

Whitcomb's Record.

WEDNESDAY FEB. 13, 1878

We devote the last page of this issue to an account of Durham and its manufactures. It will repay perusal.

EXPORT TABLE OF WILMINGTON.

We are indebted to Col. John L. Cantwell, a highly intelligent compiler of the Export Table of the Port of Wilmington for the year 1877, and to other gentlemen of Wilmington, for copies of the same. It is minute, comprehensive and accurate, and by exhibiting in comparison the export tables of preceding years, shows at a glance the present condition of commerce, and the striking growth of at least one of its most important subjects.

We wish every editor in the State every member of the Legislature, every member of Congress, every public officer, could see and study this document. Then we might hope to see a more just state pride aroused; then we might hope to see a concentration of effort to exact from the Congress of the United States that justice which has been denied to the demands of a community left dependent upon its own exertions, and compelled alone to fight its battles against prejudice, ignorance or indifference, although the fruits of victory would ensure to the whole State, to the whole Nation. No port situated as Wilmington is, can be regarded as localized in its interests, either with respect to the industries of the State or in relation to National concerns; for while the table exhibits a wonderful diversity of articles of export seeking Wilmington as their best and most accessible point for distribution over the globe, it also exhibits a readiness in foreign nations to seek this point as one where not only every variety of cargo can be obtained; but also as one so readily approachable from the sea as to invite the most distant commerce by its freedom from dangers of entrance or departure. As Wilmington has been the converging point for interior traffic by the facilities offered by its navigable rivers and its various lines of rail roads, so it may be made a converging point for an extensive foreign Commerce if the General Government is aided to perform its duties, and grant those aids it has so continuously and so liberally bestowed upon the comparatively insignificant ports along the Northern coast and along the shores of the inland lakes. What little the Government has done, it has done grudgingly; and the appropriations made have been so limited and so diffused over disproportionate surface as practically to amount to burying the whole sum in the shifting sands and the unruly currents of an ever varying coast line. We regret to see so discouraging a report made to the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington by the committee to inspect the Harbor Improvements and which we find in the Review of the 6th, their examination made on the 28th of January. What had been gained in depth of water is threatened with loss because of insufficiency of appropriations; and unless something decisive is soon done, the entrances must revert to their former condition.

A just government will see to it that its bounties or its solicitudes are impartial; a wise government will foster any interest that gives it prosperity at home and adds to its power and influence abroad; a judicious government will make every exertion to add to the allurments which attracts Commerce into new channels, and to fix it by every facility which comprehensive statesmanship can suggest. Every forward movement of this kind adds so much more to the national revenue; adds so much more to the wealth of the people, and adds so much more to the influence and prestige of the country abroad. But because we are Southern and have been "rebels," the due share of national consideration is denied us, until the time comes when we can impress upon the Congress that we have equal rights and equal claim upon the consideration of the Government.

But to the table, of which we are able to make only a brief abstract:

There entered at the Port of Wilmington during the year 1877, 547 vessels of all classes, with an aggregate tonnage of 262,634 tons. Of these, there were 164 American Steamers and 154 American sailing vessels; and 229 foreign vessels, mostly of the class of bark, of which there were 161.

There were exported coastwise 8,152,613 feet of lumber, 12,639,631 shingles, 5,552,438 pounds of rice and minerals, 70,522 bushels peanuts, 23,227 bbls. spirits turpentine, 86,492 bbls. rosin, 34,943 bbls. tar, 5018 bbls. turpentine, 63,598 bales cotton, 3488 bales cotton goods, 5554 bales yarn, besides large quantities of juniper bolts, soap stone, leather and hides, fish oil, lightwood, glue, eggs, vegetables, domestic liquors and wines, Rice, hominy, corn and meal, flour, fish, fruit and dried fruit, sugar and molasses, bagging and waste, wool, rags and hay, paper stock, medicinal roots, furs, beeswax, tobacco, rough saw, asbestos, barytes, paper, bacon, feathers &c. &c., besides 166,396 bags of gunno, the product principally of the Wilmington Navassa Guano Works.

And there were exported to foreign ports 2,562,018 feet of lumber, 3,412,655 shingles, 3,401 rail road ties, 78,605 bbls. spirits turpentine, 351,294 bbls. rosin, 60,135 bales cotton.

The total exports of cotton for the year were 113,733 bales, of which 50,135 were foreign, an increase over 1876 of 16,963, and over 1874 of 38,208, showing a rapidly growing consequence as a cotton port, and strengthening the claim on the Government for prompt and efficient appropriations for needed harbor improvements. Such only are needed to place Wilmington in the foremost rank, and enable her to carry into effect the meditated enterprise of connecting her with Liverpool by a line of steamers, for which cargoes of cotton can always be had by the aid of the Congress now at work, and the one approaching completion; the successful operations of which will undoubtedly call others into existence and quadruple the present cotton receipts and shipments.

As in the case of the Huron, so in that of the Metropolis, the coast people of North Carolina are again the subjects of indiscriminate assault. They are charged with criminal negligence in giving information to the Life Saving Service, brutal indifference in extending aid to the hapless survivors of the wreck, cruel rapacity in robbing both the dead and the living. We do not see the incumbency upon North Carolina editors to engage in any warfare of defence, or any operation of white washing. Wreckers are the same all the world over. The wrecker of a Carriack are no worse than those of a Barquet on the Jersey Coast, or those on the Florida reefs. Not so bad in fact, for there is official endorsement of the humanity of the great majority present at both wrecks. The exceptions were taken by the terrified and helpless survivors as types of a class. Let it be expected that there will be always some example of heartless greed, when so many of the objects of human desire are thrown at the feet of impoverished men, without mark or sign of ownership.

Much now complained of can be remedied by the increase of life saving stations, who can, if more numerous, set with some authority in controlling licentious appropriation of property, and enforce the saving of human life as the first duty. And the infrequency of these Stations subjects the sear to odium which does not properly attach to it. Storms are not of that considerate character, which, for convenience sake, will cast a ship ashore exactly where its crew will fall into kind hands; when stations are ten or twelve miles apart, it is impossible that assistance can be had at once.

We hope the suggestion of Mr. Basson in the Senate, and of Mr. Waddell in the House will work reform in this matter.

In the House on Tuesday last, a vote was taken on the proposition of Mr. McMillon of Ohio to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill for an income tax, but failed by eleven votes to obtain the two thirds necessary.

Only 28 negative votes came from the South and West, the majority of negative votes coming from the North and East. The representatives of the bond holders, who escape taxation on their bonds, dodge taxation on their property, and shift all the burdens of revenue upon the working classes, and upon industries already paying far more than their due share of taxation.

We are glad to find the North Carolina Delegation voting solidly for the proposition. Hon. J. J. Davis introduced a bill last week to reduce the taxation on brandy made from fruit. This is a relief that will be of immense value to the farmers throughout the State who are compelled to see millions of bushels of fruit wasted because they can make no profitable use of it. Distillation, at moderate taxation, will enable them to utilize most of what is now lost, convert it into money, and since people will drink, supply home consumption, which is now filled with adulterated Northern or Western whiskey. Millions of dollars would be spent at home which is now sent out of the State.

Anderson of the Louisiana Retaining Board has been found guilty, the jury returning with a verdict after only a few minutes deliberation. But the jury made a recommendation to mercy. What for, Heaven only knows. Walls' turn comes next.

DEATH OF THE POPE. Pope Pius the 9th after keeping the world agitated for many months by concern for his health, is at length dead, having died on the 7th inst. in the 68th year of his age and the 32nd of his pontifical reign. This event which has sent the Christian world in much levity may really prove one of the most significant in modern history. After an existence of thirteen centuries—much longer according to Roman Catholic chronology—the Papedom may have come to its end.

The Pope's death has little probability of a struggle with the discordant elements around it; and when all Europe seems on the eve of a fratricidal conflict, the peaceful consensus of a half-dethroned creed will receive slight consideration. The contingency of the election of a successor to Pius the 9th is, however, a very low probability. His successor, as a temporal prince, will be even more feeble than he was, and no vigorous belief in an absolute Empire, that the spiritual empire no longer exists.

The death of the late Pope was the longest in the history of the Papacy. He reigned for 33 years, 7 months and 22 days. The election to fill a Papal vacancy takes place on the 10th day after the death of the Pope, and the body lying in state for nine days before interment. The election is made by the College of Cardinals, of which 70 is the full number; but that number is rarely full, or at least that number is rarely present at the election. It is now the custom to elect an Italian only, and to hold the election only at Rome.

The last War news is not so immediately indicative of hostilities between Russia and England and other European powers as it was a few days ago. The English fleet has been ordered up to Constantinople and has been regarded as a direct act of war on the part of England; but it is now given out that neither Russia nor Turkey have any objection to such a course. Turkey is now absolutely prostrate at the feet of the Czar, and if there is no farther quarrel about the division of the spoils, Turkey is virtually expunged from the map of Europe. But this is the rub, and the end is not yet.

The founder of the Raleigh News, that it is time to consider the question of a State Convention for the nomination of judges for the Supreme and Superior Courts is a wise one. For our part, we agree that Justice is the time, and suggest Raleigh as the place.

THE RALEIGH MARKETS. The Observer of Sunday morning gives us the following:

Cotton, Middling 10 1/2. Strict Low Middling 10. Law Middling 9 1/2. Market very dull for low grades, but better qualities in active demand.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Standard's Vienna dispatch says that the Conference Austria will insist on fixing the limit to the Russo occupation of Bulgaria and the Danubian fortresses. Each State sends two delegates to the Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Advertiser says: "We have reason to believe that the Government has received information of the entry of the Russian army into Constantinople. At any rate, if the Government is not in possession of this news, the Russian embassy is in a very awkward position."

to the latest information from Constantinople the Russian forces, despite the completion of the preliminaries for peace, are hastily pushing on to Gallipoli and Constantinople. These circumstances are serious and menacing in the extreme and will have to be considered by the Ministers in the Cabinet Council to-day. The cause of the deliberations will in all probability be this evening communicated to Parliament. The Telegraph is furious in its comments on the course of Russia.

A special to the Standard from Pesth announces that the Turkish men of war on the Danube have surrendered to Russia. The correspondence of the Daily News, at Adrianople, relates in an interview with Server Pasha, who declared that Turkey had been misled and encouraged to fight on by the promise of English subsidies. He particularly accused Lord Salisbury and Mr. Lytton of encouraging this belief, and said he had documents which he would publish. He declared that he had never been a partisan of the Russian policy and alliance. Server Pasha's colleagues at Adrianople confirmed the statements.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Standard's special says the line of demarcation of Constantinople has been discontinued and the guns brought into the city. The occupation of Constantinople is regarded as accomplished or impending for the reason that the Turkish and Russian diplomats cannot deny the same is incompatible with the terms of armistice.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Official information from St. Petersburg gives the detailed news: First: The evacuation of Bulgaria into a principality. Second: A war indemnity or territorial compensation. Third: The independence of Rumania, Servia and Montenegro, with increase of territory for each. Fourth: Reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Fifth: An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and Czar regarding the Danubian fortresses and Erzrum.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Post says: We may rely upon it that the Government is now aware that British interests have been directly attacked, and that they will adopt measures for their defence, here and abroad.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—All dispatches indicate that the Cardinals will be announced and free in their selection of the Pope.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The House of Commons to-night passed a supplementary vote of 6,000,000 pounds by 328 yeas to 124 nays.

THE BEST MARKET for goods and Medicines, Fillers and Wrappers, with FIVE PLUG Factories and one large Smoking Factory, wanting this year a MILLION POUNDS OF LEAF TOG. We will pay for all Grades of TOBACCO PLUG STOCK and SMOKERS' TOBACCO THE HIGHEST PRICE. Why not let us say Freight? Bring in your Tobacco. The money is ready. Regular Sales Every Day. SPECIAL SALE 1st day of March. E. H. POGUE & CO. Feb. 12 1878. Hillsboro, N. C.

Patronize Home Mechanics. G. W. TATE & SON, Manufacturers of Taylor's Patent Wheat Thresher & Cleaner. Flouring Mills. THE well known Mills of RICHMOND and COOPER, at the well known Hurll's Mill site in Person, County, 19 miles South of Hillsboro, have recently been put in complete repair, new mill, new bolting cloth and new rollers, and are now in full operation and will give the best quality of flour. Customers can be furnished with good flour or can made in any Mill in the country. RICHMOND & COOPER, Hillsboro, N. C. Jan 30 41.

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NOW FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS. BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY. Intending to have our store thoroughly renovated and remodeled before the opening of the Spring Trade, and making all the partial changes in our business, necessitates the reduction of our Stock. We have, therefore, marked down the prices of many articles in order to accomplish our object. We offer great inducements in Blank Shirts at 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100 per yard, a new style of 45 to 50 per yard in the purchase. Colored Cotton Shirts at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, and 100 per yard. Colored Silk Trimmings Veils at 75, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000 per yard.

Magic Cockle Screens. The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and cockle out of Wheat. Smith's Patent Straw Cutters, Plow Castings. For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitted. Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade. Catalogues promptly mailed. TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES. We make Tobacco Shelves, Rills, Bins, Tins, Plugs &c., in the best manner and fully warranted at our work. Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished. H. M. SMITH & CO., Richmond, Va. P. O. Box 8, Nov. 22.

E. H. POGUE, Tobacco Manufacturer, Hillsboro, N. C. OFFERS to the trade the following brands of TOBACCO: ANTELOPE, 11 and 10 inch, 5 and 6 to 10 LEGAL TENDER, 11, 10 and 9 inch, 5 and 6 to 10. RED BIRD and GEN. BRAGG, 11 inch, 5 to 10. DIAMOND and COMET, 5 inch, 8 to 10. OLD RELIABLE and GOLD DOLLAR, 12 inch, 3 to 10. OUR FRANK and LITTLE ELLA, 5 inch, 8 and 10 to 10. SUN-CURED and POGUE'S BEST, 6 inch, 4 to 10. 7 to 10. THE best assortment of Medium and Fine Tobacco in the State. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. Agent J. S.

H. MAHLER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Gold and Silver Ware, MASONIC JEWELRY, HAIR JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c. Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed. Seals, etc., made in order. RALEIGH, N. C. March 28. Opposite the Market Place.

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Waldman & Scherer, PRACTICAL Tinners Plumbers, Gas Steam Fitters Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Tinware, Gas Fixtures &c. 1559 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA. Roofing, Gutters and Spouting promptly attended to. Tobacco Pipes and Plumbing a Specialty. References: E. B. Fuller, J. H. Lawler & Son, and others. Sept 10 66.

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