

interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent. on the average would be \$17,000,000 a year in gold. That saving regularly invested at four and a half per cent. would, in less than thirty-eight years, extinguish the principal. The whole \$1,700,000,000 of funded debt might be paid by the saving alone, without cost to the people.

PROPER TIME FOR RESUMPTION.

The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is the best. Even when the preparations shall have been matured, the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce, and the condition of the exchanges with other nations. The specific measures and the actual date are matters of detail having reference to ever-changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer about starting from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a council over his ocean chart and fix an angle by which to fish the rudder for the whole voyage. A human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and the winds. A human hand must be on the helm to feel the elements day by day and guide to a mastery over them.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESUMPTION.

Such preparations are everything. Without them a legislative command fixing a day, an official promise fixing a day, are shams. They are worse—they are a snare, a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men whose judgment will at last way public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command or such a promise, without preparation, would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress.

THE ACT OF JANUARY 14, 1875.

The act of Congress of the 14th of January, 1875, enacted that, on and after the 1st of January, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York. It authorized the Secretary "to prepare and provide for" such resumption of specie payments by the use of any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing, in his discretion, certain classes of bonds.

More than one and a half of the four years have passed. Congress and the President have continued ever since to write in acts which legislated out of existence every possible surplus applicable to this purpose.

The coin in the Treasury claimed to belong to the government had, on the 30th of June, fallen to less than \$45,000,000 as against \$53,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the Treasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds.

The legislative command, the official promise fixing a day for resumption, have thus far been barren. No practical preparations toward resumption have been made. There has been no progress. There have been steps backward.

There is no necromancy in the operations of government. The homely maxims of every-day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise or his professions as to the value of the old promise, would alike provoke derision.

RESUMPTION PLAN OF THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

The St. Louis platform denounces the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes. It denounces the omission to accumulate "any reserve for their redemption." It denounces the conduct "which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advances toward resumption, but has pursued for financial and political purposes the expedient of resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and, while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto." And having first denounced the barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces that barren promise as a "hindrance" to resumption. It then demands its repeal and also demands the establishment of "a judicious system of preparation" for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of "a system of preparation" without the promise of a day, for the worthless promise of a day without "a system of preparation" would be the gain of the substance of resumption in exchange for its shadow.

Nor is the denunciation unmerited of that impotence which, in the eleven years since the peace, has consumed \$4,500,000,000, and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and stable currency. Two and a half per cent. on the expenditures of these eleven years, or even less, would have provided all the additional coin needed for resumption.

RELIEF TO BUSINESS DISTRESS.

The distress now felt by the people in all their business and industries, though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of our

government, has been greatly aggravated by the mismanagement of the currency. Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They stop and wait. The merchant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customers. The manufacturer dares not make fabrics which may not refund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend money on security they consider safe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit, or securities to pledge, will not borrow. Consumption has fallen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy. Prices of many things are under the range in frugal, specie paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in the banks unused. A year and a half ago the legal tenders were at their largest volume, and the \$12,000,000 since retired have been replaced by fresh issues of \$15,000,000 of bank notes. In the meantime the banks have been surrendering about \$4,000,000 a month, because they cannot find a profitable use for so many of their notes.

The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from illusions. An insincere policy increases distrust. An unstable policy increases uncertainty. The people need to know that the government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return.

The St. Louis Convention concludes its expression in regard to the currency by a declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of the system of preparations it demands. It says:—"We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vast machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public and inspiring general confidence would, from the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion, the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts, re-secure employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people."

The government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payments on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe processes tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the Executive office, I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been or may be invested by Congress as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its purification, necessary to its economy and its efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of the public business may not be "a prize fought for at the ballot box, a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ." The Convention wisely added that "reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers, these and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust."

Two evils infest the official service of the Federal government. One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office-holders, who are in truth but the servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error public employments have been multiplied, the numbers of those gathered into the ranks of office-holders have been steadily increased beyond any possible requirement of the public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud and malversation of the public funds, from the high places of power to the lowest, have overspread the whole service like a leprosy.

The other evil in the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries, governing the chances and dictating the nominations of their own party, and attempting to carry the elections of the people by undue influence and by immense corruption funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of office-holders. The official class, in other countries, sometimes by its own weight and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses even under universal suffrage. Here, it has already grown into a gigantic power capable of stifling the inspirations of a sound public opinion, and of resisting an easy change of administration, until misgovernment becomes intolerable and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civil revolution.

The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account and displace unworthily or incapable subordinates. The

public interest in an honest, skillful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the unfruitful of the incumbents.

After these immediate steps, which will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and, finally, to the patient, careful organization of a better civil service system, under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity.

While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its chief magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for reelection; experience having repeatedly exposed the facility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged.

CONCLUSION.

Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have, for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though occupied in an unusual degree all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust, it was in order to consummate reforms to which I had already devoted the greater part of my life.

Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between a guide through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without in anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To General John A. McClelland, Chairman; General W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. J. Abbott, Hon. H. J. Spanghorne, Hon. H. J. Redfield, Hon. F. S. Lyon and others, Committee, &c.

Gov. Hendricks' Letter.

The Enormities of the System that Threatens our Institutions.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1875.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis for the office of Vice President of the United States. It is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the Convention. The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh all personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I shall now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen.

It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily indorse the platform of the convention. I am gratified, therefore, to be enabled to publicly declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies, and sympathize with the purposes enunciated in that platform.

THE STANDARD REFORM.

The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and, since the peace, by selfish and corrupt management of public affairs, which has shamed us before civilized man, and has debauched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, while others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offered to see a class of men who boast the friendship of the sworn protectors of the state amassing fortunes by defrauding the public treasury and by corrupting the servants of the people. In such a crisis of the history of the country I rejoice that the Convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform. Nothing can be done until the public affairs until the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have demanded and compelled an unsparring reformation of our institutions.

The strife of race and color. It is the people's right to know and feel that in their midst there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the constitution and laws declare or recognize, and that in controversies that may arise the government is not a partisan, but, within its constitutional authority, the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from parties that make political out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere.

A COMELET TO GOV. TILDEN.

It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the Convention by which I have been nominated as the candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit and the achievements of reform. In his official career as the Executive of the great State of New York, he has, in a comparatively short period, reformed the public burdens so to have earned at once the gratitude of his State and the admiration of his country. The

are the real standards of values, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holder. As I have heretofore said, no one desires a return to specie payments more earnestly than I do; but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency, any more than I believe wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by the artificiality of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the government, if, indeed, it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of those laws, and therefore has distributed commercial and business confidence as well as hindered a return to specie payments. One feature of the policy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of a compulsory resumption for which no preparation has been made, and which is thoroughly impracticable. The repeal of that clause is necessary that the natural operation of financial laws may be restored, that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payments may be facilitated by the substitution of a wiser and more prudent legislation, which shall inaugurate a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchments, and, above all, on the promotion of prosperity in all the industries of the people.

RESUMPTION A BACKWARD STEP.

The resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payment, but the recovery of a false step; and although the recovery of a false step is a necessary step, yet the determination of the democratic party on this subject has now been distinctly declared. There would be no hindrance put in the way of a return to specie payments. "As such a hindrance," says the platform of the St. Louis convention, "we denounce the resumption clause of 1875, and demand its repeal." It is thoroughly to be regretted by public economy, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption, at an early period, is possible, and it is the duty of the government to secure the necessary security of currency, or disturbing public or commercial credit; and that these reforms, together with the restoration of pure government, will restore general confidence, encourage the useful investment of capital, furnish employment to labor, and relieve the country from the "paralysis of hard times."

With the industries of the people there is a frequent interdependence. Our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to subsidize a few. Our commerce has been degraded to an inferiority, and our manufactures, agriculture has been embarrassed, and the distress of the industrial classes demands that those things shall be removed.

The burdens of the people must also be lightened by a great change in our system of public expenses. The profligate expenditures which increased from \$18,000,000 in 1870 to \$18,000,000 in 1875, tells its own story of our need of fiscal reform.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Our treaties with foreign powers should be revised, an amendment so far as they leave us open to foreign birth in any particular less secure in any country on earth than they would be if they had been born upon our own soil, and the iniquitous coolie system, which has done so much to impoverish our people, and to corrupt the morals of the country, and ought to be reformed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In the reform of our civil service I most heartily endorse that section of the platform which declares that the civil service should be "subject to change at every election," and that it ought not to be made "the brief reward of party zeal," but ought to be awarded for proved competency, and held for fidelity to the public duty. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the platform never again see the party and remorseless proscription for political opinions which has disgraced the administration of the last eight years. Bad as the civil service now is, all know, it is so much more tried and proved ability. Such men, and such men only, should be retained in office; but no man should be retained on any consideration who has proven to be unworthy, or who has been guilty of partisan intimidation or corruption of the elections. This is done and has been done in almost every country, and it is the duty of the government to reform it.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Of sectional contentions and in respect to our common schools I have only this to say, that, in my judgment, the union of parties would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools. The common schools are safer under the protecting care of all the parties, and are more likely to be preserved or reformed. They must be neither partisan nor sectarian, and there must be neither division nor misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would divide the schools into political parties, or sects. They must be neither partisan nor sectarian, and there must be neither division nor misappropriation of the funds for their support.

THE STRIFE OF RACE AND COLOR.

It is the people's right to know and feel that in their midst there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the constitution and laws declare or recognize, and that in controversies that may arise the government is not a partisan, but, within its constitutional authority, the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from parties that make political out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere.

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LETTER FROM KANSAS.

Mr. Editor—I have received numerous inquiries in regard to the lot of the Kansas Land and immigrant Association. To save time and the trouble of answering each in detail, I desire to say to all interested that the Association is chartered by the State of Kansas, for the purpose of promoting immigration to the State, and that the object of this object, or grand object, will be to take place at the time named—August 25th, 1875. The price of shares, ranging from \$50 to \$100 each. In the special drawing, 100 persons investing \$100, and securing three chances, WILL SECURE AT LEAST ONE PRIZE. As there are no blanks in the Special Drawing. The names of Managers were selected from among the most prominent men of the State, and have the confidence and support of all classes of our citizens. They have all been men of less than ordinary standing in the community; and their character and standing in the community is a sufficient guarantee that the distribution will be fairly and impartially made. I can state most positively that the drawing will take place at the time named—August 25th, 1875. The Kansas Land and immigrant Association, giving full particulars of the drawing, its objects and purposes, with endorsements and references of the highest character, and information regarding the State of Kansas, will be sent to all who may desire. All communications for shares or letters of inquiry, addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention. B. M. STRICKLAND, Sec'y. Atchison, Kansas.

people know him to be thoroughly in earnest; he has shown himself to be possessed of powers and qualities which fit him in an eminent degree, for the great work of reformation which this country now needs; and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States, I believe that the day of his inauguration will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all departments of our government.

YOUR OBLIGED SERVANT.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

To the Hon. JOHN A. McCLELLAND, Chairman, and others of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.

Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church.

SECOND DAY.

[Star Special Report.]

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Aug. 3. Conference convened at 9 o'clock. Opened with religious services by Rev. M. V. Sherrel. Additional delegates appeared and took seats. Rev. O. J. Brent, of the Wilmington District, was introduced to the Conference. Reports on Finances were heard.

Fayetteville Station has paid about half of assessment, and will pay all. Cumberland circuit doubtful about paying full assessment.

Robeson, Laurinburg and Montgomery circuits have paid about one third, and hope to pay all that has been assessed.

The remainder of the circuits have doubt about making full payments.

Resolutions urging the duty of the churches to the support of the pastors were introduced and elicited considerable discussion, in which Revs. Guthrie, Phillips, Wheeler and Hall participated.

THIRD DAY.

Rev. E. W. Thompson, of Fayetteville, appeared in the Conference.

The discussion on the resolutions in reference to the support of the pastors was resumed and the resolutions adopted, and will be published in the *Christian Advocate*.

The committee appointed at last Conference on "District School" reported that they had received a liberal proposition from the people of Jonesboro, and recommended that the school be located at that place. The people of Jonesboro propose to give a lot of land containing two houses, which will accommodate 75 scholars.

The following Board of Trustees was appointed: G. S. Cole, Dr. J. M. Campbell, Elisha Watson, John Vaughn, E. J. Lilly, K. A. Worthy, D. E. R. Partridge.

Rev. R. S. Ledbetter, Dr. F. E. Asberry, K. A. Worthy, and E. J. Lilly were elected delegates to the next Annual Conference. W. T. Jones and W. B. Blake were elected alternates.

Lumberton was selected as the place to hold the next District Conference.

Dr. Craven, President Trinity College, and Rev. J. A. Cunningham, agent for the Conference colleges, were introduced.

REMARKABLE LETTER TO GOV. VANCE.

On the arrival of Governor Vance at Asheville he received the following letter:

MURPHY, N. C., Governor Z. B. Vance.

DEAR SIR—I am a gentleman of color, and understand that you will be at Asheville, July 27th. I beg myself to let you know I am a VANCE man, and most of the negroes in this county are for you. I want you to inform the colored people that we are for VANCE and our country, and not for Settle. Tell them that we are not for a part negro and part white man, we want all white, or all black. And we long for the time to come when you will speak in Murphy. Hope it will be soon. There is a great many wants to hear you one more time. When you spoke here last summer I stood right behind you, and next time I want to stand right before you, and was very much pleased. While some of the negroes could not quite understand you, I was all right; but they are all right now. We have heard that you will not be here, but I hope you will. The negroes of this county have been fooled by white negroes, but they are about to get their eyes open. I think a speech from you would make them all hunky. I hope this letter will find you in good health and gaining negro votes every day. I think they are done with the Radical party in this county. I am for Zeb. B. Vance, Bob Vance and Tilden.

From your black friend,

ROBERT RAMSEY.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE.

New York—Steamship Benefactor.—30 casks yams turpentine, 16 bbls tar, 204 do rosin, 425 pkgs shooks, 50 bbls crude turpentine, 18 bales sheeting, 19 pkgs paper, 24 do herbs, 23 bales yarn, 20 pkgs mdse, 9 pkgs wax.

YANMOUTH, via Portland, Me.—153,283 feet p. lumber.

BALTIMORE—Steamship Raleigh.—1 case cigars, 12 bbls wool, 1,482 bbls rosin, 37 casks spirits turpentine, 1 bbl carpeting, 216 bbls pitch, 1 bbl, 1 tierce metals, 1 box wax, 14 casks wine, 38 bales cotton, 69 bbls tar, 108 bbls crude turpentine, 37 empty ale kegs, 40 bales warp, 2 do cloth, 1 box mica, 50 bbls paper, 5 bales waste, 5 bbls potatoes, 113 bags peanuts, 2 trunks, 5 bbls sugar, 1 sewing machine, 4,000 feet lumber.

Boston.—Schr Addie M. Chidwick.—2,057 bbls rosin, 100 do pitch; 100 do crude turpentine, 50 casks spirits, 25 cases tar.

FOREIGN.

LONDON.—Dr barquentine Ellen Holt.—1,000 casks spirits turpentine, 1,450 bbls rosin, 25 do yam, 6 do domestic, 5 bales waste, 5 bbls sugar, 1 sewing machine, 4,000 feet lumber.

Boston.—Schr Addie M. Chidwick.—2,057 bbls rosin, 100 do pitch; 100 do crude turpentine, 50 casks spirits, 25 cases tar.

CAPE HATT, HAVT.—Schr Nellie Carr.—91,610 feet rough lumber, 7,008 feet boards, 21,901 tongued and grooved flooring, 36,815 cypress shingles.

Charleston Naval Stores Market, August 7.

The arrivals were 378 casks spirits turpentine and 1,808 bbls rosin. The market for rosin was quiet, at \$1.25 for strained to No. 2, and \$1.40 for extra No. 3. The better grades were somewhat nominal at \$1.70 for No. 1; \$1.80 for No. 1; \$1.95 for extra No. 1; 40 low pale; \$2.00 for low pale; \$3 for extra pale; and \$5.00 for window glass. Spirits turpentine was about steady, at \$2.50 for white, 25c for oil, and \$2.60 for regular packages. Crude turpentine was valued at \$1.30 per bbl for virgin and yellow dip.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, August 3—3 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 28 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 350 casks at quotations.

ROBIN.—Market quiet at \$1.20 for strained and \$1.25 for Good Strained. Sales of 40 bbls Low No. 1 at \$2.00, 50 do Low No. 1 at \$2.10 and 148 do No. 1 at \$2.374 per bbl.

TAR.—Market firm at \$2.40 bid. Sales of 45 bbls, in order, at \$2.50 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales of 442 bbls at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and 47 bbls at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Market nominally quiet on a basis of 102 cents per lb for Middling.

STAR OFFICE, August 4—6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at 27 1/2 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 200 casks at quotations.

ROBIN.—Market opened dull at \$1.20 for Strained and \$1.25 for Good Strained. Sales of only 40 bbls, Good Strained, at \$1.25. Market closing at \$1.15@1.20 bid.

TAR.—Market quoted strong at \$2.40. Sales of 124 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales of 278 bbls at \$1.00 for Hard, \$1.80 for Yellow Dip and \$1.90 for Virgin, and 190 do at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Market quiet on a basis of 102 cents per lb for Middling.

STAR OFFICE, August 5—6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at 27 1/2 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 300 casks at quotations.

ROBIN.—Market quoted steady at \$1.15 for Strained and \$1.20 for Good Strained. Sales of 800 bbls Strained at \$1.15, 515 do Good Strained at \$1.20, and 600 do Strained, late last evening and not previously reported, at \$1.15 per bbl.

TAR.—Market firm at \$2.40 per bbl. Sales of 121 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales of 100 bbls at \$1.00 for Hard, and \$1.90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Market firm on a basis of 102 cents per lb for Middling. Sales of 3 bales at \$1.14, 14 do at 102, and 7 do at 102 cents per lb.

STAR OFFICE, August 7—6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market opened quiet at 27 1/2 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 400 bbls at quotations, closing steady.

ROBIN.—Market quoted quiet at \$1.15 for Strained, and \$1.20 for Good Strained. Sales of 500 bbls at \$1.15 Strained.

TAR.—Firm at \$2.40. Sales of 167 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales of 712 bbls at \$1.00 for Hard, and \$1.90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Market firm and nominal at 11 cents per lb for Middling.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 8—6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 27 1/2 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 200 casks at quotations.

ROBIN.—Market dull at \$1.15 for Strained, and \$1.20 for Good Strained. Sales of 1,500 bbls Strained at \$1.15 per bbl.

TAR.—Market steady at \$2.40. Sales of 200 bbls at quotations, 25 bbls, in order, at \$2.50, and 25 do do., delivered, at \$2.55 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales of 1,500 bbls at \$1.00 for Hard, and \$1.90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Market firm on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling. No sales to report.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE.