Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1874.

ROBESON RADICALS.

They meet in Convention to Nominate—Dr. Norment and W. P. Barnes, for the Legislature—Norment Declines because he is a Democrat—Resolutions adopted denouncing Mixed Schools—They Adjourn without a Day and without Candidates.

The Radicals of Robeson county met in Convention at Lumberton last Saturday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature and for the various county offices.

The meeting was called to order by making Kallis Phillips, Chairman, and L. A. Lawson, Secretary.

A committee on resolutions was appointed and, in deference to the numerical complexion of the party, four colored and two white men were appointed on the committee. These reported, through their chairman, the following:

Resolved 1st. That we, the Republicans of Robeson county, in convention assembled, reaffirm our unvarying confidence and faith in those great principles of human freedom and equality before the law enunciated and maintained by the National Republican party in its various platforms and public resolutions.

2d. That the Creator, having made all natives which dwell on the face of the earth of one flesh, it is the bounden duty of all who acknowledge the Divine sovereignty of God, to maintain inviolate, regardless of the complexion of their skin, the equal rights of all men before the law; and that we pledge ourselves, as far as lies in our power, to maintain the same on all fitting occasions, whether at the ballot box or in the jury box.

3d. That education and a general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence among the masses are essential to the progress and well-being of every commonwealth where the people are the source of power and governing authority; and that therefore we deem the question of education one of paramount importance to the people of North Carolina.

4th. That one of the highest duties appertaining to the people of this State, in their sovereign capacity, is to educate, at the public expense, the children of the Commonwealth, without regard to color, and that a just, moderate and economical system of taxation should be adopted by the Legislature for this purpose.

5th. That in the public schools thus maintained by the State, we are opposed, unalterably, to the commingling of the white and colored races in the same. That in the question of education, as in all other questions affecting the different races, the Republican party holds the doctrine of equal rights, without commingling of races, which secures to the children of the colored man a course of educational training in the public schools devoted to his race equal to that which the children of the white man enjoy in the schools devoted to his. Equality of training and educational advantages, *in quantity and quality*, but always separate schools.

6th. That we earnestly deprecate and deeply deplore the attempts that are being made to establish in our country a different arrangement for the education of the races by the State, as tending to destroy and render impossible a system of public schools in North Carolina in which both races can receive the benefits of an education, besides engendering feelings of hostility and hatred between the races that may culminate in civil disorder and bloodshed.

7th. That in the Hon. Daniel L. Russell we have an upright, impartial and learned Judge, who, during the past six years on the bench, has demonstrated to the people of this county, regardless of party affinities, his fitness to wear with honor and dignity the time-honored judicial ermine of the bench of North Carolina, and that, therefore, and not on account of any political affinity he or we may bear, we tender to him our cordial support should he again offer himself a candidate for the office which he now holds.

8th. That this county realizes the loss which it has sustained by the absence of the Hon. O. H. Dockery from the councils of the nation during the past three years. That we believe the present is a favorable time to repair this public loss, by sending him back to Congress. We therefore call upon him most earnestly to step out on the political arena and once more unfurl his banner to the breeze, assuring him of a stalwart support from the yeomanry of old Robeson.

9th. That this Convention cordially approves the action of the State Executive Committee in the nomination of Thos. R. Purnell for the office of Superintent of Public Instruction and that we pledge him our support for his triumphant election next August.

10th. That this Convention hereby endorses and confirms the action of the Republican Executive Committee of this county in the appointment and instruction of delegates to the Judicial Convention to be held at Magnolia, June 16th.

KALLIS PHILLIPS, Chairman.
LOUIS A. LAWSON, Secretary.

June 13th, 1874.

The nomination for members of the House of Representatives was then declared in order, and the whole matter having been arranged beforehand, Dr. R. M. Norment and W. P. Barnes were declared unanimously nominated.

So far, the thing had worked very harmoniously and none of those present were prepared for the hot shot which fell among them, when Dr. Norment arose and respectfully declined to accept the nomination. He coolly informed the Convention that there were two reasons why he must beg to be excused: First, because he was not a Republican, and secondly, because the Convention had not furnished him with a Democratic colleague. True, he was not a Conservative but he was an out and out Democrat and wanted everybody to know it. He then proposed to the Convention that if they would disband their organization, so far as the object of the meeting was concerned, and agree to the nomination of a citizen's ticket, they would receive his hearty support.

The Committee finally recovered from the dismay into which this little unlooked for catastrophe had thrown them, but no more nominations were in order on the day. They revived sufficiently to appoint a Committee who were entrusted with the work of running the "ticket" and filling up all vacancies and then, like the Arabs, they folded up their carpet bags and silently slunk away. (We say "slunk" advisedly. The Arabs "stole" away, but as it would be an outrage to charge that the Radical party ever "stole" anything, we compromise and call it "slunk.") The following are the Committee—James Sinclair, Chairman, F. K. Proctor, L. A. Lawson, B. A. Ivey, James Oxendine, Solomon Oxendine, Jas. A. Lawson, W. A. Stone, Calvin Graham, John Holloway, J. F. McNeil, J. J. Williams, A. J. Thompson, Nat McLean, Kallis Phillips.

The above Committee are to meet next Saturday to decide whether they will follow Dr. Norment's advice.

The Weldon News says: We have visited several counties the past week and, on all sides, hear the pleasing intelligence that the crops are remarkably good for the season. Good crops this year will redeem our State from its present financial depression, and everybody looks forward to harvest time with anxious feelings.

Reported for the Journal.

RADICAL JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Sutton Nominated for Solicitor.

RUSSELL'S LITTLE GAME.

MAGNOLIA, June 16, 1874.

The Radical Judicial Convention assembled to-day to nominate candidates for Judge and Solicitor. At 12 o'clock, G. L. Mabson, (negro) Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the Convention to order.

Parson Sinclair, (anti-civil rights white man) moved that Mabson, (negro) be made temporary Chairman, which was unanimously carried. James Heaton, (civil rights white man) was made temporary Secretary. Col. E. R. Brink, (white man with strong negro proclivities) moved to appoint a Committee on Credentials. A Civil Righter opposed this motion, which was carried. The Committee was appointed, consisting of Parson Sinclair, (anti-civil rights), J. W. Spaulding, (negro), Owen McCullough, (negro), Duncan Holmes, (negro), all Civil Righters.

Here a point was raised by W. H. Moore (civil rights negro candidate for Senate in New Hanover) that Duncan Holmes (a civil righter who wanted to be Sheriff of New Hanover) was not a delegate. Mabson, the negro chairman, thought this was a question for the negro Committee on Credentials.

T. H. Sutton (new convert—white) moved that the reporters of the press be invited to seats in the Convention.

At this juncture Brink (white man—supposed to favor civil rights) felt so patriotic as to desire to hear somebody say something to allay his gushing patriotism. Cantwell, who never likes to speak, and just now courting negro favor, would like to hear from his dear friend and companion, Mabson. Mabson, another modest patriot, would prefer to hear from his dear friends, Cantwell and Sutton, but if Heaton would put the motion he would consent to speak. Heaton put the motion and Mabson spoke. He said it was time for action. The party was about "played out" and it behooved men to put their shoulder to the wheel. (An enthusiastic civil righter here called out for "Cheers'n 'Plans.") We should not think of men but party—should have no Ku-Klux ("Cheers'n 'Plans" from black civil righter) or white Brotherhood for Judge. Democrats had nominated as a party and had nominated a partizan. ("Chers'n 'Plaus" from Civil Righter.) Now our immaculate Russell had never a partizan thought; he knew no party. (The Lord, you say—from honest Civil Righter.) He owed a debt of gratitude to his party for his liberty. If McKay was elected his occupation would be gone. ("Cheers'n-Plans" from our enthusiastic friend.) Russell's election was sure, and he wanted a Solicitor who would not clog him, and negro rights would be assured. ("Cheers'n-Plans" from Civil Righter.)

Cantwell (Civil Rights white man) was prevailed upon by his negro associates to speak. He thanked his dear friend Mabson for his words of cheer, but as he was on trial, preferred to wait until a decision in his case was made. (This was supposed to be a delicate allusion to his candidacy for Solicitor, but his dear friends the negroes did not see the point, as the sequel showed.)

Heaton was next called. He came as a common laborer in the Republican party. Let there be no disunitegration, no disorganization, no disaffection in the District. He pronounced an eloquent panegyric upon Russell, who he said was the favorite of both parties (one of Heaton's harmless jokes) an eminent jurist (O Shade of Raffin,) although a young man. No shadow or cloud overhung him, and he was the choice of a large majority in the District (another joke.) He was glad to see men of the opposition with spirit enough to support this great (Ah Heaton, avoirdupoise, you wag!) and good man. From all points the cry came, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

Heaton then reviewed the course of the Democratic party in supporting Greeley, and in its wayward meanderings after Policy, losing sight of Principle. (He was frequently interrupted by our Civil Rights friend, who would with exquisite *accent on action* now and cry out, "Cheers'n-Plans.") He wished all remembrances of the late war wiped out, and nothing left to remind North Carolinians that they had opposed one another in the past. The history of England taught this lesson. At Waterloo there was nothing on the common flag to remind the British soldiers that their ancestors had fought against each other at the battle of the Boyne. These were the principles of the great Republican party. ("Cheers'n-Plans" from inebriated Civil Righter.) Heaton hoped he would be excused from further remarks. ("Excusable," from Civil Righter.)

Gushing loyally now took a recess of an hour.

Upon the call of the Convention, the Committee on Credentials reported the names of delegates present.

The Committee on Organization reported the following as permanent officers:

E. R. Brink, (white man with negro proclivities) Chairman.

James Heaton, (civil rights white man) Secretary.

Parson Sinclair moved that the nomination for Solicitor by ballot be entered into, which was adopted.

Cantwell (civil rights) afterwards moved to reconsider in order to move that the nomination be made *viva voce*. (Civil righter said he did not know "that fellow" was a candidate. Cantwell who sought the support of the drunken negro, smiled at this joke—a smile child-like and bland.)

Parson Sinclair thought everybody should be allowed to vote secretly if he thought proper. Moore, (our embryo civil rights negro Senator) remarked most cogently that "I don't see why you can be against the vocey, I dos'nt see why one can't vote by the vocey."

These Senatorial remarks decided the question against the "vocey," and ballots were prepared. S. H. Manning, (white) and J. W. Spaulding, (black) Civil Righters, were appointed tellers.

The first ballot resulted, Sutton, 6½; Cantwell, 6½.

Here there was much confusion, and Cantwell very tremulously moved that the vote of each county be kept separate, which was adopted.

Upon the second ballot the vote stood: Sutton, 7½; Cantwell, 5½.

Cantwell moved that the nomination of Sutton be made unanimous, gracefully throwing up the glove, as if begging pardon of his sable friends for being a white man.

Sutton (who has not defined his position on civil rights) came forward and accepted the nomination. He expected to get a good many Democratic votes. (Sorry Democrats, indeed.) He would discharge his duty, if elected, regardless of party, color or previous condition. During the campaign he would seek to do battle where the fight was the thickest, but if elected he would be a judicial officer.

Brewington (civil rights negro candidate for the Legislature from New Hanover) offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That this Convention believes that the purity and impartiality of the Judiciary should be preserved, and that there being two candidates already in the field—one, the present incumbent and the other, the party candidate of a conclave—this Convention declines to make any nomination.

After the usual vote of thanks the civil rights majority and the anti-civil rights minority adjourned without day.

Oh Russell thou immense (*i. e.*, hefty) Judge, how D——D THIN.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED—THREE KILLED AND TWELVE WOUNDED.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

[FROM WEDNESDAY'S EXTRA.]

Distressing rumors having been prevalent for some hours past, we have used every endeavor to obtain particulars. It was stated that the excursion train on the Carolina Central Railway, en route from Polkton to this city, had been wrecked, and that a great many had been badly injured. A telegram received here during the forenoon from Laurinburg stated that Mr. John Galvin, the engineer, had both legs broken and his skull fractured, but this, we have since ascertained, is probably incorrect.

Of course we used every endeavor to hear from the wreck, but failed. The operators at Lilesville and Rockingham had both gone to the scene, which is between the two stations, and about five miles this side of Lilesville. Finally, about 2½ o'clock, Mr. Barnes, the Lilesville operator, tapped the wires with a pocket instrument at the wreck, and communication was opened but, for some as yet unexplained reason, the press was not allowed a share of the benefits.

We therefore applied the grapevine arrangement and learn thereby that there has been a terrible accident to the excursion train due here this afternoon. This accident occurred, it is said, about 5 miles east of Lilesville. The train was wrecked and three negroes were killed outright. Capt. Wooten, the Conductor, is severely and painfully, but not dangerously injured by bruises on the side; our friend, Tommy Alderman, we regret to state, is severely injured, and the engineer, Mr. Galvin, was slightly scalded. Besides this there were a number of other persons, passengers, some ten or twelve in number, injured, more or less, by the accident.

We could not ascertain anything as to the cause of the accident, but it is generally rumored that it was caused by a run off.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

June 17—5 P. M.

The excursion train was wrecked this morning, about four miles east of Lilesville. The engine, tender and four cars are a total wreck.

The firemen, Mingo, and two brakemen, McLendon and Arnold, were killed.

John Galvin, engineer, Tommy Alderman, express agent, A. Sinclair, mail agent, and Mr. George Huntley, were dangerously wounded. Their condition is considered critical. Capt. Wooten is slightly hurt, but his injuries are not considered dangerous. Messrs. James Candle, J. M. Evans, Sam Burns, John Threadgill and A. John, Birmingham, and others, received painful, but not dangerous wounds.

Drs. Jackson, Covington, Stancil and Battle are here, doing all in their power to relieve the wounded. The scene beggars description. The sufferings of Messrs. Galvin, Alderman, Sinclair and Huntley are simply intense.

The washing out of a culvert caused the disaster. Nearly six inches of rain fell here last night, seriously damaging mills, crops and railroads.

The wounded are being taken to the houses of citizens. May God grant us his deliverance from a similar disaster.

H. G. FLADGER,
L. L. POLK.

To the Editors of the Journal:

GENTS:—I am sorry to see your Extra to-day giving imperfect reports of a serious accident to our regular train (East) on which we had an excursion party for this city.

It was several hours before I could get the operators in place to hear the particulars, and when I did some time was lost in getting possession of the wires for Railroad purposes. From the best information I can get, the facts seem to be. A terrible rain storm last night washed out the culverts between Lilesville and Pee Dee, into one of which the passenger train ran this morning about 8 o'clock, the engine going in, and four cars piled up on it and against it.

Three colored men, the fireman and two train hands, were killed. John Galvin, engineer, was seriously and probably fatally injured. Thomas Alderman, express agent, seriously injured about the head, hoped not dangerously.

Col. Sinclair, Mail Agent, had lower jaw broken. One or two other persons had their legs broken—the further particulars I have not obtained. No doubt some of the reports are exaggerated.

The cause, as stated above, is the washing out of a culvert built in 1860, over which rested a firm old bank, and the track on all that part of the road is in most excellent order.

S. L. FREMONT,
Eng. and Sup't.

Wilmington, June 17th.

The railroad authorities have done all in their power to relieve the wounded. Two special trains, with physicians and nurses from Laurinburg and Rockingham, have gone to the scene of the accident, and physicians have gone up on the regular train from Lumberton.

Superintendent Fremont has left on an engine, and Dr. Love, of this city, went with him to look after his nephew, Mr. Alderman, and other wounded.

[FROM THURSDAY'S EXTRA.]

WRECK, June 18, 1874.

Editors Journal:

The wounded are all doing well, as reported to me. Messrs. Huntley and Sinclair, the most seriously wounded of the survivors, are reported better this morning. All has been done that could be done for the wounded.

The track will be cleared up to-day and trains will pass regularly to-morrow.

The cause of the accident was the most terrific rain storm ever known here.

Six inches of rain is said to have fallen in about three or four hours.—The culvert, was in good order and so far as I can see is so now. The rain fell in such torrents that it choked the culverts, and the water apparently rose so high that it soaked through the bank and finally broke it. All this work of contruction was done in 1860 or 1867, and the bank is hard and solid all about the culverts and has stood perhaps a thousand rains before. As the rails were not carried away with the bank but remained suspended with cross ties hanging in place and the break in the bank not being longer than the engine and tender, the engineer saw nothing wrong until he was upon it. Besides this, it is at the end of a cut and curve that prevented it from being seen until within two hundred feet.

Mr. Galvin's remains go to the city to-day on a special train and will arrive about 4 o'clock, p. m. I hope all the rail road men of all the roads as well as citizens will attend his funeral this evening. They had no more worthy comrade or citizen, and for a long and faithful service this Company did not have his equal. He died at his post, and in full harness. Peace to his ashes.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Eng. and Sup't.

[We learn that Mr. Alderman is much better. He will come down on the train this afternoon.—EDITORS JOURNAL.]

W. T. J. Hays, colored, of Halifax, has come out in opposition to Hyman. Hays claims considerable popularity in the District and says the masses are opposed to Hyman.

The Disaster.

We publish on this page of to-day's issue, the news of the terrible disaster that occurred yesterday to the excursion train on the Carolina Central Railway. We regret to learn, since the matter was in type, that Mr. Galvin died yesterday afternoon, from the effects of the injuries he sustained, and that Mr. Alderman, at the last accounts, was in a very critical condition. Everything possible has been done for the sufferers, and Col. Fremont left here yesterday afternoon, on a special train, for the scene.

The entire community was dreadfully shocked, and nothing was talked of but the terrible disaster. We can only hope that we have already heard the worst.

Mr. Galvin, the engineer who perished at his post, was not only a faithful and efficient officer, but he was one of the most clever gentlemen we ever knew, and we speak this advisedly, as we have many times ridden with him on his engine over portions of the road. He has many warm friends and devoted relatives in this city, who are deeply grieved at the distressing news of his death. Col. Fremont, in a note to us, says:

"John Galvin, that good engineer and faithful servant, long in the service of the Company, is dead, making four that have perished in this, our first accident, and the worst I have ever had in twenty years railroad service."

Probable Homicide.

We learn that at Elizabethtown, in Bladen county, on last Saturday afternoon, Mr. R. B. Hancock shot and wounded, it is feared mortally, Mr. Thomas McGee. Hancock, it is said, had been drinking quite freely and there was a threatened violation of the peace between himself and some other parties, when McGee, who was the town policeman, interfered. He attempted to get Hancock away from the spot, but he resisted and drew back, threatening to shoot the other if he touched him again. McGee, nothing daunted, approached him a second time, when Hancock fired at him with a pocket pistol and McGee fell. The ball entered the right breast and ranged upward and it is feared that the wound will prove fatal. Drs. Bizzell and Robinson were called to attend him and they are doing all they can to relieve him. It is said that both Hancock and McGee were originally from Onslow county, and that there had been no previous trouble between them.

Fire at Wadesboro.

We regret to learn that the residence of Capt. W. H. James, of this city, at Wadesboro, was totally destroyed by fire last Saturday night, a little before midnight. It is said that the fire originated from a stove pipe in the kitchen, but this is not positively known. At the first alarm, the citizens hurriedly dressed themselves and rushed to the scene where all, without regard to age or color, worked manfully in the fight with the flames. It was soon found that the house could not possibly be saved and attention was therefore turned to the furniture. This was all carried to a place of safety, but some of it was very much injured.

The house was the property of Mrs. B. Y. Howze and was insured for $1,000, which it is thought will cover the loss. The damage to the furniture will probably be something like $200, but we could not learn if there was any insurance on it. Capt. James was here at the time, but went up to Wadesboro on yesterday's train.

STATE NEWS.

Charlotte has already had its first ripe peaches.

Halifax county is now out of debt and "above board" all the outstanding bonds having been paid.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: On Sunday afternoon, the 7th inst., a son of Mr. Norwood, late postmaster at Castanea, in Lincoln county, was handling a pistol, when it went off, killing his sister, Mrs. Cole, instantly.

The Newbernian says: We learn from Thomas Powers, Esq., U. S. Internal Revenue Collector for this, the 2d Collection District of North Carolina, that his collections from special tax stamps for liquor and tobacco licenses for last month amounted to $12,699 92. From the same source last year for the corresponding month the collection receipts were but $8,705.

The Weldon correspondent of the Raleigh News says: Around one side of the Mush Island plantation just below this place and on the Roanoke, there extends a bayou some four or five miles in length, and known as "Mush Island Gut." The water in some places is fifteen or twenty feet in depth and the banks are quite steep. This evening, while some negro boys were bathing in this stream, one of them, about eight years of age, and named Merritt Liggons, was drowned. The body was recovered.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, costiveness, dyspepsia, or coming down of the blood, to take, as a preventive, Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once removes all the foul matter, and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indication of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have almost an instantaneous effect. They will relieve the worst case of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a billious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

may 15 1m

MARRIED.

On the 11th of June, 1874, in Charleston, S. C., at Grace Church, by Rev. A. C. Pinckney, Capt. E. R. COMES, of Charleston, to Mrs. ADDIE B. LAWTON, of Wilmington, N. C.

On the evening of the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. G. D. Bernheim, at the residence of the bride's father, on Castle, between Sixth and Seventh streets, MR. J. S. BARNES to Miss H. P. WILDER.

Rockingham paper please copy.

DIED.

At Charlotte, N. C., on the 16th inst., MRS. MARY S. BARRY, in the 69th year of her age, widow of the late John B. Barry, Esq., formerly a merchant in this city.

In this city, on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., ELIZA HARRISS, infant daughter of Marsden and Hattie H. Bellamy, aged 1 year, 1 months and 16 days.

Marion (S. C.) Star please copy.

In New London, Conn., on the 9th instant, aged 75 years, Mrs. SUSAN S. POTTER, widow of the late Gilbert Potter, of this city.

[SWAN QUARTER, N. C., June 6th, 1874.

A special communication of Atlantic Lodge of A. F. M., No. 224, was convened at Swan Quarter, Hyde Co., N. C., for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our dead brother, Samuel R. Sadler, who died the 3rd day of June, 1874, at which the following resolutions of condolence were passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased All-Wise Providence in the wisdom and dispensation of his righteous will to remove from our midst our much beloved and esteemed friend and brother, SAMUEL R. SADLER.

WHEREAS, He had amply engrafted himself in our hearts and affections, and gained by his "Masonic" walk our confidence, love and respect, therefore, be it

Resolved 1st, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of him who doeth all things well, we do most sincerely deplore the untimely death of our beloved brother, who was in every respect "A Man and Mason," he having occupied one of the most important posts in the county, that of Superior Court Clerk, for six years, by his urbanity of manners and excellent business qualifications endeared himself to the entire community, falling as he has in the prospects of a brilliant future.

Resolved 2d, That we tender our profound sympathies and comforts to his bear stricken and bereaved companions and family.

Resolved 3d, That in token of our respect we will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, and to the Wilmington JOURNAL and the *N. C. Christian Advocate* for publication.

L. H. SWINDELL,
T. H. B. GIBBS,
J. S. CARTER. } Committee.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

June 18, 1874.

THE CROPS—We give below reports of the condition of the crops from twelve counties in North Carolina and three in South Carolina, which will be found to represent them as nearly correct as possible, being from actual examination by our correspondent. The summary of which is, that while the planters have planted about the same quantity of land in cotton as last year, they have prepared the land better and are paying more attention to grain.

WILSON—Acreage about the same as last year. The crop was made very late by the cold, damp weather of Spring, but now cotton is clean and generally doing well. Corn fair but not as good as usual.

GREENE—Is about as Wilson, cotton small but doing well. Corn better than in Wilson, but the whole has been somewhat injured by heavy washing rains and wind. Acreage in cotton fully as much as last year, with more corn and more oats.

WAYNE—Cotton looking well, not quite so much planted, more corn and more oats than last year. Corn growing finely.

JOHNSTON—Quite as much cotton planted as last year. Corn about the same, not looking so well. River low grounds have been flooded and some corn and oats lost. Cotton fair.

WAKE—Has planted as much cotton as last year. Small grains are doing well. Corn about as last year.

DUPLIN—About one-third less cotton planted than last year. More corn and small grain. Crop of all looks well. Duplin is going to make her own provisions this year.

SAMPSON—Ten to fifteen per cent. less cotton planted. More corn and oats. Crop looks fair. Stand not as good as it ought to be. Trying to raise provisions for home use.

UNION—Wheat very good. Cotton small but growing finely; bad stand in some parts. Corn looking very well and quite forward in the bottoms. Will raise nearly enough provisions for her own use.

ANSON—Has planted as much cotton as ever, perhaps, a little more than last year. Wheat and oats good and being harvested. Corn as in Union. Pee Dee river has injured some of the corn crops on the bottoms.

RICHMOND—Not quite so much cotton planted as last year. More attention paid to grain. Both in Anson and Richmond some parties are experimenting with clover with fine results so far.

ROBESON—The change in the acreage has been so slight that it is not perceptible. Crop looks well and is growing finely.

CUMBERLAND—This county is steadily increasing her production of cotton. More attention is paid to the preparation of the lands and the crop looks well. There will be more grain raised than last year.

MARION, S. C.—Cotton is small for the season; stand not very good. Corn not up to an average, but more planted and more oats. Growing well with fair promise.

DARLINGTON, S. C.—Planters found great difficulty in getting a stand, and it is not a good one, but the cotton is growing off well and gives the promise. More oats sowed than last year. Corn about the same and looking well.

MARLBORO, S. C., had the same trouble as Darlington in getting a stand—has a fair one. Cotton grows finely and is clean. Corn about as last year. More oats.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—Hot weather and the approach of the middle of June are not circumstances favorable to activity in trade, and yet during the past week a very fair business has been done and the tone of commercial circles remain steady. Financial affairs remain much the same as has been previously reported. The "Memorandum" from President Grant on the subject of National finance, caused a decline of 1 per cent in gold and checked speculative action, but there was a recovery in both particulars, while the regular trade has been good as there was reason to expect.

On the general commercial and financial situation the New York *Shipping List* says:

"The state of trade, as a whole, is not active, though it is, perhaps, as good as could be expected, all things considered. The export movement holds on wonderfully well, the outflow of bread stuffs being especially active owing to the urgent necessities of Western Europe. The period has arrived when light home trade is expected as a matter of course, but owing to the economic tendency in commercial movements for a year past, and especially since the panic, the necessities of consumers is such as to compel a frequent replenishment of depleted stocks, and this process gives to the market for the leading articles of subsistence about as much vitality as we are accustomed to witness between seasons. The general feeling is one of encouragement, based on cheering crop reports, and the indications of an active fall trade are thus early beginning to be clearly defined. The stocks of goods throughout the interior are believed to be unusually low, and the process of replenishment, with a fruitful harvest, must necessarily make things lively, when the season for active business again comes round.—People may as well conclude, first as last, that nothing satisfactory in regard to the currency question will pass the present Congress. A new currency bill, from the Committee of Conference, has been under consideration the last day or two, but as it is an inflation measure, pure and simple, authorizing an expansion of $164,000,000 before the final limit of $300,000,000 of legal tenders is reached, it has no chance of success. Realizing the utter hopelessness of carrying any measures through the present Congress, in the direction of specie payments, we shall not regret the failure of these experimental bills, which pretend to pacify the clamor for more irredeemable currency, and at the same time to gravitate towards the coin basis. There can be no satisfactory compromise on this question, and we doubt the wisdom of any attempt to harmonize views so utterly antagonistic. If the inflationists are to be satisfied at all, the very least concession must in some way favor an expansion of inconvertible currency, and the moment this is conceded, we may bid farewell to any prospect of a resumption of specie payments for many years. It would be much better to have matters as they now are, than to run the hazard of measures which aim to reconcile two systems of finance which can never go hand in hand."

In our local market there has been a dull trade, but the bulk of business will show an increase on last week's review. Naval stores, always the principal product of our surrounding country have been as active as usual for the season of the year. The export movement for the week shows an increase from $100,000 to $150,000 in valuation. The shipments coastwise and foreign reach a total of 7,877 casks spirits turpentine, 389 bales cotton, 16,176 bbls rosin, 2,520 bbls tar, against 2,827 casks spirits turpentine, 13,182 bbls rosin, 271 bales cotton and 450 bbls tar. The following synopsis is written of the market. ROSIN—There is very little can be said what has not been previously written, except the mention of the fact that there has been a general dullness, which has resulted in a decline of 55 cents on last weeks' figures. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has continued dull and there was a further decline of 1½ cents. The export movement has been large and there was a decrease of stock. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Under the influences which have been brought to bear on the market, there has also been a dullness, which we have also to report as resulting in a decline of 35 cents on hard and yellow dip and 50 cents on virgin. TAR—A dullness more general than usual has attracted the attention of parties interested in the market during the week and as a natural result of the consequences attendant on a depressed market there was a reaction of prices. COTTON—Has been dull and almost entirely nominal. Quotations were reduced say 1 cent further down and there was not much demand at any price, while the offerings were correspondingly light. GRAIN—There was an active market and there were considerable sales as will be seen by reference to our to-day's article. CORN—The arrivals and sales of cargoes for the week were numerous. $1 per bushel were obtained for three cargoes, but the market is quiet at the close and offerings will hardly command so high prices. OATS—The stock is light as also the receipts, but the two combined are amply large to meet the wants. PEAS—There was a slight advance of peas since our last. The demand, however, is light, and the receipts are amply large to supply the trade. ROUGH RICE is wanted and will sell at $1 25 to $1 40 per bushel. DRY GOODS—There is little or nothing of interest in this line, the volume of business being small and orders even for the replenishing of stock are few and for small quotations. The tone of the Northern markets for bleached and brown cottons is decidedly stronger, and the tendency is upward—an advance on some kinds being confidently predicted before the opening of the Autumn trade. Light colored prints continue to be offered rather pressingly, and some further reductions in prices of the poorer qualities have been made, but the standards are generally steady. MONEY—The banks have continued to gain in means, while the demand for money has not been larger than usual. The market is sluggish and rates of interest are unchanged.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of produce and merchandise for the week ending were as follows:

COTTON—With drooping markets elsewhere and no speculative enquiry and very little demand, our market has been characterized by dullness throughout the past week, and the trade seems to be in quite an unsatisfactory condition. The offerings have been light and there were few sales, in which instances buyers were generally demanding a concession, which was accepted. Quotations for the week have been reduced ¼ for cent. The sales for the week, as far as reported, reached about 100 bales at 15, 15¼, and 16½ cents ℔ lb.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	7 bales.
Saturday	13 "
Monday	41 "
Tuesday	29 "
Wednesday	14 "
Thursday	11 "
Total	113 bales,

against 161 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 12,868 bales, against 17,070 bales last week, 21,853 bales the previous week and 23,186 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 3,702,964 bales, against 3,456,509 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing an increase since September 1, 1873, of 247,155 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 25,153 bales, of which 14,128 were to Great Britain, 8,158 to France, and 2,891 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 273,331 bales.

The following are the official nominal quotations to-day:

Low Ordinary	11½	cents.
Ordinary	12½	"
Good Ordinary	13½	"
Strict Good Ordinary	15½	"
Low Middling	16½	"
Strict Low Middling	16¾	"
Middling	17	"

ROSIN—The state of the Rosin market as a whole, was not active during the week, though it was perhaps as good as could be expected under the existing circumstances. At the date of our last report, the 12th inst., the condition of the market was reported weak and unsettled. This state of affairs existed during the early part and middle of the week, and there was a decline of strained from $2 15 to $1 62½, with an eagerness on the part of sellers to work off all their stock, and this influx of stock being thrown on the market there was a rapid depression of values and a decline corresponding. In the middle of the week there was a reaction of feeling, and for a day or so there was only a light trade, as holders were awaiting the development of the market. On Wednesday strained reacted and advanced to $1 75 for spot rosins. At the close to-day the advance is maintained and no further movement of the market is noticed. Futures during the week have received very little attention. Some sales were transacted for the present month at $1 70, but July delivery received a very slight attention. The tonnage supply continues to increase and more berths were taken for rosin than last week, but the receipts are in excess of the exports and there is a gradual accumulation of stock. At the Exchange this week there was very little attendance and very little trading was done on the floor. In the open market there was considerable transactions. The following is a synopsis of sales and the condition of the market from day to day during the week: The first day of the week (Friday) the market opened quiet and nominal at $2 20. There were no sales during the day, and $1 75 was the highest offer. Saturday the market continued dull in feeling, but there was more demand, and sellers seeing it impossible to maintain prices threw their offerings on the market which caused a decline to $1 75. The sales were as follows: 1,500 bbls strained, buyers' option, June delivery, at $1 80; 1,000 bbls do, buyers' option June, at $1 75; 500 bbls, buyers' option July, at $1 75; 500 bbls do spot, at $1 75; also sales of 300 bbls No. 2 at $1 75; 135 bbls low Pale at $4@$4 25 and 115 bbls extra Pale at $5 50 ℔ bbl. Monday there was no demand for spot rosins, but the offerings were large. For June delivery there was an enquiry, but the prices obtained were a decline of 5 cents on the previous day's figures. The sales were 2,600 bbls strained, buyers' option June, at $1 70 ℔ bbl. Thursday the market continued dull and there was a further decline of 7½ cents on strained, the sales being as follows: 500 bbls strained at $1 70; 500 bbls do at $1 65; 500 bbls do at $1 62½ and 115 bbls No 2 at $1 65 ℔ bbl. Wednesday there was a slight reaction of feeling on the part of buyers, and during the afternoon there was an advance of strained to $1 75. The sales were 350 bbls strained, delivered, at $1 70 and 50 bbls extra Pale at $4 62½. Sales later of 500 bbls strained at $1 75 ℔ bbl. To-day (Thursday) at the close of our writing the market is reported steady at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

No. 2 and Pales—For these grades there was more demand than usual, and sales were made daily at the quotations of last week.

The receipts for the week, 15,374 bbls, against 16,079 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 705 bbls. The exports for the week, 13,496 bbls, against 12,496 bbls for last week, show an increase of 1,000 bbls. The stock in yard is 58,768 bbls, and afloat 9,370 bbls, against 60,798 bbls in yard and 6,462 bbls afloat for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 75
No. 2	1 85
Extra No. 2	2 00
Low No. 1	2 25
No. 1	2 50
Extra No. 1	3 00
Low Pale	3 75
Pale	4 50@5 00
Window Glass	5 00@6 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since our report of last week there has been no perceptible reaction in the market for spirits turpentine, and this week we have had a very quiet market, which, however, has partaken of a dullness and declined ¼ cent during the week. The receipts are very heavy, but the stock has not accumulated as the exports were also large. At the close to-day (Thursday) the market exhibits a stronger tone and is quoted firm at 32 cents.

The receipts for the week, 4,527 casks against 5,393 casks for last week, show a decrease of 866 casks. The exports for the week, 7,387 casks against 028 casks for last week, show an increase of 6,359 casks. The stock in yard and afloat is 10,270 casks against 13,130 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	800 casks	at 33	cts ℔ gal.
Saturday	50 "	" 32½	" "
Do	*50 "	" 33	" "
Monday	250 "	" 32½	" "
Tuesday	35 "	" 33	" "
Do	30 "	" 33½	" "
Wednesday	270 "	" 32½	" "
Thursday	115 "	" 32½	" "

*Selected Casks.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Under the influence, which this article has sustained, of a rapid decline in spirits turpentine and rosin, there has been a general weakness in the market which the strong efforts of receivers failed to resist, and there was a concession on Monday of 35 cents on hard and yellow dip, and again, on Wednesday, 50 cents on virgin. The receipts show a slight increase over last week, but are still insufficient to supply the demand distillers. To-day the market closes steady, at $1 50 for hard, $2 00 for yellow dip and $3 00 for virgin.

The receipts