Artificial Butter.

From the Newark Advertiser.] There is an old saying. AT wish to enjoy your dinner do not go into the kitchen," and it is recalled by the prominence given to the manufacture of artificial or oleomargarine butter. It has been taught that it makes little difference to a man-ing a moderate quantity of dirt if does not know it. Yet, while it urged in favor of the new lubrica that it is both clean and whole there is a popular prejudice it, and the sales would be mu ened were it not so thoroug guised that people do not know w they are buying.

The manufacture of this article

rne manufacture of this article increased largely, yet secretly. So years ago, when it was first induced, we presume the honesty dealers was somewhat on a par withe consciences and stomachs of consumers, for the first factories may a losing business of it, and it was sup-posed that the cow would be fully restored to her ancient and honorable position, but it is now asserted that half the butter consumed in large cities is the product of suct and sour

_ Imitation butter is made of suet reduced to an oil, to which one-fith its weight of sour milk is added, and the mixture is churned in the usual way with the addition of bicarbonate of soda and a solution of arnatto for the coloring. Then, cooled with ice, more sour milk is added and the churning repeated, the product being butter, ready for market after the usual working to express the fluids and the addition of salt to suit different tastes. It can be said, too, in favor of this olemargarine butter, that it comes very near the genuine article. It contvins 82 per cent. of the constituents, of which dairy butter cantains 86 per cent., and it is claimed that it will keep longer without growing rancid. That this butter can be made cheaper is no doubt true, but it is not quite so certain that the consumer derives all the benefit. In part it must be so, for the addition of such a competing product will certainly affect the price. There is one point, however, which should demand instant attention. Allowing for this compound all that is claimed for it, it is yet a fraud on the public when represented and sold for other than it is. It is not butter as that word is understood; it certainly is not from Orange county, or any other genuine butter district, and the law should interfere and force dealers to distinguish it by appropriate marks.

The Corn Crop.

The economic value of corn as food for man is underrated. Wheat is the dearest grain food consumed by mankind, and when the comparative value and cheapness or the different grains is more thoroughly understood, the singular fact will be developed that there is as much caste in food as there is in the human race that is supported by it. Scarcity and high cost of wheat will eventually force nations and individuals to learn that the moral and financial elevation of the massés depends upon the substitution of some food material cheaper than wheat, and bearing near pro-portion to the reduced scale of wages now prevalent the world over. When the conventional necessities of life increase in cost and the laborer's wages are diminished, then suffering and discontent ensue. The following comparison will show that corn, as well as oats, is cheaper food than wheat: Oats contain 18.91 per cent. nourishment, corn 12.30 per cent., and wheat 14.06 per cent. Taking present Boston market quotations, and each pound of nourishment from oats, at 581 cents per bushel, costs 9.33 cents; from corn, at 97 cents per bushel, each pound costs 9.75 cents: while from wheat, at \$1.75 per bushel, each pound of nutriment costs 20.61 cents. The corn crop of the United States

equals the wheat crop of the civilized world, while forty per cent. of the latter cannot raise sufficient for their own wants. The deficiency in the United States wheat crop of 1875 exceeded the entire export of 1875; while our exports of wheat in 1875 were 10,000,000 bushels less than that of 1874, showing that wheat cannot be claimed as a sole dependence for the rapidly increasing population of the world. Corn must, before many years, he consumed as a partial substitute be consumed as a partial substitute at least for wheat, and the better the quality of the grain, and the more perfect the process of preparing it for food, the quicker will come the enlarged demand. This is in part confirmed by the fact that our exports of 1876 where three per cent. of our whole crop, while for the twelve preceding years they averaged only one per cent. of the corn produced.— American Cultivator.

Hard on Colored Folks. | From the Baltimore Sun. |

There seems, however, to be some natural misapprehension on the part of English journals as to the complexion and race of the leading earpet-baggers of the South. With every disposition to speak well of the colored people, that able journal, the London Saturday Review, commits the singular unfairness of representing the leading carpet-baggers as of the African races. Thus it gravely argues from the clever devices of Packard and Kellogg to retain power that the colored men are generally improving in intellect. It says:

"There has not yet been time to test the capacity of the negro in promotion of the material interests of favorable circumstances, but sanguine our State. philanthropists may derive encouragement from the remarkable progress which has been achieved under the disadvantage of slavery. The Kelloggs and the Packards are not, perhaps, satisfactory statesmen, but they pproach much more highest American type than to the fetish-worshipping savages from whom they are descended. On their own continent Africans seem to be irreclaimable, but after two or three generations of servitude they begin to resemble inferior Europeans."

"Inferior Europeans" is an apt designation of the moral status of Kellogg and Packard, but it is possible they may not like to be mis-taken for colored men, nor the colored men consider the mistake a compliment to themselves. Still, as one of the carpet-bag orators declared to a colored audience, "If I have got a white skin, I've got a black soul," they ought not to be angry if the benighted Britishers should be mystified on the subject of their exact

We copy the important portion of Col. L. Polk's address to the farmers of North Carolina. Our readers have had already laid before them the names of the members composing the Board of Agriculture:

L. L. Polk, of Anson, commissioner, Office of the Department in the riggs Building, on Fayetteville

This Department has now entered on the great work for which it was reated—the improvement and ad-ancement of the agricultural and all indred industries of the State, and re bespeak the indulgent aid of all ow citizens in the ardnous task ed upon us.

apetent chemist has been eted, who will, in a few days, open ratory at Chapel Hill for the analysis of commercial fertilizers, to, performing such other duties and experiments as the Board

may direct.

A summary of the law in relation pagation and protection of fish, and also a circular explanatory of the plan by which the General Land and Mining Registry, connected with the Department, is proposed to be operated, will be published as soon as practicable for the public information, and we invoke, in support of these important measures, an earnest co-operation in their enforcement and

The tax imposed upon the sale of commercial fertilizers has a two-fold object in view; the one to suppress, as far as practicable, the imposition of dishonest articles upon our people; and the other to aid in raising revenue for the support of the Depart-ment, without addition to the general

tax bills. Se far, both objects seem in a fair way of realization.

The fund arising from this source will certainly be ample to establish and maintain the Department on a useful and most effective footing, and it is with great regret that we perceive attempts to render the peo-ple dissatisfied with the tax. The requirements of the law are plain, and their faithful enforcement will afford, as was designed by their enactment, protection alike to the purchaser and manufacturer of honest

Each bag, parcel or package, must have stamped upon it a true chemical analysis of its contents, and surely no manufacturer would object to availing himself of this method of assuring the farmer of the true character and value of his goods, especially as it would serve the double purpose of commending it to the buyer, and force competitors in spurious goods to abandon the market. But, as was to be expected, quite a number of manufacturers are opposing it violently. A grand combination is openly forming, chiefly in the city of Baltimore, to test its validity in the United States Courts, and to aid their scheme, by producing as much discontent as possible at home, they are advancing their prices at the rate of one dollar per ton, to enable them, they say, to pay the \$500 privilege tax. When it is remembered that the enormous profits realized by manufacturers justify them in paying to their dealers and agents the handsome sum of from five to ten dollars per ton, on sales, and this advance of one dollar would, to many of them, yield \$5,000, instead of \$500, it can be easily seen that it is a mere pretense to bleed more heavily our confiding

North Carolina has long been the richest harvest for these dealers in fertilizers-honest and dishonestbecause we have heretofore been practically unprotected by law, and have

bought their productions blindly. There is but one way to deal with those who reap all the benefits of our credulity, and resist in this way all our efforts at self-protection, and that is -not to trade with them. Our purchases in fertilizers amount, by estimation, to turee millions of dollars annually, about two-thirds of which go to the city of Baltimore. There are some manufacturers, there and elsewhere, who have paid the tax cheerfully, and have refused to aid combinations in resisting our laws. If you will buy of them only, the trouble will cease. Their names and addresses will be published for your information as soon as the list is completed.

Farmers of North Carolina, we ask you to sustain this Department. It is the first attempt in the history of the State to give your interests that attention their importance demands, and, with evidences of appreciation on your part, the Board will be great-ly encouraged in the responsible du-ties before them, and was devote whatever of ability and energy they possess to your service and to the

- In his published card Senator Blaine expresses the views of many men in the Republican party, in his declaration of sympathy for the men of the South who have made such heroic and unsuccessful efforts for the maintenance of civil liberty and a government of the majority. Mr. Blaine evidently puts but little faith in the magnanimity and profuse promises of justice made by Southern Democrats.

- There are seventeen Baptist churches in Alexander county.

Two Irreconcilable Conditions.

Debility and health are irreconcilable conditions. Weakly people, that is to say people who lack the vitality requisite for a vigerous discharge of each and all of the bedily functions, are invariably afflicted with some, though it may be a trifling, disorder of the system. Atony, or a want of nervous and muscular vigor, is accompanied by poverty of the blood and leanness. A certain way to overcome it blood and leanners. A certain way to overcome it and prevent the appravated maisdies to which it must ultimately lead, is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promote digestion and assimilation of the food, and thus are the means of furnishing the body with a supply of blood of a quality essential to its preper nourishment. Invigoration through the instrumentality of the matchless tonic protects the feeble from: host of badily ills which lurk in ambush for the debilitated. The Bitters are an article which it is most desirable to keep constantly on hand,

WANHINGTON.

The Lenislana Situation-The Commission Hopeful that an Agreement will be made-Nicholls Government will in Ascendency-The Extra Session Question, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 18. Washington, April 18.

Advices from New Orleans show that the Nicholls Legislature adopted the programme for reorganizing the Legislature on the face of the original returns. This was submitted to Packard by the Commission. Packard thought it was an admirable plan for the Democracy. He was unwilling to commit himself, and unable to commit his party to the programme, and the Commission itself was not prepared to pronounce in its fayor.

The feeling here is that the Commission The feeling here is that the Commission is making little progress. The administration seems disposed to allow the Commission to fail in its own way, and to accord it reasonable time, but is settled in its policy of withdrawing all moral and physical support from either government, should Packard refuse to make terms. Those most familiar with the executive mind are most positive in their opinion that the President will allow the government of this State to remain in Nicholls' hands. It will require means, which the President will not use, to place Packard in power. It is asserted that the bond of F. C. Humphreys, as Collector of Customs at Pensacola, is faulty, and may be fraudu lent. There is some doubt whether Mr. Humphreys will be allowed to make a new

Advices from Columbia are to the effect that the offices and records, the custody of which depend upon legal proceedings, will be placed under seal until a decision is

In the Cabinet yesterday, Secretary Sher man opposed a reconsideration of the de

termination to convene Congress in extra-session, June 4, and the subject seems to have been informally dropped. The pro-clamation may issue any day.

The very latest from New Orleans says,
"The Commission, it may be stated, are very hopeful that an agreement may be made by the two parties."
Until Mr. Lincoln came into office the Commissioner of Public Buildings acted as Master of Ceremonies at the White House.

has restored them to the Commissioner, who is now Colonel Casey, of the regular LOUISIANA.

Mr. Lincoln confided these functions to

the Marshal of the District, but Mr. Hayes

Resolutions of the Nichelis Legislature before a Republican Caucus-Gen. McMillan's Remarks-Position of the Packard Legislature-They will Stand by him to the Last.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.
Both Houses of the Packard Legislature met in joint caucus at 11 o'clock. There were eighty-three members present, including Washington and Brooks, the two colored members recently acting with the Nicholls House. General McMillan, on the part of the Execution Commission, laid before the caucus an official copy of resoluyesterday, and were received by him from he Commission. He called attention to the long struggle members had undergone in their efforts to establish and maintain the legal State government, and said he deplored the necessity for admitting that their efforts had failed. He regretted that repeated appeals to the President for aid had been silently ignored. The assurances of members of the Commission, authoritativey if not officially given, that the President would not recognize either government and would certainly withdraw the troops, brought them face to face with the inevitable confession, that without the support of the General Government their case was honeless. Under these circumstances, what did sound policy demand? Clearly to look the inevitable in the face and make the most they could out of the situation for those whose representatives they were, and in the interest of those who have sacrificed much to aid in maintaining the struggle.

In reply to a question, Gen. McMillan said the document had no endorsement from the Commission favorable or otherwise, but it had been handed to him by the Commission, and at their suggestion he had subsequently invited a number of members of the Legislature to meet the Commission and discuss the matter.

LATER. At a joint caucus of the members of the Packard House and Senate, eighty-three members present, on motion of ex-Gov. Warmoth that body unanimously rejected the proposition of the Democrats and resolved to stand by Gov. Packard to the last. Mr. W. H. Denkgrave, of Madison, said he was one of the members sent for by the Commission, and he would refer as accurately as he could remember to what took place at that interview. The Commission stated that they had been here now two weeks, as agents of the President, trying to see if some plan of adjustment could not be adopted. As Republicans, the Commission said they deeply sympathized with us in our struggles and sacrifices, but after two weeks' labor we have come to no conclusion. One of the Commission here interlaced words, not as a commission, but as individuals, that the terms offered in the proposition which has been handed by one of us to the chairman of your committee are the best we can get for you, and for the sake of the Republican party, and for the sake of the peace of the State, it was best we should accept them. This was endorsed by all the members present except Mr. Mc-Weigh. Gov. Brown was not present. 1 for one was surprised and indignant at the proposition made to us to thus sacrifice the duty, principle, honor and everything. I said to Gen. Harlan: Do you speak as a commissioner? He said: I do not. Then, said, I deny your right as a citizen of Kentucky to come here and dictate to me, a member of the Legislature of Louisiana, what I shall do. I asked one of the members of the Commission if he were a member of the Legislature, as I was, and be-lieved Governor Packard honestly elected, whether he would accept these terms, and after some hesitation, he replied, No. This, in my opinion, is not a question of com-promise. It is a question of law, a question of right, and I trust every member of this caucus will agree with me to stand firm and not to let President Hayes slip through the loophole which this Commission is trying to prepare

for him. I believe the time has come when we can say to President Hayes, you were elected by the votes of the Republicans of Louisiana, sealed by the blood of hundreds of faithful men, and now, forgetful of that, and forgetful even of the obligations of your high office, you are trying to carry out a bargain made hy your advisors who came a bargain made by your advisers, who came here with nothing but honeyed words on their lips and nothing but praises of our natchless fidelity, while the Returning Board were canvassing votes. You are trying to carry out that bargain by saying whilst you had the matter under consideration the Republicans of Louisiana gave up the fight. You shall not whip the devil round the stamp in that manner.

An excited discussion followed, in the course of which it was stated that one mem-

ber of the Commission had asserted that if the propositions were not adopted the troops would be removed in less than a fortnight; and another Commissioner had said within a week.

Gov. Warmoth made a long speech, urging, in defence of President Hayes, that when he came into office he found Governor Packard labelled across the back with nor Packard isbelled across the back with a telegraphic dispatch from the outgoing President, that the troops were not to be used for the support of his government. He eulogized the patient endurance and determination euhibited by Gov. Packard in deence of his rights, and concluded as follows: 1057 Race 8

and personal and party integrity enough to stand together, never to leave their places COMMERCIAL. and go over to the enemy, the right thing, high toned thing, honorable thing to do, is to send back this document to the Com-

WILMINGTON MARKE' mission endorsed, "The within proposi-tions, submitted by the Commission, are respectfully declined;" but if there are a lot of scurvy men in this body, who, after the majority have made the determination to stand by Governor Packard to the end of this contest will for a palley sum take

STAR OFFICE, April 12. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market pened steady at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages, being a recovery of } cent on the recent decline in the article. The sales amounted to about 200 casks at the above figure.

ROSIN-The market roled steady during the day at \$1 50 for Strained and \$1 55 for Good Strained, and we hear of sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$1 50 and 1,500 bbls Good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.

TAR .- Market quiet and unchanged, the receipts of the day changing hands at \$1 50 per bbl.

te stand by Governor Packard to the end of this contest, will for a paltry aum take their hats and sneak by the doors into Mr. Nicholls' Legislature, why, in (lod's name, let us know it before hand. If you have determined that you will not compromise at all, let us say so in plain, distinct terms and stand together until the issue comes. If each man will sign his name and pledge his word of honor to stand by this government until honorably discharged by the Governor of this State, we will have no difficully in waiting and putting the integrity of the President of the United States to the test, and then, whatever happens, we shall at least have so acted to save our self-respect, even if we do not have seats in anybody's Legislature.

The following resolutions, offered by Gov. Warmoth, were then adopted, and the cancus adjourned: CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market pened at \$1 25, \$2 25@\$3 00 bid for Hard, Yellow Dip and (new) Virgin, and sales were effected at those prices, but later there were sales at \$1 30 for Hard, \$2 20 for Yellow Dip, and \$3 00 for (new) Virgin, closing

cancus adjourned:

Resolved, That we have received the propositions of adjustment forwarded to us by

this proposal in favor of three persons

from the seventh ward of New Orleans,

who, by those prima facie statements, were returned defeated.

Resolved, That we disavow any purpose

to trade questions at issue between the two State governments, and will consent to no

trade whatever. If we are to have a Legis-

lature, organized on the principle that per-sons elected at the ballot box should consti-

tute each house prima facie, we know no-thing which gives our Democratic brethren

the right to make an exception to that prin-

ciple, although it may change the power of

respective parties, and give the Democratic

party a majority which they would not oth-

Resolved, That these resolutions be for-

warded to the honorable members of the

Gla, (coloted), holding over Senator, heretofore acting with the Packard Senate, and Henry Roby, Returning Board mem-

ber of the Packard House, were to-day seated in the Nicholls Legislature.

Brooks, colored, who was seated in the Nicholls House a few days ago, and who was reported present in the caucus at the

St. Louis hotel this morning, made a per sonal explanation in the Nicholls Hous

this afternoon, saying he only went down

there to see the boys; that he did not an-

swer to the roll call or take any part in the proceedings. By request, Cain Sartain

made a similar explanation for Geo. Wash-

ington, saying Washington would be in his

WASHINGTON.

Compensation for Ante-Bellum Mail

Service-The Labor Question in the

Public Offices-Reception of Royalty

-The Prosecution of Secretary Ro-

Sixth Auditor McGrew to-day began

ending out a circular to claimants for com-

pensation for ante-bellum mail service, in-

the filing of claims. The sum appropriated

is insufficient to pay all these claims. The

Auditor estimates that at least \$600,000 wil

be required. No money can be paid until

all of the claims are received and adjusted.

the law declaring eight hours a day's work

for government workmen, is merely a direc-

tion by the government to its agents, and not a contract with laborers, the Secretary

of the Treasury will issue an order an-nouncing this decision, and directing its officers not to pay hereafter ten hours' pay

President Grant that eight hours shall con-

stitute a day's work for all government

workmen will be revoked, and no addi-tional pay will be allowed those who work

A delegation of government laborers

called on the President to-day to protest

against being compelled to work ten hours.

Grand Duke to day. The visit lasted half

The President received the Russian

claiming them, in the Nicholls Legislature,

will present themselves and make the best

terms they can without interference from

the Commission. Packard's people seem

disposed, as their friends here represent, to

take self-government by the horns and

leave the Commission to mind their own

I orchlight writes a column of rhyme, the

key-note of which is, "That she won't kiss

any fellow whose breath smells of scupper-

lent cold, and for throat diseases it is inval-

No DANGER need be apprehended from an attack

KEEP'S SHIRTS. Always the Best! Always the Cheapest! An elegant set of Gennine Gold Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half dozen of Keep's Shirts. Keep's Patent Partly Made Dress Shirts, six for \$7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts, made to measure, six for \$9.00. No express charges to pay—delivered free on receipt of price. Keep's Shirts are only made in one quality, the very best! We invite every reader of this paper to send his address and receive samples and full directions fer self-measurement.

KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.,
165 and 167 Mercer street,

uable. Price 25 cents.

business, whatever that may be.

onger than eight hours.

in hour. No set speeches.

The Supreme Court having decided that

WASHINGTON, April 18.

beson, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.

President's Commission.

the honorable gentlemen of the President's Commission, and, having considered it carefully, feel obliged to decline to accept its terms. If our legislature, organized with COTTON.-The market for this article continues dull and depressed. We heard a quorum in both houses of members reof sales to-daylof only 3 bales at 9; and 21 urned elected by the Returning Board, as do at 10 cents per lb. In the absence of required by law, be illegal, as is assumed by this proposition, and if it be true that the Legislature should be constituted of perofficial reports we quote as follows: sons prima facie elected by the returns of the Commissioners of Elections, we still fail to see by what right an exception is made in

Ordinary 9 cents # lb.
Good Ordinary ... 94
Low Middling 104 Middling 101 Tion Hou Good Middling. 104 TIMBER .- Sales to day of 1 raft Com-

mon Mill at \$4 50 and 3 rafts do. at \$5 00 per M. turnishered, spile to a dam of STAR OFFICE, April 13. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market

opened steady at 31 cents per gallon for country packages, at which price 200 casks changed hands during the day, closing quiet, who want the in-ord out to some ROSIN.-The market was quiet at \$1 50

for Strained and \$1 55 for Good Strained, The only reported sale during the day was a lot of 200 bbls (C and D) Strained and Good Strained at \$1 50 per bbl. TAR .- The market was quiet at \$1 50

CRUDE TURPENTINE .- The receipts of the day changed hands at \$1 25 for Hard, \$2 25 for Yellow Dip and \$3 00 for (new)

per bbl, the receipts of the day selling at

Virgin, the market closing quiet. COTTON.-Market dull and nominally unchanged. We could hear of no sales and no inquiries. The last official quotations were as follows: han paperall of bong

Good Ordinary 91 Low Middling 10 Middling 10} Good Middling 104 od of STAR OFFICE, April 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There was steady feelingin the market for this article yesterday, and 125 casks changed hands during the day at 31 cents per gallon for country packages, and the packages ROSIN .- During the earlier part of the

day the market was quoted quiet at \$1 50 for Strained and \$1 55 for Good Strained, but later 500 bbls Good Strained changed corporating the clause of the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating \$375,000 for the purpose, namely, the construction placed on it by the Solicitor and Secretary hands at \$1 50, closing quiet and steady at \$1 45 for Strained and \$1 50 for Good of the Treasury, and the rules governing Strained. TAR .- Market steady at \$1 50 per bbl.,

at which the receipts of the day were sold. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady at \$1 35 for Hard, \$2 25 for Yellow Dip, and \$2 80 for new Virgin, with sales at quo COTTON.-The market for this article continues dull, there being no demand or

pressure from either buyers or sellers. No sales reported to-day. The last official quofor eight hours' labor. The order given by tations were as follows: Ordinary. cents # 1b.

Good Ordinary..... 94
Low Middling...... 104
Middling...... 104
Good Middling...... 104 CORN.-Sales of 4,500 bushels Hyde

county at 58 cents per bushel, in bulk. There was an additional sale of a cargo of 1,700 bushels, the particulars of which have not transpired, but supposed to be at The prosecution of ex-Secretary Robeson for alleged misappropriation of the funds a little better figure than the above. Marof the Navy Department, will be a leading feature of the Democratic policy in the ket steady.

forthcoming session of Congress.

As viewed from here, the preceedings in joint session of the Packard Legislature TIMBER-Market quiet and steady, with sales reported of 2 rafts Common Mill at \$5, 1 do at \$6.00 and 1 do \$6 50 per M. will result in a compromise outside of the Commissionerr. Those entitled to seats, or

STAR OFFICE, April 16. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- The market opened quiet at 31 cents and subsequently a decline of } cent was experienced, 50 casks changing hands at 801 cents per galion for country packages; also sales of 60 casks city distilled at 31 cents.

ROSIN.—The market opened steady a - Some old maid in the Oxford \$1 45 for Strained and \$1 50 for Good Strained. The sales of the day comprise 500 bbls Strained at \$1 45, closing quiet. TAR .- Sales during the early part of the day of about 125 bbls at \$1 50, but later we Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is fast taking the place of all the old fashioned Cough remehear of sales at \$1 45, at which price the dies. It never fails to relieve the most vio-

market closes quiet and steady. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at \$1 30 for Hard, \$2 80 for Yellow Dip and \$2 80 for Virgin, at which figures the receipts of the day were placed.

MAKE NO MISTAKE.—In Dooley's Yeast Powder you get the best article of the kind in the world. The cans are always full weight, the article itself the purest and strongest possible, so that a smaller quantity than usual saffices. Do you want your baking always perfect? Don't fail then to use Dooley's Yeast Powder. COTTON.-Market dull, inactive and without inquiry. We hear of a small lot of 25 bales Middling at 101 cents per lb. The following were the last official quotations of Pheumonia, severe Coughs, Consumption, and various other Throat and Lung discases, or even Croup and Wnooping Cough among your children when Bosones's Gannan Systep can be obtained of any Bruggist in the United States. One 75 cent bottle will cure any case. It is a great blessing for our people to know that they can buy this preparation in Wilmington. Sample bottle 10 ets. Low Middling 104 10 105 11

fiddling...... 1 101104 Food Middling 104 TIMBER.-Market dull. The sales reported to day were 4 rafts Common Mill at \$5, 2 do do at \$6 50 and 2 do Fair Mill at \$7 per M.

STAR OFFICE, April 17. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market nominally unchanged, with no sales to report. There is a rumor that a small lot changed hands early this morning at 30 cents per gallon for country packages, but this lacks confirmation.

ROSIN-Market nominally unchanged for Strained and Good Strained, the last sales being at \$1 45@1 50 per bbl. Sales of 125 bbls (E) No. 2 at \$1 60 and a mixed

FIVE THOUSAND BOOKS GIVEN AWAY
FOR THE ASKING.—While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his ewn physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three cent stamp for return postage. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1651 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

ROSIN—Market nominally unce for Strained and Good Strained, it sales being at \$1 45@1 50 per bbl.

Sales being at \$1 45@1 50 per bbl.

TAR.—Market quiet at \$1 45 per the receipts of the day selling at that CRUDE. TURPENTINE—Duly nominal, being offered at \$1 25 for \$100 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper. TAR.-Market quiet at \$1 45 per bbl., the receipts of the day selling at that price. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Dull and nominal, being offered at \$1 25 for Hard \$3 for Yellow Dip, and \$3 50 for Virgin,

COTTON-Market dull and still without inquiry. We hear of a sale of 26 bales on a basis of 101 cents for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

PEANUTS-Market quiet, with sales of

about 100 bushels at from 70 to 87 cents per bushel, as in quality. TIMBER Market dull, with sales re-

ported of 1 raft Common Mill at \$5, 1 do Fair Mill at \$7 50 and 1 do Prime Mill at STAR OFFICE, April 18. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- The market

pened nominally unchanged, but later we

hear of sales of 114 casks at 29 cents per

gallon for country packages; also sales of

60 casks city distilled at 30 cents; closing ROSIN.-In the early part of the day the market was quoted nominally unchanged, but later there was considerable demand at lower figures. The sales com prise 3,000 bbls., as follows: 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 40, 500 do Good Strained at \$1 45 and 1,500 bbls "C" at \$1 40 or Good Strained at \$1 45, at the option of the sel-

ler; also 250 bbls (B) Common Strained at \$1 35 per bbl.; closing quiet and steady. TAR .- Market quiet at \$1 45 per bbl. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market quiet at \$1 25 for Hard, \$2 10 for Yellow Dip and \$2 50 for Virgin, the receipts of the day being placed at that price. COTTON.-The market for this article

was quiet, but there was more disposition manifested on the part of sellers to meet the views of buyers. We hear of sales during the day of 71 bales at 92 cents, 50 do at 91, 101 and 101 cents and 51 bales as follows: 10 at 97 cents, 30 at 10 cents and 11 official quotations:

at 101 cents per ib. The following are the 84 cents # 15 Ordinary..... Good Ordinary..... ow Middling

PEANUTS-Market dull, with sales of about 100 bushels at from 70 to 80 cents per oushel, as in quality, TIMBER.—Market dull, with sales of only 1 raft reported at \$7 per M.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES. The following is the stock of naval stores and cotton in yard and affoat at this port April 16th: many party less in to be Cotton, in yard...... 2,879 bales. afloat swollan. add of 87 left

Ordinary 9 cents # lb. Spirits Turpentine, in yard, 3,350 casks afloat, 1,620 Total 7,385 Crude Turpentine, in yard, ... 4,467 bbls. Total,..... 4,467

> COMPARATIVE STATEMENT. STOCKS Ashore and Afloat April 17, 1876. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin, Tar. Crude. 2,296 1,630 28,432 7,058 8,034

RECEIPTS. For the second week in April, 1876. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude. 647 1,036 5,167 2,678 8,643

For the second week in April, 1876.

Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude. Domes'c 841 970 1,860 1,655 10 4 8,321 000 Total . . . 841 974 10,181 1,655 QUOTATIONS. - April 17. April 11. Cotton Spirits..... D. &N. Rosin...... \$1 671 Tar...... 1 40 \$1 60@1 624 Pardenellania ad 6 Crude D. & L. 2 40 RECEIPTS

For the week ending April 16, 1877.

For the week ending April 16, 1877. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude Domestic.. 483 489 439 262 125 Foreign... 000 1,350 11,758 2,103 000 Total... 483 1,839 12,197 2,365 125

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK. DOMESTIC.

Per C C Railway .- 15 bags prints, 744 bags guano. Per W., C & A Railroad.—6 casks spirits turpentine, 120 casks salt, 1.271 sacks guano, 19 hhds and 103 bbls molasses, 53 bbls flour, 871 pkgs mdse, 89 bags rice, 240 bushels peanuts, 1 bdte bags, 1 box tobacca, 12 sacks coffee, 3 bbls fish, 3 bbls potators, 15 boxes become 15 b toes, 15 boxes bacon, 1 bbl hominy, 1 do sugar, 1 bale sheeting, 12 bbls liquor, 8 do

Per W & W Railroad.—18 bbds, 33 bbls and 32 tes molasses, 3 bbls sugar, 12 boxes fish, 2 bbls potatoes, 29 pkgs mdse, 1 bdle bags, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 400 bags guano, 1 sack coffee, 2 bbls rice, 41 bbls hides, 86 empty kegs, 6 do bbls, 4 bales rags, 29 bales rope, 4 bbls empty bottles, 1 bdle paper, 9 bushels peanuts, 11 bbls tar, 56 bales cotton.

50 bales cotton. New York-Steamship Benefactor-319 casks spirits turpentine, 286 bales cotton, 851 bbls rosin, 50 bbls crude turpentine, 2 bbls tar, 4 bbls pitch, 8 bbls empty bottles, 2 cases guns, 1 velocipede, 1 bale hides, 29 bales yare, 12 do checks, 3 rolls leather, 1 bbl wine, 1 keg wine, 1 box dry hides, 2 do clocks, 25 bales waste, 1 case hardware, 1

BALTIMORE—Steamship Raleigh—7 bales cotton, 49 casks spirits turpentine, 57 bbls rosin, 147 do tar, 56 do crude turpentine, 1,200 bushels peanuts, 11 bbls shelled pea-nuts, 478 empty carboys, 3 boxes fireworks, 6 do mdse, 1 bdl bags, 10 bbls crackers, 3 rolls leather, 40 bales yarn, 8 do warps, 19 do domestics, 64,397 feet lumber.

BALTIMORE—Steamship Lucille—4 packages muse, 71 bbls rosin, 130 do tar, 75 casks spts turpt, 125 bags peanuts, 10 bales sheeting, 5 do yarn, 8 do cotton, 15 bbls pitch, 6,289 feet lumber.

POREIGN,
ANTWERP.—Br barquentine Elizabeth
Taylor—800 casks spirits turpentine, 1,494
bbls rosin.
BELFAST.—Nor barque Arnon—150 casks
spirits turpentine, 2,050 bbls rosin.
GLASGOW.—Nor barque Israel—100 casks
spirits turpentine, 2,903 bbls rosin.
GLASGOW—Swed brig Bore.—360 casks
spirits turpentine, 2,311 bbls rosin.
NEW CASTLE, ENG.—Nor Brig Helene—
200 casks spirits turpentine, 467 bbls rosin,
2,000 do tar.

2,000 do tar.

New York Dry Goods Market. but the improved condition of business in the interior has imparted a feelin of confidence in the future, and it is gen-erally believed that an increased demand for assorted merchandise will soon be experienced by agents, as jobbers stocks are gradually becoming reduced to a point which will render their renewal necessary.

Charleston Naval Stores Market. April 17.

The receipts were 100 casks spirits turpentine, and 250 barrels rosin. The last sales of rosin were at \$1 60 for (E) No. 2; \$1 65 for (F) extra No. 2; \$1 70 for (G) low No. 1; \$1 75 for (H) No. 1 and \$1 85 for (I) extra No. 1; \$2 35@2 50 for (K) low role the latter forms for the latter for the latter forms for the latter forms for the latter forms for the latter forms for the latter for the la (K) low pale, the latter figure for new crop; \$2 75@8 for (M) pale; \$3 75 for (N) extra pale, and \$4 50 for window glass. There were sales of 60 cask spirits turpentine at 28, 29@30c according to packages. Crude turpentine is valued at \$2 40@2 50 per bbl for virgin, \$1 70@1 75 per bbl for yellow dip and \$1 25 per bbl for scrape.

New York Naval Stores Market, April 16, 1877. Receipts to day, 91 bbls pitch, 23 dospirits turpentine, 18 do tar. An extremely dull market throughout, with little or nothing of interest to record. Spirits turpentine was called for in the way of small job lots, but nothing like a positive demand pre-vailed and the tone was slack at 34@84jc. Rosins were quite neglected on all hands and ruled tamely, though on general quotations former figures remain. Tar dull. Pitch about steady.

The telegraphic advices were as follows: Liverpool—Spirits turpentine, 27s 6d; rosin—common, 5s; fine, 10s. London—rosin, 6s for common; pale, 12@15s; spirits,turpen-

COTTON MARKETS.

Mobile, quiet at 10½ cts—net receipts 15 bales; Savannah, dull at 10½ cents—net receipts 188 bales; New Orleans, steady at 95, 105 and 115 cents—net receipts 2,959 bales; Charleston, dull with but little dobales; Charleston, dull with but little doing at 11½@11½ cents—net receipts 290 bales; Memphis, steady at 10½ cents—net receipts 317 bales; Boston, quiet and weak at 11½ cents—net receipts 444 bales; Baltimore, dull at 11½ cts—gross receipts 46 bales; Augusta, quiet and steady at 10½@20½ cents—net receipts 33 bales; Norfolk, dull at 10½@10½ cents—net receipts 287 bales; Galveston dull at 10½ cents—net bales; Galveston, dull at 10½ cents—net receipts 41 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 11½ cts—net receipts 96 bales.

thienni ini mi Sr. Louis, April 18 Flour higher; demand chiefly for highe grades. Wheat higher-No. 2 red fall \$1 77 bid; No. 3 do. \$1 741@1 743. Corn higher at 45 cents. Whiskey steady at \$1 05. Pork dull at \$15 50. Lard firm at 101 cts. Bulk meats dull—clear ribs 8 cts. Bacon quiet at 6, 84, 82 and 9 cents for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides.

Dur quotations, it sabuld be understood, rep ap small orders higher prices have to be charged

BAGGING Gunny Hams Sides, 9 b Northern.
BUTTER-North Carolina, W B. BUTTER—North Carolina, § B.
Northern, S B.
CANDLES—Sperm, S B.
Tallow, S B.
Adamantine, S B.
UHRESE—Northern, Factory S B.
Dairy, cream S B.
State, S B. COFFER—Java. 9 b

Rio. 9 b

Laguayra, 9 b

CORN MEAL—9 bushel, iv sacks
COTTON TIES—9 b

DOMESTICS—Sheeting, 44, 9 yd farn, B bunch..... Cod, 3 B City Mills—Super., 9 bbl....

Extra. 9 bbl....

Family, 9 bbl...

Ex. Family, 9 bbl...

FERTILIZERS—

Broellenza Cotton Fertiliner
GLUE—B D.
GRAIN—Corn, in store, in oaga,
Corn, Cargo, B bushel.
Corn, Yell, B bushel.
Corn, Wholesale, in bags.
Oats, B bushel.
Peas, Cow. B bushel.
Peas, Cow. B bushel.
Peas, Cow. B bushel.
HIDES—Groen, B B.
Dry, B B.
HAY—Eastern, B 100 Bs.
Western, B 100 Bs.
Western, B 100 Bs.
North River, B 100 Bs.
HOOP IRON—B ton.
LARD—Northern, B B.
North Carolins, B B.
LUMRER—GITT STRANSAWED—Ship Stuff, resawed, B M ft.
Rough Edge Plank, B M ft.
West India Cargoes, according to quality, B M ft.
Dreased Flooring, seasoned.

Dressed Flooring, seasoned.
Scanting and Boards, common, 8 M C.
MULASSES—Onba, hads, 9 gal.