Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners were in session last night, present Mr. Martin, the Chairman, and Commissioners Chadbourn, Rice, Morris and Nixon.

The Finance Committee, to whom had been submitted the matter of taxation for the county expenses and the payment of the county debt, submitted the following report:

The valuation of the real and personal property in New Hanover county, as assessed for 1873, may be set down in round numbers at $7,000,000.

The amount required for ordinary expenses may be put down at $10,000; amount for payment of debt and extraordinary expenses, $30,000; a total of $40,000.

The receipts are: From Schedule B and Taxes, $15,000; from income tax, $4,000; from claims against other counties and the State and the surplus of A. W. Schenck, $2,000; a total of $18,000. Making the amount to be raised $42,000.

This amount, together with the April and July quarters of Schedule B, 1875, should meet all the county expenditures until July 1st, 1875.

The enormous expenses of five terms of the Superior Court, held in 1873 and 1874, together with the care of the paupers, made a large increase in expenses on past years. The estimates now made are based upon the most rigid economy.

It is recommended that the levy of taxes for 1874 be as follows:

For county purposes, on the real and personal property, $100 of value, 25 cents.

For payment of debt and interest on debts incurred for necessary expenses, on the $100, 25 cents.

For each poll, $1 05.

For State levies, 95 cents on the poll and 31 cents on the $100 valuation of property.

For school tax, 25 cents on the poll and 8 cents on the $100 valuation of property.

Making a total tax of $2 25 on the poll and $1 on the $100 valuation of property.

The report was received and ordered recorded.

Bond of J. C. Mann, as Superior Court Clerk, for $10,000, with Thos. H. Johnson and S. H. Manning as sureties, was received and ordered approved.

The Auditing Committee reported that they had received from the County Treasurer, for cancellation, 7 coupons of $15, each, gold, for which warrant No. 693 had been drawn in favor of said treasurer, and 19 coupons of $15 each, gold, for which warrant No. 692 had been drawn in the same manner. The coupons were presented and burned in the presence of the Board.

The Chairman of the Board was authorized to provide for listing the County taxes, and to employ such clerical labor as may be required to do the same.

Report of the Chairman of the Board, relative to the condition of the County Work House, as turned over by S. Van Amringe, Esq., late Superintendent, was adopted.

Commissioners Morris and Rice, with the Chairman of the Board, were appointed a Committee to report on the new prison at the Work House and receive the same, if completed in accordance with contract.

Geo. E. Colin, S. T. Potts and B. A. Barden were granted licenses to retail spirituous liquors.

The bridge across Rockfish Creek, between New Hanover and Duplin counties, having been reported as about complete, Commissioner Nixon was appointed to visit and bridge and report, as early as practicable.

Application of S. F. Walcott, for a license to retail spirituous liquors, was laid over for a recommendation, from the Board of Township Trustees, for some one to be appointed.

Application from the Board of Trustees of Wilmington Township, for the levy of a tax of 3 cents on the $100 valuation of real and personal property, for the purpose of liquidating the debt and for the current expenses of said township during the ensuing year, was laid over for further information.

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

Pursuant to adjournment of the evening previous, the Board of County Commissioners were in session again Tuesday morning, present Mr. Martin, the Chairman, and Commissioners Rice, Morris and Nixon.

In accordance with the new law, the following were present as representatives from the various township boards, for the purpose of conferring with the Board in regard to an equal system of taxation, viz:

J J Cassidey, Wilmington Township.
Rufus Garris, Union "
D C Davis, Harnett "
Alfred Lloyd, Grant "
A Ganburg, Rocky Point "
W T Bannerman, Holden "
H D Moore, Lincoln "
Jno L Washburn, Holly "
H E Scott, Cape Fear "
Stephen Keyes, Federal Pt "
Jno G Wagner, Masonboro "

On motion of Mr. Cassidey, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That whereas the Constitution of the State requires that the tax levied shall be *ad valorem*, it is the sense of this meeting, that the valuation of the personal property of each Township be left to the judgment of the Township Trustees thereof, which valuation shall be kept as near uniform as practicable.

The following jurors were drawn for the April term of Superior Court, viz:

FIRST WEEK.

Robert Bass, Owen Malpass, Lister Simpson, Eli Murray, Wm Phinney, Wm H Thacher, Jas Sullivan, Richard Peyton, John Nixon, Peter H Smith, Robert Jackson, G W Bonham, John Snag, B C Dew, Alfred Hargrove, Bilkay Herring, Anthony Dew, Wm Blackwell, David K McGwin, B E North, John N Corbett, John G Mahn, David S Cowan, Americus Campbell, Jame McIntyre, Lisbon Waddell, J F Fox, Miles Armstrong, Jas R Garriss, Robert A Harriss, Robert H Barnhill, Edward Foy, Robert Willis, J T Hancock, Newton Mayam, Jas A Bradley.

SECOND WEEK.

Pompey Smith, Hosea Shepard, O P Batton, Louis Todd, Wm F Potter, Holden M Lewis, Gilbert Whitfield, John Sidbury, Parish Wood, James Bender, Jeffrey Williams, Charles C Walker, Keenan Murray, John P Hand, L H Cutt, Isaiah Johnson, Isaac Jones, John R. Sneeden.

The Chairman, to whom was referred the matter of transfer of the Work House and property from the late contractor, Stacy VanAmringe, to Mathis & Co., contractors for the present year, reported the articles furnished S. VanAmringe, for the use of the County Work House, to be accounted for and received, and that he be discharged from further accountability for the property. Report adopted.

Adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.—*Daily Journal*, 18th.

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, PERRO-PHOSPORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers. 4w

OUR HILLSBORO CORRESPONDENCE.

HILLSBORO, March 18, 1874.

Editors Daily Journal:

The better weather of last week wound up yesterday with a cold, northeasterly rain which brought around us again all the dismal associations and discomforts of mid-winter. Even the glowing bloom of the peach could not delude us with the belief that it was spring, and the piping notes of a few hardy songsters in vain essayed to keep up the fraud.

Farmers say that the weather of last week was more damaging than any of the winter. The cattle seemed to suffer more, and looked more pinched and starved than ever before. The wheat and oats received a serious set back. In the gardens there was nothing to hurt, for there is nothing above the ground.

It remains to be seen whether the peach crop is injured or not. A loss of that is a real calamity, not only in the deprivation of the luxury of the fruit but in the destruction of an important source of revenue from dried fruit. The shipments of dried fruit in a favorable year from the Hillsboro station amounts to omething over half a million pounds, and the high and increasing repute of North Carolina dried fruit in the northern and western makets always ensures high prices.

This is another of the items of production which so eminently distinguish the county of Orange as a region of varied resources. Cotton, tobacco, the cereals, grapes, fruits, a fair sprinkling of minerals, water power, readiness of access, and unexampled healthfulness, all combined, must at some day, perhaps not distant, make her the empire county of the State.

Major Robt. Bingham, of the Bingham School, was in town on Saturday. I am glad to learn from him the very flourishing condition of the Institution. There are now eighty-one pupils in attendance, a striking proof that the school retains the confidence which it has so long enjoyed.

Major B., among other things suggested in conversation, spoke of the books prepared by his brother, the late Col. William Bingham. It afforded another instance of that want of appreciation of everything North Carolinian, so characteristic of our people. While the widow of Col. B. derives a handsome revenue from the copyright of the Latin Grammar and other books prepared by her husband, arising from the use of those books by the common schools of Missouri, Kentucky and other Western States, and, perhaps, some of the Northern States, the series is scarcely known and rarely used in North Carolina.

If our school system is ever fixed upon a permanent basis, it is to be hoped that State pride, fortified by the endorsement of other authority, will substitute Col. Bingham's series as far as they go, for others now in use.

Some little signs of the growing spirit of improvement begin to manifest themselves. Dr. O. Hooker has removed into a new drug store, just finished. The building is of brick, two stories in height and sixty feet deep, with a front of thirty-three feet. The store room is handsomely finished and fitted up, and is a long stride in the march of regeneration.

E. H. Payne has also completed a large plug tobacco factory, opposite the site of the old Howerton hotel, so well known to former visitors of this place, and began work on Monday with a large force.

The dry weather of last week was a bad one for the tobacco warehousemen, and sales were small. Tobacco was too dry to be handled with safety or profit.

I am glad to say that your townsman, Capt. John L. Wooster has much improved in health since his visit to Hillsboro, and I hope will go back to his home a thoroughly renovated man. He furnishes another proof of the invigorating effects of our climate.

Yours, C.

From the Savannah News.

THE KURNEL'S ROOM.

How Squire Skaggs got Skinned by the "Pharoah Men."

"You see," said the squire, pitching his voice to an exegetical altitude, "it wuz sorter this way. Last Chuesday wuz a week ago, I sailed down from Gwinnett to Atlanta with seven bags of cotton. Arter I sold 'em I kinder loafed roun' lookin' at things in general an' feelin' jest as happy as a' pleuse, when who should I run agin but kurnel Blassengame. Me an' the kurnel used to be boys together, an' we wuz as thick as five kittens in a rag basket. We drunk outen the same goard, an' we got the lint snatched outen us by the same bandy-legged school teacher. I wuz gittin as lonely as a rainerow, afore I struck up with the kurnel, an' I wuz glad to see him—durned glad. We 'membered roun' town right smartly, an' the kurnel interjuced me to a whole raft of fellers—mighty nice boys they wuz too.

"Arter supper the kurnel says Skaggs, less go to my room whar we kin talk over ole times sorter comfortable an' undisturbed-like."

"Greeable," says I, an' we walked a squar or so an' then turned into an ally an' went up a narrer par of stars. The kurnel gin a rap at a little green door an' a sleek lookin' merlatter popped out an' axed us in. He wuz the durndest perlitest nigger n' ever seen. He jest got up an' spun aroun' like a tom-kat with her tail afire. The room wuz as fine as a fiddle an' full of picters an' sofys, an' the cheers as soft as lamb's wool, an' I thought to myself that the kurnel wuz a lugsuriant cuss. Thar wuz a lot of mighty nice fellers scattered aroun' a laffin' an' a talkin' quite soshabel like. Aperiently, the kernel wuzent much sot back, for he sorter laffed to himself an' then he says:

"Boys, I hav fetched up a fren'. Jedge' Hightower, this is Squire Skaggs of Gwinnett, Mager Briggs, Squire Skaggs, an' so on all aroun'. Then the kurnel turns to me an says:

"Reely, I wuzent expectin' company Skaggs, but the members of the Young Men's Christian Sosashun make my room their headquarters."

"I up an' says I wuz mighty glad to meet the boys, as I used to be a primitive baptis myself afore I got to cuss the Yankees, an' I hav always had a sorter hankerin' arter pious folks. They all laffed an' shook han's over agin, an' we all sot thar a smokin' an' a chawin', jest as muchuel as u' please. I disremember how it cum up; but presently Mager Briggs got up and says:

"Kurnel, what about that new parlor game u' got out the other day?"

"Oh, says the kurnel, lookin' sorter sheepish, that wuz a humbug, I can't make no head nor tail outen' it."

"I'll bet I kin manage it," said Jedge Hightower, quite animated-like.

"I'll show u' how, with pleasure Jedge," says the kurnel, an' then he went to a table, unlocked a box an' tuck out a deck of keerds an' a whole lot of little what-u'-may-call-'ems, simulary to horn buttons, some white an' some red."

"It ain't no use to tell you any more. When them fellers got through larnin me that game I didn't have money enough to take me down stairs. I say I looked a leetle wile, for when the Jedge closed the box he sed:

"We have had a pleasant evenin', squire. U'll find the kurnel waitin' for u' on the steps, an' he'll giv u' your money back."

"I ain't never laid eyes on the kurnel sence, an' when I do thar's goin' to be a case for the kurriner—n' mind my words. I seed Rufe Lester next day—n' know Rufe; he's in the Legislatur now, but I used to give him pop-corn when he wuzen't so high—I seed Rufe an' he sed I wuz tuck in by the Pharoah men. Tuck in ain't no name for it. Durned ef I din't go to the bottom an' git skinned."

Extracted from Methodist Magazine.

First Methodist Meeting Held in Hillsboro.

A meeting was held in the town of Hillsboro, which lasted two days, Oct. 20th and 21st, 1821. Three sermons were preached each day in the Court House. Many were deeply affected.—After preaching Sabbath morning, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was, probably for the first time in this place by a Methodist minister, administered. On the evening of this day, such was the manifestation of the power and goodness of God, that perhaps thirty were prostrated to the floor under an overwhelming sense of His presence, most of whom were earnestly groaning under a sense of their condemnation and supplicating for mercy in the name of Jesus. Such a scene was never before witnessed in that place; and the most impenitent seemed awed into reverence, and two or three obtained pardon. Through the pressing invitation of the people, we remained in town another day, and gave them another sermon on Monday evening and the gracious work went on, so that many were still struggling for deliverance from their sins; two of whom in the evening gave evidence of their justification. Among the witnessess of the beneficial effects of this meeting was a Presbyterian minister, who observed that it was "an interesting scene."

Hillsboro has been notorious for its infidelity and indifference to Christianity; but since the Camp Meeting the general subject of conversation is religion. Before, we were scarcely known among the people, having only two church members in the place, (Dr. Strudwick's mother and Mr. Bacon,) but now we have forty, and our doctrines are daily gaining ground. We opened a subscription for the purpose of raising funds to build a house of worship, and have obtained very liberal donations; so that we shall succeed in the establishment of a permanent congregation, even in Hillsborough. Indeed the people now wonder that we have been so long around about them, and yet have been so little known to them. They are now very solicitous to read our books, and to become thoroughly acquainted with the doctrines and discipline of our church, and we hope they will be fully gratified in these respects.

Written by REV. HENRY HARDY.

Dec. 14th, 1821.

The Bald Mountain Scare.

Says the Asheville *Pioneer*: In relation to the phenomenon that is now terrifying the people in the neighborhood of the Bald Mountain, candor forces me to admit that I do not believe their fears altogether groundless.

I was on the mountain on the night of the 1st inst. The noise seemed to be under the ground in a small valley between what is called the Round and the Slow Mountains, though I could not exactly determine the locality. Sometimes the shocks are very heavy, accompanied by sounds similar to the detonations of artillery and the earth is shaken for miles around. A very perceptible movement is seen among the trees when the vibrations take place, and the houses are sufficiently jarred to arouse children from their nightly slumber, when they manifest their fright by cries and screams.

The sound is more destinctly heard in the valley than any other place. The people who live in the vicinity are very much alarmed, and many of them are preparing to emigrate. A protracted meeting is in progress in the immediate neighborhood, and upwards of forty persons have professed religion and joined the Baptist church, the only denomination in this section.—Prayer meetings prevail, in which all take an active part, from the worst sinners to the best and purest Christians. I attended one of these meetings, and feel safe in saying that it was the first religious assembly I ever witnessed where every one was so deeply interested in the salvation of the soul. If this noise is followed by no destructive eruption, it will be a good thing for these people in a religious point of view. These subterranean sounds are not constant, but are heard more or less distinctly every day.

Land can be bought at trifling prices at this time on the Bald mountain, but no one has an inclination to purchase.

As I did not visit the locality for the express purpose of writing an elaborate account of this interesting subject, you must excuse this hasty and indefinite narration of what I witnessed.

T. K. D.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes, under date of March 11: "Almost before the warmth had left Senator Sumner's corpse to-day, Butler had sent telegrams to all his henchmen in Massachusetts in relation to the succession. His object is not so much to elect himself, for he knows that would be impossible, but he represents the White House in this action upon this matter." The question of Sumner's successor is being agitated in Massachusetts, and the probability is that the contest will be an exceedingly bitter one. It is thought the election will occur on the 24th inst.

The employment of the velocipedes by *commissionaires* in France has led to the formation of a company or society to supply these locomotives on credit, like sewing machines, clothing and pianos, repayable by installments. Experience has found that such messengers outstrip cabs, and indeed, perhaps, the telegraph itself and postal cards. Strong and light young porters, provided with a flagon of good oil in their vest pocket, can turn twenty francs a day, nearly as much as a deputy, and far more than a first class Government clerk, a captain on full pay, or a clergyman earns.

A striking instance of the influence of the press in opening up new avenues for commerce is seen in the increase of the trade of Baltimore with northern Europe. A report setting forth the commercial advantages of that port was not long since copied extensively in the Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and Russian papers, and the result is that there are now some thirty vessels at sea, mostly Swedish and Norwegian, bound for Baltimore. [illegible] of these nationalities are now in port at present. Many vessels hitherto trading to New York, are said to be now bestowing their favors upon Baltimore.

Scientific and Safe Treatment.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this loathsome disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. So successful has it proven that the proprietor has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

Thos. J. Bisnor, of South Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that his wife had suffered since a child with Catarrh until it had resulted in what eminent physicians pronounced Consumption; that she has used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and they have worked wonders with her case.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who not only try to imitate Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, but also copy his original style of advertising by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they cannot cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to enable them to write original advertisements of their own, but have to steal those of others, are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicine. Look out for them.

Some Foreign Cynic says

That America has a hundred religions, but only one gravy. He might have said it has a thousand dentifrices, but only one that beautifies the teeth, without injuring them, viz: Sozodont.

Obscure Diseases, no matter how they originate, and without regard to the sex of the sufferer, are cured without danger or inconvenience by Helmbold's Extract Buchu; the great Diuretic, which acts specifically upon the Kidneys, Bladder, and auxiliary organs. No other preparation possesses the fully developed merits of Helmbold's Extract. It is the only genuine Buchu, and it never fails. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent. 2tf-4w

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, March 19, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—There has been a moderate degree of activity in general trade during the week, though complaint of "dull times" is frequently heard. The weather has been cold and rainy furnishing very little indication of the arrival of a spring month. There is little or no change in the general commercial situation. The Spring trade drags along slowly, buyers "of merchandise" stillahering to the hand to mouth policy. The *Commercial List* in speaking of the general outlook and the reasons why business is so backward says:

"This, it is well understood, is a consequence of the dilatory course of Congress on the financial question, and that body will be reminded of its dereliction of duty by a public meeting of the merchants of this city next week. As the case now stands, business men have no reliable basis for calculations, and are therefor reluctant to push their enterprises. Those who would buy are naturally apprehensive that values will recede; and those who would sell cannot satisfy themselves that within a given time values will not increase. The importer is uncertain whether he will have to add more or less to his invoice figures, and the jobber for a kindred reason waits for the fixing of the currency at some standard of value on which he can rely. Manufacturers do not know how much to produce for a market on which no reliance is to be placed, and so the currency is responsible for their comparative inactivity. The ramifications of the retail trade throughout the country obey, of course, the same logical law. Meanwhile, money continues to accumulate at all the leading centres of trade, because of the lack of profitable employment for it. It is hoped that the merchants' meeting will have the effect to incite Congress to definitely fix the volume of currency, and thus enable the Spring trade to proceed. There is no hope whatever that anything is to be done towards the restoration of the currency to a sound basis, but even contraction would be far better than the prevailing suspense."

The question of why "trade should improve" is also receiving the attention of the Commercial press. We can set forth no argument for Wilmington, because we are governed entirely by the course of trade in the northern cities, but in order that our readers may know the opinion of the press why it 'should improve" we give place to the following article on the subject from the Cincinnati *Commercial Review & Price Current*.

In the last issue of the *Price Current* some of the causes of the depression in business all over the country were noticed, and the remedy pointed out. It says:

"We may now consider what reasons there are why the extremely cautious policy which has characterized the trade of the country during the last few months should be relaxed, at least to a moderate degree. In the first place, stocks of goods in the country have run down to a low point. Merchants have bought from hand to month in nearly all lines of business, and even if they continue this policy their requirements will force them to make more frequent purchases, because they have not so much stock to draw upon as they had when they commenced. In the second place, the uncertainty of what will be the final action of Congress on the currency question has had such a depressing effect that anything that may be done will improve trade. Thirdly, the time is not far distant when navigation by the lakes and canal will be opened, and cheaper transportation will cause a more rapid movement of produce to market, and the vast capital locked up in grain, pork and cotton will be released, and come into active employment in the business of the country. It may be that producers and holders of produce will not realize as much as they have expected, but to market it must go, for the means to raise new crops is required, and Europe stands ready to take our surplus of all of these articles at some price."

In our local market the general tendency of trade is improving but, as we have mentioned above, as our market is governed entirely by the leading Northern markets, we cannot expect any very large improvement in trade until the question is settled and the Northern markets become regular again.

The naval store trade of the week has been more active than usual and there was a larger amount of transactions in the market, and also an increase in the export movement. The exports, both foreign and domestic, for the week were 10,126 bbls. rosin, 893 casks spirits turpentine, 898 bales cotton, against 4,630 bbls. rosin, 2,115 casks spirits turpentine and 1,329 bales cotton for last week. The bulk of the rosin shipments were direct to the united Kingdom, but the cotton and spirits turpentine were mostly exported to domestic ports. Rosin has been in better demand this week and there was a large amount changed hands at an advance on previous rates. SPIRITS TURPENTINE has also been firm and at the close to-day is held higher. CRUDE TURPENTINE and TAR have remained very quiet and steady. COTTON—There has also been an improvement in cotton during the week and quotations have been advanced about ¼ to ½c. GRAIN—The grain market has been also firmer. Corn has advanced for cargoes 1½ cents. Oats are steady and unchanged. Peas are quiet and in light demand. DRY GOODS—There has been a decided improvement in the volume of business during the last few days, many country merchants making their spring purchases and the fine weather contributing to the disposition to buy seasonable fabrics. The tone of the market for cotton fabrics is rather easier, in sympathy with the market for the raw material, and some bleached goods are a little lower, while the tendency on other brands is in the same direction. Prints, percales and lawns are meeting a good demand. Dress goods are selling well. Woolen goods are more active, cassimeres and jeans especially so. MONEY—the money market has been comfortably easy during the past week. The deposits at our banks continue to increase, but the flow of currency seems to be toward the country at present, and there is not so much available currency as there was a week or so ago, but the supply is sufficiently large to meet the demands of customers.

The changes in prices and the chief features of the market for the week ending to-day, is reviewed as follows:

COTTON—The cotton market during the current week under review has been active and considerable transactions have taken place. The offerings, however, have not been large, but sufficient for the demand. Holders generally have maintained a considerable degree of firmness in their views and a large amount of confidence is among them which is indicated in the higher rates asked on the least favorable indication. For the last day or so of the week the market has been strong, and quotations have advanced from ¼ to 1 cent. The sales for the week foot up 392 bales at figures ranging from 8 to 15½ cents, the latter price being for Peeler and the finer grades of good middling. The receipts for the week were as follows: Friday, 172 bales; Saturday, 23 bales; Monday, 78 bales; Tuesday, 103 bales; Wednesday, 46 bales; Thursday, 67 bales; total, 489 bales, against 494 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 81,755 bales, against 95,010 bales last week, 105,870 bales the previous week and 105,870 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 3,210,948 bales, against 2,880,328 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing a increase since September 1, 1873, of 330,620 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 99,865 bales, of which 59,540 were to Great Britian, 8,820 to France, and 32,005 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 717,020 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Low Ordinary	9	cents.
Ordinary	11½	"
Good Ordinary	12½	"
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	"
Low Middling	14½	"
Strict Low Middling	14¾	"
Middling	15½	"
Strict Middling	15¾	"

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There was not much animation in spirits turpentine during the ealier part of the week, and the market, (without an exception,) was devoid of any appearance of life or spirit, nor were there any indications of an immediate improvement. But as the controlling influence is that of the Northern and European markets, we are governed by them, and reports favorable or unfavorable, are recieved with interest here. On Saturday the telegrams noted a favorable improvement in New York, and our market immediately advanced 1½ cents. Monday it was quiet and firm, but no sales transpired. Tuesday a further advance of ½ cent was obtained. Wednesday it was firm and nominal; buyers were offering 44 cents, while sellers were demanding 45 cents. To-day, Thursday, it closes quiet and nominal at 44 cents bid. The receipts for the week, 1,878 casks against 1,856 casks for last week, show an increase of 22 casks. The exports for the week, 2,719 casks against 2,115 casks for last week, also show a increase of 604 casks. The stock in yard and afloat is, in round numbers, about 4,500 casks, against 4,571 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	200	casks at 42½ cts ₱ gal.	
Saturday	250	" " 43½ "	"
Do	300	" " 44 "	"
Monday	100	" " 44 "	"
Tuesday	30	" " 44½ "	"
Wednesday	}	No sales reported.	
Thursday	}		

ROSIN—The Rosin market continued quiet and irregular during the earlier part of the week, but there was an under current of activity in the lower grades, which argued well for an increased business later in the week. This under current was not manifest in the open market, but was to be seen in the eagerness which buyers quietly displayed in making their purchases. The lower grades moved along slowly up to Wednesday, fluctuating from $1 80 to $1 85 and the reverse, but on this day there was a large order on the market from an exporter and prices were advanced 5 cents. The receipts have fallen off to about 1,800 bbls per day, including very heavy city manufacture. The exports have about equalled the receipts and there is no material alteration in the stock of last week. The supply of tonnage is increasing by daily arrivals of vessels of large capacity, and the market as a whole presents a stronger feeling than when we last wrote. At the "Exchange" this week, there has been a good attendance daily, but there was very little done in the way of sales. The condition of the market at different periods, with the sales for the week ending were as follows:

On Friday, the first day under review, strained opened inactive at $1 80. The transactions during the day were light and there was very little disposition manifested by either buyer or seller to operate. The views of the two parties being entirely opposite. Sellers were demanding full rates while buyers were asking a decline. The sales were only 150 bbls strained at $1 80 and 80 bbls Low Pale at $3 50 per bbl. Saturday the market was active in a quiet way, and a full report of sales was not made, but it was evident that a large movement was going on. The transactions reported were 800 bbls strained delivered at $1 85 and 100 bbls Extra No. 1 at $3 25@$3 50 per bbl. Monday strained opened with a better tone and 1,000 bbls changed hands at $1 85, showing a slight advance. Tuesday the market was firm and active at the previous days figures, with sales of 1,000 bbls strained at $1 85 and 100 bbls good strained at $1 85 per bbl. Wednesday the market was firmer and an advance of 5 cents was gained. The sales were 2,500 bbls strained at $1 90 per bbl. To-day, Thursday, at the close of our writing the market remains steady at $1 90 per bbl.

The receipts for the week, 12,548 bbls against 12,983 bbls for last week, show only a small decline. The exports for the week, 10,614 bbls, against 4,603 bbls for last week show an increase of 6,011 bbls. The stock in yard is 55,410 bbls and afloat, 14,267 bbls against 59,435 bbls in yard, and 8,208 bbls afloat for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 90
No. 2	1 95
Extra No. 2	2 00
Low No. 1	3 00
No. 1	3 50
Extra No. 1	3 75
Low Pale	3 85
Pale	4 00@4 50
Window Glass	4 75@5 00

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Another week has passed, and as we look back to review it, we find no particular point on which we can form an argument. Speculators and consumers have both been interested in the purchases of the week. With these two influences operating upon the market at the same time it has been very steady, in fact, firm, but we have no alteration of prices to note and to-day the market closes quiet and steady at $1 90 for Hard and $2 90 for Yellow Dip. The receipts for the week 9,218 bbls against 7,262 bbls for last week, show an increase of 1,956 bbls. The exports for the week 89 bbls against 100 bbls for last week, show a small decrease. The stock in yard as last taken was 19,652 bbls against 17,232 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.
Friday	250	$2 00	$2 90
Saturday	521	2 00	2 90
Monday	350	1 90	2 90
Tuesday	219	1 90	2 90
Wednesday	350	1 90	2 90
Thursday	300	1 90	2 90

BUTTER.—Choice sells at 40@45 cents, selections of fine bringing 50 cents ₱ lb. the latter rates, however, are obtained only for "gilt edge," that which is well made, solid, yellow and fine flavored.

TAR—In the market for this article we have no changes to note. There has been a uniformity and regularity of prices; which has characterized the market of the week. On Wednesday there was a slight reaction of feeling and prices were tending downward, but no decline was reported. To-day (Thursday) at the close the market remains quiet, and closes at $2 25 ₱ bbl. The receipts for the week 2,917 bbls against 2,547 bbls for last week, show an increase of 370 bbls. The exports for the week 612 bbls against 829 bbls for last week, show only a small decrease. The stock in yard and afloat as last taken was 10,115 bbls against 689 bbls, show an increase of 3,217 bbls. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	175 bbls	at $2 25	per bbl.
Saturday	126	" 2 25	"
Do	500	" 2 25	"
Monday	175	" 2 25	"
Tuesday	219	" 2 25	"
Wednesday	600	" 2 25	"
Thursday	300	" 2 25	"

"In order.

GRAIN—There was an improvement in the market early in the week under more favorable reports from the Baltimore and Western markets, which improvement has been maintained though the market closes quiet to-day. CORN—Some activity has been displayed in the corn market, and cargoes have advanced from 85½ to 90 cents per bushels. The arrivals and sales of cargoes for the week were as follows: Schr Rebecca, containing 1,800 bushels, sold at 88 cents; Schr J M Vandervourt, containing 2,000 bushels, sold at 87½ cents; Schr Ogeeche, containing 1,800 bushels, sold at 87½ cents; Schr Julia Selden, containing 2,000 bushels, sold at 89 cts; Schr B M Tilton, containing 2,000 bushels sold at 90 cents per bushel. The market closes quiet today at 90 cents. The receipts for the week 22,116 bushels against 18,688 bushels for last week, show an increase of 3,428 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 3,500 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,200 bushels; from New York, 2,800 bushels; per Schr Geo W Bowdoin, from Baltimore, 3,760 bushels; per Schr Rebecca, 1,800 bushels; per Schr J M Vandervourt, 2,000 bushels; per Schr Ogeeche, 1,800 bushels; per Sch Julia Selden, 2,000 bushels; per Schooner B M Tilton, 2,000 bushels, and per Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 1,256 bushels. From store prices are unchanged. Yellow, mixed, and white sell at $1 00@$1 02½ ₱ bushels, highest figures including sacks. OATS.—There is a good stock of oats in market, and there is a very light demand at present. Quotations from store are 70 to 75 cents ₱ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ bushel, and $1 15@$1 20 for white ₱ bushel. RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 8½ to 8¾ cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL. The mills are filling orders at $1 02½ to $1 05 per bushel, including sacks.

PEANUTS—The market continues strong with prices well up and no probability of any reduction at the present. The new crop is being marketed to a large extent and we have probably received its bulk. There is a good enquiry from dealers for export and the quotations given to-day will readily be paid for good lots. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary	$1 70@1 80
Prime	2 10@2 15
Extra Prime	2 25@2 35
Fancy	2 40@2 60

PROVISIONS—The provision market has exhibited a firmer tone during the week, and there has been a small advance in Western cured meats as also in Carolina bacon. The Western advices are stronger, and as the pork packing season is about drawing to a close and dealers can form an estimate of their crop to work on there is a general tendency to "bull" rather than bear the market at present. From the Cincinnati *Price Current*, we clip the following article of the Western market:

The general tone of the market has been strong all the week, and prices sustained a further advance of ⅛@¼c. per pound on all articles, under a good consumptive demand and a stronger market in New York. The foreign exports from all ports for the week ending Saturday, March 7, while below those for the corresponding week last year, were larger than had been anticipated, and contributed its influence toward strengthening the market. The consumptive demand has improved somewhat, and the statistics show that the shipments are quite liberal, the amounts of orders coming direct to packers being satisfactory, and indicating that the domestic consumption is steadily reducing stocks. But to-day there was a partial reaction, and more disposition to realize at the current prices, and in some instances there were sales at ¼c. below the highest point of the week, with quite liberal offerings at the close, and less demand than has prevailed for several days, either for present or future delivery.

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 9@10 cents for shoulders, 12@12½ cents for sides, 12@12½ cents for hog round and 15@16 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 8 @8½ cents for shoulders, 10@10½ cents for sides, and 15@16 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8½ cents for shoulders and 9½ to 9¾ cents clear for rib sides.——

LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11½@12 cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ₱ lb.

FERTILIZERS The late act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, has thrown a check on the Fertilizer business. There is not much doing in the market and the system adopted seems to be *cash*. Some dealers, however, continue to sell on time and the following are the quotations to-day:

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

EGGS.—The supply of eggs is rather large for the season and the market is dull. Fresh lots will command 18 cents ₱ dozen by the quantity.

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote Sap at $6 50, and Heart at $9 50 ₱ M.

WOOD—The market is heavily stocked with all qualities of wood except pine, for which there seems to exist a good demand, and the receipts are readily disposed of. We quote, as selling by the quantity, as follows:

Pine	$2 75@3 50
Swamp Ash	2 50@3 25
Split Ash	3 00@3 50
Oak	3 25@3 50
Blackjack	3 50@3 75

SALT.—The market is well stocked. We quote American at $1 20@$1 25 and Liverpool at $1 25 ₱ sack.

FREIGHTS—The rates of freight, both coastwise and foreign, are not quotably changed. Coastwise freights have declined a fraction owing to the limited amount of freight offering shipment, but foreign freights, which is done principally under charter, are not materially changed. The arrival of tonnage during the week has not been equal to the demands for berths. For last rates paid see table below.

A down-town Merchant recently sued his druggist for attempt to defraud, he was suffering from inflamed kidneys and asked for Dr. Helmbold's Buchu. The druggist gave him another kind, upon which the jury found greater. Instead of relieving the patient as the genuine preparation had always done, the imitation compound aggravated the disease and a long and distressing illness followed. The court, after full hearing, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. MORAL, buy only the genuine.

The Men go Wild about splendid teeth. Therefore, fair