Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1874.

For the Journal.

GEMS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY LELIA LEE.

Gems of the beautiful I; They strew our way—
Gather and garner them in wherever you may;
Twine in your wreaths with the lovely flowers of earth,
Dews from the bosom of sympathy's bright birth.

Gems of the beautiful! God hath not spared
The sacred stores by Him for His children prepared;
All around and about us—sky earth and air
Are filled with them—tokens of His tender care.

Gems of the beautiful! See how they shine
From the lofty, over-arching, in the landscapes fine;
From the rosy-hued east, to the flame-beam red west
Each cloud in its mantle of beauty is dressed.

Gems of the beautiful! Look at the sky,
How lovely the tints and rosy in their pride;
Look upward—around thee—then, low at thy feet—
Do such, do save the beautiful thy vision greet?

Gems of the beautiful! six rings each half—
Golden, wreath snow-drift in violets sheath;
Diamond in dew drops—on grass spires hung,
As lapp'd from black clouds by the fighting's red tongue.

Gems of the beautiful! Oft a heart hath
Grown dark as the storm-cloud, rebellious in wrath,
Till sorrow, repentence, draws from the heart proud,
As lightning a grand beauty draws from the cloud.

Gems of the beautiful! They, too, may hide
In hearts though o'er-crusted with dis rust and pride,
Awaiting but kind words their presence to show,
As violets come forth, at spring's call, from the snow.

Gems of the beautiful! If they thus, too,
Are resting in darkened hearts, hidden from view,
Seek for an I cherish them—each gem you find
In your coronet of glory, by angels is twined.

Sunrise in the White (Sand) Mountains of Wilmington.

A LA BEECHER.

Who has not felt new life and vigor enter his system as after a hot and tussling night with the musquitoes he has turned to the windows on the east and seen the first glimmerings of Aurora through the green blinds. It was with such a feeling that we sprang from bed yesterday morning and walked forth to see the lark-soar. We searched for that lark in vain, but we found Lark-ins the baggage man evidently ahead of the said poetical bird and we were satisfied, because we saw the contents of his wagon good for a profit of two dollars before breakfast. We threw a few chips up a tree to awake some of the birds who had evidently overslept themselves, but we routed none, and therefore, concluded they were away "nest-hiding". Finding a smell of lamp black in the air we turned towards our noble and beautiful river, sleeping like a great serpent covered with a silver coat of mail (that beats H. W. B.) and over its bosom came floating a dense black cloud which a bystander told us came from A. Martin's works over the river. There then, was the secret, the martins had gone over the river to get up and we had lost the view of their matutinal exercises, but we saw the black cloud. We listened to hear the sweet song of the birds, but the birds were still apparently absent, but we heard presently a screech up toward the Union Depot answered by one from the Central mother from the Weldon and still another from Eagle Island, while listening to the sweet refrain we did not envy any body the song of the birds, until a prolonged, unearthly scream rent by our ears forced our fingers into them, and when it had subsided we asked one near "what's that?" he replied "that's Nyee." Our politeness would not allow us to dissent, so we merely add "yes, nice, very nice." Turning, still in quest of the joys of sunrise, we entered the fish market snuffed up the morning aroma therefrom. Wonderful to the senses were the mingled smells which fell upon our olfactories, they rose apparently in rushing clouds and rolled around like the cumuli of a summer thunder storm (beats H. W. B. again). A puff and a snort on our right gave token that the great machine at the Hart & Bailey works was about awaking, and from the chimney of Mitchell & Son's mills the smoke rolled over the city like a great puff of gloom seeking its enemy in the orient beams (doubtful whether that beats H. W. B.) The rattle of hoofs began, the dogs in the market fought and howled, the early marketers appeared, the cheerful chopping hatchets, humming knives and grating saws of the butchers spoke loudly of beef steaks and chops for breakfast so we turned and hied us to our cheerful boarding house, happy over the contemplation of our view of sunrise in Wilmington.

Attempted Daring Robbery.

The residence of Capt. I. B. Grainger, on the corner of Fifth and Market streets, was entered on Monday morning about 4 o'clock by a negro thief who, judging from his preparations, had intended to make a big haul. About midnight Mrs. Grainger was called into the nursery room of her children adjoining her sleeping apartment, and while in there the thief came up the stairs and went into the Captain's bed room and proceeded to rifle his pockets of the money which was in them. Having successfully done this, he proceeded to the nursery and opened the bureau draw in search of plunder. Mrs. Grainger saw him as he entered, but was too frightened to give the alarm for some time, but finally did so and the noise awoke the Captain, who ran into the room and passed the thief coming out, but as Mrs. G. continued to scream he thought that there must be others in the room and so let the man pass him, when he ran out on the balcony and jumped off and escaped. Unfortunately the Captain did not have a pistol in the room or else he could have shot the burglar as he passed him. The robber seems to have wanted nothing except money, as he left the Captain's watch and all the jewelry of Mrs G., although he could have easily taken the whole with him.

Stealing an Ox.

Some few weeks ago an ox was stolen from the farm of Mr. Samuel Bossom in Cape Fear Township and brought to this city and sold in the market here to John H. Cowan, a colored butcher. Suspicion at the time was directed to a negro man named James Hargett, but the information received by Mr. Blossom concerning the theft was so indirect as to be hardly sufficient to charge the negro in question with the act. Mr. Blossom, however came direct to the city, and in trading up information was informed by Mr. George F. Tilley that such an ox had been purchased by John H. Cowan, the butcher, and was then at the butcher pen of Mr. J. P. Carroll. On going to the pen Mr. B. at once recognized the ox as the one stolen from him and claimed his property, which was delivered up. A warrant was taken out before Justice of the Peace, J. J. Cassidey, but Hargett "steered" clear of the Constable having the warrant for his arrest until yesterday, when the officer found him and served the process upon him. He was brought to the city and a trial was given him, which resulted in his being committed to jail in default of giving the required bond of $200 for his appearance at the Superior Court.

Resolution of Thanks.

At a meeting of the Cape Fear Council Patrons of Husbandry, held in this city on the 3d inst., a resolution was passed returning the thanks of the Council to the JOURNAL and *Star*, the Railroads leading to the city and to Col. J. R. Davis of the Purcell House for kindness shown them. The Council adjourned to meet in the Court House in the city of Wilmington on Thursday the 29th of October, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Extracts from the Proceedings

The members of the new Board of County Commissioners, to-wit: James Wilson, J. G. Wagner, S. VanAmringe, A. H. Morris and Delaware Nixon, met at the Court House Monday at 12 o'clock M., according to law. The oath of office was administered by Justice Cassidey. Commissioner Wagner was appointed temporary Chairman. Commissioners Wilson and Wagner were placed in nomination for permanent Chairman. The vote was for Wilson, three; for Wagner, two.

The Board adjourned until 6 o'clock P. M.

The Board re-assembled at 6 o'clock. The official bond of Elijah Hewlett, Treasurer elect, was offered for approval. Questions arising in regard to law, upon motion of Commissioner Wagner, the County Attorney, Mr. M. London, was sent for, and his advice requested upon various points as they arose.

Mr. Hewlett offered as his sureties Messrs. I. B. Grainger, John MacRae, Robert Henning and A. D. Brown. The Board accepted the bond subject to the justification of the sureties, which had not been done.

The bond of Mr. L. D. Cherry, County Surveyor elect, with Elisha Porter, Edward D. Walker, George F. Walker and D. J. Devane as sureties, was approved and Mr. Cherry took the oaths of office.

None of the other officers elect presented themselves. The Attorney upon being questioned, gave as his opinion that the Board had the power to declare the several offices vacant and proceed to fill the vacancies, but they had the power also to give reasonable time for them to appear and file their bonds. He quoted from the Revised Code in which time was given until Tuesday at 4 o'clock, P. M., and advised the Board it would be safe to follow the old law in this matter. He did not think that acts of the Assembly should be construed so as to defeat the will of the people when they can not mandatory.

Commissioner VanAmringe moved that further time, until Thursday at 4 p. m., be given to the officials to file their bonds.

Commissioner Morris moved to amend by giving until Wednesday at 10 a. m.

The Attorney advised them to follow a safe precedent, and referred them to the old law which gave until Tuesday, and he thought this should be given them.

Comissioner Morris gave notice that he would enter his protest upon the minutes of the Board, should the motion of Mr. VanAmringe be adopted.

The motion being put, Wagner and VanAmringe voted in the affirmative, and Morris and Nixon in the negative.

The Chairman asked the Attorney if the postponement until Thursday would be legal. He gave it as his opinion that it would, if the Board should adjourn from day to day, but he advised them again that it would be safe to give until Tuesday; that these persons had already had one month to prepare their bonds, and it was their duty to present them to-day. The Chairman voted for the postponement until Thursday.

The question of fixing the amount of the Sheriff's bond was next considered, and Mr. London's opinion was asked about it, he said that section 8, chapter 106 of Battle's Revisal, has no sanction of law except that it is published in Battle's Revisal, which has been generally regarded by people to be law. Mr. Battle refers in this section to chapter 105, section 12 of the Revised Code, and seems to have overlooked all the legislation since that time. The Radical-Republican Legislature of 1868–'69 passed an act of Assembly making it the duty of County Commissioners of every county in the State to make immediate examination of the bonds of the Sheriff in their respective counties, and if on such examination it shall, in the opinion of said Commissioners, be found that the said bonds are insufficient to secure the faithful collection and accounting for the county and State revenues, notice shall be given to require him to give other bonds.

The tenth section of the same act provides that upon the appointment of said Sheriff the County Commissioners shall have power to take new bonds with sufficient security in double the amount of taxes to be placed in his hands for the current year and to justify by proofs or otherwise his present bonds. That Act of the Assembly was intended to protect the tax-payer and secure the honest and faithful discharge of the duties as Sheriff and pay over the revenue of the State and County. And when the examination is made as provided in chapter 106, it left it as a matter of discretion with the County Commissioners to determine the amount of the bonds. Following the example of other counties, and he would instance Cumberland, He advise the Board that they should require of the Sheriff, bonds sufficient to cover both the County and State taxes.

The Revenue Law afforded ample protection both to the State and County under these bonds if the County Commissioners discharged their duty under the law.

He distinctly stated that the Board will not be honest to tax payers nor faithful in the discharge of their duties unless they take bonds in full of the amount of all the taxes.

To a further question from the Chairman he gave it as his opinion that the Sheriff might give his bond for the execution and return of processes without giving the bonds as tax collector.

Messrs. Morris and VanAmringe were appointed a committee on rules of order.

The same Commissioners were appointed a committee to attend to outside work of the Board.

The application of Daniel Howard for appointment as janitor, was laid over until next regular meeting.

The Board then proceeded to revise the jury lists, after which there was an adjournment until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Board met Tuesday at 11 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment; present, James Wilson, Chairman, Commissioners Morriss, Wagner, VanAmringe and Nixon.

The official Bond of Elijah Hewlett, County Treasurer elect, was taken up. The sureties thereon came forward and justified to the same, and thereupon the Bond was duly passed upon. Mr. Hewlett then come forward and qualified by taking the oaths of office as required by law.

The Bond of Edward D. Hewlett, Coroner elect, was received and ordered accepted in the sum of $2,000, with Claus Schriver, Dan'l O. Connor and Jno. J. Forrest, as sureties, whereupon the Coroner elect came forward and was duly qualified by taking the oaths of office as required by law.

On motion the Board proceeded to the election of County Attorney, on a formal ballot, Commissioner Nixon acting as teller. The ballots were as follows: Russell, 3; London, 2; whereupon Daniel L. Russell was declared duly elected County Attorney for the ensuing year.

On motion it was ordered that the Clerk be instructed to notify Daniel L. Russell of his election.

It was ordered that the Clerk of the Board notify E. E. Burruss, late County Treasurer that the Bond of Elijah Hewlett County Treasurer elect, has been accepted by the Board, and the said county Treasurer elect having been qualified by the Board as required by law, is fully authorized to receipt for all county funds now in the hands of the late county Treasurer together with all books and papers relative to the same.

It was ordered, that the Clerk of the Board deliver L. D. Cherry Surveyor elect, a certificate of his having been duly qualified and sworn in as county Surveyor.

It was resolved, that the office held by G. D. Flack, be now declared vacant, and that he be requested to deliver up the keys of the Auditing Bureau, also all other property, books, papers, &c., now in his possession the property of New Hanover county.

The Board then took a recess until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Board of County Commissioners were in **session again** yesterday, pursuant to **adjournment**, present Jas. Wilson, Chairman, Commissioners Morris, Nixon, Wagner and VanAmringe.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion the Sheriff's bond came up for consideration, under the opinion of Daniel L. Russell, County Attorney, who was present.

James Heaton, Clerk of the Superior Court elect, requested to have further time to produce his bond. He was given until Tuesday, 15th, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Applications of John J. Orrell and R. H. Brown for the position of watchman at the County Jail, were laid over for consideration at a future meeting, as was also an application from Chas. M. Blount to be appointed Standard Keeper.

Rules for the government of the Board were submitted by the Committee and approved.

The following were drawn as jurors for the next Term of Superior Court, viz:

First Week—Chas Montague, Richard A Price, Robert Tate, Thos Rand, Wilkes Morris, Henry I Risley, Primus Moore, Chas McClammy, Frank McKoy, Ben L Gouts, Jerry M Grady, Thos Sneden, Geo Mosely, Jas F Eadens, John B Casteen, John O Nixon, Samuel E Rush, Robert B Davis, Andrew Taylor, John Davis, Geo Honnet, Thomas W Howard, Lany Davis, Jno W. Hawkins, M Muller, H Shepard, Archy Walker, H M Bishop, Robt E Calder, Jeff Larkins, Thos J Ramsey, Wm Holmes, James Jones, S L Yopp, Philip Newman and Jas D Flowers.

Second Week—Jordon Nixon, L Grady, F M Muller, Jos Jones, Sr, Newton Morgan, R E Calloway, Martin Neillan, Wm M Parker, Wm Jones, Wm H Northrop, David Pigott, G H Hill, John H Henderson, Robt Bloodworth, Walker Moore, Seth W Davis, Syl Potteway, D L Bolan.

The Board then adjourned to meet again this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Duplin Branch Canal.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting held on the 8th inst., at Chinquapin, Duplin county, in the interest of the Duplin Branch Canal, a branch of the proposed New River Canal.

Capt. Samuel Jones called the meeting to order. G. W. Lamb, Esq., was placed in the Chair and Thos Armstrong was made Secretary.

J. D. Standford, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting, and in one of those eloquent and forcible speeches, so peculiar to that gentleman, explained that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the construction of the proposed Duplin Branch, a branch of the proposed New River Canal, and to take into consideration the giving of one-half of the swamp and overflowed lands reclaimed by the Canal in aid of the construction of the same. Mr. Standford adverted to the canal system of Holland, and stated that in that country the rivers were diverted by canals, the low lands reclaimed and the canals used as means of transportation, and the plan now proposed was identically the same used in Holland. Were the plans carried out Duplin county would become the richest and most productive county in the State.

Mr. Standford stated that he was a member of the Legislature when the charter was granted, and that in drawing the bill he had studious lyseen that the county of Duplin was fully protected, and that the county, in endorsing the Company's bonds, would be so protected that the bonds could be endorsed only upon the Canal as constructed, mile by mile.

Maj. W. L. Young was called upon to explain the practical working of the Canal, and in response, stated that from Peggy's Island to Burton's old field, via the tortuous meanderings of the North East river, was 68 miles, and that by closing the river at Burton's old field and throwing it through the Duplin branch and a portion of the New River Canal, the flow of water would be reduced to 15½ miles and that the water in its exit to the sea would gain 53½ miles; this would prevent freshets, and by continuing the Canal to the mouth of Goshen, all the swamps and overflowed lands upon the North East river, from Peggy's Island up, would be reclaimed, including Angola Bay and the great series of swamps in Duplin county; that it was contemplated to make the Canal navigable for steamboats to the mouth of Goshen, and that the connecting swamps would be drained by smaller canals.

Maj. Young further stated that he had visited all the owners of swamp and overflowed land on both sides of the river, from Peggy's Island to Chinquepin, and found all willing to give to the company one-half for draining the other half.

Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting and all were elated at the prospect of having a canal. Mr. Harper Williams was present and took an active part in the meeting. He said that the people of Goshen were willing to give one-half of their lands and that he was 71 years old and had never before in his life had anything to do with any internal improvement enterprise but that this scheme suited him; it was just the thing and he was going to help push it through.

Hallville was represented by Col. Thomas Hall, Robert Brown, Esq., and Thomas Armstrong, Esq.

When the speaking was over Capt. Samuel Jones called upon those having swamp and overflowed lands to come forward and sign the documents. The response was unanimous, and the articles of agreement to give deeds in future was signed in rotation as the plantations joined each other. Zacariah J. Carter, Esq., was the first to sign in Duplin county. W. T. Bannerman, Esq., was the first to sign in New Hanover county, he having signed August 28th.

Sad Termination of a Fight Between two Negroes—The Wife of one Dies from the Excitement.

On Saturday evening about 6 o'clock, Mr. George Watters, who has charge of the Iron works of the W., C & A. R. R. Co. had occasion to discharge two negroes in the Company's employ, named McDaniels and Thompson for neglect of work. Later in the evening it seems that a dispute arose between the negroes by McDaniels charging Tompson with being the direct cause of his dismissal.—To this charge Thompson became indignant and cursed the former for a d—m son of a b—h, which provoked him to such an extent that he gathered a piece of iron and struck Thompson a blow over the head which killed him for five or ten minutes as dead as he will be a thousand years hence.—As soon as McDaniels became aware of what he had done, and seeing his supposed murdered victim lying before him, he fled into the swamps and escaped. In a few minutes Thompson recovered his senses, when an examination showed that the blow had fractured his skull. He received the proper surgical attendance and was conveyed to his home.

But the result of this fight does not terminate here. It leads to sadder events which we shall proceed to relate in proper connection.

Information of this fight was lodged with the city officials, and Captain Fitzgerald, of the Police force ordered officers J. W. Whitney and J. W. Davis to hunt up McDaniels. A search over town proved fruitless and later in the evening the officers proceeded to McDaniels horse, on Baten, between Eighth and Ninth streets which they surrounded and kept watch, thinking the one they were looking for would come to his home. About 1 o'clock at night the officers were startled by a scream from within the house and a heavy fall on the floor. They rushed it to the house and in the middle of the floor lay McDaniel's wife dead, with a woman standing over her body. Questions as to the cause were asked. The woman immediately answered to the effect that she had come there to inform McDaniel's wife of the circumstances, but finding her unwell she did not care to excite her, but had waited until she had gotten better. The opportunity did not present itself until that hour and when she told his wife that her husband had murdered Thompson, as she thought, she jumped up from her chair and fell dead upon the floor. Mrs. McDaniels was about 30 years of age, and it is said had the heart disease, which in connection with the sudden announcement caused her death.

Coroner Howlett was yesterday notified of the facts and summoned a jury of inquest who returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

Thompson is reported to be severely wounded, but is not considered as dangerously so.

McDaniels at last accounts had not been arrested.

A Card.

A rumor having been extensively circulated that I had sent word to a prominent Radical official elect that I would have his bond secured, if he would see that the bond of another official should not be accepted, I pronounce it to be false. To those who know me, a denial is hardly necessary.

JOS. A. ENGELHARD.

Wilmington, Sept. 9th, 1874.

A NOTABLE SPEECH.

Ex-President Jefferson Davis on the Race Issue.

At a meeting of the people of Memphis, held last week, which was largely attended by citizens of both colors and parties, the Honorable Jefferson Davis was called to the stand, and spoke as follows in denunciation of the horrible massacre at Trenton, Tenn.:

Friends and Countrymen:—You have assembled to-night, not for the bare purpose of giving an expression which humanity demands, but you have assembled for a higher and a holier purpose. [Applause.] It is what you owe to your sires, what you owe to your prosperity, what you owe to the living, and what you owe to the gallant dead who fell for the sacred cause of Southern Independence. Never has a country been more truly in a condition of having lost all save its honor; and you men of the counties of Jackson, Grandy, and Folk, and many others may be expected to denounce whatever would stain the honor and whatever would tarnish the fair name of the living. [Applause.] You are not here, then, merely to express your horror of a particular crime; still less are you here to argue what is due from one race to another. It is a crime, and a crime to be punished as it deserves; but that belongs to the law and its officers. That they will do their duty, those only who distrust our people can fail to believe.

But you come to appeal to the moral sense of the world, your words are to go abroad to mankind; let it understand that you are not a race of assassins; that you are not the race who mask, but stand in the dignity of your manhood, and in the likeness of your Creator, with eyes open and exposed you dare assert your rights and protect them to the best of your ability; and to the end of your lives will go forward with your honor which never seeks concealment, wears no mask, and never blackens its face. [Applause.] I was peculiarly struck with the remark of the negro who was called upon by one of the committee sent to South Carolina and who was expected to give testimony which would involve Gen. Wade Hampton in the Ku-Klux outrages. He was asked if he knew Wade Hampton. He said he did, and had known him since the time they were both boys together. They then said to him, "Do you believe he has been engaged in these Ku-Klux outrages?" "No, I do not believe it."—"Why don't you believe it?" "Because if Mars Wade Hampton had been in it it would have been the white man, and not the negro, he would have struck."

The negroes were not our enemies; why should they become so? We are their friends. Yes, and the Southern men are the only friends they have today in any part of the world. It becomes us to be their friends. Every Southern man in his memory runs back to the negro woman who nursed him; to the boy who hunted and fished with him; to the man who first taught him to ride and to swim; and as he grew to manhood, the cordial welcome given him by the old nurse, with a tenderness scarcely inferior to that of his own mother, and while he has such memories clustering around him he cannot be the enemy of that useful race which was the main strength of our country when we stood in this relation, which I believe God intended us to occupy. If we have been diverted from such relation, and if hostility has sprung up to any extent, it has been the work of those incendiaries who have come in to destroy the natural relations of the races, and thus tormenting a discord by producing the evils which now exist in society. But, my friends, it rests with you, whatever be the result, to show to the world that you are incapable of secret crime, that you hate the man who wears a mask—[applause]—and whatever is necessary for the public peace to do, you intend to do that openly and manfully.

Now, then, let us see what is the necessary future of these two races living together. [Applause.] They require the white man to provide for them and protect them as much as they ever did, and I believe they will require him to do so to the end of time. Now, then, as to those white men who believe in a war of race so that the black may be exterminated, and see in this a future that is desirable, I have no sympathy. [Applause.] The negroes were my friends in the olden times. They were our protectors when our brave men went to the field and the women and children remained at home. [Applause.] It was they who brought the Mississippi Valley into cultivation, and by them alone can that valley, in my opinion, ever be cultivated. They are as necessary to us as we are to them; and with that kind of relation existing between us, it is no reason why the prosperity of the future shall not exceed that of the past. But I do not intend to trench upon a question on which every one has undoubtedly formed his opinion. I would only say for myself that as I cannot have hostility to these deluded people, the only feeling of indignation that I have is against the white men who have disturbed this relation between us; who have fomented discord; who have led the imaginative negro into evil.—Against them, I say, I hurl the thunderbolt of your vengeance. [Applause.]

Says the Newbern Journal of Commerce: "We much regret to learn from one of our most intelligent and observant planters, who has recently passed over a large portion of the cotton section of the State, that great damage has resulted to the growing staple from rust and other causes. He estimates that the injury will be fully 25 per cent."

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N.C

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

Sept. 10, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—There is no new feature in the general condition of trade but leading staples may be said to have shown rather more steadiness, with prices in some cases tending upward. The general reports from all over the country coincide with those we have previously published. The substance of these reports is that while a revival of business has not thus far been equal to the average of late years before the panic, there is a gradual increase of activity in the leading articles of subsistence, and an abiding faith among the greater majority of merchants and traders in a season of fair prosperity. On the general condition and prospects of business the following able article is copied from the *Cincinnati Price Current*. It says:

"It is now nearly a year since the whole business of the country was prostrated by a panic which had its ostensible origin in the discrediting of a vast amount of railroad securities, but which had other causes as collateral if not principal, of which it is not necessary for our present purpose to speak. For six or eight months business men were unable to prosecute trade upon the usual basis, for when they made purchases it was without assurance that goods would not depreciate in value upon their hands. This made them cautious, and restricted trade to narrow limits. Then it was that the capacity of our manufactories for producing almost every kind of domestic goods was seen to be far in excess of the reduced demand, and caution was enforced upon all industrial enterprises. Railroad building having ceased, a vast amount of labor was thrown out of employment to seek it in other channels.

"But while nearly all branches of trade suffered from the effects of the panic the most of them were sound at bottom, and the agricultural interests were in good condition. Thus there was a basis for a recuperation which has seldom if ever been found to exist in previous commercial crises. The currency of the country was not depreciated in the least, and when the foolish mania for holding it was over, business began to assume its normal condition. People with all their economy could not always refrain from buying the necessities of life, and with the promise of good crops this year and the settling of the currency question came more confidence and a revival of business in nearly every department of trade, so that the volume of business during the summer has been exceptionally large, and it has been done generally upon a basis which affords a reasonable profit.

"We now enter the autumn season with unusually favorable circumstances.—The harvests are abundant, the earth teeming with its yield of vegetables, fruit, grain, cotton, etc., with the single exception of tobacco. Labor has found employment, and the consumption of manufactured goods is fast assuming its usual proportions. Capital not finding employment at high rates in railroad enterprises, or being timid about such investments, is seeking borrowers in commercial and manufacturing circles at unusually low rates of interest. The low prices current for labor and raw materials generally, and cheapness of money, enables manufacturers to sell at such low prices as will stimulate consumption, and the abundance of breadstuffs will keep down the cost of living, so that labor can live as well as before on its reduced wages. We think therefore that there is good reason to anticipate a steady growth of trade, a tranquil money market and to an unusual degree an absence of disturbing speculation.

In our local market there has been a steady increase of business, which has been perceptible on almost all sides. Our wholesale dry goods merchants are receiving large stocks daily, and we have noticed an unusual large number of country buyers in the city during the week. Shipments have likewise been large, and our steamships railroad lines are carrying large quantities of freights to the interior.

The naval store and cotton trade of the week was moderately satisfactory. A weakness has prevailed in the former articles, but cotton has been in demand and all the receipts have met with purchasers at fair prices. New cotton has began to arrive in small quantities, and in a few weeks longer we may expect a fair amount daily.

The shipments for the week were as follows: 1,992 casks spirits turpentine, 14,262 bbls rosin and 101 bales cotton, against 28,707 bbls rosin, 6,355 casks spirits turpentine and 191 bales cotton for last week.

Foreign freights remain fair at 5s 6d for rosin and 6s 6d for for spirits turpentine.

The course of our local money market has been tending a little toward a reduction in the supply of loanable funds, the demands for discount exceeding the current maturities of paper, while the receipts of currency throughout mercantile channels and otherwise has been short of the shipments to the country, so that deposits have run down somewhat; still there is not much animation in business, and while the money market is firmer in its rates of discount remain unchanged.

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

COTTON—During the week the volume of business in this line has shown a decided increase. New cotton has begun to arrive quite freely, and during the week some 24 bales have been received and sold. The market has ruled steady without experiencing interruption or quotations.

The receipts for the week 39 bales, against 159 bales for last week, show a decrease of 111 bales. The exports for the week, 194 bales, against 191 bales for last week, show also a decrease of 87 bales. The stock in yard is 112 bales, against 232 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 5,656 bales, against 5,880 bales last week, 5,286 bales the previous week and 4,054 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 5,656 bales, against 8,856 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing a decrease since September 1, 1873, of 3,200 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 5,660 bales, of which 5,649 were to Great Britian, 11 to France, and none to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 109,270 bales.

The following are the official nominal quotations to-day:

Low Ordinary	10	cents.
Ordinary	11½	"
Good Ordinary	13½	"
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	"
Low Middling	14½	"
Strict Low Middling	15	"
Middling	15¼	"

ROSIN—The rosin market has been in an unsettled condition nearly all the week, and as a consequence there has been a continued fluctuation of prices. Strained rosin has been in the usual demand and has led other grades in the bulk of transactions. While we have to report a weakness for this grade we have to note a firm market for the finer grades and an advance of quotations from 25 to 50 cents ℔ bbl. There has been about the usual demand for strained, and the fight between the bulls and bears as to who should control the market, seems to have resulted in favor of the latter, as it has required considerable working on the part of the former to sustain prices. The supply of shipping is about equal to the demand, and the rates of foreign freights are 4s. 6d. on rosin to any port in Great Britain or the Continent. Several charters have been made at these figures. At the close to-day the market is reported firmer. The following synopsis is written of the market: Friday the market opened firm at $1 80, which figures prevailed on Thursday of last week, and these prices were obtained for small lots to be delivered, though in the evening there was a dull feeling manifest. The sales this day were 250 bbls strained, delivered, at $1 80, and 500 bbls good strained at $1 80 ℔ bbl. Saturday there was a quiet market, buyers were not disposed to pay former prices, but sellers were unwilling to accept any decline. No sales were reported. Monday a dullness prevailed, sellers being unwilling to accept a decline of quotations and buyers were only offering $1 75. There were no sales this day. Tuesday the market remained steady at $1 75, and 500 bbls changed hands at these figures. Wednesday the market was unsettled early in the day, but toward the close there was a reaction of feeling and a firmer tone was displayed. The sales, however, were so mixed as hardly to be quotable, but as near correct as we could obtain them there seems to have been 2,000 bbls strained at $1 80, 1,000 bbls good strained at $1 80, 500 bbls No. 2 at $1 80, and 50 bbls low No. 1 at $2 25 ℔ bbl. To-day (Thursday) at the close the market is steady at $1 80 ℔ bbl. No. 2 No. 1 and Pales—There was a small demand all the week for the above qualities of rosin and some sales were made daily at the quotations given below. The market has advanced during the week from 25 to 75 cents for the finer grades of Pale and the medium grades between No. 2 and extra No. 1.

The receipts for the week, 11,129 bbls, against 19,025 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 7,895 bbls. The exports for the week, 14,262 bbls, against 28,707 bbls for last week, show also a decrease of 14,445 bbls. The stock in yard is 26,418 bbls only, and afloat 3,899 bbls against 38,897 bbls in yard and 5,123 bbls afloat for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 80
Good Strained	1 85
No. 2	1 90
Extra No. 2	2 00
Low No. 1	2 25
No. 1	⅜ 50@3 25
Extra No. 1	3 50
Low Pale	3 75@4 25
Pale	4 50@5 00
Window Glass	5 00@6 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—A general dullness has prevailed in the market throughout the present week which has been characterized by a decline almost daily. At the close of our last review, we left the market firm at 32 cents, but subsequently there was a decline which was followed by another until the market had reached 30½ cents on Wednesday. To-day, Thursday however, a better feeling seems prevalent and the market is quoted as closing firm at 30½ cents bid."

The receipts for the week, 3,271 casks against 3,911 casks for last week, show a decrease 640 casks. The exports for the week 2,192 casks against 6,255 casks for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 6,826 casks, against 6,432 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	550 casks at	31½ cts.	⅜ gal.
Saturday	189 "	" 31	" "
Monday	150 "	" 31	" "
Do	50 "	" 30½	" "
Tuesday	150 "	" 31	" "
Wed'sday	50 "	" 30½	" "
Thursday	100 "	" 30	" "

CRUDE TURPENTINE. — Since our report of the 4th, nothing of importance worthy of mention has transpired. The market has ruled very steady without experiencing any important changes, and there has been a steady demand for consumption which has taken the daily receipts at the current market prices. At the close to-day the market is reported steady at $1 25 for hard and $2 25 for yellow dip and Virgin.

The receipts for the week, 2,916 bbls, against 2,829 for last week, show a small increase. The exports for the week 389 bbls, against 393 bbls for last week, show a small decrease. The stock in yard and afloat is 3,023 bbls, against 2,294 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Yellow Dip.	Hard.	Virgin.
Friday	294	$1 25	$2 25	$2 25
Saturday	426	1 25	2 25	2 25
Monday	365	1 25	2 25	2 25
Tuesday	439	1 25	2 25	2 25
We'dy	201	1 25	2 25	2 25
Thursy	321	1 25	2 25	2 25

TAR—Immediately after the close of our last review the market for this article became dull and depressed and a rapid decline followed, which continued throughout the week and at the close the decline foots up 60 cents.—The cause is said to have been the increased receipts here, the large stock at the North and West, and the small shipping demand which has prevailed. At the close of our report to-day the market is quoted quiet and nominal at $1 55 ℔ bbl.

The receipts for the week, 1,629 bbls against 1,347 bbls for last week, show an increase of 282 bbls. The exports for the week, 926 bbls, against 1,294 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 368 bbls. The stock in yard and afloat is 1,723 bbls, against 1,023 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	375 bbls at	$2 00	per bbl.
Saturday	129 "	2 00	"
Monday	416 "	1 55	"
Tuesday	100 "	1 55	"
Wednesday	150 "	1 55	"
Thursday	No sales reported.		

GRAIN—We have nothing new to report in the grain market of the week. There has been no further developments of the market and trade remains very quiet and inactive.—CORN.—The market has moved along in its usual quiet way. Nothing of a striking feature has presented itself and prices are steady at former quotations. There were no cargo arrivals, nor is there likely to be any until the new crop begins to arrive which will hardly be before the mouth of November.—The receipts from the northern market continue to be of sufficient size to supply the trade here.

The receipts for the week 14,600 bushels, against 14,641 bushels for last week, show a small decrease, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 2,200 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,700 bushels, from New York, 3,217 bushels, per Schr John from New York, 3,500 bushels; and by W & W Railroad 2,917 bushels. The quotations from store are as follows: Yellow, $1 05; mixed, $1 10, and white mealing $1 15 per bushel, the highest figure including sacks. OATS.—There is a good stock of oats in market, and there is a very light demand at present. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cents ℔ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $2 10@$2 15 ℔ bushel, and $2 15@$2 20 for white ℔ bushel. RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL.—The mills are filling orders at $1 15 to $1 20 per bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS—Since the date of our last report the dull feeling which we then noticed has disappeared, and this week we have had a firmer market for all qualities of meats, and some advances are reported to-day. This firmness has been occasioned by a reaction of the markets at the West and which were dull when we closed our last report. North Carolina bacon has been in better demand this week than last, and there was also a slight advance reported. The stock, however, is small, and has admitted of only light transactions. The following from the Cincinnati *Commercial and Price Current* explains the condition of the market:

The market has been more active most of the week, especially for bulk meats and bacon, and a further advance in prices has been established on these articles, the larger advance being on sides, the stock of which is now reduced to a low point, and clear sides are especially in light supply.—The consumptive demand for shoulders has not been very large but they have been taken on speculation to some extent in anticipation of an early exhaustion of the supply of sides, and that consumers will then have to take shoulders. Mess pork has met a better consumptive demand, and what is rather remarkable is that the country stores in neighboring towns are buying mess pork here, showing how thoroughly the country has been drained of this article. Sugar-cured hams meet with little attention, and beyond the order which come direct to packers from their regular customers there is scarcely anything doing. City kettle rendered Lard being in light supply is steady with only a small consumptive demand, but for current make of steam Lard the market is weaker; it can be bought at 13 cents for October delivery, and 11½ cents for November, so that manufacturers or others will buy now only enough to meet immediate necessities at current prices. The market as a whole has a strong and confident tone, although it is evident that the relatively high prices current are having considerable effect upon the consumptive demand. At the close there is a weaker tone as regards Bulk Meats, and a stronger feeling in Lard.

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 11@11½ cents for shoulders, 14@14½ cents for sides, 15@15½ cents for hog round and 18@19 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 11@11½ cents for shoulders, 14 cents for sides, and 19 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 10½ cents for shoulders and 13@13½ cents clear for rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11½@12 cents ℔ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 14@15 cents ℔ lb.