidedly the spinning demand for cotton and to take away all disposition to speculate in it, while the difficulty of obtaining money with which to carry cotton in store has increased the pressure to sell. Shippers were also embarrassed by dull accounts from abroad and by the scarcity of freight room."

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 108,033 bales against 100,452 bales last week, 78,756 bales the previous week and 55,746 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 471,078 bales against 646,989 bales for the same period of 1872, showing a decrease since September 1, 1873, of 176,911 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 52,694 bales, of which 42,639 were to Great Britian, 5,534 to France, and 4,521 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 246,860 bales. We quote the market dull and nominal at the following figures:

Ordinary	9 cents.
Good Ordinary	11 "
Strict Good Ordinary	11½ "
Low Middling	12 "
Middling	12½ "
Strict Middling	12¾ "

ROSIN.—There has been very little activity in rosin during the past week, and the tendency of the market for the last few days has been decidedly in favor of buyers, prices having undergone a more or less revision. The market however is not buoyant at the decline, in the absence of any speculative demand and transaction were on a very limited scale. The general movement of the article has been much retarded by the continued financial troubles, and the cause of the present decline may be attributed principally to that source. In the future market there has been no transactions, buyers not having regained confidence enough yet to venture beyond a legitimate trade. The supply of tonnage is ample to meet the requirement of exporters and the short supply of tonnage which for so long a time dealt a severe restriction to the trade and prices, is now no longer a subject of talk or a barrier to trade. At the close of business to-day there is no little revival of feeling in the future market, and prices are more or less nominal. The sales for the week and the condition of the market at different periods of the week as reviewed is as follows: Friday, strained opened active and steady and last week prices were fully maintained. The sales week 1,090 bbls. strained at $2 60. Saturday there was some depression of feeling exhibited in market for strained, and while buyers were offering lower rates than the previous day sellers were not disposed to accept, and the sales were confined to a small lot of low Pale at $3 ℔ bbl. Monday sellers being unable to obtain their former rates conceeded to a decline of 10 cents on strained. The sales were 1,000 bbls., Strained at $2 50 ℔ bbl. Tuesday strained further declined 5 cents and sales were reported of 800 bbls., at $2 45 ℔ bbl. Wednesday the market for strained was very quiet and dull and $2 40 was the best price offered. The sales this day were 100 bbls. (D) or good strained at $2 40 and 1,000 bbls. Low No. 1 to extra No. 1—at $2 60@$2 65@$2 70@$2 75 ℔ bbl. To-day Thursday at the close of our writing, strained rosin is quoted quiet and dull at $2 30 ℔ bbl.

The receipts for the week 7,826 bbls. against 11,181 bbls., for last week, show an increase of 3,255 bbls. The exports for the week 15,017 bbls., against 6,821 bbls. for last week. Show an increase of 8,196 bbls. The stock in yard is 39,459 bbls., and afloat 12,368 bbls. against 43,461 bbls. in yard and 15,554 bbls. afloat for last week. We quote as follows:

Strained	$2 30
No. 2	2 45
Extra No. 2	2 50
Low No. 1	2 60
No. 1	2 65
Extra No. 1	2 75
Low Pale	3 00
Pale	3 25@3 50
Window Glass	4 00@4 25

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market has been dull most of the week, there being only occasional signs of life on the part of buyers, and under pretty liberal offerings the market has ruled easy, and when stocks were pressed for sale concessions were necessary. On Friday, the market opened steady at 38 cents, but, afterwards became weak and on Saturday declined to 37½ cents; Monday there was a slight revival of spirit on the part of sellers, but this subsequently gave way and prices declined to 37 cents; Tuesday the dullness continued and there was a decline to 36½ cents; Wednesday the market showed signs of life and buyers were bidding 36½ cents, but sellers refused to sell. To-day, at the close, the market may be written as closing quiet at 35½ cents. The receipts for the week, 1,477 casks against 1,584 casks for last week, show a small decline. The exports for the week were only 488 casks against 1,389 casks for last week and the stock in yard is 9,278 casks against 8,286 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	140 casks at 38 cts ℔ gal.		
Saturday	62	" " 37½	" "
Monday	60	" " 37	" "
Tuesday	*10	" " 37	" "
Do	50	" " 36½	" "
Wednesday	*50	" " 37	" "
Do	12	" " 36½	" "
Thursday	200	" " 36	" "
Do	60	" " 35	" "

*City distilled and selected casks.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—During the period of our present resume of the markets, this article has ruled very regular and uniform, without fluctuations or variations of prices. The receipts have fallen off gradually during the week, and were not in sufficient quantity to supply the demand of distillers. At the close of the week the market may be written steady at $2 for hard, $3 for yellow dip and $2 40 for virgin. The receipts for the week 1,769 bbls. against 875 bbls. for last week, show an increase of 294 bbls. The exports for the week were 180 bbls., and the stock as last taken was 1,176 bbls. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	160	$2 00	$3 00	$2 40
Saturday	108	2 00	3 00	2 40
Monday	135	2 00	3 00	2 40
Tuesday	135	2 00	3 00	2 40
Wednesday	122	2 00	3 00	2 40
Thursday	175	2 00	3 00	2 40

TAR—Since we last wrote there has been a general feeling of depression in the market for this article, in consequence of the continued monetary troubles and the difficulty in securing currency to pay rafters, and there has been a decline of 25 cents on last week's quotations. At the close of the week the market is steady at $2, with a better tone prevailing. The receipts for the week, 267 bbls., against 416 bbls. for last week, show a decline of 149 bbls. The exports for the week, 233 bbls., against 550 bbls. for last week, show also a decline of 317 bbls. The stock in yard is 535 bbls., against 634 bbls. for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	31 bbls. at $2 25 per bbl.		
Saturday	*100	"	2 40 "
Monday	49	"	2 25 "
Do	*57	"	2 00 "
Tuesday	90	"	2 00 "
Wednesday	33	"	2 00 "
Thursday	50	"	2 00 "

*In order.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market is still dull and declining, in sympathy with Western markets, and we have to record a further decline during the present week. The condition of affairs is still unsettled, owing mainly to the stoppage of the speculative movement by the late financial embarrassments to the trade of the country. The new season has not fairly opened yet but the opening will probably find a large stock of the old cure in Market. *The Cincinnati Price Current*, commenting on the trade says: "There has been a fair domestic consumptive demand for most articles in this line, and some lots were taken for foreign export, but all at a further decline in prices. The old season closes with considerable old stock on hand, and as the new season's production will shortly come into competition with it, there is a general desire to realize, and some lots have been forced upon the market, under which prices have declined, and still the offerings are quite liberal at the reduced figures. The new product will govern the market henceforth, for although there are no new meats ready for sale here, they can be obtained at our packing points. There will be a few hogs slaughtered here for the Winter packing next week if the weather is favorable, but packing will not probably become general before the middle of the month, so that the old stock must furnish meat for bacon until the middle of December, and this will give time for the work off of old meats pretty effectually. The altered circumstances in this country and in Europe put the packers at a disadvantage this season, for they must necessarily work in the dark, and therefore they are disposed to hold off from very active operations until they can obtain some indications of what prices the foreign markets will pay for the hog product, and there has been less than the usual amount of staff sold for future delivery. Lard has sold to a moderate extent for delivery in November, December and January at 7 cents, but there have been but few sales of meats. A few green meats have sold for delivery the first good weather in November, but the market prices have not been fully established yet."

The following are the quotations today: North Carolina Bacon sells at 11@12 cents for shoulders, 13@15 cents for sides, 15@16 cents for hog round and 19@20 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 10@10½ cents for shoulders, 10½@11 cents for sides, and 16@17 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 9½@10 cents for shoulders and 9¾@10 cents for clear rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11½@12 cents ℔ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ℔ lb.

CATTLE.—The approach of the winter 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.

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.

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.

FLOUR—The market has been dull all the week. Extra Family sells at $12@$12 50. Family is easy to buy at $8 to $10, and Extra Super $7@$8, Superfine ranges from $6 to $7.

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Noon.—Gold opened at 107⅞. Stocks quiet and off, from the opening. Money—7 per cent. bid Gold 107⅞. Sterling Exchange—long, 106¼; short, 108. Government Securities dull and little off. State Bonds dull.

Commercial.

Cotton weak—sales of 532 bales; Uplands 14¾cents; Orleans 14¾ cents. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn dull and slightly favor buyers. Pork quiet and firm—new mess $15. Lard firm—steam 7⅞ to 7 15-16 cents.. Spirits Turpentine dull at 40 to 40½ cents. Rosin dull at $2 80 for strained. Freights firm.

Cotton—Futures opened as follows: November 13½ to 13¾ cents; December 13 11-16 cents; January 13⅞ to 14¼ cents; February, 14¼ cents; March, 14 9-16 cents; April, 15 cents.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—6 P. M.—Money active at 7 per cent. gold to commission. Sterling Exchange 106. Gold 107⅛. Government Securities dull and lower. State Bonds nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton weak—sales of 1,006 bales at 14¼ to 14½ cents. Flour dull and favors buyers—common to fair extra $6 20 to $6 95; good to choice $7 to $11. Whiskey lower at 90½ to 91 cents. Wheat 1 to 2 cents lower, with a scarcity of freight room and the difficulty in selling Sterling has nearly driven shippers from market—Winter Red Western $1 48. Corn closed heavy and declining—Western yellow 61 to 62 cents. Sugar lower and active at a decline. Rice dull and unchanged. Pork dull—new $15. Lard weak at 7¼ cents. Naval stores dull. Tallow weak at 6¾ to 6¾ 5-16 cents. Freights firm.

Cotton—net receipts 1,637 bales; gross receipts 10,396 bales; futures closed weak; sales of 25,050 bales, as follows: November, 13⅜ to 13 7-16 cents; December, 13½ to 13 17-32 cents; January, 13⅝ to 13 21-32 cents; February, 14 cents; March, 14¼ to 14⅜ cents; April, 14⅝ to 14¾ cents.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5—6 P. M.—Cotton dull and nominal—middling 14 cents; low middling 13½ cents; strict good ordinary 12½ cents; net receipts 10 bales; gross 2,044 bales; exports coastwise 110 bales; sales 136 bales; stock on hand 8,167 bales.

CINCINNATI, November 5—6 P. M.—Flour dull and lower at $6 50 to $6 75. Corn dull and unchanged. Mess Pork—new, $12; no old here. Lard—kettle 7¾ cents; steam, 6¾ cents. Bacon shoulders 6 cents; clear rib 6 cents; clear sides 6¾ cents. Whiskey easier at 85 cents.

CHARLESTON, November 5—6 P. M.—Cotton lower—middling 16 cents; low middling 15½ cents; strict good ordinary 13½ cents; net receipts 2,597 bales; gross receipts 2,609 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,786 bales; coastwise 1,871 bales; sales of 1,000 bales; stock on hand 34,661 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—Noon.—Cotton steadier—Uplands 8¾d; Orleans 9d; sales of 12,000 bales; sales for speculation and export 2,000 bales. Upland on a basis of good ordinary, shipped November and December, 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 32 to 33s. Lard 39s 9d.

Statement of the Principal Articles of Produce Exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Month Ending October 31st, 1873, as Compiled from the Reports of the Daily Journal, and Compared with the Corresponding Month of 1872 and 1871.

| ARTICLES. | New York. | Baltimore. | Philadelphia | Richmond, Me. | Boston. | Washington, D. C. | W. & W. R.R. for month sundry places. | October 1873. |