Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1874.

THE OUTLAWS.

The Last of the Gang Dead—Steve Lowrey Gone to the Happy Hunting Grounds—Killed Yesterday Morning at a Whiskey Camp while Playing the Banjo—The Body in Lumberton—Eager Crowds Flocking Around the Court House—How Steve Looked in His Last Sleep—A Perfect Arsenal of Rubes—The Reward Offered to be Paid, &c., &c.

Stephen Lowrey, the last and probably the worst, Henry Berry not excepted, of the gang of Robeson county outlaws, was instantly killed about 4½ o'clock on Monday morning, in the Smitheltown section, by three white young men, all farmers in that section, named Daniel Holcombe, Thomas Sutton and McNeill Patterson.

The scene of the tragedy is located about two miles from Red Banks, on the Carolina Central Railway, about 16 miles west of Lumberton, the county seat of Robeson, and on the plantation and not far from the house of Mr. John McNair, a gentleman who has been repeatedly robbed by the outlaws. The three young men above named, have been out searching for the outlaw for several weeks past. They were out together on Sunday and about midnight approached a whiskey camp on Mr. McNair's place, where there were two wagons containing whiskey and tobacco, belonging to a man named Burns, of Randolph county. Here there was quite a crowd of negroes and a few white men drinking and carousing together. Among the gang was Steve Lowrey, who seemed to have been imbibing pretty freely.

The young men approached the outlaw and began to converse with him. He made many boasts of what he had done and what he could do and said he could show more gold than any man in Robeson county. After a while the young men arose and bade Steve good night, saying that they were going home. After getting well out of the range of the camp they made a detour and crept up to within twenty yards of the outlaw. Here they remained quiet for a long time, waiting for a shot, but were deterred for more than an hour, by the fact that there were others near him. Finally they all separated and Steve picked up a banjo, thumming it. One colored individual crept near him, so as to more readily get the fill of the music, and was so near Lowrey that for some minutes the young men hesitated to fire for fear of injuring him. But the opportunity was not to be lost and so, at a given signal, they all three fired. There was but one report from the three guns, and the outlaw sprang into the air and fell dead on the ground. The man who was standing near him had his ears slightly scratched by the shot and fell on his back on the ground exclaiming that he too was "done kill dead". He rejoiced, however, to find shortly afterwards that he was not injured. The crowd of darkies around the wagons took to their heels. The young men then, after carefully reloading their guns, advanced to the dead body which they secured and bore away. A horse and cart was procured and the dead outlaw was placed on it and taken to Lumberton, where the party arrived yesterday morning at 2:30 o'clock. The body was then taken to the Court House and placed on a table in the sheriff's office, where it was fully identified. Immediately there was a wild commotion in the town, and the streets were soon filled with an excited crowd discussing the events of the tragedy, and all rejoining that the last of the outlaws had been killed.

The body was a perfect arsenal of balls and buckshot, the face being covered with blood, presenting a fearful sight. The head was perforated in several places, and there were three large wounds in the breast, any one of which would have proved fatal. Only a few articles were found in the pockets of the outlaw's clothing, among which were a large bunch of keys and a copy of the Weekly Wilmington *Post*. This latter, which is before us as we write, is perforated with a hole almost large enough to have been made by a minnie ball. The address on the paper was torn off. The outlaw was armed to the teeth, there having been found in his possession, when he was killed, a large Henry rifle, two pistols and a knife with a blade about twelve inches in length. He was only about twenty-eight or twenty-nine years of age and, like all of the outlaws, died young.

He is said to have been the most cowardly and, at the same time, the most treacherous and vindictive of them all.

Henry Lowrey, the widow of the defunct Chief, Henry Berry Lowrey, was among the crowd at Lumberton yesterday, attracted there by the news of the tragedy. It is said she seemed actually rejoiced to learn that the last of the gang had gone to his long account.

It is understood that the lovely widow wants to marry again, but that Steve had threatened to kill her if she did so. There are many who believe, however, that Henry Berry is not yet dead, and it is asserted that he has recently been seen in New York City. Certain it is that the simple name of the outlaw chief excites as much terror in the classic precincts of Smitheltown, as did that of Richard Cœur de Leon among the Saracens in Palestine during the crusades.

The rewards for the killing of Steve Lowrey amount, in all, to $6,200, and the amount will be paid over to the three young men who killed him.

The deceased outlaw is said to have been recently but the ghost of his former self. A few years ago he was stout and robust, but has become pale and thin of late. Since the killing of Tom Lowrey he has kept pretty closely to the swamps, but the seductions of a chance at whiskey wagon were more than he could resist. To his love of the ardent may be directly traced his death. He was older than Henry Berry Lowrey, who was the youngest of the brothers in the gang.

THE DEAD OUTLAW.

Meanings by our Traveling Correspondent—Some more Particulars in regard to Lowrey's Death.

Our traveling correspondent "In Transit" who was at Lumberton on Monday, when the dead body of Steve Lowrey, the last of the outlaws, was brought into that town, and who himself viewed the corpse, sends us the following particulars in regard to the affair. He says: Your correspondent at this place gave you an account yesterday of the killing of the notorious Steve Lowrey, on that morning at about 4½ o'clock. There are some facts additional which I think worthy of notice. The gentlemen who accomplished his death were not after "blood-money," but have been in pursuit of him for several weeks as an act of self-defence, he having sent them, or at least two of them, threats that he would kill them as he could find them. They had several times been in sight of him, but the circumstances were such that there was a risk of injuring others if they fired, and on the morning they killed him they had three times been in the same position from which they fired, but so many others were around the fire and near him they thought it best not to fire, and retired. At the time they fired he was sitting in a chair with his **face towards them, and had just handed his rifle to a boy who was standing near the chair,** while he played on the banjo for the amusement of those around. A sudden opening of those in front of him gave the opportunity and they fired together, using two double and one single barreled shot guns. And even then, they wounded a negro boy who stood near, one of the shot striking him on the forehead and running around his head, under the skin. Nothing but his thick skull saved him. Lowrey fell out of the chair and died almost instantly. I inspected the body. He was armed with the largest kind of deer shot, called us here "whistlers." One shot entered the forehead, nearly over the centre of the right eye-brow, one on the right cheek-bone and nine in the breast. If you will spread open your fingers to their utmost stretch and place the palm with its centre over the left nipple, tips up, you will have under the ends of the fingers five of the shot; under the base of the thumb, one; beyond the thumb, two, and below the little finger, one, the last three being flesh wounds, the others nearly all of a fatal character, penetrating the lungs, thorax and region just above and to the left of the heart. Either of the balls or shot in the face would have killed him, and at least three in the chest must have proved fatal.

The general appearance of the body was natural, but he seemed to be rather emaciated, probably from long and lonesome watchfulness; from his too free use of spirits; or, if we could suppose such a brute to have had any conscience remaining, from the harrowings of conscience.

He leaves a wife and five children. Two brothers of his wife, Oxendines, are now lying out in the swamps, charged with murdering a man named Barney Locklear, some few weeks since. Thus has miserably perished the last and most blood-thirsty of the Lowrey gang, a man on whose soul murder was deeply stained, and who regarded the life of a fellow being, if he stood in the way of his passions, as of no more value than that of a brute. May our county never have his successor. It has been charged that he took the life of his brother, Henry Berry Lowrey, in a quarrel over the division of the spoils of the safe of Messrs. Pope & McLeod, of Lumberton. On this point—now that he was dead—I interviewed Rhody Lowrey, who said that she was fully convinced that Stephen did not kill his brother, but that her husband was accidentally shot, as has been published heretofore. At five o'clock yesterday evening the body of Stephen Lowrey was placed in a neat coffin and delivered by the Sheriff to his friends, who placed the coffin in a wagon and drove off. There was no train of mourners following him to his last resting place. Crowds of people thronged into the Court House during the day but I saw no tear shed over his body. Yet there was no lightness exhibited, but rather a feeling that stern justice had been meted out to him; that he had met a merited end.

Attempted Fratricide in Anson County.

William Crump attempted to kill his father, Woodson Crump, living in the upper part of Anson county, on Saturday last. William is a robust, well-grown young man, and his father is probably 48 or 50 years old and small in stature. William is a wild and not very "bright" boy, in fact has generally been regarded as insane. When drinking he is very troublesome. His father spoke to him on this occasion with some warmth about some domestic matter, when William drew a knife and cut two ugly gashes in his throat, and thinking he had killed him, escaped and has not since been captured. Woodson Crump's condition is precarious, the physicians being doubtful as to the result. The family is one of high respectability.

The Municipality of Lilesville.

Lilesville having been incorporated by act of the late Legislature, held an election on Tuesday for town officers, with the following result:

Mayor.—E. R. Liles.

Commissioners.—W. J. Cox, H. Tyson, Dr. W. H. Battle.

Constable.—Jo. J. Jowers.

A Washington correspondent has something to say about President Grant's real estate speculations which ought to encourage those who have been backsliding in their admiration of the General. He pays $22,000 for his new house lot in Washington, and the house is to cost with the lot nearly $100,000. It is understood that the President, when he is released from official duties, will divide his time between his three residences—on the St. Louis farm, at the sea-shore at Long Branch and in Washington. He will retire from public life in very comfortable circumstances. He has been, since he entered the army in 1861, one of the luckiest of men, and in this respect his history is curious and interesting.

The Illinois Legislature has passed the bill permitting a suit against a railroad to be brought in any county through which the road runs, and thereby relieving the public from the necessity imposed by the old law of going to the courts in the county where central offices were situated.

The Gad's Hill Robbers—Their Route and Destination.

From a gentleman of Salem, Dent county, in this State, who was in this city yesterday, the following interesting particulars were learned of the movements of the Gad's Hill robbers immediately after the robbery:

On the first day of February five men stopped at the residence of Widow Cook, on Current river, one mile above Carpenterville. They were all well mounted and led a horse without rider. Four of the men were six-footers, and two of them apparently brothers, being very much alike both in form and face. The fifth man was low and heavy set. They left about four o'clock on Monday morning.

The next day eleven men rode up to Widow Cook's in pursuit of the five, having tracked them from Gad's Hill, a distance of sixty miles. At Licking, about sixteen miles further west, four of the eleven gave up the pursuit and returned. When last seen the five were at Mr. Payne's, on Big Pines, in Texas, going in the direction of Hartsville, in Wright county. All along the route they are reported to have conducted themselves as gentlemen, paying for everything they got. They had a map and compass to direct their route, avoiding roads and keeping to the hills as much as possible. They were heavily armed, each having three revolvers. At Widow Cook's they recapped their arms, and in traveling went two abreast about one hundred yards apart, the old man leading the horse in the rear.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Hottentots Cathering Buchu is Helmbold's Extract has become almost a historical picture. The great consumption of Dr. Helmbold's Buchu attests the important fact that thousands need a diuretic medicine. For Dropsy, Gravel, Kidney Complaint, and all diseases of the urinary organs, either in male or female, there has never been a remedy equal to Helmbold's Buchu. Its imitators are mere trash. Helmbold's is the old reliable standard remedy.

AN ADDRESS TO THE SOUTH.

Agricultural Evils and How to Remedy Them.

The following paper has been approved by the National Grange, and recommended to be published:

The undersigned, representatives of the Cotton States in the National Grange, beg leave to present to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotton growing section of the Union the following suggestions, which they believe to be justified by the present condition of the South:

During the past seven years our cotton fields have added to the wealth of the world $2,000,000,000, and caused prosperity to smile upon every one who has handled our crop, save those who struggled for its production. Annually the energies of the cotton planter have been exhausted in attempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple, while quite as frequently he has reduced his means in supplying his necessary wants. A system based upon such a policy and producing such results must be radically wrong, and if persisted in will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. We propose to inquire into the cause of this ruin, and, if possible, present a method of removing it. Has it been that the supply of cotton has exceeded the demand? Statistics do not show this fact. Is it that our labor has been unreliable and expensive? The same labor investment has nowhere yielded a greater market value of products. Has Providence inflicted upon us agricultural disaster? He has often interposed for our benefit. What, then, has worried our anticipated poverty? Are not we responsible for our difficult condition in that we have neglected too much the growth of breadstuffs and substituted therefor almost exclusively the cultivation of cotton?

No people can ever become prosperous who are not self sustaining. Our fertile soil, exhaustless mineral wealth, abundant water power, and genial, salubrious climate avail us nothing if annually we expend millions for subsistence. It is generally conceded that home-grown bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the observation of every planter is that those farmers who live within themselves are more independent and less incumbered with debt than those who have relied solely upon the cotton crop. Were it otherwise, it is hazardous for any people to rely upon others for a supply of the articles which are necessary for their daily consumption. The horrors of famine which have more than once cursed the people of India in their efforts to grow cotton to the exclusion of bread-stuffs would have been repeated in our midst but that we were able to supply our necessities from the teeming granaries of the Northwest.—We shrink from the contemplation of what would be our condition should disaster deprive us of that resource.

During the past year certain portions of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota have been invaded by the grasshopper, which has swept their fields like a fire and destroyed every vestige of vegetation.

Imagine your condition should a similar invasion become general in the Northwest. Couple with this idea the total failure of a cotton crop, either from the worms, from drouth, or from any other unavoidable cause. Improbable as such visitations may appear, we have not the power to prevent them, and is it wise to subject ourselves to the possibility of becoming the victims of such calamities? Depend upon it, our wisest and safest policy is, as far as practicable, to procure at home our necessary supplies. Is there a farm in the South upon which this cannot be done, and at the same time produce an average cotton crop as the net result of the ordinary annual labors? We believe there is not, and you have only to practice this policy for the year 1874, and harvest time will proclaim redemption to the South and a return to wonted prosperity.

As our Constitution expresses it, the prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its productions. Then how magnificently prosperous should be the Cotton States of the Union! Annually 4,000,000 bales of cotton are produced upon South ern soils. But what proportion of this vast amount is retained to indicate our prosperity? One half of it is expended for necessary supplies, while the remainder is divided between labor and taxes. Hence the cost of production has exceeded the value of the article produced. Shall this policy continue?

Extensive cotton crops have evinced the unity of labor and entailed poverty upon us. An equally uniform adhesion to mixed husbandry would secure our recuperation. Patrons of the South, do you appreciate your privileges? Reflect upon your opportunity to exact tribute of the world. Cotton is a necessity, and the extent of that necessity can be calculated with exactness. It is equally well known what proportion of that necessity must be supplied by the Cotton States of America. If 3,500,000 bales are grown, they will be consumed, but a smaller crop can be gathered, and a remunerative market price will be sustained by the consequent demand. If 4,500,000 bales are grown, the large marginal excess will control and depress the market. It is not within the power of our organization to control this feature of our condition. Alternatives for success are numerous, but we need rely only upon the single one of cooperating in the determination to subsist at home. With this end attained, there is no reason why we should not be the happiest, most independent and prosperous people on earth.

D. Wyatt, Aiken, South Carolina, Member Executive Committee National Grange.

W. H. Chambers, Master Alabama State Grange.

A. J. Vaughn, Master Mississippi State Grange.

Benjamin F. Wardlaw, Master Florida State Grange.

J. T. Jones, Master Arkansas State Grange.

H. W. L. Lewis, Master Louisiana State Grange.

T. J. Smith, Master Georgia State Grange.

W. Maxwell, Master Tennessee State Grange.

Columbus Mills, Master North Carolina State Grange.

Don't Kill the Teeth

With mineral dentifrices. Keep them white, perfect, and lustrous, with that elixir-vitæ for human ivory, that purifier of the breath, and wholesome stimulant for the gums, Fragrant Sozodont.

Scientific and Safe Treatment.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Catarrhal Headache of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. So successful has it proven that the proprietor has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

Tyler, J. Bonge, of Cody Place, Hoboken, N. Y., writes that his wife had suffered severely from Catarrh until it had resulted in what eminent physicians pronounced Consumption; that she has used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and they have worked wonders with her case.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those imitators who not only try to imitate Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, but also copy his original style of advertising by offering cards signed testimonials for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they cannot cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to enable them to write original advertisements of their own, have to steal those of others, and not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in medicine. Look out for them.

Obscura Diseases, no matter how they originate, and without regard to the sex of the sufferer, are cured without danger or inconvenience by Helmbold's Extract Buchu, the great Diuretic, which acts specifically upon the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs. No other preparation possesses the fully developed merits of Helmbold's Extract. It is the only genuine Buchu, and it never fails. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent. 27:-4w

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

AND

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, February 26, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—There has been one day less of business this week than usual owing to the occurrence of "Washington's" birthday, and although it was not observed as a holiday here, it might as well have been, as in the absence of telegraphic advices from the Northern markets, there was little trading done. There is perhaps a little increase in the volume of business, though trade continues dull, and the feeling in commercial circles is rather depressed with no very marked indications, so far as we are able to discover, of any improvement in the near future. The action or rather the prospective action of our Legislators in Washington on the currency question, is certainly discouraging to those who desire a reform of the vicious system by contraction, and at the present time indications are that the inflationists will triumph.—Should the latter take place trade can hardly fail to suffer. The press, however, continues to agitate the subject of contraction, and in the absence of any other article upon the finances and trade of the country, we give place to the following money article from the *New York Shipping and Commercial List*:

"The volume of general trade falls below a fair average at this period of the year, mainly because of the uncertainty as to what legislative measures will be adopted in reference to the currency. After a tedious debate, Senator Cameron's proposition to remove all restrictions on the amount of national bank circulation has been defeated, but from the apparent strength of the inflationists in both Houses, it seems probable that some of the other pending measures for flooding the country with an increase of paper promissory to pay will eventually be carried, on the false plea that the West and South need more money, or the circulating medium. To the masses in those sections, who are not supposed to understand thoroughly the questions of political economy, inflation is no doubt a pleasing delusion, and it serves the politicians a good turn by diverting attention from the real faults of legislation through which the country suffers. The currency question, most vital of all at the present time, is discussed as if it were a matter of mere arbitrary caprice. The professional politicians, multiplied and repeated, of representative bodies of business men from various sections, have sufficiently signified to Congress what is both its duty and its proper and prudent method. It has been made plain that by again travelling the same rugged road over which we have been journeying the last ten years, we shall simply come out again where we did last autumn, only under greatly aggravated circumstances. Congress, therefore, cannot escape the responsibility for the results of further inflation, now plainly in its contemplation. Meanwhile, currency continues to accumulate here and at the other principal centres, which is an enigmatical indication of the unsatisfactory state of commerce and industry."

In our local market we have had no new features. The naval store trade has continued very quiet and the market totally lifeless, so far as we are able to discover, of any improvement in the near future. The action or rather the prospective action of our Legislators in Washington on the currency question, is certainly discouraging to those who desire a reform of the vicious system by contraction, and at the present time indications are that the inflationists will triumph.—Should the latter take place trade can hardly fail to suffer. The press, however, continues to agitate the subject of contraction, and in the absence of any other article upon the finances and trade of the country, we give place to the following money article from the *New York Shipping and Commercial List*:

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The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for these seven days have reached 116,322 bales, against 130,811 bales last week, 145,657 bales the previous week and 170,652 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 2,928,048 bales, against 2,610,520 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing a increase since September 1, 1873, of 317,528 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 97,439 bales, of which 59,231 were to Great Britain, 14,121 to France, and 23,987 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks in port now are 832,600 bales. The following are the official quotations to-day:

Low Ordinary	8	cents.
Ordinary	11	"
Good Ordinary	13	"
Strict Good Ordinary	13½	"
Low Middling	14½	"
Strict Low Middling	14¾	"
Middling	14¾	"
Strict Middling	15	"

ROSIN.—A good average business has been done in rosina during the past week, but the most conspicuous feature to be noted is the almost uniform weakening of speculative confidence in the lower grades, and while no important decline has taken place, yet there are elements of weakness apparent which give buyers the advantage. In the near future there is no visible improvement to notice but the dealings in futures during the week have indicated a very slight advance on spot quotations. The receipts of the week are moderate, the receipts for the week being 20,000 bbls, during the past week or so, but allowed the manufacturing interests to operate more freely than heretofore. This influence combined with large receipts by rail road, and a large supply in all the principal markets has operated with bearing influence, and at present it seems that hopes of a very material advance in prices before the opening of the next season has been abandoned. At the "Exchange" this week, there has been an unusual large attendance and some trading transpired on the floor, but the bulk of transactions were in the open market, and the sales and conditions of the market at different periods of the week, so far as reported, were as follows:

The first day of the week the market for strained opened very quiet and dull and there was very little disposition manifested to either buy or sell. There was, however, some inquiry for the finer grades and the sales were as follows: 25 bbls No. 1 at $1 60, 95 bbls extra No. 1 at $3 50; 40 bbls low Pale at $1 60; 25 bbls Pale at $4 50, and 25 bbls extra Pale at $5 00 per bbl. Saturday strained rosin opened quiet and steady, and 150 bbls changed hands at $2 00. Monday the market opened and ruled steady and 500 bbls strained changed hands at $2 05. Tuesday the market was firmer and buyers would have readily purchased at previous figures, but sellers were not disposed to meet their views and consequently there were no transactions. Wednesday the market was active for futures as well as spot rosins, and in the former there was a slight advance gained, but in the latter there was no change of feeling and prices ruled the same as Monday's quotations. The sales were as follows: 1,000 bbls strained spot at $2 00, 1,000 bbls to buyers option after the 10th of March, at $2 05, and 500 bbls after the 15th of March, at $2 10 per bbl. To-day, Thursday, at the close of our writing at noon, there is no very material change of feeling to notice and the market is quiet at closing rates for the grades of rosin.

No. 2.—This grade has been entire by neglected during the past week.

No. 1, Pale and Extra Pales.—These grades were the object of some little competition during the earlier part of the week, but the demand soon died out, and the remainder of the week the quotations remained nominal as they do to-day.

The receipts for the week 17,303 bbls, against 20,000 bbls last week, show an increase of 8,148 bbls. The exports for the week 12,[illegible] bbls, against 15,309 bbls last week, show a decrease of 1,101 bbls. The stock in yard is 47,648 bbls, and afloat 9,400 bbls, against 40,000 in yard and 11,478 bbls afloat for last week. The following are the ruling quotations to-day:

Strained	$2 00
No. 2	2 05
Extra No. 1	2 10
Low No. 1	3 00
No. 1	3 25
Extra No. 1	4 50
Low Pale	5 00
Pale	5 50
Window Glass	1 75@2 00

BUTTER.—Choice offer at 35 cents, selections of fine bringing from 35 to 38, the latter rarely. Common to good ranges from 25 to 30 cents, according to quality.

TALLOW.—In spite of the heavy receipts of very heavy cattle and small exports, the market for the last week ruled quite firm, and prices have advanced 1 cent per lb. Sales have been made at 8½@9 cents per lb, and the market closes quiet at the latter figure.

TAR.—In spite of the heavy receipts of very heavy cattle and small exports, the market for the last week ruled quite firm, and prices have advanced 1 cent per lb. Sales have been made at $2 75@3 00 per bbl, and the market closes quiet at the latter figure. The receipts for the week, 3,211 bbls, against 3,839 bbls last week, show a decrease of 597 bbls. The exports for the week, 797 bbls, against 1,[illegible] bbls for last week, show a decrease of 5,[illegible] bbls. The stock in port is now 32,[illegible] bbls, against 2,893 bbl. for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	150 bbls at	$2 90 per bbl.
Saturday	245	" 2 90
Monday	100	" 2 90
Tuesday	100	" 2 90
Wednesday	100	" 2 90
Thursday	200	" 2 90

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Very little trading occurs to be noticed in the advancement or prices of spirits turpentine. We, in our last report, had to report a very careful change in this line. The Spring trade has not opened yet, and even the usual demand for keeping up assortments for stock is unusually light. Our jobbers are however getting their houses in order, and some of the new styles of light ground prints are on exhibition, while the dark prints are placed in the background. What little demand exists is chiefly for medium colors for early Spring wear. The tone of the market is firm for leading cotton, and seasonable wooltex fabrics. There are some few changes in prices of other than the leading staples. MOLASSES.—There has been quite an active demand for money in our local market for the past week. The flow of currency to the country has been large but the deposits at the banks have been in excess of the amount drawn out, and so there is an increase of supply and the market is working easier all the time.

The change in prices, and the other features of the market for the week ending to-day, are well and as follows:

COTTON.—In this staple there has been a moderate business, and the market has ruled generally strong for good grades (which are scarce and wanted) though unsettled and irregular for low grades, with the general tendency in buyers favor. The future of prices is very uncertain, as at present, there is never that prices will go higher, while buyers, on the contrary, assert that they will remain at present quotations or go lower. In the New York market parties who had cotton to receive in March and April have arranged to receive it in May and the summer months, by paying a specified sum. This would indicate that hopes of an early improvement in prices are [illegible]. The receipts at our port for the week show a slight increase and were as follows: Friday, 100 bales; Saturday, 118 bales; Monday, 192 bales; Tuesday, 78 bales; Wednesday, 129 bales; Thursday, 139 bales. Total, 756 bales, against 515 bales for last week. The sales for the week foot up 592 bales at figures ranging from 10 to 14½ cents ℔ lb.

The receipts at Wilmington for the week ending this evening, reach a total of 1,[illegible] bales, against 1,[illegible] bales last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.
Friday	100	$2 20	$3 20
Do	500	2 19	3 10
Do	1,000	2 00	3 00
Saturday	1,200	2 00	3 00
Monday	500	2 00	3 00
Tuesday	300	2 00	3 00
Do	500	2 00	3 25
Wednesday	500	2 20	3 25
Thursday	500	2 20	3 00

GRAIN.—There has been some change in the general features of the Grain market during the past week. CORN.—The changes spoken of above have been entirely in this grain. The arrival of several cargoes, which were intended en route for our port, had the effect to depress the market and cause a decline. The decline mentioned was 5 cents on last sales, and the arrivals and sales for the week are follows: Schrs Agnie, Fairfield, J. M. Vanderveer, J. W. Hustok and Thomas M. Thomas, containing 11,650 bushels sold at 90 cents. The market is quoted firm at that figure, and arrivals will probably command the last prices. The receipts for the week 22,600 bushels against 10,000 bushels for last week, show an increase of 520 bushels; and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 5,100 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,500 bushels; from New York, 2,000 bushels; per schrs Agnie, Fairfield, Vanderveer, Hinton and Thomas from Eastern coastwise, 11,650 bushels; per W. & W. R. R. 350 bushels. There is no distinction made between the yellow and mixed, and for the sake of quotations 57@59½@61 per bushel, sacks included. OATS.—Dealers are selling from store at 75 cents without and 80 cents ℔ bushel with bags. We note only a retail demand. PEAS.—A somewhat better feeling prevails in the market and prices are a shade higher. There have been sales of Cow and Clay at $1 10 to $1 20, the latter figures to include sacks; Whippoorwill $1 25@1 30 per bushel. RICE.—The demand is fair with prices quotable supply. Clean Carolina is held at 8½ to 8¾ cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $2 20 to $2 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL.—The mills are filling orders at $1 07½ per bushel.

PEANUTS.—The peanut market remains firm at previous quotations. The crop of this year is being received in moderate instalments, but the supply is not equal to the wants of buyers, and for this reason there is a stronger market than otherwise would probably be. Buyers will readily pay the following prices:

Ordinary	1 00@1 10
Prime	1 20@1 25
Extra Prime	2 25@2 35
Fancy	2 40@2 50

PROVISIONS.—In provisions we continue to be confined to supplying the market according to our sales, and the market under this encourage it reports from the W. and Baltimore is heavy and depressed and buyers seem at present to have the advantage of the market. We Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 16th, gives the following as the market there:

[illegible]

The following are the quotations in gold for the week past: North Carolina [illegible] Virginia [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] Ohio [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Maryland [illegible] Northern Stem [illegible] Cuba [illegible] FERTILIZERS [illegible] [illegible] SHINGLES.—The demand continues [illegible] WOOL.—The [illegible] SALT.—The market [illegible] We quote Ancram [illegible] and Liverpool [illegible] MOLASSES.—The [illegible] [illegible] WHISKIES.—The [illegible] [illegible] The Allegiance Sensation [illegible]

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET [illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT [illegible]

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, February 25—Noon.—Stocks dull. Money—4 per cent. Gold 112¼. Sterling Exchange—long $4 84½; short $4 88. Government Securities dull and lower. State bonds active.

Commercial.

Cotton dull—sales of 473 bales; uplands 16 cents; Orleans 16¼ cents. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull and lower. Corn quiet and heavy. Pork firm at $15 7½. Lard heavy, steam 9 cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 48 to 48½ cents. Rosin steady at $2 45 to $2 50 for strained. Freights steady.

Futures opened as follows: March, 15 15-16 to 16 cents; April, 15 9-16 to 15 [illegible] cents; May, 16 1-16 to 16 [illegible]-16 cents; June, 16 [illegible] to 16 11-16 cents.

Financial.

NEW YORK, February 25—6 P. M.—Money freely offered at 4 per cent.—Sterling Exchange heavy and lower at $4 84½. Gold 112¼ to 112½. Government Securities active and lower.—State Bonds nominal, except Tennessee's, which are lower.

Commercial.

Cotton steady with sales of 2,173 bales at 16 to 16¼ cents ℔ lb.—Southern flour dull and declining—common to fair extra $6 65 to $7 60.—Whiskey 98½ to 99 cents. Wheat dull and 1 to 3 cents lower at $1 47 to $1 52 for Chicago. Corn quiet and in buyer's favor at 74 to 78 cents for common to prime new western. Rice unchanged. Pork firmer—new $15 75. Beef unchanged. Lard heavy at 9 3-16 cents. Tallow more active at 7 13-16 cents. Spirits turpentine quiet at 48 to 48½ cents. Rosin steady at $2 50.

COTTON—net receipts 1,287 bales; gross receipts 4,206 bales; futures closed steady with sales of 35,800 bales as follows: March, 15 1-16 cents bid; April, 15 11-16 cents; May, 16½ cents; June, 16 23-32 cents; July, 17 1-16 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25—6 P. M.—Cotton—dull; net receipts 679 bales.

AUGUSTA, February 25—6 P. M.—Cotton—demand good; middling 14½ cents; net receipts 828 bales; sales 500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25—6 P. M.—Cotton steady; net receipts 1,285 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,075 bales; sales 1,200 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 25—6 P. M.—Cotton irregular, with offerings light, and demand good—low middling 14½ to 14¾ cents; receipts 1,078 bale; shipments 1,075 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 25—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 15½ cents; low middling 14½ cents; good ordinary 15½ cents; net receipts 621 bales; exports coastwise 1,380 bales; sales 1,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25—6 P. M.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn—white and mixed 71 cents. Provisions dull and heavy. Pork 15½. Bacon—5, 5½ and 6 cents for clear rib sides; clear sides 5¾ and 6 cents; clear 6¼ and 6½ cents. Lard 9½ cents for keg. Whiskey 94½ cents.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25—6 P. M.—Flour quiet and steady at 50 to 62 for family. Pork in good demand at $14 50 to $15. Lard quiet and steady at 9 to 9½ cent for steam, and 9½ to 9¾ cents for kettle. Bacon dull—shoulders 5½ cents, clear rib 8½ cents; clear sides 9 cents. Whiskey opened weak at 95 cents and closes firm at 94 cents.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—Noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales of Orleans, nothing below low ordinary, shipped January, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork firm, and 6d. Bacon 39s. for long clear middles.

LATER.—Sales to-day of 7,000 bales of American; sales of uplands, nothing below low middling, to be shipped in March and April, at 7¾d.

LIVERPOOL, February 25—Noon.—Rosin, 2s. New Turpentine 31s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—3:30 P. M.—Cotton—sales of uplands, nothing below low ordinary, shipped February and January, 7 15-16d, no do; shipped March and April, 7¾d.

Wilmington Produce Price Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

[illegible]

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Schr S V W Simmons, Williams (3 days) New York, Harriss & Howell.

Gr Barque Prince Adelbert, Riemer, St. Vincent, C