Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1874

THE ROCKY POINT RIOT.

State vs. James Holmes, John King, Cy Clark, James Mosely and David Jones—Affray.

Mr. Solicitor Norment for the State. Adam Empie, Esq., and Hon Dan'l L. Russell for the defendants.

The trial of this cause was begun early yesterday morning, and was concluded at a late hour in the afternoon, the jury not being dismissed from the jury-box until after 6 o'clock.

The first witness introduced by the State was James E. McPherson, a Justice of the Peace for Rocky Point township, who testified

That on the day of the August election there was a considerable disturbance and excitement near the polls at Rocky Point precinct, in which a large crowd was engaged, many with clubs, urging on the crowd, and participating in the disturbance of the public peace. He saw James Holmes, Cy Clark, David Jones, James Moseley, John Bryant and George Hill in the difficulty; saw James Holmes cursing and swearing, and flourishing a stick in a very furious and violent manner, using loud and boisterous language; he was the first man that attracted my attention from his turbulent manner.

Cy Clark, during the affray, was perfectly furious; had a stick in his hand when the crowd was pursuing Mr. Bryant up to Mr. Westbrook's store. When I ordered him to stop he stopped. There was a large crowd going after Mr. Bryant with sticks. I think I saw John King strike at Mr. Bryant while he was in the ditch. I don't think the blow reached him, but that it was caught by the fence. I saw James Mosely in the crowd that was after Mr. Bryant. He was very boisterous. David Jones was also pursuing Mr. Bryant with a blacksmith's hammer in his hand; hammer would weigh a pound or more. The parties came after Mr. Bryant, and they appeared to be furious with anger and anxious to get at him for a fight, or for his destruction. The row commenced about 4 o'clock and lasted over an hour until the train came down. The crowd was in pursuit of wood, railroad iron, sticks, yelling, cursing, swearing, and after Mr. Bryant and Mr. Bowden. This was on the 6th of August last, and was a very serious affair.

On cross-examination by the defendant's counsel, the witness stated that he walked through the crowd, without molestation. Bowden was hurt very badly and was struck several blows. At this point of the examination, Clark's stick was exhibited in Court and identified. Also a stick which Bryant took out of another man's hand. Bryant's stick was a gum about the size of the stick of Cy. Clark. They had to put Mr. Bryant in the house of Mr. Gamberg to keep the mob from killing him. Myself and constable engaged a guard and with great difficulty got him under order. There was a lot of cursing; difficult to tell who was in the fight; thought Mosely was in the fight, but he was a stranger in the neighborhood. I know almost every voter in township; issued a warrant for Bryant, upon affidavit. Jesse Bowden is not struck after he fell over the stump. Some of those parties who were pursuing Bowden and Bryant had clubs, some had knives or sticks and canes, and one had a blacksmith's hammer.

Cross-examination resumed—I am certain that John King struck at Bowden. All of the defendants were present, taking part in the row. I had to protect Mr. Bryant with a guard to keep them from killing him. I tried to put him in the post office but could not succeed.

Mr. Joseph B. Durham testified that he saw James Holmes, John King and James Mosely, who, when they brought Mr. Bryant to Mr. Gamberg's house, Mosely said I would like to have got a lick at him; I would have killed the damned son of a ——— in a minute. The crowd came up in a rush, crying, kill him! kill him! the damned son of a ——— I saw James Mosely too, come up to the gate, when he said kill him! kill him! the damned son of a———. David Jones came running up with the crowd.

Cross examined—I could not tell what they intended, but from appearances they looked as if they were pursuing Bryant. Some of the older colored citizens helped to keep them back by saying stop. David Jones was in the crowd with a hammer in his hand. Hill made a speech near the gate.

J. B. Durham testified that he saw Cy Clark in the row; saw him in pursuit of Mr. Bowden as he went over the fence. When Mr. Bowden had escaped over the fence from the crowd Cy Clark cried out "if we cannot get him now, we will get him tonight the damned son of a ———; he had at that time a stick in his hand. I saw John King walk up and collar Mr. Bryant at the first fight, after Mr. Bryant and Hill had been separated. They were then pulled apart. Squire McPherson stopped the crowd.

Cross examined by Mr Russell.—I did not engage in the row; did not have a stick; saw Bowden defending himself; did not see any one strike Bowden after he was down. The lick Bryant struck Hill was a severe one, and Bryant would have been struck in return, but witness interfered.

Mr. Joseph Duncan testified that he saw David Jones refuse to give up his hammer to Squire McPherson. This was about the time the crowd started to Cranberry's house.

G. P. Duncan testified that he saw all the defendants around Bryant, except Mosley. I went up to Bryant and took him out of the ditch. Clark parted from this part of the crowd and took after Bowden. When I got to the fence Bowden had jumped over; saw Cy Clark at the fence, and I heard him say: "Jesse Bowden, you damned son of a ———, you may get away now, but I will get you before midnight." I saw David Jones with his hammer in his hand. Cy Clark had a stick in his hand. As I stepped away, I saw James Holmes coming into the crowd with a stick raised, cursing and swearing. When I came to Westbrook's John King, with a raised stick in his hand ordered me to stop. I saw James Holmes in the crowd, with a raised stick in his hand, asking them to get out of the way; saw them take Bryant to the postoffice. The postmaster could not let him in.

Dr. Porter could not locate any except David Jones. After the crowd had pursued Bowden across the fence, Bowden got into the house through the window. The crowd came into the front door. David Jones in the number. I told him he did not know what he was doing. He replied, yes he did. I saw him in the crowd when they were pursuing Bowden. I heard a good many threats.

Mr. G. Chadwick testified that he was the third or fourth man that got to the row, and saw David Jones in the crowd that was pursuing Mr. Bryant with a piece of board or fence rail in his hand, and afterwards saw him pursuing Mr. Bowden with a hammer.

The testimony was here closed, the defendants having none to offer.

The argument was opened by Mr. Solicitor Norment for the State, who marshaled the facts before the jury in such a manner that the guilt of the defendants was most apparent. He was followed by the Hon. D. L. Russell, who in turn was followed by Adam Empie, Esq. These latter gentlemen made the best of a desperate case, as the verdict of the jury clearly showed.

His Honor, Judge McKoy, in his charge to the jury, laid down the law in relation to an affray, and summed up the testimony of the witnesses in a clear, forcible address. He stated, as asked by counsel for the defense, "that if the defendants did not have the purpose of assaulting Bowden or Bryant, it would, as an isolated proposition, make the defendants not guilty. But if the defendants did pursue, with the purpose of aiding or assisting others, in case an assault should be made, or did, by language or act, incite or encourage others so to do, then they are guilty."

With all the facts before them, and with His Honor's charge, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to all the defendants.

This jury was composed of eleven negroes and one white man of the same way of thinking in political matters.

Who, hereafter, will not believe negro jury's acquitting criminals of their own color?

A Sad Bereavement.

A gentleman who came down the Charlotte road yesterday, informs us of the sudden death, at Whitehall, in Bladen county, about 5 o'clock on last Sunday afternoon, of Rev. Hugh A. Monroe, a minister in the Presbyterian Church, attached to Fayetteville Presbytery. Mr. Monroe had been out for a short walk over his farm on the afternoon in question and on his return complained of pains in his stomach. His wife administered to him a camphor pill which appeared to relieve him somewhat and he laid down shortly afterwards. Mrs. Munroe was attracted towards him by his heavy breathing and went to him but when she reached his side he was dead.

Deceased was a most excellent gentleman and a minister of great theological attainments. His death will prove a great loss to his Church, as well as to his family and friends.

Track Laying on the Carolina Central.

The Charlotte *Observer* of Sunday says: So soon as the news was received yesterday morning that Judge Schenck had dissolved the injunction against the above road, track laying was recommenced on the trestle over Sugar Creek, and by night rails were laid to a considerable distance beyond it.—The force at work yesterday was incomplete, only 22 hands being engaged. The laying of the track will be prosecuted very vigorously from this end of the road, until the force now at work near Monroe is met.

Accidentally Killed.

A colored boy, whose name we could not learn, was accidentally shot and killed, last Sunday afternoon, at the residence of the late Dugald Blue, in Bladen county, about six miles distant from Brown Marsh. The colored boy and a white lad, a son of the deceased Mr. Blue, had found somewhere an old pistol, which, unknown to them, was loaded. They were playing with it when it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the head of the colored boy and instantly killing him.

County Taxes.

From the books of the county tax collector we gather the following:

Total tax in 1871	$30,731 92
Total tax abated and credited	30,631 57
Balance unpaid	$100 35

It will be seen from the above figures that more than one-third of the taxes still remain unpaid, the sale of which will take place on November 28. There is no better evidence of very hard times than when people fail to settle with the public officers.

Superior Court.

The following is a resume of the business transacted in this Court up to Wednesday night:

State vs. Jacob Drawhorn, for larceny. Verdict guilty.

State vs. the same, for larceny. Verdict guilty.

State vs. Robert Miles, for receiving stolen goods. Verdict guilty.

State vs. the same, for retailing liquor without a license, in 14 cases. Judgment rendered that he pay for license and costs.

State vs. John Hargett, for larceny. Verdict guilty.

State vs. John Bryant, for affray. Case submitted by defendant and judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. Dennis Miller, for larceny. Verdict guilty.

State vs. Charles Foreman, on appeal from Magistrates Court. Verdict guilty. Appealed.

In a case for assault and battery, the defendant submitted, and judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. George Ashford, for assault and battery. Plea not guilty, verdict guilty. Sentenced to six months in the Work House and to pay a fine of $10.

State vs. the same, on a peace warrant. Case dismissed on payment of costs.

State vs. George Howe, for larceny. Plea not guilty, verdict not guilty.

State vs. Julius Middleton, for larceny. Plea not guilty, verdict guilty. Sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

State vs. Wm. A. Taylor, for larceny. Plea not guilty, verdict guilty, subject to opinion of the Court.

State vs. Athalia Robinson, for larceny. Plea not guilty.

State vs. Charles Mallett, on appeal. Recognized in bond of $100 for appearance at next term.

State vs. Amos Wheeler, John Washington and Charles Moore, for affray. Plea not guilty. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. Robert Hill, for larceny. Plea not guilty. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

State vs. Nancy Henry, for larceny. Plea not guilty. Verdict guilty. Ordered by the Court that the defendant work out the costs with John H. Harper.

John Campell and Thomas Campbell, charged with injuring stock, were bound over for appearance at next term of Court.

State vs. John Jackson, for larceny. Verdict guilty.

State vs. Jack Sneed, Archie Odum and William Delany, for larceny. Plea not guilty.

Charles Guyer, recognized, in the sum of $200, with W. P. Canady as surety, for his appearance at next term of court.

State vs. Champ Artis, charged with larceny. Verdict of guilty.

State vs. Henry Harrison, charged with larceny. Verdict of guilty.

Pompey Smith was recognized, in the sum of $200, with John H. Strause as surety, for his appearance at next term of court.

State vs. Abbie Nixon, charged with larceny. Verdict of not guilty, and defendant discharged.

Daniel Deal was recognized, in the sum of $200, with George W. Price as surety, for his appearance at next term of court.

State vs. Mack Mann, charged with larceny. Verdict of guilty.

Washington Howard was recognized, in the sum of $200, with W. P. Canaday as surety, for his appearance at next term of court.

State vs. George Ashford, for assault and battery. Plea not guilty, verdict guilty. Sentenced to six months in the Work House and to pay a fine of $10.

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State vs. Athalia Robinson, for larceny. Plea not guilty.

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Washington Howard was recognized, in the sum of $200, with W. P. Canaday as surety, for his appearance at next term of court.

State vs. Lewis Wallace, charged with larceny. Verdict of guilty.

State vs. George Wedge, charged with assault. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. same, on a peace warrant. Decision of court not as yet rendered.

Gen. Braxton Bragg is now chief engineer of the Galveston and Santa Fe Railroad, with headquarters at Galveston.

Mr. Bryan, of Alleghany—Wilmington and the West.

We were truly glad to welcome to our city, and to our sanctum, on yesterday, our old friend and fellow-citizen Mr. A. M. BRYAN, of Alleghany county. The members of the last Legislature and hosts of other people throughout the State, remember Mr. BRYAN OF ALLEGHANY, whose services to his State and to his party in the House of Representatives, and elsewhere, will not soon be forgotten.

Earnest, honest and sincere in his convictions and forcible in his manner of giving expression to them, his speeches were always listened to with pleasure and attention.

But Mr. Bryan is here upon no political mission, but upon business, and that of a kind that of itself alone would make him welcome. Mr. Bryan lives in a country where good cattle and fine hogs are not rare sights, and having converted some of his grain and grass into good beeves and fat shoats, he selected Wilmington as his market and is here now with them for sale. We sincerely trust that his venture will be an entirely successful one, and that it will be but the beginning of a closer union and more intimate intercourse both socially and in a business point of view between the people of Wilmington and our friends in the mountains.

We were both surprised and delighted to meet our old friend, but we trust his visits hereafter will be so frequent that the sight of the honest face of the hospitable old mountaineer in the City by the Sea, while it will still delight, will no longer surprise.

Having said this much we feel it to be our duty as a "faithful sentinel upon the watchtower" to give public and timely warning to all the coons in New Hanover county to be on the lookout. Coons of New Hanover! lie low, for the greatest coon hunter in all North Carolina is among you, and his name is MR. BRYAN, OF ALLEGHANY. Good luck to him!

Serious Encounter with a Lunatic at Smithville.

Some weeks since, a white man who gave his name as Middleton Little alias Wilson, and who from his actions was deemed too dangerously crazy to permit him to roam at large, was carried from his home, in Green Swamp in the northern part of Brunswick County, and lodged in the jail at Smithville for safe keeping until he could be carried to the Asylum. On last Thursday night he succeeded in effecting an exit from the jail by means of displacing the bricks in the fire place and digging down through, and was wandering at large about Smithville. On Saturday night he entered the house of Mr. Cranmer, pilot of the Revenue Cutter, and abstracted provisions from the pantry of that gentleman; he discovery being made by finding some of the missing articles in Little's possession. A second attempt was made by him on Monday night to revisit the same scene, but he was detected by Mr. Cranmer, when he beat a hasty retreat, taking an ink-eraser along with him. Mr. Cranmer pursued him, and Little concealed himself under the steps, where he was found. He was ordered to surrender, when he approached Mr. Cranmer, making desperate attempts to cut him with the eraser, succeeding in doing so in several places, painfully. Mr. C. was armed with a pistol, but in an attempt to discharge it at Little, the cap snapped. Finally the lunatic was quieted by the free use of the back end of the pistol, and help arriving he was again lodged in jail. One severe cut was inflicted upon Mr. Cranmer, but at last account he was doing well, and it is hoped that he will recover without much serious inconvenience to himself.

An Amende.

Through some strange oversight our reporter, in making up the account of the trial of the Rocky Point case on Saturday last, omitted to mention the fact that Mr. John L. Holmes appeared for two of the defendants. Mr. Holmes' argument was a masterly effort and his conduct of the case did much to aid in the success of the defence. We can pay him no higher compliment than was paid him in the triumphant acquittal of his clients.

New Certificate.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: A new certificate of stock for $60,000 was issued to Mecklenburg county last week by the Carolina Central Railway Company, in place of the old stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad which was lost to the county by the foreclosure of the motgage in 1872.

Sampson Court.

The Raleigh *News* says: Governor Brogden has agreed to an exchange between Judges McKoy and Kerr, by which Judge Kerr will hold Sampson County Court, and Judge McKoy the Fall term of the Randolph court. The exchange was rendered necessary by Judge McKoy being counsel in a large number of cases on the civil docket of Sampson.

Do not fail to remember that John Robinson's Great World's Exhibition *exhibits* in Wilmington, on Saturday, November 14, and in additiou to the very best selection of animals ever witnessed are a *Pair* of living *Giraffes*. No other show in America has the like on exhibition.

The Great Show.

In addition to the *Fifty Cages of Animals* are the *Five Golden Chariots*, the *Massive Tableau Cars of Crimson and Gold*, the *Magnificent Pony Chariot*, the Splendid Band Wagons, the Golden Cars of the Conquerors, all of which can be witnessed in the grand street display, which takes place on Saturday November 14, that being the day Old John Robinson's Great Show visits.

Don't forget the date, Wilmington, Saturday, November 14th.

Every reader of the "Weekly JOURNAL" will receive free a copy of the best Agricultural and Family Newspaper in this Country, by addressing Moore's Rural New Yorker, 78 Duane Street, New York.

The Concord Sun says: On Friday last, two revenue officers came to our town and succeeded in gobbling up a lot of tobacco, which they claimed was illegally stamped. The principal losers by this transaction, are Joel Reed, 4 boxes; I. S. Henderson, part of 1 box; Phifer & Cannon, 1 box; A. H. Moss, 1 box. The gentlemen from whom the tobacco was taken, were not aware that the tobacco did not bear the right kind of puppy tracks, and are gentlemen whose characters are above reproach. The tobacco taken, was stored at Rich & Brown's store, and after forty days it will be sold to satisfy the cravings of the government.

Among other good things it is possible to have too much of, is filial devotion. The son of an editor in Pennsylvania, according to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has been recently convicted of arson, being prompted to commit the crime by a desire to make interesting local news for his father's paper. He had not counted on the additional item containing the news of his own conviction.

The Southern Home thinks that the stockholders of the Presbyterian made a mistake in not carrying their paper to Charlotte instead of Wilmington. It says: "The tendency now is to centralization in everything, and all good enterprises naturally gravitate to this business centre." What airs for a village!

A little girl on the train was asked what was taking her to the city. "I believe they call it a loco, motive" said the little innocent.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N C

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—Trade here as well as elsewhere continues dull with no very encouraging prospects of any immediate change for the better. The fact is apparent that in every department of business a disposition is manifested to contract rather than to expand; that there is a relaxation in most great enterprises; that industrial pursuits generally, are in an unsatisfactory condition, and the general inactivity of trade is a necessary consequence of this state of things; but the business men of the United States, are a people of remarkable recuperative powers, and it is not too much to expect that ere long we may see an entire change in the general aspect of affairs. The only change in the state of business affairs during the week has occurred in finances at the large Northern cities. In most of the business centres money has been more active and the rates of interest have advanced. How far this advance is applicable to our own market we are unable to say, but suppose that there must be effects, as money still continues scarce here and loans very hard to negotiate, except by the best and strongest of business men or on real estate. The New York *Shipping List* thus describes the commercial situation. It says:

"The commercial situation has changed in no essential particular. The volume of trade in about all departments continues below the average of recent seasons, previous to the panic, and profits are comparatively small. A spirit of economy evidently pervades the masses in all departments, which, coupled with relaxation of great business enterprises, makes what is called "hard times." One of our prominent merchants thus sums up the situation in a nutshell. "We are passing through a period of discontent. Labor lacks employment. Industry is paralyzed. But the resources of the nation are abundant. Our people possess remarkable powers of recuperation. By practicing economy and living within our means, both capital and labor will ere long rise from their present embarrassed and depressed condition; and by their cordial co-operation a brighter day will dawn upon the country. In the meantime let us adhere to those doctrines of finance upon which the prosperity of all classes must rest." What is meant by adhering to "doctrine of finance upon which the prosperity of all classes must rest," is to provide a metallic basis for our paper currency. It is well known that this currency, which was entailed upon the country by the late war, led successively to overproduction, rampant speculation of the worst kind, and finally to the panic and a general relaxation of industrial and business enterprise, the existing state of affairs being much aggravated by the depression which prevails throughout the whole mercantile world; for bad as business affairs may seem in this country, they are no worse than they are in the leading countries of Europe, according to private letters, published accounts and verbal reports which we recieve. The Government ought to have resumed specie payment at the close of the war, but having let that opportunity pass, another was presented after the panic of last year. If we had embraced the latest opportunity, it is altogether probable that the progress towards a better state of affairs would have been continuous and decided. The cereal crops continue to come forward slowly, owing to the suicidal policy of the farmers in holding them back, and there is little doubt that the Granger system is proving detrimental, not only to the farmers, but to the general trade of the country. Locking the crops up cannot remedy the evil that is sought to be remedied, and the farmers will, sooner or later, ascertain to their cost, the truth of the assertion."

Our naval store trade of the week has not been as satisfactory as it should have been. There has been some weakness displayed, and in some instances there was a decline. The shipments for the week foot up 3,710 bales cotton, 1,842 casks spirits turpentine, and 8,768 bbls rosin, against 3,140 bales cotton, 698 casks spirits turpentine, and 6,948 bbls rosin for last week.

Foreign freights are still dull, and rates are a little lower than last week. There is very little doing in the way of charters.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—The market for Cotton has shown a depression nearly all the week and prices have declined. There has been a fair business doing in both sales and shipping, and the exports alone to foreign ports for the week reached 942 bales. The Norwegian Barque Mediator took 721 bales and the Br Barquentine Adeliza took out 221 bales. Besides these shipments 2,000 bales were shipped to coastwise ports. The receipts have averaged over 600 bales per day for the week, and we are receiving cotton this year from sections of the country which never before sent its crop to our market. In fact we are becoming quite a cotton port, and when the Carolina Central Railway is finished we can see no reason why the crop which is raised in Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee should not let Wilmington be its outlet to other markets. At the close of the week the market is firm.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	334 bales.
Saturday	1,215 "
Monday	882 "
Tuesday	589 "
Wednesday	792 "
Thursday	362 "

Being a total of ..... 4,234 bales, against 2,837 bales for last week.

The stock in yard and afloat is 2,880 bales.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 127,976 bales, against 121,084 bales last week, 96,277 bales the previous week and 58,881 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 500,701 bales, against 362,983 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing an increase since September 1, 1874, of 137,728 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 50,693 bales, of which 44,449 were to Great Britian, 152 to France, and 6,092 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 314,655 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary	Nominal.	
Good Ordinary	13¼	cents.
Low Middling	13¾	"
Middling	13¾	"
Good Middling	14	"

ROSIN—The fluctuations in strained rosin have not been so extensive this week as last. The market has been characterized with a steadier feeling, though at different periods of the week a weakness prevailed from which condition it was hard to revert the attention of those interested in the market. Strained was in good enquiry during the week and the transactions in the aggregate are large with a fair proportion of sales of the finer grades. There is still an entire absence of speculative feeling, and the purchases of the week were confined principally to filling export orders. Foreign freights continue dull and charters are not active, though some vessels have been taken at the rates current, which will be found in our daily market of to-day.

The following synopsis is written of the market and the transactions for the week:

Friday morning (the first day of the week) strained opened quiet at $2 05, with sales of 300 bbls at those figures; also of 125 bbls extra No. 2 at $2 25, 200 bbls No. 1 at $2 50, $3@$3 25, 31 bbls extra No. 1 at $4 50 and 9 bbls low Pale at $5 50 ₱ bbl. Saturday the market was steady with sales of 500 bbls good strained at $2 07½. Monday strained was quiet and nominal. Tuesday the market was steady with sales of 300 bbls strained at $2 05 ₱ bbl. Wednesday strained was quoted nominal at $2 05; sales this day of 200 bbls (E.) No 2 at $2 10, 58 bbls extra No. 2 at $2 20, and 50 bbls low No. 1 at $2 50 ₱ bbl. To-day (Thursday) at the close of our report the market is firm at $2 05 ₱ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 8,768 bbls, against 7,654 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 11,916 bbls. against 6,499 bbls for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 27,249 bbls. against 30,497 bbls. for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$2 05
Good Strained	2 10
No. 2	2 15
Extra No. 2	2 20
Low No. 1	2 50@$ 00
No. 1	3 25@3 50
Extra No. 1	4 00@4 25
Low Pale	4 50@5 00
Pale	5 00@5 50
Window Glass	6 00@6 50

CRUDE TURPENTINE—This article has ruled very quiet during the current week and there are no facts, except figures, which we can find to write this review on. In fact it is useless to add that there has been a good demand, as every shipper sending his goods to this market can easily find sale for them though the prices may not be as satisfactory as he desires. The closing of to-day which ends our review finds the market steady at $1 60 for hard, and $2 60 for yellow dip and virgin.

The receipts for the week, 1,896 bbls.; against 1,276 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 190 bbls against 415 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 1,660 bbls., against 1,824 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Yellow Bbls.	Hard.	Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	189	$1 60	$2 60	$2 60
Saturday	216	1 60	2 60	2 60
Monday	300	1 60	2 60	2 60
Tuesday	100	1 60	2 60	2 60
Wed'y	126	1 60	2 60	2 60
Thursday	100	1 60	2 60	2 60

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—During the week just closed the tendency of the market has been rather downward and prices were weak and unsettled. At the opening of the week the article was quoted firm at 34 cents. At these figures there were limited sales daily up to Tuesday when a weakness set in and a decline of ½ cent was noted.—On Wednesday morning there was a decline ¼ cent, which was followed in the evening by a further decline of ¼ cent. To-day, Thursday, at the close of our writing, the market is firm at 33 cents.

The receipts for the week 1,856 casks against 1,276 casks for last week.—The exports for the week were 612 casks against 598 casks for last week and the stock in yard and afloat is 10,159 casks against 7,929 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	200 casks	at 34 cts.	₱ gal.
Saturday	75 "	" 34	" "
Monday	200 "	" 34	" "
Tuesday	200 "	" 33½	" "
Wed'sday	50 "	" 33	" "
Do	25 "	" 32½	" "
Thursday	50 "	" 33	" "

TAR—The market has not been characterized with that firmness which was exhibited last week, and prices have not been so well sustained. On Tuesday the market declined from $2 (at which figures it had ruled during the early part of the week) to $1 90. At the latter figures there has been a good inquiry from exporters and all the receipts have met with ready sale when offered. At the close to-day the market is steady at $1 90 per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 672 bbls. against 706 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 205 bbls against 722 bbls. for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 2,277 bbls against 1,886 bbls., for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	206 bbls	at $2 00	per bbl.
Saturday	122 "	" 2 00	"
Monday	200 "	" 2 00	"
Tuesday	69 "	" 1 90	"
Wednesday	50 "	" 1 90	"
Do	*50 "	" 2 00	"
Thursday	39 "	" 1 90	"

*In order.

GRAIN—Since our last report the grain market has been very quiet, and there was nothing of any importance doing. Our last week's remarks on this article are equally pertinent to-day and we reproduce them. "The business of the week has been confined to its regular channels, and outside of these we do not know of any transactions. CORN—There have been several arrivals of cargoes during the week, but they came direct to dealers and were not placed upon market. Quotations for cargoes remain nominal and will probably so continue until the new crop arrives which will hardly begin to come in before the middle of November." The receipts for the week 14,156 bushels against 10,718 bushels, show an increase of 3,438 bushels; and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 4,500 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,500 bushels; from New York, 2,000 bushels; per Schooner Albert Mason, 3,000 bushels; and by Wilmington & Weldon railroad 2,156 bushels. The following quotations prevail from store: Yellow mixed corn $1 20@$1 22½ and white mealing $1 22½@$1 25 ₱ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—We have nothing new to report. The receipts and stock in store are equal to demand. 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 $1 30@$1 35 ₱ bushel, and $1 50@$1 60 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 30@$1 32½ per bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS—The tone of the market during the week was heavy owing to a weakening of the Baltimore and Western markets, and prices declined on nearly all articles. There has been a still further reduction of orders from the country which is usually the case about this season of the year, as farmers are not laying in a larger supply than will meet their present necessities. North Carolina bacon is in better stock, and prices are well maintained.

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13@14 cents for sides, 13½@14 cents for hog round and 18@19 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13½@14 cents for sides, and 16@17 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 10 cents for shoulders and 12½@13 cents for clear rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 16½@17 cents ₱ lb.

FERTILIZERS—The following prices prevail:

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $ 60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

COTTON YARNS.—The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks: prices unchanged.

CATTLE—The demand has been fair for beef cattle during the week, but the arrivals were light and the sales small. Prime beeves sell at 8½@9 cents ₱ lb on the hoof.

MESS PORK—The stock of mess pork is about exhausted, there being but a small amount in the hands of jobbers, and sales are made only in small lots on consumptive orders; the last round lot sold brought $26 00, but small orders have since been filled at $28 00@$29 00; these prices would hardly be maintained if shipments of any considerable amount were received from other markets, and the price is merely nominal.

EGGS—There is a good demand for eggs at the present and quotations are 25 to 30 cents per dozen by the quantity.

PEANUTS—There is scarcely any business doing in the market at present and prices are almost, if not entirely nominal. In a few weeks we shall begin to receive the new crop and until this begins to arrive we may expect a quiet market. The following are the quotations to-day:

Ordinary	$1 75@2 00
Prime	2 10@2 25
Fancy	2 40@2 50

SHEEP AND LAMB—There was a fair market all the week; receipts ample and market firm and active at the close. Quotations are entirely owing to quality offered.

SALT—There is a good stock of domestic—rather free offerings and only a fair demand. Liverpool and American sells at $1 35@1 50 per sack.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28 cts. ₱ lb for prime.

DRYGOODS—There has been quite an active trade in this line during the week, and with little changes in prices of cotton fabrics. Some prints have been reduced, but this is merely an adjustment of prices to equalize values of similar grades, and there is a more confident tone to the market. Woolen goods are selling more actively, especially flannels, jeans, linseys and shawls, and at prices which seem to insure a wide distribution of this class of goods. The Autumn trade is probably as active as it will be any time this season, and while there is no rush or excitement the amount of goods taken during the month of September was satisfactory to most of the jobbers.

The Newbern Times says: An affair occurred yesterday, at the junction of Queen and Pollock streets, between a white and colored man (Richardson and James) in which a knife, stick and stone figured prominently. The colored man, James, accosted the white man, Richardson, and, with a threatening air, demanded why he had beaten the former's mother. Word led to blows, the mother of James taking part. Richardson, upon seeing a knife in the hands of James, seized a five or six-pound stone and struck his adversary a severe blow on the head, inflicting a painful wound, and causing the blood to flow in profusion. Justice Hickman quelled the disturbance by his coolness and decision, and prevented what at one time seemed to promise a bloody difficulty.

"Joshua," said Quiz's landlady to her hopeful at breakfast yesterday: "Joshua, what is an heir apparent?" "There's one on the butter, mother," replied the unfilial youngster. And the old lady lit upon him with the coffee-pot.

Count Von Arnim inhabits in the State Prison not a common cell, but has a commission room allotted to him. He is allowed a looking-glass and a horsehair mattress. The Count's servant is not permitted access to him.

According to a recent German authority, America was discovered by a party of Budhist Priests in the fifth century.

The British sell $19,000,000 worth of goods annually to the Japanese, and buy from them commodities valued at $15,095,000.

IF THE DRUGGIST offers any kind of herb-flavored alchohol for dyspepsia, billiousness, or any other ailment, tell him that you want *medicine* not *a bar room drink*. Ask him for DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA BITTERS, the best regulating preparation known, and which you *know* is free from "*Satan's Elixi*." Reject all the fiery "Tonics" and "Appetizers," and cling to that remedy. There is no medicine that compares with it. 4w.

Like Regulars on Dress Parade

The teeth should always be scrupulously clean and free from blemish. Keep them in this condition with the incomparable SOZODONT, and when they are veterans in the service, they will still be as "good as new."

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtues of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, &c.

The pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more effacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines preserved in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every