61ST REGIMENT, N. C. TROOPS.

Interesting Sketch of the Personnel and the Part It Took in the War Between the States.

By N. A. Ramsey, Captain Company D.

The Sixty-first Regiment N. C. T., was organized in Wilmington early in August, 1862, with the following field and staff officers.

James D Radcliffe, Col, New Hanover county; Wm S Devane, Lt Col, Sampson county; Henry Harding, Major, Beaufort county; Wm S Anderson, A Q M, New Hanover county; Oliver P Meares, Com, New Hanover county; Alexander Rives, Surgeon, —— county; William W Harriss, Asst Surgeon, New Hanover county; David Stevens, Sgt Major, Sampson county; Jos J Lane, Ord Sgt, Wilson county; Chas H King, Q M Sgt, New Hanover county; Wm Blanks, Com Sgt, New Hanover county; Jno H Johnson, Chief Musician, New Hanover county; Wm H Eberstein, Drum Major, New Hanover county.

The various companies had officers and men from first to last as follows:

COMPANY A.

Captains—Wm S Devane, Jos B Underwood, Geo W Marsh, James H Robinson, Sampson county.

Lieutenants—Geo W Marsh, Wm F Smith, Wm A Mathis, Julius M Chestnut, Francis M Carroll, Sampson county. [With 104 enlisted men.]

COMPANY B.

Captains—Henry Harding, Wm M Stevenson, Beaufort county.

Lieutenants—T H Satterthwait, David F Redditt, Wm M Stevenson, D W Jarvis, Thos D Wilkinson, Wm H Patrick, Beaufort county. [With 82 enlisted men.]

COMPANY C.

Captains—Edward Mallett, S S Biddle, Craven county.

Lieutenants—S S Biddle, Jno F Guthrie, Thos O Jones, Edward F Story, Craven county. [With 122 enlisted men.]

COMPANY D.

Captain—Nathan A Ramsey, Chatham county.

Lieutenants—Wm S Ramsey, Jas B Ellington, Richard C Cotten, Chatham county. [With 184 enlisted men.]

COMPANY E.

Captains—Allen G Croom, Greene county; Wm S Byrd, Lenoir county.

Lieutenants—Wm S Byrd, S W Nobles, J Q Jackson, Chas T Croom, Alex Field, Jos E Kinsey, H H Rasberry, Lenoir county. [With 119 enlisted men.]

COMPANY F.

Captains—Andrew J Moore, New Hanover county; W A Darden, Greene county.

Lieutenants—J H Exum, Andrew J Darden, Greene county; John R Belcher, Jesse D Barnes, Wilson county. [With 63 enlisted men.]

COMPANY G.

Captains—J F Moore, L L Keith, New Hanover county.

Lieutenants—Stacy VanAmringe, A D Lippitt, N H Fennell, Daniel Shackelford, John B Fox, New Hanover county. [With 94 enlisted men.]

COMPANY H.

Captains—John Lanier, William B Lanier, John D Biggs, Martin county.

Lieutenants—John Manning, John D Biggs, F A Rhodes, Henry Williams, Richard W Rufus, H H Lanier, Abner Alexander, Martin county. [With 133 enlisted men.]

COMPANY I.

Captains—Aras B Cox, Ashe county; Wm T Choate, Alleghany county.

Lieutenants—Isaac C Higgins, Jno W Joines, Lowery Grimsley, Cotten Sparks, W H Joines, Geo Grimsley, Joshua Cox, Calloway Joines, Alleghany county. (with 127 enlisted men).

COMPANY K.

Captains—F D Koonce, Thos G Henson, Onslow county; S W Noble, Lenoir county.

Lieutenants—H C Koonce, Jones county; J A Galloway, Onslow county; Sam'l L Gooch, Calhoun Hoskins, S E Koonce, Jones county, (with 106 enlisted men).

Casualities of the foregoing:

Edward Mallett, killed at Bentonville, 15 March, 1865; Wm S DeVane, wounded at Bentonville, 15 March, 1865; Jas H Robinson, prisoner, 3 Sept, 1864; Julius M Chesnut, missing at Fort Harrison, 30 Sept, 1864; John F, Guthrie, wounded at Kinston (?), Feb, 1865; Nathan A Ramsey, prison- at Kinston, 14 Dec, 1862; Wm S Ramsey, lost left hand at Fort Harrison, 30 Sept 1864; Jas B Ellington, killed at Fort Harrison, 30 Sept, 1864; Rich'd C Cotten, prisoner at Morris Island, 26 Aug 1862; Jno Q Jackson, prisoner in 1864; L L Keith, wounded at Battery Wagner, Aug, 1863; Wm T Choate, killed, Cold Harbor, Issac C Higgins, died at Goldsboro, 28 Dec, 1862; Cotton Sparks, killed at Petersburg, 30 June, 1864.

Casualties among enlisted men approximately as follows:

Companies	Died	Discharged	Killed	Missing	Prisoners	Wounded	Total
A	14	9	3	2	6	21	55
B	6	12	4	....	11	6	39
C	13	5	19	6	....	14	57
D	26	10	17	....	44	14	111
E	6	8	3	....	19	....	36
F	?	?	?	?	4	8	12
G	18	4	9	....	18	10	59
H	11	17	2	....	11	1	42
I	18	7	9	....	8	26	69
K	21	6	1	....	18	15	54
Grand Total	126	78	67	9	139	115	534

After the organization of the regiment as above stated, it remained at Camp Lamb, near Wilmington, until the 16th day of September, when it took a move on itself and went to Smithville and remained there till the 25th, when, on account of yellow fever outbreak it moved to Camp Radcliffe, three miles out, returning to Smithville on the 4th of October, en route to North East Bridge above Wilmington, which was reached on the 5th. We were really heading for the Kinston battle field (our maiden battle), but did not know it at the time. The zigzag route taken by us, I gather from my letter published in the *Standard* on the 13th April 1863. We moved as follows: From North East Bridge we went to Camp Collier near Goldsboro on the 14th; to Tarboro on the 19th; left Tarboro for the country around Plymouth on the 24th, constantly marching and counter-marching day and night. The only incident occurring in this neighborhood, was the capture of the then notorious Buffaloe, Jay Bird Jones. We left our camp near Plymouth on the 2nd November, at 2.30 P.M. and made a forced march of 39 miles, arriving at Spring Green at daybreak on the 3rd. We next found ourselves at the Cross Roads on the 4th. A deep snow fell on the 6th, yet, with 100 barefooted men in the regiment, we weathered the storm and marched to the terminus of the Tarboro Railroad. The writer of this article felt very deep concern on this cold bleak day for thirteen of his own loved boys, who were barefooted, and he begged them not to go on the march, that he would prefer their remaining behind and take the chances of being taken prisoners rather than to go with us and run the very great risk of sickness and death. But no, they must go along with the boys. Four days later, on the 10th, the first one of these noble heroes who gave up his splendid life was Thomas Cotten, dying of pneumonia in the beautiful town of Tarboro. Seven others of them in a few days were placed by his side to sleep till God calls them. Two others died in Greenville. It has ever been, and will ever be the case, to give all the glory to the commanding and subordinate officers for grand victories won and heroic deeds performed, with rare exceptions of individual mention of a private soldier. This world has never known, and never will know, of any soldier to equal the Confederate boys in gray. These thirteen men, barefooted and poorly clad, rather than remain behind, preferred to go forward, and ten of them paid the penalty in but a few days. They were brave and true and faithful to the end. God bless their memory! History shall record the names of these noble fellows. Those dying in Tarboro were: Thos. Cotten, 10th of November; J. Carpenter and Monroe Thompson, 22d of November; Terry Poe, 24th of November; Wyatt Carpenter, 26th of November; J. A. Pilkinton, 29th of November; Wm. Gunter, 2d of December; Jefferson Womack, 29th of January. Dying in Greenville: N. L. Covert, 9th of December; Elias Fields, 25th of December. They were all from Chatham county and members of Company D.

We left the terminus of the Tarboro railroad on the 10th and bivouaced at Greenville on the 13th; at Craddock's X Roads on the 14th; at Black Jack meeting house on the 15th; at Taft's Store on the 16th; back to Greenville on the 23rd, remaining there till the 7th of December, when we took up direct line of march for Kinston, arriving there on the 9th. We found ourselves on the 12th, after crossing the county bridge over the Neuse, at Southwest Creek, near Kinston. The bridge crossing this creek had been completely destroyed by our troops. The Sixty-first Regiment was posted on the west side of the creek to check or delay the advance of Gen. Foster on the march from Newbern with 10,000 infantry, six batteries with forty pieces of artillery and 640 cavalry. Gen. H. G. Evans, of South Carolina, was in command of our forces, which numbered 2,014.

Gen. Foster reached Southwest Creek on the morning of the 13th. About 9 o'clock one company of the regiment had a little skirmish with the enemy at the bridge crossing, with trifling casualties. Lieut. Col. DeVane, with seven companies, repaired to Hine's mills, about four miles distant, in double quick, and on arrival promptly deployed the entire force as skirmishers. In a little while the ball opened.. To us then the firing seemed to be rapid and terrific. Minnie balls whistled through the air by front and cross fires from the enemy as if they had naught else to do. For some time we held our ground, but were forced to fall back by the enemy advancing upon us in overwhelming numbers. We retreated towards Kinston and halted about one mile to the rear. Here we formed a line of battle and a company of skirmishers moved forward to feel for the enemy. They advanced only about a hundred yards when they met with what they were looking for, fired one round and had the compliment promptly acknowledged in a double dose by the enemy. They retired as best they could, bringing the intelligence that the woods were full of blue coats, and that several regiments were flanking us on our left. Just then we had orders from Gen. Evans to retreat under fire in good order. We did our best. We fired and fell back, and fell back and fired.

The next big field not far away we made another stand, taking advantage of the woods on the Kinston side. Here we had a pretty lively artillery duel for about an hour, and I suppose about 2,000 well directed shots from small arms of the enemy. We quietly laid mighty low and did not return the fire, because our guns were inferior and we could not reach them. The day's casualties were very slight. The first to give up his life in this our first battle was Elbert Carpenter, a private in Company D, and he was at once buried on the spot where he fell, royally wrapped in his soldiers' blanket.

At about 8 o'clock that night we quietly stole away through swamp, mud and water to Harriet's Chapel. It was a bitter cold night and all the boys were wet, half-frozen, hungry and worn out, and yet no word of complaint was murmured through the lines of these splendid Tar Heel heroes. When we bivouaced we were in hearing of the enemy, and we had no camp fires till past midnight. About daybreak our most excellent commissary, Capt. O. P. Meares, gladdened our hearts with an abundant supply of good, wholesome rations, just the thing we were longing for and most needed. We were then upon the battle field of Kinston on the 14th of December, 1862—a bright beautiful Sabbath morning.

Gen. Evans with his S. C. brigade on the left, and the 61st N. C. on his right awaited Foster's attack. Foster sent in Wessell's brigade and batteries; supporting Wessell by Amory's brigade, supplemented by Stevenson's. The odds were overwhelmingly against us, and after two and a half hours of stubborn resistance on our part, we were forced back across the Neuse, and were so closely pressed that we unavoidably lost 400 prisoners, all of whom were parolled on the following morning. At one time during the progress of the battle the 61st was compelled to fall back on account of the ammunition being entirely exhausted, and on being ordered back by Gen. Evans, all hands without a murmur promptly obeyed and returned to within 150 yards of the enemy without a solitary cartridge and half the men without bayonets. A small supply of ammunition soon reached us, which was speedily used to the best advantage, and being entirely out again and with no hopes of a second supply, and being in a forlorn and helpless condition and being crowded so unmercifully close by such a large force of the enemy, the better part of valor was to get away from there if we could, which we did in a quiet, orderly way, or as much so as pressing circumstances permitted. When we reached the bridge it was on fire, and in addition to the trying ordeal of passing over the blazing bridge, we were subjected to a terrible cross-fire from the enemy who were drawn up in line of battle 250 yards below. Here we lost several of our men and it is truly miraculous that half of them at least were not killed or burned to death. God was with us on this beautiful, lovely Sabbath day.

After the battle of Kinston the regiment under Gen. Evans was marched to Goldsboro, reaching there on the 17th of December. From Goldsboro we tramped every step of the way right down the railroad track to Wilmington, reaching that lovely city by the sea on the 2d of January, 1863, remaining there till the 6th of February, when we pitched our tents on Masonboro Sound—returning to Wilmington on the 16th of February.

From Wilmington we went to Charleston, S. C., landing there on the 18th of February, 1863. On the 2d of March we were ordered to Savannah, Ga., and it was with many regrets when the order came for us to return to Charleston on the 9th. Every recollection and association of our sojourn in Savannah is of the most pleasant and delightful character. We were welcomed most heartily by the noble men and women of that most beautiful of cities and royally entertained.

On our return to Charleston we went into camp on James' Island, about four miles from the city and only a few hundred yards distant from Fort Pemberton. Going from Savannah, Ga., to James' Island, S. C., was about what I would imagine with my limited knowledge of the two localities, very much the same as dropping out of Paradise into Hell! We found James' Island a little Sahara, having plenty of wind; rolling and twisting clouds of sand; millions of black gnats (much greater pests than mosquitoes) and a very scanty supply of devilish poor beef, that a respectable Charleston buzzard would not eat. We had to sink holes here and there and everywhere to get a supply of tadpole water—at the same time there being a well of good water at Fort Pemberton, which no Tar Heel was allowed to sample. In Savannah bacon sold for 35 cents per pound; at Charleston it was 62 cents, and North Carolina money couldn't buy it at any price. Our money was refused at the post-office, in the market, in the stores and on the streets. We didn't like it. The Fayetteville *Observer* of the 23rd of April, 1863, published a collection that had been made in that good old town for the suffering volunteers from Cumberland county, then doing duty on James Island, amounting to $3,408.55 in money and bacon. This ought not to have been, and would not, had the boys been quartered and doing duty at Savannah.

Some of the little delicacies that the boys sometimes liked to indulge in were sold at prices that were rather high. For instance, a small raw turnip, 15 cents; a baked sweet potato, 25 cents, with ground peas at 40 cents a quart. On the 23rd of March, 1863, Company D threw away two days' rations of beef, which was totally unfit for the stomach of a cannibal, much less that of a Confederate soldier. The life of a soldier was anything but easy and pleasant. They endured every hardship and suffered under almost every privation without a murmur and with apparent cheerfulness. In this way, as much as in any other, they showed their patriotism and devotion to the Common Cause.

From James Island we went to Sullivan's Island, date not remembered, but the change was gladly welcomed by all. We were willing to go *anywhere*, to get away from James Island. While quartered on Sullivan's Island our regiment did its full share of duty in the defence of Morris Island. During the four years of my experience in the army I found no place so uninviting as Battery Wagner on Morris Island. The bomb proof, the only place of safety, cannot be well described for all its dreary loathsomeness and horrors, and I will not attempt it. The following was published in the Wilmington *Journal* a few days after the occurrence.

"During the bombardment of Battery Wagner many little incidents have occurred which deserve a name in history. Among these is the following: On the 29th July, 1863, the enemy got the range of a ten inch Columbiad so completely as to render the place of extreme danger, and the South Carolina troops that manned the gun left it and ran into the bomb-proof for shelter. Their captain ordered them back to their post, but they refused for a time to obey. While the men were wrangling with their officer, a soldier named Stedman from Co. B, 61st N. C. T., *by himself loaded, sighted and fired* the abandoned gun, hitting the Yankee boat at which he shot, while a hundred balls were whistling around him. Remember this was a North Carolina soldier. Let us be proud of him. I thank God it was my happy privilege and good fortune to witness the abandonment of this gun, and the magnificent heroic conduct of Robert Winship Stedman. There was no braver soldier among the hosts of the Confederate army than Winship Stedman. God bless his memory!

The following appeared in the Chatham *Record*, 19th April, 1888:

In the summer and fall of 1863, the 61st Regiment together with the balance of Clingman's Brigade performed as arduous services as any Confederate troops at any period of the war. They were stationed on James, Morris and Sullivan's Islands defending the city of Charleston, and their endurance of fatigue, hardships and dangers during that period, week after week, for several months seems almost increditible. In Dec, 1863, shortly before Christmas the regiment with the balance of Clingman's brigade was relieved from the arduous service at the siege of Charleston, and returned to North Carolina and for several months was stationed near Wilmington. When Beast Butler in May 1864 made his memorable movement against Petersburg, the 61st was one of the regiments hurried forward to checkmate him. General Grant in his official report alluded to Butler's being "bottled up" by our troops. The 61st participated actively in this campaign, and as it was wont to do, discharged its every duty faithfully and well, and suffered fully its share in all respects, especially in the battles of Drewry's Bluff, Chaffin's Farm, Bermuda Hundreds, Cold Harbor and Fort Harrison. At Cold Harbor another brigade gave way, and through this break the enemy passed and attacked Clingman's brigade on the left flank. Gen. Clingman was in the trenches with the 61st regiment and seeing the enemy in our rear, he rushed forward and was gallantly followed by the regiment, and the enemy was soon driven back from whence they came. The only weapon Gen. Clingman had on this occasion was a piece of a fence rail.

In addition to the varied and wide scope of duties faithfully, cheerfully and gallantly performed by the 61st regiment in this and other States, Company D was petitioned for by the citizens of Chatham and Moore to be sent for protection to life and property against lawless deserters and conscripts. The petition was granted, and the company was promptly sent. The woods were scoured and cleared up of this lawless gang of marauders. Over one hundred captures were made, and they were sent back to their commands in the army. Besides, in a skirmish with them, the two leading spirits of the gang were shot to death, and this restored peace to the entire community. Forever after all raiding and outrages from this source were unknown.

The regiment was returned to Wilmington from Petersburg and remained in the vicinity till after the fall of Fort Fisher and the evacuation of the city. The war was speedily coming to a close, and the most hopeful of us had despaired of a possibility of success, yet we pressed forward and fought on with the same iron nerve that had already immortalized our soldiery.

Our last battle was fought at Bentonville on the 15th of March, 1864, and the writer of this article is still proud of the honor conferred upon him on that morning in being put in command of the skirmish line, with instructions to go forward. About this, our last battle, Benson J. Lossing wrote as follows: "Soldiers in that command who have passed through this score of battles will tell you they never saw anything like the fighting at Bentonville. Sherman said the National forces received six distinct assaults by the combined forces of Hoke, Hardee and Cheatham, under the immediate supervision of General Johnston himself without giving one inch of ground, and doing good execution on the enemy's ranks, especially with our artillery, the enemy having little or none. With the coming of darkness ended the conflict known as the battle of Bentonville, which in brilliancy of personal achievements, and in lasting advantage to the cause of the Republic must ever be ranked among the most memorable and important contests of the war. Indeed, it seems proper to consider it the key battle of the Civil War. Had Johnston won there, the sad consequences would probably have been the loss of the whole of Sherman's army, and the quick and fatal dispersion or capture of Grant's army before Petersburg and Richmond by the combined forces of Lee and Johnston attacking him in overwhelming numbers, in front and rear. In this view the solid importance of the victory of Bentonville cannot be over-estimated.

After the lapse of so many long and weary years, it is a difficult task, with the historical data obtainable incomplete as they are, to do justice full and ample to this, or any other regiment of North Carolina troops who did service in the Confederate army. No better soldiers are known in the histories of the world than the Confederates, and if any of them were better than the others our love for North Carolina and her common glory is my excuse for saying that the Tar Heels were the very best. God bless the memory of all of them who so freely offered up their lives upon the altar of their country for a cause that was just in the sight of God and our own conscience. And to the noble old veterans who still survive of the gallant old Sixty-first may they yet live for many days to instill into the hearts and minds of their descendants the deepest love and veneration for the Confederate cause, which was crushed not by the people of the North but by the hundreds of thousands of foreign trash, who fought for money and not for the love of the union.

NIGHT SWEATS, loss of appetite, weak and impoverished blood, colds, la grippe and general weakness are frequent results of malaria. ROBERTS' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC eliminates the malaria, purifies your blood, restores your appetite and tones up your liver. 25c. per bottle. Insist on having ROBERTS'. No other "as good." R. R. BELLAMY, JOS. C. SHEPARD, JR., and J. HICKS BUNTING. †

COAL AND WOOD.

Large Purchases in Japan for Use of U. S. Troops in China.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A cable message from Major Byron, quarter master at Taku, announces that he has purchased 2,000 tons of coal at Taku. He is sending ships to Nagasaki for 8,000 tons purchased at that place, of which 2,000 tons have arrived. He says he will try to get 6,000 tons more at Nagasaki. The department has purchased 2,500 cords of wood in Japan for the use of the troops in China. It is stated at the War Department that the supplies will not be unloaded at Take if it shall be determined to withdraw the United States forces to Manila.

FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS.

Americans Had Twelve Killed, Twenty-six Wounded and Five Missing.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANILA, September 19.—In an engagement between a body of Filipinos numbering about 1,000 men and detachments of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh United States infantry regiments, the Americans had twelve killed, twenty-six wounded and five missing.

Our Greatest Specialits.

For twenty years Dr. J. Newton Hathaway has so successfully treated chronic diseases that he is acknowledged to-day to stand at the head of his profession in this line. His exclusive method of treatment for Varicocle and Stricture without the aid of knife or cautery cures in 90 per cent. of all cases. In the treatment of Loss of Vital Forces, Nervous Disorder, Kidney and Urinary Complaints, Paralysis, Blood Poisoning, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Diseases peculiar to women, he is equally successful. Cases pronounced hopeless by other physicians, readily yield to his treatment. Write him today fully about your case. He makes no charge for consultation or advice, either at his office of by mail.

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COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10¾c.

Cotton futures closed very steady; September 10.12, October 10.05, November 9.74, December 9.62, January 9.61, February 9.61, March 9.61, April 9.61, May 9.61; June 9.61, July 9.59; August 9.54.

Spot cotton closed quiet and ⅛c lower; middling uplands 10¾c; middling gulf 11c; sales 383 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine firm at 40@40½c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 19.—Spirits turpentine—nothing doing. Rosin quiet and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 19.—Spirits turpentine firm at 36c; sales 490 casks; receipts 1,133 casks; exports 560 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,971 barrels; receipts 3,606 barrels; exports 1,600 barrels.

— The town council of Washington, N. C., has adopted resolutions of thanks to the Atlantic Coast Line for tenders of assistance in the way of transportation, etc., upon the occasion of the severe conflagration by fire in that town last week; also to the fire companies of the towns of Tarboro, Greenville, Rocky Mount, and Wilson, for aid and proffers of assistance during the fire.

A Life and Death Fight.

Mr. W. A. Hines, of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in Consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost $5.00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles 10c at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

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PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Flour—The market was firm and held at higher prices on all grades, restricting demand. Winter straights $3 70@4 00; Minnesota patents $4 20@4 60. Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red 84¾c. Options opened firm and except for two or three brief setbacks prompted by realizing was active and strong all day. Sensational strength in the Northwest, supplemented by doleful spring wheat crop reports started a big scare of shorts and inspired also an active speculative demand from outside sources helped by firm Liverpool cables. Closed strong ⅞@1⅜c net higher; September closed 83c; October closed 83¼c; December closed 85⅝c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 2, 47½c. The option market was fairly steady all day but rather quiet, with little response to the strength in wheat owing to continued liberal receipts at Chicago. Closed quiet at ½@⅝c net advance on late deliveries. September closed 46½c; October closed 45⅝c; December closed 41½c. Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 25c. Options slow but steady. Beef firm; beef hams steady; packet $10 00@11 00. Cut meats steady. Lard firm; Western steam $7 50; refined Tallow firm. Butter firmer; State dairy 16½@20c; do. factory 14@16¼c. Cheese firm; large and small white 11c. Petroleum dull. Eggs firm; State and Pennsylvania 18@20c at mark, for average lots; Western regular packing 13@17c at mark. Rice firm. Potatoes quiet; Jerseys $1 00@1 50; New York $1 50@1 62½; Long Island $1 50@176. Peanuts steady and unchanged. Cotton seed oil was quiet but well held, helped by strength in lard products. Prime crude, in barrels, nominal; prime summer yellow 37½ for prompt; off summer yellow 36½c; prime winter yellow 41@42c; prime white 40@41c; prime meal $26 00. Coffee—Spot Rio dull; No. 7 invoice 8¼c; mild quiet; Cordova 9¾@14c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining 4¼c; centrifugal 96 test 5c; molasses sugar 4c; refined firm.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no relief; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates the liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. Guaranteed. †

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Mr. Robert Fulcher, keeper of the Forsyth County Home for the Aged and Infirm, was assaulted and stabbed Monday by an inmate named Brown. The wound is a serious one. The trouble arose over the keeper reprimanding Brown for some bad conduct. While stooping over to get a stick, Brown, who is insane, rushed upon Mr. Fulcher with his knife, cutting a long and deep gash across the shoulder and back.

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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, September 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 35½ cents per gallon for machine made casks; dull and nothing doing in country casks.

ROSIN—Market quiet at $1.15 per barrel for strained and $1.20 for good strained.

TAR—Market quiet at $1.40 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.10 per barrel for hard, $2.10 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 45@44½c; rosin firm at 90@95c; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine quiet at ——. $2.50@2.50.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	52
Rosin	149
Tar	43
Crude turpentine	51

Receipts same day last year.—118 casks spirits turpentine, 431 bbls rosin, 181 bbls tar, 49 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 10¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	8 5-16	cts ℔ lb
Good ordinary	9 11-16	" "
Low middling	10 5-16	" "
Middling	10¾	" "
Good middling	11 1-16	" "

Same day last year middling nothing doing.

Receipts—4,032 bales; same day last year, 1,740.

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 60c. Extra prime, 65c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 70c. Virginia—Prime 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c.

CORN—Firm, 58 to 60 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 85 cents; upland, 50@60 cents. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 8½c; sides, 7 to 8c.

EGGS—Dull at 15½@16 cents per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 25@27 cents; springs, 10@20 cents.

BEESWAX—Firm at 25 cents.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½ cents per pound.

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, September 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1.15 per bbl for strained and $1.20 for good strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.40 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1.10 per barrel for hard, $2.10 for dip and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 45@44½c; rosin firm at 90@95c; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine very firm at $1.30, $2.50@2.50.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	101
Rosin	220
Tar	87
Crude turpentine	247

Receipts same day last year.—83 casks spirits turpentine, 2 bbls rosin, 169 bbls tar, 61 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 10¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	8 5-16	cts ℔ lb
Good ordinary	9 11-16	" "
Low middling	10 5-16	" "
Middling	10¾	" "
Good middling	11 1-16	" "

Same day last year middling nothing doing.

Receipts—2,438 bales; same day last year, 1,214.

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 60c. Extra prime, 65c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 70c. Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c.

CORN—Firm; 58 to 60 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 85c; upland, 50@60c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 8½c; sides, 7 to 8c.

EGGS—Dull at 15½@16 cents per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 25@27 cents; springs, 10@20 cents.

BEESWAX—Firm at 25 cents.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½ cents per pound.

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, September 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 34½ cents bid per gallon for machine made casks and 33½ cents bid per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market dull at $1.15 per bbl for strained and $1.20 for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.40 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.10 per barrel for hard, $2.10 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 45½@45c; rosin firm at 90@95c; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine very firm at $1.30, $2.50@2.50.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	89
Rosin	111
Tar	48
Crude turpentine	31

Receipts same day last year.—49 casks spirits turpentine, 256 bbls rosin, 125 bbls tar, 34 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 10½c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	8 1-16	cts. ℔ lb
Good ordinary	9 7-16	" "
Low middling	10 1-16	" "
Middling	10½	" "
Good middling	10 13-16	" "

Same day last year middling nothing doing.

Receipts—2,941 bales; same day last year, 3,232.

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 60c. Extra prime, 65c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 70c. Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c.

CORN—Firm, 58 to 60 cents per bushel for white.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 85 cents; upland, 50@60 cents. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 8½c; sides, 7 to 8c.

EGGS—Dull at 15½@16 cents per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 25@27 cents; springs, 10@20 cents.

BEESWAX—Firm at 25 cents.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½ cents per pound.

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, September 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 34½ cents per gallon for machine made casks, and 33½ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market dull at $1.15 per barrel for strained and $1.20 for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.40 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1.10 per barrel for hard, $2.10 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 47@46½c; rosin firm at 90@95c; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine very firm at $1.30, $2.50@2.50.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	24
Rosin	186
Tar	51
Crude turpentine	70

Receipts same day last year.—104 casks spirits turpentine, 303 bbls rosin, 274 bbls tar, 52 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 10½ cts per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	8 1-16	cts ℔ lb
Good ordinary	9 7-16	" "
Low middling	10 1-16	" "
Middling	10½	" "
Good middling	10 13-16	" "

Same day last year middling steady at 6¼c.

Receipts—4,943 bales; same day last year, 1,539.

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 70 cents; extra prime, 75 cts. per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 70c. Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c.

CORN—Firm; 58 to 60 cents per bushel for white.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 85 cents; upland 50@60c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 8½c; s