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"NATIONAL HELP."

We received some weeks ago printed copy of a "Memorial Congress," signed by a number ministers and teachers, among them Dr. Curry, the agent of the Peabody Fund. It is an appeal for Congressional aid in behalf of popular education, and upon a basis of illiteracy. The memorialists set forth in tabular form certain figures that illustrate the subject in a way that must impress reflecting people generally. We cannot copy the table because of its length. In 1880, in North Carolina there were 463,975 persons over ten years of age who could not write. Of these 271,943 were colored.

The memorialists ask for help not to supersede but to stimulate State effort. The chief aid should be for common schools rather than for training schools. The South needs help at once. Say the memorialists:

"The safety of the Republic is the su-preme law of the land.' This is the maxim which not only justifies but demands action on the part of the general government; and it should also suggest the limitations under which the action should be taken."

They urge upon Congress that as war freed the negroes and Congress gave them the right of voting, that "education alone can convert this mass of ignorance and element of They claim that the majority for him what the English size was.

institutions in the steady growth of upon those sovereign rights that are guaranteed in the Constitution of the Gentile's principles, so they propose United States to the several States. Our objection to Senator Blairs bill is that it adds to Federal authority whilst invading the rights of the States. The late President Garfield advocated strongly Government aid, and he did so because he thought the North responsible for the extension of suffrage to the negroes. He said: at white the state of the

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"For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the Nation and of the State, and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet the danger by the strong influence of universal education." This is right enough, if we limit "the constitutional power of the Nation" to furnishing the money with which to educate the illiterates whilst giving the States the exclusive control of its disbursing. Our motto is-All the Government aid possible but no Federal intervention or control in its distribution.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

The House committee on Elections have reported in favor of seating Mackey in the Second District of South Carolina. Mr. O'Connor was seated, and after his death, which occurred April 26, 1881, Mr. Dibble was elected, the Republicans failing to vote because they said there was no vacancy, as Mackey was elected in the first election and he was entitled to his seat. After a long delay the committee reported favorably for Mackey. The Republicans in this case are attempting to make it appear that the most outrageous swindles were perpetrated, and that Mackey was elected really by 879 majority, whereas O'Connor was returned as elected by over 5,000. It is charged in the report of the committee that the Republicans were cheated out of some 10,000 votes.

The Mormons are smart in their Federal power and a constant inroad day and generation. They think the pocket-nerve is the way to reach a to hereafter trade only among themselves. But they will not hold out at this, for they would soon weary of cheating each other, and the Gentiles are such good game. The pocketnerve will prevent a full success, we apprehend, in the working of the plan, and just because both Mormon and Gentile have such nerves.

> On Friday evening a big Fair Trade mass meeting is to be held in New York. Abram S. Hewitt, David S. Wells and E. S. Jaffrey are among the callers. In their circular they say:

"And, believing that a judicious but porough reform of the tariff, in the direction of commercial liberty, cannot be de layed without disastrous effects to the prosperity of the country, we invite our fellow citizens to attend this meeting, and to give this reform their hearty support.

When the House met there were twenty-two contested cases to be considered. The following shows what

has been done to this term:

"Reports have been made in the cases of Lynch against Chalmers and Campbell against Cannon, and five others, those of Mabson against Oates, of Alabama: Lanier aginst King and Smith against Robertson, of Louisiana: Stolbrand against Aiken, of South Carolina, and McDowell against George, of Oregon, 'have been dismissed. Four or five other cases have been argued."

What hope of a fair trial can any one have for the politically persecuted in South Carolina when he learns that the jury to try white Democrats under bitter Federal Judges, of the true Stalwart type, is composed of nine negroes and three whites. A drum-head court-martial would be preferable.

Jumbo took a big drink soon after his arrival. He swallowed a quart of whiskey without blinking or say ing "thanks," after the true English style. Barnum was shocked-at the size of the drink. Jumbo showed

PRODUCE EXCHANGE. REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Annual Meeting-Demand for Repeal of Cortain Trace-National Banks Proposed Abatement of Tax on Manufactures in the City-Report of President Calder-Election of Officers. &c.

The annual meeting of the Produce Exchange was held at the rooms of that body vesterday morning. 1.51 The meeting was called to order by the President. Grunt Forsky The minutes of the last annual meeting

were read and approved.

The Secretary and Treasurer's annual re-port, properly audited, was read and re-ceived and ordered spread upon the min-utes. It gives evidence of increased prosperity on the part of the Exchange. The President read his annual report, as

GENTLEMEN :-- I would take the occasion of the expiration of my term of service, and of that of your present Board of Man-agers, to present a brief summary of what has been done during our term, and of the manner in which we have discharged your

trust. I must congratulate you on the greatly mproved condition of the finances of the Exchange, as evidenced by the report of your Treasurer. We are now out of debt, and with sufficient income to meet current expenses. The Exchange is no longer an experiment, but has become an acknowladged necessity to our merchants, and we may hope soon to number among its members all who are in any way interested in the trade in the products of this section.

During the past two years we have gained nteen new members. The surplus fund has been increased in this time

\$122.12, and now amounts to \$605.30. We have secured the repeal of the order requiring the prepayment of freight on all shipments from this place over the W., C. & A. R. R., thereby avoiding the unnecess sary use and risk of a large amount of

money to all the trade of the city. In the absence of special provision in charter parties, fifty tons per day has been ixed as a proper delivery of salt and other

similar cargoes in bulk. In settlement of contracts for future deivery of spirits turpentine, forty-eight galons has been fixed as the average gauge of

casks, instead of forty-three as formerly. We have endeavored to induce the W. & W. and the W., C. & A. R. R. Companies to fix properly the crossing by their tracks of Nutt street, so as to make a smooth roadway for drays and other vehicles through this our main thoroughfare for the novement of merchandise. Our efforts have thus far been unsuccessful, and the matter is unreasonably delayed. The present condition of this crossing adds greatly to the wear and tear on both horses and vehicles, and to that extent, increases the cost of moving goods. In this connection I would call attention to the inadequate arrangement for receiving and delivering goods at the railroad depots, and to express he hope that the railroad companies will make such improvements as will lessen the cost and risk of handling freights; since it is obvious that whatever can be saved in this way adds that much to the value of the article handled, increases trade, and thereby adds greatly to their freight receipts. The Board of Marine Underwriters in New York advanced the rate of insurance early in the year on foreign cargoes from this port, but by prompt joint action of your Board of Managers and the Executive Council of the Chamber of Commerce, by which it was shown there had been no marine loss for many years, either at the bar at the mouth of the river or in the river itself, the rate was reduced, and we now have as good rates as at ports south of us. The rate of premiums for fire insurance is now having the earnest attention of your Board of Managers, and we hope that a considerable reduction in these rates may be secured. With our greatly improved facilities for extinguishing fires, it is but reasonable to expect the lessening of insurance premiums. The rates now charged seem to us excessive, and are a great burthen on the business of the place. I take the opportunity of thanking the committees on Quotations for Cotton and Naval Stores for the manner in which they have discharged their duties, often difficult, and sometimes disagreeable. On the judicious action of these two committees center much of the interest of our Exchange, and the life of our markets. I take particular pleasure in calling your ttention to the marked increase in the trade of our port in the main articles of produce belonging to this section, as will be seen by the following comparison of receipts and exports of cotton and naval stores for the last two years: Receipts of cotton from April 1, 1881, to April 1, 1882...137,762 bales. Receipts of cotton from April 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881...116,876 Increase 20,886 Receipts of spirits turpentine from April 1, 1881, to April from April 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881..... 84,099 Increase 1,898 Receipts of rosin from April 1, 1881, to April 1, 1882...454,917 Receipts of rosin from April 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881...444.552 Increase 10,365 Receipts of tar from April 1,

Domestic exports of spirits April 1, 1882.... 29,752 casks S1, to April of spirits April 1, turpentine fro , 1881.... 33,121 3,469 Domestic exports of rosin

from April 1, 1881, to April 1, 1882..... 45,645 Domestic exports of rosin from April 1, 1880, to April

1, 1881..... 52,793 7,148 Domestic exports of tar from April 1, 1881, to April 1,

43,856 1882..... Domestic exports of tar from April 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881..... 38,517

Increase, 4.839 **Fotal exports of cotton from** April I, 1881, to April 1, April 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881......118,453

Increase. 17,074 Total exports of spirits turpentine from April 1, 1881. to April 1, 1882...... Fotal exports of spirits tur-88.367 casks pentine from April 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881...... 96,320

Decrease..... Total exports of rosin from 7,953 April 1, 1881, to April 1,

April 1, 1880, to April 1,

Decrease..... 19,187 fotal exports of tar from April 1, 1881, to April 1, 56,113 1882..... otal exports of tar from April 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881..... 50,367

Increase..... 5,746

Given by percentages the receipts of co on increased during the past year 17 per cent., spirits turpentine 2 per cent., rosin 2 per cent., tar 21 per cent.

While I present no statistics as to timber, number and rice, it is well known that the rade in each of these has largely increased in the past year. The crop of peanuts was cut short by bad seasons, and possibly not so much of this article has been received as formerly. The trade in all these branches of our produce should be represented on our boards, and we hope to have them all with us, Statistics of all these articles can be readily kept here, to any extent that might be deemed desirable by those particularly interested in them.

The increase in receipts at this port is particularly noteworthy, as it occurs in a year when all the great crops of the country have been cut short by bad seasons. The effect of unseasonable weather on the crop of cotton is well known to every one, whether in or out of the trade, as statistics

which have lent no little to the intelliwhich have left ho little to the intelligent conduct of operations in the markets. I have reason to believe that the careful and full reports that he issues on cotton and naval stores have done much to attract attention to our port and increase its foreign atter trade

ardon for having detained you b, and thanking you on behalf of the Board of Managers, as well as on my own, for your uniform courtesy and forbearance. I would now relinquish the baton of office to my successor, for whom I would only ask the same consideration you have so kindly extended to me.

April 10, 1882. The report was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. C. H. Robin

son, John T. Rankin and Wm. Calder, to make arrangements for having it printed. On motion of Mr. C. H. Robinson the thanks of the Exchange were tendered to the retiring officers.

The following resolutions were, on mo tion, unanimously adopted, and the Board of Managers requested to secure the joint action of the Chamber of Commerce in car-

rying out the views of the Exchange: WHEREAS, We believe that the commer cial interests of the country demand the re-peal of certain taxes levied upon national and other banks, and known as 'war taxes;" therefore,

Resolved, That this Exchange respectful-ly petitions Congress to repeal the laws le-

First-The 2 cents stamp duty on bank checks. Second-The payment of the tax of 1 per

cent. on bank circulation. Third-The payment of the tax of onehalf of one per cent. upon all deposits in

banking institutions. Resolved, 2d, That our Senators and members of the House of Representatives he requested to vote for the bill to recharter the national banks whose charters are about to expire.

Resolved, 8d, That the Secretary be in-structed to send a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and members of Congress, with the request that they use their in-fluence and give their votes in favor of the repeal of these burdensome taxes upon the

commerce of the country. On motion, the Board of Managers was nstructed to take some action looking to the abatement of the tax on manufactures

of this city, and ask for a suitable Custom House and Postoffice in Wilmington. The meeting then adjourned. ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The following officers were elected t

erve during the ensuing year: President-James Sprunt. Vice President-H. C. McQueen. Board of Managers-A. Martin, R. E

Calder, R. Moore, B. F. Hall, W. R.

Kenan.

Inspectors of Election-R. W. Hicks, J.

Spirits Turpentine. Rev. Dr. Closs, who has been ill

Pole-punchings seem to be in order among the lazy people of some sec-

- Rutherfordton Banner: We re-gret to learn that a Mr. Waters, engaged at a steam saw mill, had his foot cut off by the saw one day last week.

- Shelby Aurora: The cotton weigher in this place reports 347 bales du-ring the month of March. — The fruit in Rutherford county has withstood the cold weather.

- Shelby Aurora: It is rumored that the authorities of the Carolina Central Railroad will visit this place at an early day for the purpose of locating a route from Shelby to Spartanburg, S. C,

- Milton Chronicle: A lad of fifteen or sixteen years old, residing in this town, accidentally swallowed a six-penny nail on Friday last. He says it hurt him a little at first, but he seems not to be inconvenienced from it now.

- Rockingham Spirit: A young man, by the name of W. K. Tukesberry. was brought to town a few days ago from the lower part of the county and lodged in jail on a charge of lunacy. He is a son of Dr. Tukesberry, of New York.

- Goldsboro Messenger: We learn that Mr. Jacob Braswell, of Johnston county, was painfully, and it is feared seriously injured on Saturday last, near Princeton, in being thrown from a cart and dragged some distance by a runaway mule.

- New Berne Journal: Herrings in abundance; only 10 cents per bunch ----- On yesterday we paid our first visit to the rice mill of Mr. Elijah Ellis and found it in operation. The capacity of this mill is about four hundred bushels per day.

-Roxboro News : Prominent gentlemen interested in the Reunion of the old confederate soldiers of Person county, have appointed. Wednesday, May 17th, as a time for the preliminary meeting at Roxboro to complete arrangements for a Grand Re-union later in the year, say about the first of July.

- Winston Sentinel: The Davie county poor house has but ten inmates. Forsyth county has triple the number. — Col. Tom Cooper passed through here on last Saturday on his way home from Washington. He expressed himself confident that he would yet be confirmed as collector of his district.

- Warrenton- Gazette : Wheat, oats and rye are looking splendid. There will be more grain raised in Warren county this year than for several, from the appearance of it at present. ----Mr. John W. Hicks, of Haw Tree, has bought the Warren News, and has assumed control. We extend him our best wishes.

- Reidsville Times: We hear that Mr. Jno. H. Nunnally, of this county, made more on the cotton he raised last year than he did on his home crop of tobacco. He made over eleven hundred pounds of cotton last year and it was a dry bad time for it, and sold it to the Morehead factory at Leaksville. He will make more cotton this year. - Charlotte Observer: Five dogs killed on the streets yesterday. ---- We have been informed that Rev, E. J. Drinkard, D. D., LL. D., of Baltimore, will preach the annual sermon, and Hon. J. M. Leach, of Lexington, N. C., will deliver the address, before the Literary Societies on the occasion of the annual commencement of Yadkin College, May 25th, proximo. - Rockingham Bee : Wm. Rich mond Lovin, of Gibson Mill neighborhood, died suddenly on April 1st, about 2 o'clock. - Died: In Rockingham, N. C., April 6th, John Wesley Dawkins, aged about 43 years. ---- We chronicle with sorrow the death of Henry Clark Webb, which occurred about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, the 4th inst., at his home near John W Sanford's. - Laurinburg Enterprise: The Wilmingston STAR, of Monday evening, bestows a very handsome compliment upon Hon. Matt. W. Ransom, and we most heartily concur in the opinion expressed. North Carolina cannot find an abler nor more worthy son to represent her varied in terests in the Senate of the United States, and though he may have erred in some respects, he has made for himself a record worthy of the emulation of all future suc-- Salisbury Examiner: There is, according to the Census Bureau, 5,229,000,-000 feet of pine standing in North Carolina. for violations of the revenue laws. They were arrested by M. L. Arey, and tried be fore Commissioner J. Y. Barber. — Mr. George Archenback, one of our most thrif-ty farmers, sold 14 car loads of hay, which brought 85 and 90 cents per hundred. The hay was timothy, clover and meadow grass. - Winston Sentinel: Twenty-two persons connected themselves with the Mo ravian Church on Sunday, six by the ordi-nance of baptism and sixteen by the rite of confirmation. ---- Henry Hill, the mail carrier between this place and Mocksville, was arrested last week and carried before U. S. Commissioner M. R. Chaffin, at Mocksville, on a charge of robbing the mail pouches. The evidence was conclusive of Hill's guilt, and he was committed to jail to await a hearing before the Federal Court. - Montgomery Star: A gentle-man who is attending court here, and has traveled over the entire State, says that in this county is the finest long-leaf pine for timber and turpentine purposes that he has seen in any other portion of the State. — A man by the name of Beck, at work in one of the shafts of the Hoover Hill Gold mine in Randolph county, was taken sud-denly ill and requested to be drawn out in a bucket. When he was near the top of the shaft he lost his balance and falling a distance of 200 feet was crushed into a jelly - New Berne Journal: By reference to the purchase return book of Craven county, we find the total amount of purchases returned, for the six months endin December 31, 1881, to be \$554,246. Count ing the spring purchases to be about the same, which they undoubtedly are, as some merchants make heavier purchases in the spring than in the fall, we will have in round numbers \$1,000,000 invested in the trade of Craven county during the year 1881. About 20,000 bales of cotton were sold here during the past season, which, at \$45 per bale, brought about \$900,000.

danger into one of enlightened strength and safety." Of the fund proposed less than one-fourth would be on account of white illiteracy. In other words, something like threefourths of the sum proposed would go to prepare the colored electors for a proper and safe exercise of their right to vote. It is proposed that the Congress appropriate \$3 each year per capita for the education of the illiterates. This would give North Carolina \$1,391,925,of which the negroes would receive \$815,829, and the whites \$576,096.' The memorial says:

"Representing an educational work in the South chiefly for the negro race, in which have been expended about \$10,000.-000, and speaking with a wide knowledge of facts, we emphatically assert the impos-sibility of accomplishing this great work unless the general government shall come to the assistance of those States in which this illiteracy is chiefly found."

In this connection we may refer to another memorial sent to Congress from South Carolina. It is signed by the Supreme Court Judges, the State officials, members of the Legislature, the faculties of Wofford College, of Due West College, of Claffin University and of South Carolina College, and the various public bodies of Charleston. They set forth the necessity for Government aid, and say in conclusion:

"Your memorialists, believing that the provisions of 'a bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the pro-ceeds of the public lands to public educa-tion, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education.' introduced into the Senate by Senator M. C. Butler, are well adapted to promote the cause of public ed-ucation, would respectfully and earnestly ask for its passage

The National Educational Convention which met in Washington recently did not approve of Senator Blair's bill, and appointed a committee to present a bill to Congress. They ask for an annual appropriation of \$15,000,000, by which this State would receive over \$1,000,000. The State will have the distribution of the fund and Federal authority will be excluded entirely. This is right and judicious, we think. Only popular education-free schoolswill be affected by this fund. The position of the STAR, as we tried to indicate in an editorial of some weeks since, was to accept Government aid, but not to allow Federal intervention or interference in the distribution or

O'Connor was obtained by reversing the vote of one district in Charleston county and by 'omitting the vote of seven precincts in the same county and of four precincts in Orangeburg county.

The statement of frauds as made in the report of the committee is specific and shows immense frauds, if the charge is true. Of this we cannot know any thing. We hope the frauds were not committed and that the report is partisan, unfair and false. We shall be glad to see the statement contradicted flatly and by clear evidence, for the whole North will believe that the charge of fraud is sustained unless emphatic rebutting tes timony of a trustworthy kind is offered.

The committee state that in a number of precincts where Mackey had large majorities the vote was thrown out by the County Boards. We copy a few samples of the_evidence offered by the committee to sustain its re port favoring Mackey's claims:

"In the Haut Gap district, the County Canvassers gave O'Connor 1,052 and Mackey 19, when in fact there were actually cast and counted by the precinct manager only 46 for O'Connor and 1,037 for Mackey. The managers made this return, but after the County Canvassers had received the box the seals were broken, the returns taken out, and other ballots substituted for those cast, so that the vote was reversed as above stated. The return had disappeared. Although positive proof of the correct vote and of the opening of the box was furnished to the County Canvassers, they counted the fraudulent ballots, returned them in their statement, and made no effort to find the re-

"The Black Oak vote, 393 for Mackey and 11 for O'Connor, although established by an Election Supervisor's evidence and the sworn return of the managers, was thrown out. The facts were nearly the The Proposed New Hotel at Smithville same in relation to the Strawberry precinct, where 573 votes were cast for Mackey and 90 for O'Connor. 'At Calamus Pond Mackey had 511 and

O'Connor 119. The committee says that this vote was attested by two Supervisors, one of them a Democrat, and that its cor-rectness was not denied by one of the managers when examined by O'Connor."

These are mere samples of many ike 'statesments. If they are true then they show that voting in that part of South Carolina is a farce. If untrue, and we must hope that it will so turn out, then the friends of O'Connor ought to make it appear so. The ballot ought to be protected from frauds. No free people can afford to abuse it or allow it to be abused. Let the ballot become corrupt and there will be no safety for free, constitutional government.

Dr. John J. Mott, Chairman of the

Settor Francisco and Transa mara to Char

All along the Republicans have been swearing that Lynch was elected over Chalmers in the Shoe-String District of Mississippi by 17,000 majority. Now the majority report in the House claims but 385. So it may turn out in the alleged fraud in South Carolina.

Patti made over \$175,000, but Abbey, Haines and Dam, the managers, lost over \$11,000. Abbey and Haines are heard, probably, using the other partner's name a few times too often. In the meantime Patti has no pity.

Billie Chandler is said to be the mortal foe of Jim Blaine of Maine. Up to 1881 they were very devoted friends. Billie has become a Stalwart to enjoy a part of the spoils. He is a sort of latter-day saint.

A great event has happened. Jumbo has landed safely, and Barnum is happy. A paragraphist suggests that as Barnum calls his show the "London Circus" Jumbo will be satisfied and will prance to the music.

It is very doubtful if Parnell is again returned to prison; where he ought to have never been sent. Probably the government will be glad to get rid of a serious business in this

way. A Chinese giant eight feet high and weighing 500 pounds is the latest sensation in New York. He 'is 35 years of age.

The new and commodious Hotel to be erected at Smithville and leased to Mr. B. L. Perry, of the Purcell House of this city, mention of which was made in the STAR a week or so ago, is now being framed at Mr. J. W. Taylor's mill, under the direction of the contractor, Mr. Joseph Silvy. In dimensions it will be 72x36 feet. The first floor will contain fifteen rooms, with three passages, seventeen windows and fourteen doors; the second floor will contain fifteen rooms, three passages, eighteen windows and twelve doors; and the third floor twelve rooms, three passages, twenty windows and twelve doors. There will be a long piazza in front, the entire length of the building, and a long L verandah on the south side 36x25 feet. The dining room will be 60x20 feet, containing twelve windows and two doors. There is a large force engaged upon the work, and the hotel, unless some unforeseen accident happens to prevent, will be in readiness for the reception of guests by the first of June, the commencement of the heated term.

1881, to April 1, 1882..... Receipts of tar from April 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881..... 68,653 56,460 Increase 12,193 Receipts of crude turpentine from April 1, 1881, to April 1, 1882..... Receipts of crude turpentine 87,486 from April 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881..... 92,101 Decrease. 4,615

Foreign exports of cotton from April 1, 1881, to April 1, 1882..... 63,833 bales. Foreign exports of cotton from April 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881..... 72,182

Decrease Foreign exports of spirits tur-8,349 pentine frrom April 1, 1881,

• to April 1, 1882..... Foreign exports of spirits tur-pentine from April 1, 1880, 58,615 casks. to April 1, 1881 63,199

Decrease..... 4,584

concerning this article are more thoroughly disseminated than for any other; but it is not generally borne in mind that bad seasons cut short the yield of the pine tree to as great an extent as that of any agricultural product

The increase in receipts in the article of cotton is peculiarly encouraging under all the circumstances, as it has been gained without any new combination of railroad lines working directly to this end, all the railroads centering here having connections which give them a longer haul by carrying cotton past us, and railroad managers naturally work for the longest haul, under the present system of railroading.

This increase in cotton receipts at ou port is the more striking when we compare ours with other cotton ports, and find that Wilmington is the only port which has gained during the past year. By an exami-nation of the tables of receipts at the ports in the last issue of the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, the following percentages of losses and gains will be found to have ocof losses and gains will be found to have oc-curred in the past year: At New Orleans receipts decrease 17¹/₄ per cent.; at Savan-nah 14 per cent.; at Norfolk 11¹/₄ per cent.; at Galveston 34 per cent.; at Charleston 18 per cent.; at Mobile 31 per cent.; at City Point 9 per cent.; at Port Royal 53 per cent. 4t the 17 ware to works. North At the 17 reported ports, North and ent. South, the decrease is 151 per cent, while at Wilmington receipts increase 17 per cent. As the decrease in receipts at ports north of us is as marked as at those to the south, it is evident that this difference does not arise from any change in direction of shipments, by which more cotton would have zone by interior routes to Northern ports than formerly. Our gain, therefore, is pos-itive, and we trust and think it will increase as the years go on.

I would suggest the advisability of de veloping and fostering near by trade, by which I mean trade from counties contiguous to our own. Undeveloped lands are ying waste almost at our very doors which are as fertile as any of the rich fields of Texas or as the famous Mississippi bottems, free from the perils of the frightful overflows and killing "northers," and blessed with a genial and healthy climate. Probably the most effective way of devel oping this trade, would be by building short lines of railroads, which should be controlled by Wilmington, and worked so as to make our market easier of access for the trade that naturally seeks an outlet here. This year, for the first time, a large steamer has been dispatched from this port with a full cargo of cotton and naval stores direct across the Atlantic. Let us hope that the trip of the steamship "Barnesmore" to Liverpool is but the precursor for us of continuous direct communication by steam with the great markets of Europe. The decided benefit to the port of the great work at the mouth of the river by the Government, is becoming daily more apparent, and we are probably on the eve of realizing all that has been hoped for from it. Recently a vessel drawing 18 feet went to sea safely over the main bar, and one drawing 15 feet was brought up the river to the city wharves without lightering or detention. Before the next cotton season opens, it is probable we will have at least 16 feet of water from Wilmington to the sea. From all these facts we may feel assured that the future progress of Wilmington is not problematical. What we mainly need

now, is a continuance of vigorous work to deepen the water on our bar, and in our river; to foster near by trade by building short, cheap roads where and when possible, and to encourage in our town small manufactures of all kinds. To this latter end much could be done by inducing such legislation as would exempt from taxation all new capital in-

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D. Woody, O. Pearsall A "Rough Diamond"-The Brunswick

"Treasure" Thrown into the Shade. A friend writing us from Bannerman's

Bridge, Pender county, mentions seeing in our Weekly an item headed "A Treasure of a Woman," and says there is a woman now living in Holly Township, in that county, that beats Brunswick's "treasure" badly. During the late war she did all her farm work, split her own rails, prepared

her boards, cleaned out her ditches, and. in fact, did all that was needful to make her full support, and had corn to sell to her neighbors. Having but one child at that time, and no one to look after it, she set to work and made a go-cart to haul the infant about in to keep it out of danger. When she was engaged in stripping fodder she usually attached the cart with the baby in

it to her person and hauled it from one end of the field to the other. She can use mechanics' tools of all kinds with ease and skill, including the mason's trowel; builds her own chimneys, frames her own pictures, paints and varnishes, crochets and embroiders very neatly, is a splendid butcher, and as

good a "marksman" as is generally found in Eastern North Carolina, having killed as many as thirty "robins" in one afternoon, and never m ssed a shot. A hawk never dares to approach her premises. She is now about 45 years of age, and is as active as any of the young girls; she has had as many as ten children; is as good a female doctor as the country affords, and takes the WEEKLY STAR and several other papers.

from which it will be seen that she is in telligent and enterprising as well as industrious and happy, notwithstanding she has so many rough faculties and accomplish-

For the Penitentiary.

ments.

Deputy Sheriff Daniel Howard will leave for Raleigh Friday morning, with four convicts for the penitentiary, sentenced at the late term of the Criminal Court, to-wit: Hilliary Williams, colored for larceny, two years; Major Dudley, colored, for larceny, four years; John Deal and Chas. Williams, colored, for forgery, two years each. The two latter were appeals to the Supreme Court, in which the decision of the Court below was affirmed.

Foreign Shipments.

The foreign shipments from this port vesterday were as follows: The German brig Clara, Capt. Voss, for Stettin, Germany, by Messrs. E. Peschau & Westermann, with 3,405 barrels of rosin, valued at \$7,925; and the British schooner Mabel Darling, Capt. Ranger, for Nassau, N. P. by Messrs. Edward Kidder & Sons, with 70,000 feet of lumber and 40,000 shingles, valued at \$1,823. Total for the day \$9,748.

Mr Michael Robbett, 77 Sargent street, Cahoes, N. Y., was cured of a very severely injured knee by St. Jacobs Oil, says the Rochester, N. Y., Sunday Herald.

- Raleigh News-Observer : The

