Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

County Commissioners.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday, present, Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, and Commissioners Wagner, Van Amringe, Morris and Nixon.

It was ordered, in consequence of full returns of the tax lists not having been made by several of the township trustees, that the matter of the revisal of the lists be laid over to an adjourned session of the Board and that the Chairman, when the lists are ready for examination, notify the public of the same.

It was ordered that the Clerk of the Board be instructed to place in the hands of the Sheriff the tax lists of Grant, Holden, Rocky Point, Lincoln and Caswell townships, for the year 1875, as returned to this Board, to deliver to the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Pender county.

Application from O. G. Paraley, to list his tax in Masonboro township, was granted.

Application for a reduction of the assessment made on the lands of John Brown, in Cape Fear township, was referred to H. E. Scott, Chairman of the Board for that ownship.

Charles E. Sampson, a cripple, was relieved from listing his poll tax.

The Board then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

CENTENNIAL-

Carolina Central—Good Order—Regularity of Trains—No Accident or Detention—The Great Line of Railway Across the State from East to West, Connecting the Atlantic Ocean and Mississippi River

In recapitulating the incidents and doings of the late celebration of the Mecklenburg Centennial, or more properly speaking the North Carolina Centennial, we are forcibly reminded of the part played by our new line to the Great West via Charlotte, the Carolina Central Railway, its prompt dispatch of trains, their regular arrival in Charlotte, their regular return, and all without the slightest accident. There is certainly great credit due to some head for so complete a success. We all know how late in the Fall or early Winter (15th December) the connection with Charlotte was made, and soon after the Winter rains set in and continued with scarcely an intermission until the first of April, thus rendering a portion of the new line almost impassable, and yet with what persistent determination the manager continued to push his trains through regularly and daily between this city and Charlotte. But few knew the terrible condition of a portion of the road, but all knew how much ridicule was heaped upon that line because of those troubles common to every new line finished in the Winter. Yet the manager persistently pressed on the work of repairs, removing slides and carrying passengers and freight between the seaboard and the interior.

Finally a brighter day dawned and the track emerged from the mud and water, and has become a good track, as has been fully illustrated within the past few days—trains passing over it at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour.

"A great work has been accomplished." A good railroad between Wilmington and Charlotte only 187 miles miles long.

In addition to the regular daily that leaves Wilmington every morning at 7.15 Centennial trains left Wilmington at 7 P. M. on the 18th, at 3 P. M. and 9 P. M. on the 19th, making five trains carrying passengers to the Centennial. These trains carried the fire and military: two companies from Fayetteville, three from Wilmington and one from Tarboro. As remarked above the trains all arrived and returned on regular time and without any accident. This was not accidental, but is due mainly to the systematic arrangement and rigid discipline of Col. Fremont, the Manager referred to, seconded by Capt. Wm. Smith, Assistant Master of Trasportation.

Truly, as stated in resolutions of thanks to the Railway Company, we think Col. Fremont is the right man in the right place.

District Conference.

The tenth session of the Wilmington District Conference convened at Magnolia yesterday at 10 o'clock, Rev. W. S. Black, P. E., in the Chair.

Conference was opened with religious exercises conducted by the Presiding Elder.

Rev. J. T. Bagwell was unanimously elected Secretary.

The several pastoral charges of the District were called and the following members answered to their names:

Front Street—J. E. Leggett, W. M. Parker and J. H. Mallard.

Fifth Street—Rev. J. T. Gibbs, Rev. F. A. Bishop and W. N. Highsmith.

Smithville Circuit—Rev. T. P. England, Thomas Drew, J. A. Evans and T. G. Willard.

Whiteville Circuit—K. K. Council.

Elizabeth Circuit—Rev. J. T. Bagwell, W. A. Savage.

Bladen Circuit—Rev. J. Sandford.

Cokesbury Circuit—Rev. T. W. Smith.

Magnolia Circuit—Rev. J. W. Randall, Rev. W. N. Conoley, Dr. J. W. McGhee, J. M. Hartsell, D. W. Turner.

Kenansville Circuit—Rev. G. C. Garriss, J. W. Carr.

On motion of Capt. J. E. Leggett the hours for meeting and adjournment were fixed as follows: Morning session meets at 9 o'clock and adjourns at 11. Afternoon session meets at 2½ o'clock and adjourns at 5.

The following resolution, offered by Capt. W. M. Parker and seconded by J. E. Leggett, was adopted:

Resolved, That we request Rev. Mr. Gibbs to report the proceedings of the District Conference to the Wilmington *Star*, and Rev. F. A. Bishop to the Wilmington JOURNAL for publication, and that we do so appreciating the courtesy which those journals have ever extended to us as a body.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the Conference was adjourned with the benediction pronounced by the Secretary.

International Chamber of Commerce and Mississippi Valley Society of London.

The following letter was received yesterday morning by Col. W. L. DeRosset, President Chamber of Commerce, from Mr. C. R. Griffing, General Manager of Branches of the International Chamber of Commerce and Mississippi Valley Society:

MISS. VALLEY SOCIETY OF LONDON
PURCELL HOUSE,
WILMINGTON, May 26, 1875.

COL. W. L. DEROSSETT,
President Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir:—I should be pleased to confer with you officially at your earliest convenience, either here or at any place you may be pleased to designate. I should be happy to meet your body at some hour to-day for the purpose of laying before it the objects and plan of this International Board of Trade of London.

Hoping to see you here, or to receive a note as to where I could meet you, I remain

Very truly yours,
C. R. GRIFFING,
General Manager.

Col. DeRosset replied, inviting Mr. Griffing to meet the Chamber of Commerce at the Exchange at 3 o'clock P. M., and instructed the Secretary to call a meeting of the members.

At the hour specified a large number of our leading merchants, bankers and factors met at the Chamber, when Col. DeRosset, President, introduced Mr. Griffing to the Exchange, who addressed them substantially as follows:

He said the objects in forming branches of the society throughout the South and West was for the promotion of direct financial and commercial intercourse between Europe and those States of the South and West lying east of the Mississippi valley and to identify with the movement the most prominent business men of the country. He said that an immense amount of capital was lying idle in Europe which would naturally seek investment here if the inducements which our State offers to capitalists is shown to them in their proper colors. He referred to the fact that the society was designed as a bureau of reliable information and was to be used as a medium to bring Europe and the South into more direct communication with each other.

He stated that if encouragement be offered throughout the South, that next fall a party of capitalists from London would visit the principal cities in the South for the purpose of examining the manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests of each State and to invest capital.

We have not space to follow Mr. Griffing through his entire remarks and have only given such portions of it as struck us particularly as pertaining more directly to the interests of our State.

At the close of Mr. Griffing's remarks Mr. H. Nutt and Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen addressed the members briefly on the importance of the matter, giving much information on the subject discussed.

Much interest was manifested by the members of the Chamber in the general benefits to be derived from the organization of a branch of the Society here and the determination was expressed by many present to heartily co-operate in making North Carolina's resources thoroughly known abroad.

BEAUFORT, N. C.

Grand Celebration of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Mecklenburg Independence—Enthusiasm Prevails Throughout the County—Illumination at the Atlantic Hotel—Speeches, &c., &c.

BEAUFORT, May 22, 1875.

Dear Journal:

The elite of this place and vicinity were at the Atlantic Hotel yesterday morning and night to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of the Mecklenburg Independence.

At an early hour Col. George W. Charlotte, together with his effic cent corps, had the famous Atlantic Hotel decoration with flags of all nationalities. Shortly after which a salute of thirteen guns were fired amid loud huzzahs.

Col. Jennings Pigott, a very prominent lawyer of this place, was chosen as the orator of the day. His speech in the morning, though quite brief, was indeed masterly and eloquent, and whenever he spoke of North Carolina's sons being to the front upon nearly every battle field of the South during the recent troubles, the audience responded with enthusiastic cheers.

At night crowds of people from this town and all portions of the county congregated at the place above mentioned. Tar barrels were set on fire and fire works were to be seen all over town by the sea, in honor of the Centennial. Another salute of thirteen guns were fired, Messrs. John A. Dill, F. L. Perry, Joseph Styron and A. Prempert, as artillerymen, and Lieut. James H. Pool, chief gunner.

When the firing ceased, the crowd sang,

"Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her,
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her,
Tho' the scorner may sneer at and willings defame her,
Yet our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her."

At the conclusion of this favorite song of every true North Carolinian, Col. Pigott again addressed the immense audience, diving deep into history, and giving in detail the true character of the true American. He was followed by Dr. L. W. Martin in quite a lengthy address, in which he gave a fine description of the growth and prosperity of our beloved Republic, and made beautiful reference to our Star Spangled Banner. The Doctor's anecdotes were indeed excellent, and brought smiles to many scornful faces.

Col. George W. Charlotte, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel, was next called upon to give expression to his feelings of patriotism. After paying a graceful compliment to the fair ladies, he told us of the noble part of our mother State, and then and their cast off their allegiance to the British Crown. He said North Carolina was the first to protest against British tyranny, and was among the last to unite herself in a compact with her sisters. She reflected long and well. She signed the great indenture, and never has she denied her signature or repudiated her seal. Up to the commencement of our late troubles she remained true to her plighted faith. Fourteen years ago for causes which she deemed just, she withdrew from the compact, and to decide the rightfulness of the "Lost Cause," she sent her gallant sons to the front. His remarks, together with the remarks of the other speakers, were loudly applauded.

Your correspondent was called to the "front" of course he went—but begged the audience to excuse him, as it was quite late, that he would favor them with a speech at some future day.

We indeed had a gay time, and would have been pleased Messrs. Editors if you could have honored us with your presence.

A young man who was full of the "ardent" yesterday, declared that he was filled with patriotism. What think you of the new name for drunkenness! Au revoir. D. W. M.

Sketches of North Carolina.

We have received from the office of the Norfolk *Landmark* a neat volume containing "Ex-Gov. Vance's Sketches of North Carolina, together with an Elegiac and Other Poems, by James Barron Hope." It is something that every North Carolinian should possess, as the sketches of our State history are not only exceedingly interesting, but very valuable for preservation. The poems by Mr. Hope, a gentleman who ranks in the foremost lis of Southern writers, give an additional interest to the volume.

For the Journal

Wilmington and Coast Turnpike Company.

The undersigned, a Committee to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the "Wilmington and Coast Turnpike Company," appointed at the meeting of the corporators named in the Act to incorporate said Company, for the information of the public submit the following synopsis of some of the leading provisions of this Act, with such explanatory statements as are deemed pertinent:

The main stem of the proposed Turnpike is to run from the City of Wilmington or some point near the city to a point near the head of Lee's Creek, sometimes called Bradley's Creek. This is the shortest and most direct route towards the ocean, and the main stem is to be so located for the obvious reason that branches can be run from its Eastern terminus or from some point or points on its line to Masonboro or to Greenville or Middle Sound, south of said creek, or to Wrightsville or to the Stokeley and Newkirk places north of said Creek, accommodating in equal degree as nearly as is practicable the different settlements of the coast that are within moderate drives from Wilmington.

The roadway may be made of rock, marl, shells or such other durable material as may be considered proper for the construction of a permanent turnpike, and it is ascertained that lime-stone rock, admirably adapted for this work, is found in sufficient quantities within short distances from the first three miles of the main stem.

In all subscriptions to the stock of the company, the particular line of road, (whether the main stem or any particular branch) for the construction of which any subscription is intended shall be designated, and the several subscriptions are to be applied exclusively to the construction of the lines so designated; and all income and profits derived from each particular line of road are distributed exclusively among the stockholders by whom such line of road was originally constructed. To this end the Company is required to keep separate books or accounts showing the net income derived from the main stem and from each particular branch.

The rate of tolls to be charged for the use of any part of the turnpike is to be regulated by the Board of Directors; and as a protection against trespassers, the act makes it a misdemeanor for any one to use any part of the road without payment of toll, and the offender is subject to a fine not less than $2 or more than $5, and failure to pay such fine as may be imposed by the Justice trying the case, the Justice is required to imprison the offender in the workhouse not less than five days nor more than twenty. It is further provided, that any wilful injury to any part of the road, or to any bridge or other property of the company, shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punished by fine and imprisonment.

The right to charge tolls accrues so soon as the roadway is opened, whether the same be completed as a turnpike or not.

The shares of stock are $25 each.

The charter is for ninety-nine years, and is in all respects as full and as liberal as could be desired.

The main stem of the turnpike will be less than five miles, and it is confidently believed that so soon as this is completed the stock will pay a dividend of between ten and twenty per cent. When it is borne in mind that the city of Wilmington is located on a series of sand hills, and every road leading from it is as sandy as well can be, having now a population of nearly twenty thousand and increasing from year to year, and without even one reasonably good road by which a ride into the country either on business or for pleasure can be secured, is it not manifest that the proposed turnpike to the ocean must of necessity be very largely used and patronized at all times and in all seasons of the year, and that the income from its tolls must necessarily be large? Such has been the result at all points similarly located, and in this connection we beg leave to give a few extracts from a letter recently received from a gentleman in Savannah, of much intelligence and great practical experience who is thoroughly familiar with our city and its surrounding country.

Referring to the turnpike or shell road from Savannah to Bonaventure and Thunderbolt, he says: "The length of this road is, including the route via Bonaventure, about five miles, of which about three miles is 25 feet wide and the other two miles 15 feet wide. The cost of construction was about $3,000 per mile. There are no residences either at Bonaventure or Thunderbolt, like those on the sounds near Wilmington, and consequently the road receives very little income from the residents at these points, but is supported almost exclusively by the pleasure drives. This road has paid regular dividends of ten per cent, (there may have been one dividend passed) although there is a railroad running from the city to the eastern end of the turnpike, with branches to one or two other points four or five miles further from the city. The great merit of the turnpike is that it costs but little to keep it in order, and manage it, while the expense of running, keeping in order and managing the railroad (which is run by steam from the city limits) is thought to be more than its gross receipts, although it transports large numbers of passengers. The turnpike from Savannah to Thunderbolt is one of the great attractions of strangers to the city, and if the people of Wilmington would induce visitors, whether they are pleasure seekers or invalids, to tarry in their city, there is no investment they could make that would pay better than a good turnpike from their city to the sea. It is an improvement in which every property owner in Wilmington is interested and ought to be promptly made."

The facts, as also the recommendations embodied in the foregoing extracts from the letter referred to, should receive the earnest consideration of the citizens and property owners of Wilmington. Time out of mind it has been a shame and a reproach to Wilmington, that unlike any other town in our country of even one-fourth of its population, there has been nothing like a reasonably fair drive, either within or beyond its limits. The proposed turnpike will supply this great want of our city, enable our citizens to visit the seashore at their pleasure, in one-third of the time, at less than one-fourth of the present cost, and without the wear and tear of horse, rider or vehicle, or any other of the worrying annoyances now incident to every drive beyond the city limits. One of this committee, who controls one of the largest livery stables in North Carolina, assures us that one a good turnpike persons in any numbers can be carried to the seashore at 50 cents per head with more profit to the carrier than they can over the present roads at five times that sum; and that regular lines of hacks or carriages making three or more round trips per day will forthwith be established, and passengers can be carried at 50 cents each with profit to the proprietors.

Believing that in the completion of this turnpike all of our people are interested, that it will be of incalculable benefit to Wilmington as a city, and that the stock of the Company, which is necessarily limited in amount, will certainly be very profitable, simply as a money investment, we solicit from each and every one of our fellow-citizens subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company, that this great improvement so permanent in its character, and costing so little to perpetuate it in good condition, shall be promptly constructed.

WM. A. WRIGHT,
J. R. DAVIS,
T. J. SOUTHERLAND,
NORWOOD GILES,
CHAS. D. MYERS,
WM. A. CUMMING,
Committee.

JAMES BELK, THE CESTENNARIAN.

Interesting Recollections—Authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration.

Among the honored guests at the ate Celebration at Charlotte was Mr. James Belk, of Union county, in this State, the more than Centennarian. Mr. Belk is a man of fine intelligence, well preserved in mind and body.

Believing that Mr. Belk's recollections of the events of the last century would be interesting a JOURNAL special reporter interviewed him, and we give, as concisely as we can, the answers to his interrogatories:

By family record in a Bible printed in Edinburgh in 1720, it is stated that he was born February 4th, 1765. Five years ago, during the Spring term of Union Superior Court, he was a witness in Court to contradict the plaintiff in a statement which the plaintiff swore to, to the effect that he, James Belk, as a magistrate had given a judgment at some prior time in favor of the plaintiff, in the case then on trial, to-wit; Calvin Luny vs. Thomas Richardson, upon which judgment the plaintiff based his action. The record of his age was exhibited in court. He was born and raised where he now lives, in Union county, which was formerly a part of Mecklenburg. His recollection is good. He lost his leg from the effects of a wound inflicted by accident with a pitch-fork. He named one of his sons, who is living, for Julius Alexander, who was younger than himself by a considerable number of years. He remembers the death of his father who was wounded in South Carolina, during the Revolutionary war, near the North Carolina line, and knows that his mother found his father in the woods by the roadside. She took him to their residence, and afterward carried him to the residence of James Belk's grand-father, for better care and attention, where he died. He remembers distinctly the meeting at Mecklenburg Court House that made a declaration of independence; heard his parents talk of it after his father returned from the Court House; his mo her cried because she thought it would bring trouble. He was frightened and this makes him remember it though only ten years old. As he grew up he often heard the 20th of May Declaration spoken of and remembers that the Resolves of the 31st of May were spoken of as being separate and distinct. He heard Julius Alexander speak of the two meetings, the 20th and 31st, when Alexander and he were young men.

He says that his recollection of these events is more vivid than that of events of thirty years ago.

He remembers the conduct of the British soldiers, how, on one occasion, they killed the cow of a poor nephew of his father and wrapped him up in the wet hide, and his mother kneeling down to beg for his life, she thinking they were going to kill him.

For the Centennial.

Tuesday's Charlotte *Observer* has the following:

In addition to the acknowledgements already made of sums contributed by the citizens of Wilmington in aid of the Centennial Celebration, we take pleasure in acknowledging the following, which, added to the sums already received, makes a out $500 in all. We are not able to express our gratitude to our friends in our sister "city by the sea," in fitting terms, and will not try: D. McRae, $10; R. Strange, $10; J. & H. Samson, $5; J. H. Chadbourn & Co., $20; Parker & Taylor, $5; Hart, Bailey & Co., $10; Green & Flanner, $5; Graham Daves, $5; and Wright & Stedman, $20—all together making, $90. As stated above from Van Bokkelen & Vollers, $15. Amount of check, $105.

Thanks "from the Depths of the Heart."

WELLINGTON, Lorain Co., O., August 24, 1874.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was *well*. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a soluble Iodine to the Goitre or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully,
MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is going, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. In Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitree, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin and Sore Eyes as in all other blood diseases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

The agents of the Inman line of ocean steamships have consented to run their vessels from Baltimore to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO COME BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY YESTERDAY.

THE ASSEMBLY ENGAGED ON THE WILSON CASE.

ST. LOUIS, May 25—Noon—In the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday almost the entire session was taken up in the discussion of what is known as the Wilson case, it being a complaint of J. J. Cook and others to the Louisville Presbytery regarding Rev. S. R. Wilson and his congregation, of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville. Without definite action the Assembly adjourned until to-morrow, when the case will be taken up next to the question involving the relations between the Northern and Southern Churches.—This is the most important case before the Assembly.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Night—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, the Special Committee to whom was referred the matter of friendly relations between the North and South Churches, reported that while they greatly regretted that the conference at Baltimore last January was unsuccessful in bringing the two great bodies together in friendly and cordial relations, they heartily endorsed the position of their committee as the only one they could have taken under the circumstances.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Night—In the Presbyterian General Assembly an unsuccessful effort was made to have the action of the Assembly on the report of the Conference Committee with the Presbyterian Church South reconsidered.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Noon.—Most of the time of the Presbyterian Assembly was taken up yesterday in listening to the reading of records in the Wilson case. This was finally finished, and to-day Rev. Stuart Robinson will make the argument for the Louisville Presbytery; Rev. J. J. Cooke for the complainant.

CUBA.

THE SKULL AND CROSS BONES IN CUBA.

HAVANA, May 25—Noon.—The Vose de Cuba publishes a strong editorial, replying to one in the Independencia, of New York, which advocates the continuance of the burning of haciendas and settlements for the purpose of driving the Spaniards out of Cuba.

The Vose accuses Signor Aldania of advocating this plan, and says that the triumph of the Insurgents could only produce another Hayti, and that notwithstanding the quantity of African blood in Aldania's veins, and the dark color of his face, he would not be accepted as a recruit by the negro Insurgent Chief, Cecilio Gonzales, because he would be considered as belonging to another race. The Vose further says the Independencia cries: "No delay, no hesitation!" The Spaniards must do the same. Instead of conquering this band they must assassinate it; because it no longer displays a political but a criminal flag, evoking the memory of scenes in St. Domingo.

The article has produced a profound impression. The sympathizers with hestitation pronounce the article of the Independencia unwise.

HEADQUARTERS.

UNINTERESTING MISCELLANY.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SIOUX SAVAGES.

WASHINGTON, May 25—Night.—From this date the bell will strike at intervals of 15 seconds at Horn Island light station, and at the head of the passes and at the light house stations on the Mississippi river, two blows and one blow alternate, at intervals of ten and twenty seconds, during the foggy weather.

Adolph Philbert is French Consul at Charleston.

Accountants claim that the new newspaper postage law decreases the revenue fifty per cent.

A vinegar establishment, with complete distillery apparatus, has been seized in St. Louis. They are discharging gaugers and arresting tradesmen everywhere.

WASHINGTON, May 26—Night—The Sioux Indians visited the President to-day, who made a long speech on the subject of another location for them. He did not want them to leave their homes, where they were born, without their consent, but would point out the advantages of entering into an agreement that he would propose through the Interior Department. The President alluded to the difficulty of keeping the whites away from the Black Hills, and said that each recurring year the difficulty would be greater unless the Indians grant the right to go to that country.

No speeches were made by the Indians, except that Spotted Tail, with some show of indignation, denied that he had said the Secretary of the Interior was a liar.

Attorney-General Pierrepont has issued a circular that "Hereafter the practice of District Attorneys employing substitues must be discontinued, and no compensation for such services rendered to this department will be sanctioned."

EUROPE.

THE CHURCH WAR IN GERMANY.

A GRAND DAY AT THE DERBY.

BERLIN, May 26—Noon—The government forbids the procession in honor of the Pope's jubilee.

VIENNA, May 26—Noon—The bearer of an anonymous letter offering one million florins for the assassination of Bismarck has been arrested.

ROME, May 26—Noon—The Pope is not seriously ill.

PARIS, May 26—Noon—The Bishop of Nismer is dead.

LONDON, May 26—Night—There was a dense crowd at the Derby race, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne and the Duke of Cambridge. The weather was fine. The betting against Galopin was 2 to 1, against Claremont 14 to 1 and against the Rupentance Colt 12 to 1. Galopin won easily by a length.—Garterly Bell came in fourth followed in the order named by Seymour, Lord Berners' Punch, Bay of Naples, Balfe, Earl of Dantrey, Gilbert, Woodward, Temple Bar, Fareham, Earlston, Cambell's Breech Loader and Telescope. The time of the race was 2:47.

LOUISIANA.

THE UBIQUITOUS CHARLES WESLEY WARREN.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26—Noon—Rev. W. E. Copeland, who recently figured in the scandal case, in Baltimore, and who preached in one of the Baptist churches in this city Sunday last, has, it is reported, left the city, though shadowed by the police.

The friends of the late John C. Breckenridge met at the St. Charles Hotel last night and adopted a resolution eulogizing the life and character of the deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

HARTRANFT ENDORSED FOR RE-ELECTION, AND GRANT QUIETLY SHELVED.

LANCASTER, May 26—Night—The Republican State Convention was called to order by Russel Errett, Chairman of the State Committee, at 12 o'clock. John Cessna was elected temporary Chairman.

After the roll call several committees, including one of 13 on resolutions and platform, were appointed. Hon. E. McPherson is Chairman of the Committee on Platform.

The Convention was permanently organized by the election of General Henry White, President, C. D. Elliott, Secretary.

The anti-third term resolution received tremendous applause.

The Republican Convention adopted resolutions affirming their continued adhesion to the party, and the fundamental principles of their political faith as follows:

1st. The equality of all men before the law, equal justice to all and special favors to none.

2d. The harmony of the National and State governments—both are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security.

3d. The unity of the nation. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States forms a government, not a league.

4th. A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the government, integrity in office, honesty in all the branches of the civil service, and a rigid accountability of public officers.

5th. Protection to home industry, and a home market for home products.

6th. The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

7th. Cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

8th. Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

9th. The public domain being the heritage of the people should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

10th. The qualification of the bounties of soldiers, and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

11th Honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

The resolutions also declare against the third term but eulogize in the highest terms the administration of Grant. In presenting the name of Hartranft for re-election they declare that it meets with the unanimous wish of their constituents who desire to indicate in this manner their approval of his conduct as the chief magistrate of the State; arraign the Democrats for failing to redeem the pledges upon which they partially attained power in the State, and heartily commend the efforts of the Government against whiskey frauds.

GOTHAM.

ERIE TO DEFAULT ON ITS JUNE INTEREST.

PRESIDENT JEWETT APPOINTED RECEIVER.

NEW YORK, May 26—Noon—The Tribune says a director of the Erie Railway Company, in conversation with one of its reporters last night, said that the Erie Railway Company will probably default on its June interest, in consequence of the failure to obtain expected money from the Delaware, Lackawana and Western, and Delaware and Hudson Companies. In view of this failure there will probably be an application for a receiver on Wednesday, to-day, on the ground of the insolvency, not bankruptcy, of the corporation. This action will be taken under the State law, and will be designed to protect all interests concerned.

Mr. Jewett, President of the Erie Railroad, was appointed receiver of the company by the Supreme Court this morning.

VIRGINIA.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

RICHMOND, May 26.—Night.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met here to-day, and was called to order by P. D. Taylor of Detroit, President of last Convention. The Convention adjourned until 4 P. M., to await the trains with Northern delegates, and when assembled over four hundred delegates were in attendance, representing thirty States, Territories and Provinces. After devotional exercises and temporary business, the following permanent officers were elected: President, Joseph Hardie, of Selma, Alabama; Vice Presidents, R. K. Remington, Massachusetts, M. R. Jessup, New York, J. B. Morrow, Nova Scotia, L. W. Munhall, Indiana, George Hague, Ontario, M. S. Crosby, Michigan, D. C. English, New Jersey, J. B. O'Bryan, Minnesota, W. P. Munford, Virginia, Recording Secretary, J. B. L. Graham, Maryland; Assistant Secretaries, H. L. Porter, Massachusetts, F. L. Lockhard, Geogia, J. W. Jones, Richmond, Va.

Practice versus Theory.

The theory of disease accepted by phisicians is, that symptoms are merely sympathetic indications of its existence, and have in most instances little or nothing to do with fixing its locality. Their practice, however, is diametrically opposed to their theory, for they administer medicines which affect symptoms only. The remarkable cures of dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, rheumatism, general debility, urinary and kidney troubles, and malarial fevers, wrought by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, could never have been accomplished by remedies which addressed themselves merely to the removal of any one of the manifold and complicated symptoms to which those maladies gives rise.—Acting, as the Bitters do, directly upon the stomach and tributary organs, overcoming their irregularities and endowing them with renewed vigor, they control, as it were, the springs of vitality, purifying and giving them fresh impetus, and dispersing all those harrassing symptoms which proceeded from their misdirection or contamination.

The *Times* says Dr. Walpole has lost his beautiful chestnut mare. She died suddenly in harness, it is supposed from bots or pin worms. If the Doctor had used *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, he would, no doubt, have had his mare to-day—they are death to worms.

Chapped hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of *Joonson's Anodyne Liniment* rubbed over the hands two or three times a day, will keep them soft and white. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.

Travelers should wear the Elmwood collars. They are easily carried, wear well, look nicely, and do not require washing.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

MAY 27, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—Trade continues in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition as for some time past, business being confined almost entirely to supplying immediate and pressing wants, there being no disposition whatever manifested to enter into operations of a speculative character. The Spring season is rapidly drawing to a close, and whatever may be the explanation, there is no doubt that it has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the mercantile and trading classes. The volume of trade has been comparatively light, and for the most part unremunerative, the season having been marked by a general shrinkage in values.

The naval store business of the week has been comparatively fair in proportion to other weeks. The export movement shows an increase over last week. The shipments for the week were as follows: Cotton 575 bales, spirits turpentine 1,504 casks, rosin 15,710 bbls, crude turpentine 1 bbls, tar 896 bbls, against: Cotton 397 bales, spirits turpentine 1,137 casks, rosin 8,086 bbls., crude turpentine 101 bbls, and tar 3,721 bbls., for the last week.

Ocean freights have been as active this week as last, but the supply of tonnage offering has not been so large.

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—There has been less doing in cotton in this market the past week than the previous week, but still some trading was done. The demand and volume of transactions have not at any time been sufficient to change the character of the market from one of dullness, or of marked quietness. There was some few bales taken for home consumption, which marks a new era in our cotton market. The establishment of a cotton factory in our city will hereafter create a demand for consumption which must naturally be of benefit to prices at home. Quotations at the close are entirely nominal.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	33 bales.
Saturday	1 "
Monday	38 "
Tuesday	31 "
Wednesday	4 "
Thursday	17 "

Being a total of 124 bales, against 139 bales for last week. The exports were 575 and the stock is 986 bales.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 18,372 bales, against 19,968 bales last week, 21,891 bales the previous week and 22,199 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3,379,335 bales, against 3,651,358 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 272,023 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 57,421 bales, of which 34,376 were to Great Britian, 12,012 to France, and 11,033 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 370,307 bales.

The following are the nominal quotations to-day:

Ordinary	Nominal.	
Good Ordinary	13¼	"
Low Middling	14½	"
Middling	15	"
Good Middling	15¼	"

ROSIN—The market has been slow and drooping during the week and there was not much activity apparent at anytime. About the usual transactions to supply the export demand transpired but there was no special enquiries for rosin on speculation, and futures were entirely neglected. There was, however, no alteration of prices during the week in strained but at the close this grade is reported dull and nominally lower to sell. Fine rosins were moderately active with a fair proportion changing hands daily at the current market rates. The quotations to-day will be found in the annexed table.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday—Sales of 500 bbls strained at $1 55 ₱ bbl.

Saturday—Sales of 500 bbls. Strained at $1 55, and 500 bbls good strained at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

Monday—No sales reported. Strained dull and nominal at $1 55 ₱ bbl.

Tuesday—No sales reported. Strained dull and nominal at $1 55 ₱ bbl.

Wednesday—No sales reported. Strained dull and nominal at $1 55 ₱ bbl.

Thursday—Sales of 79 bbls Pale and extra Pale at $5 62½, $5 75 @ $6 ₱ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 8,900 bbls, against 10,363 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 16,710 bbls against 8,083 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 37,918 bbls against 45,728 bbls for last week.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 50
Good Strained	1 55
No. 2	1 60
Extra No. 2	1 65
Low No. 1	2 00@2 25
No. 1	2 75@3 00
Extra No. 1	4 25@4 50
Low Pale	4 75@5 50
Pale	5 50@6 00
Window Glass	6 00@6 25
Water White	6 50@7 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market throughout has been tame and drooping and though there is no serious break to record, a decided lack of Stamina was noticeable. Among some buyers who hold stocks we observed an inclination to talk the market up a little, but taken altogeth we cannot discover that the position shows any improvement, and at the close to-day the market continues quiet and dull at 33½ cents.

The receipts for the week were 2,117 casks, against 1,943 casks for last week. The exports for the week were 1,504 casks, against 1,137 casks for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 4,598 casks against 3,985 casks for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	100 casks at	31	cts. per gal.
Saturday	200 "	31	" "
Monday	100 "	30	" "
Tuesday	300 "	30½	" "
Do	200 "	30½	" "
Wed'sday	100 "	30½	" "
Thursday	100 "	30½	" "

CRUDE TURPENTINE—There is no change in the general condition of the market since our last, and prices are as formerly quoted. There has been a better demand this week owing to the very light receipts and more enquiry has seemed to exist among distillers for lots of size, and rates were freely paid in the face of the dullness of other branches of the trade. At the close to-day the market is steady at $1 30 for Hard, $2 20 for Yellow Dip and $3 60 for Virgin.

The receipts for the week were 927 bbls, against 1,625 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were very light, and the stock in yard is only 1,192 bbls., against 3,211 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	175	1 30	2 20	3 60
Saturday	150	1 30	2 20	3 60