charges since. These matters were of a personal nature, and he has, against the rule adopted by him, in conducting the News, in his own self-defence used the editorial columns of his paper to justify the charges which he has preeried. He now awaits the denial of the charge against the Editor of the Sentinel in regard to adrising raids in Orange and Alanance, and then writing the An-TORWOOD letter, which breatened to defeat amnesty to the Ku Klux. If the Editor of the Senel denies this, I promise to furnish the proof or retract the charge. If he does not deny it, I shall take for granted it is true, and then I will ve the matter to the public, for

their own judgment. I shall not notice in the future in of the NEWS, any personal charges which the Editor of paper. I deem that the provocation has been sufficient to justify the course I have pursued for the last ten days. If any grievance shall be given me hereafter by the Editor of the Sentinel the matter can be settled otherwise than through the public

This course I have resolved on because I am aware that personalties are distasteful to the public and have only been resorted to by me in self-JORDAN STONE. vindication.

The Charlotte Centennial We are glad that Mr. JOHNSTON, of Buncombe, has renewed in the Legislature his proposition to celebrate the Centennial of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, at Charlotte, on the 20th day of May, 1875, by a grand exposition of the State's products and resources,

We hope the General Assembly will pass the resolutions and that the Commission appointed under it, will go earnestly to work. Mr. JOHNSTON is entitled to much credit for his interest in this important and patriotic enterprise.

We must have an exhibition worthy of the State and worthy of the occasion. The exhibition can be made a grand success if it is properly managed. Our brethren of the press will no doubt do their duty, and the people must also do theirs.

The Sentinel Flinches

We asked the Editor of the Sentinel if he did not encourage and counsel mids by the Ku Klux in Alaee and Orange, and if he did not running SHOFFNER out of Ala

He replies by charging us with using Holden's weapons against him, and goes at length into the enormities of SHOFFNER'S military bill, and other matters not germain to the question. The point we made was that the

Editor, after getting the Ku Klux into trouble by their taking his advice, afterwards wrote the letter for AN-DERSON, threatening to defeat amnesty for the Ku Klux. We fought the SHOFFNER bill and

HOLDEN'S outrages, if not with as much violence, certainly with as much sincerity and consistency as the Editor of the Sentinel. We have not blamed him for ad-

vising the Ku Klux; but we have blamed him for deserting them after getting them into trouble. We ask him to answer this question: Did or did he not advise any of

the acts committed by the Ku Klux in Orange and Alamance? If he denies this, we will retract the charge if we cannot furnish the

proofs. We want a categorical answer. No dodging or flinching. Adjustment of the State Debt.

In our local columns yesterday, we gave the substance of the bill in relation to the State debt, introduced in the Senate on Friday, by the Joint Select Committee to whom the subject was referred. The bill is offered as a substitute for the various plans which have been suggested to the General Assembly.

This proposition will reduce the debt of the State, except the Special Tax Bonds, which are ignored, to six millions of dollars by compromise, to secure which amount, bonds are to be ed on the 1st of July, 1874, bearing six per cent. interest from that date, payable semi-annually. The first instalment of the principal, to wit, the sum of five hundred dollars, is to be due on the 1st of July, 1904-over thirty years-and the balance is to be payable in annual instalments of the same amount until the year 1916—12 years-when the whole debt will be extinguished.

The advocates of this plan contend by doing this the State will be enabled to save her entire interest in all the Railroads, that this interest will be then encumbered, and be worth the following estimated amounts:

North Carolina Railroad. Atlantic & N. C. Railroad. Western & Coal Fields Railroad. 7,266,500 The State will thus have estimated

assets of over seven millions of dollars, and a debt of only six millions. It will be seen that this bill ignores

entirely the Special Tax Bonds issued since the war.

A live rattlesnake was offered for in the Charlotte market last week but found no purchaser.

Howard Caught at Last-A Thief Exposed.

General O. O. HoWARD, of Freedmen's Bureau notoriety, has occupied front rank among the "moral state men of the land."

He has been a Radical pet, and like COLFAX, is fond of delivering Sunday School lectures and addressing Young Men's Christian Associations.

He has always stood high with the Government and with Congress, and although Democratic members of the latter body have from time to time asked for an investigation into his official transactions, in order to show his rascality and malfeasance, the pious HOWARD has always had enough friends to shield him from exposure and disgrace.

At the last session of Congress, Mr. Wood, a Democratic member from the State of New York, made out a long list of charges against HoWARD, showing in what manner he had appropriated money belonging to the Freedmen's Bureau to his own use. and containing numerous specifications impeaching his official conduct, and detailing instances of his malfeasance and corruption.

These charges were referred to Special Committee for investigation, and as Howard's personal and political friends were in the majority on that Committee, a white-washing eport was made and Howard ac-ultted. Thus the matter, under Radical manipulation, was glossed over. Howard was restored to his friends and to the confidence of the Administration, and he soon entered again upon his course of "moral lectures to the young."

But his triumph of fraud and rascality is destined to be short-lived. The hypocrite and embezzler is likely to come to grief at last. In our telegrapic columns yesterday, the announcement was made that in the House of Reresentatives;

"The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, charging Gen. O. O. Howard, of the late Freedmen's Bureau with defaloations amounting to two hundred and seventy-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars.'

Now, what will the friends of the Christian philanthropist and statesman say now? What excuse will they make for him, in the face of the official charges by the Secretary of War? How can Congress longer protect the pious General from disgrace and infamy?

The Secretary of War accuses him of defalcations to the amount of two hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars. It is barely possible that all his rascality has been made known. When a full, impartial and searching investigation is instituted, it will doubtless be shown that his defalcation will reach millions instead of hundred thousands.

We are pleased to know that another hypocrite and moral statesman is likely to be made to answer for his official-misconduct and vidianv.

Mr. Stephens' First Effort.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, the frail Georgian, made his first speech in the present Congress on the subject of the salary bill, Mr. STEPHENS' effort is pronounced a very able one and was listened to with marked atten-

In the course of his remarks, he defended the action of the last Congress in increasing the pay of the members to seven thousand and five hundred dollars. He said that the last speech he made in the old Congress, fourteen years ago, was in advocacy of an increase of pay. He contends that the pay of members of Congress ought to be ten thousand dollars per annum. He says that in order to secure the services of persons of talents, education, integrity and competency, good pay is necessary, and that the pay of Con-

gressmen has always been too small In regard to the retro-active features of the bill of last session, Mr. Stephens says that such has been the character of almost every law on the subject. He says there is nothing dishonest or unfair about it. If there was, the characters of the brightest and most distinguished patriots and statesmen of the earlier and better days of the Republic, would be tainted with dishonor.

He says the bill was constitutional: that Congress had a right to pass it and that no man who voted for it and received the increase, or who voted against it and afterwards received the increase, can be charged with bad faith. He referred to the great hue and cry that had been raised by the press and the odium that had been attempted to be cast upon the Congressmen who supported the bill. He did not think the press had taken the right view of the matter; the bill was not wrong in principle, as had been assumed by those who have denounced it in bitter terms; it was justified by precedent, and it was a lawful, not an immoral

In advocating an increased pay for Congressmen, Mr. STEPHENS has taken a position in opposition to public sentiment, and it is probable that his first effort will be severely criti-

cised by the newspapers. While we have expressed our opposition to an increase of pay as impolitic and uneconomical, we have never assailed the motives of those who differed with us on this subject, There were too many members in the Senate and House of Representatives of the highest character for honor and integrity to excite a suspicion that in voting for the salary bill they were influenced by any other but honorable motives; and while we took position from the first that increase of pay was unnecessary, we have not deemed it necessary to join in the popular cry to defame our represen-

tatives for errors of judgment and

Therefore, while we do not concur with Mr. STEPHENS in his conclusions, we will not, at the instigation of demagogues and office-seekers who are seeking popular favor, unite our voice with theirs in casting imputations upon gentlemen far above them in all the qualities that command the esteem and admiration of mankind.

Fruits of the Vienna Exposition. We have, among others, commented on the fact that North Carolina failed to take any premiums at Vienna; but, as the letters copied below show, there is a good prospect that the exposition made of our resources there will yet bring forth some beneficial results. From Prof. KERR's statement it appears there is a misapprehension in some quarters of the history and objects of the North

The object was not to get premiums, as it was advertised all over the world that in order to compete for premiums, entries were required to be made before June 10th, and the North Carolina expedition did not start until July 2nd.

Carolina representation at Vienna.

These were stated very explicitly in

Prof. KERR's report to the Legisla-

The object was stated in the resolution of the Assembly, authorizing the enterprise to be: to place on exhibition at Vienna, maps, descriptions and collections, to illustrate the resources and products of North Caro-

This was done as explained in the report, partly at the expense of the Geological Survey, (\$1,000) and partly at the expense of "several public spirited citizens," over \$1,200.

The collection, which contained nearly all the characteristic and valuable minerals and agricultural products of the State, was examined by at least a million of people, the most intelligent and enterprising on the continent, and from all continents, and more than 15,000 pamphlets, maps, and other documents were distributed.

The results of the extensive advertisement of our State among thousands of people, and all the nations of the world, will of course reveal themselves slowly and in a thousand ways. But the direct effects are already beginning to be seen, within a month after the close of the exposition, in the form of letters of inquiry such as

TRIESTE, AUSTRIA, Oct. 20, '73. Honored Sir .

I have seen your Moos Hair at the Vienna exhibition (Austria) and as do business in similar kinds of articles, I beg of you to send me by earliest opportunity, samples of the above mentioned hairs, of the ordina-ry, the middling and finer qualities, as well as the lowest prices of said

three qualities.

You would besides greatly oblige me, by letting me know how much would amount the freight for those articles in pressed bales to Hamburg, to Marseilles and to Geneva. If the prices and freight suit I expect to be able to dispose of a great deal. With the best compliments, Yours Respectfully,

P. S.—Have you got any hog's hair too, and what sizes and prices?

EUGEN DESEN.

I hereby request that you will in-form me how I can procure mica from your State, through some responsible house, at the lowest price delivered on a French steamer. If prices are favorable, I shall use large quantities. For your attention to this I give you beforehand my best

E. A. BURCHARDT, Meissen, Saxony. NEUTRA, HUNGARY, Nov. 23rd, 1873.

HONORED SIR :- At the Vienna Exposition I received your descrip-tion of N. C., and I desire to emigrate o that State with my family in March, 1874. I am 31 years old, and have been an officer of cavalry in the Austrian army six years—resigned in 1865. I have been unforrunate in many speculations, and have lost all except about 1000-1400 florins (5-700 dollars.) Please inform me whether it is advisable to go with so small a capital. I understand agriculture and vine culture. Can land be bought on credit in N. C? On arriving in Baltimore which way shall I go?

Another document was received yesterday from Dijon, France, the most of the famous wines of Burgundy, in the midst of the renowned vineyards of Cote D'Or. It is sent by the President of the Board of Trade of that city, whose vineyards and wine vaults were examined by Prof. Kerr. He was furnished with the pamphlets and maps, descriptive of North Carolina, and says that we can get plenty of the best vineyardists of France to set us going in that industry, by applying to the neighboring districts of Alsace and Lorraine. Some were found in Dijon ready to come. This gentleman agreed to sample and grade for us the new wines of our State so as to give them a status in the market.

The State Debt-The Commit-

tee's Report. It will be seen that our correspon dent X, in this morning's DAILY News, criticizes the bill introduced by the Joint Select Committee on the State Debt.

Our correspondent calls attention to some important defects in the plan of the Committee one of the principal of which is that the plan makes no provision for the exchange of the State bonds issued in 1860, just before the war, in aid of internal improvements. The point seems to be well taken, and we call the attention of the Committee thereto.

Our correspondent thinks the bill is defective also on the ground that no arrangement is made for the exchange of bonds from which the coupons have been detached, nor for taking up the detached coupons.

The St. Louis Republican publish

es an account of a trial involving a most maryelous question of identity Malo Franklin county, N. Y. The story goes that Willis Peyton, a farmer forty years of age, went South two years ago to peddle a patent spring years ago. wn. At Terre Haute he s ae time, and after leaving se he lost all consciousness ter a time realized that he was in a ospital at Evansville, Ind., recoverng from small-pox. He was then bald, and when he resumed his cloth-ng every article appeared to have been made for a much smaller man. The pantaloons, which he recognized as his, were at least six inches too short. He could get no trace of his money, watch, model spring bed, or other effects. When he was released from the hospital he went to a friend, who spurned him as an impostor. He looked in a mirror and doubted his own identity. He first thought of suicide, and his next thought was of home. The latter revailed. On the way he was taken ill again, and once more all the world was a blank. He finally strived at his own door after an absence of two years. Willis Pevan absence of two years. Willis Pey-ton's family believed him dead. The Willis Peyton who had left that threshold two years before had light hair, nearly red, and a very scanty beard, and was thin in flesh.

The Willis Peyton who now knocked at the below was much hair and a heavy beard. He kno of the "Widow Peyton," and took seat. Looking at Mrs. Peyton, said: "I suppose you don't know me, Addie?" She answered: "No, sir, 1 do not; who are you?" The man burst into tears and said: "You will not believe me, I know, when I tell you; but it's got to come some time, and might as well now at not. I am Willis Peyton." Mrs. Peyton shrank from him, ordered him out of doors, and two of her sons and a hired man took him to the nearest ustice, who sent him to jail as unatic. He was first tried by commission of lunacy, and was ad-judged perfectly sane. He is now being tried before the surrogate on the question of his pretensions a husband of Mrs. Peyton and owner of the Peyton property.
has shown marks on his person,
lated instances of his private far connection with old associates ending to prove the truth of claim. And the "Widow Peyto sit in the court room, by turns look-ing at the claimant to her bed and board, and crying as witness after witness avows his belief that the strange man is Willis Peyton. She has told her friends that if he really is Peyton he may have the farm stock and everything but herself Sometimes during the passage of the trial he implores her to look again and see if she cannot recognize one feature and acknowledge him as her husband, but she refuses, and his earnest, appealing face, suddenly be-comes clouded by despair. He says if the suit terminates in his favor he will only ask a living off the farm, and will never intrude upon his wife and children, unless they voluntarily recognize him.

A Genuine Case of Heroism.

Cases like the one given below are constantly occurring. That there is no lurid light of a terrific calamity to give them publicity, accounts for the fact that the here of every day go to their deaths quietly, doing their duty, and no one hears of them more. If Captain Surmount, of the Ville du Havre, had stood by his vessel and gone with her, bravely encouraging passengers and crew, the world would have rung with his name, And here, out in the wilds of the West, flanked in the paper from which we take it by a longer account of the loss of this very ship, lives a hero as faithful as Captain Surmount might have been. This tale is the common one of a sudden railroad accident,

and the scene in Wisconsin: A large sycamore tree had fallen across the track just around a short curve. The obstruction was not discovered until the train was within a few car lengths of it, making the col-lision inevitable. The tront brake-man, Isaac Palmer, wason the engine when the curve was turned. Seeing the tree, he said to McKibben, "Char-lie, let's leave her." Mr. McKibben, reverse lever, reversing the engine, said nothing, but shook his head. The brakeman then jumped and the collision occurred. The train was running west when it struck; the the violence of the impact threw the locomotive completely around till it faced the east, reversing its position entirely. The survivors of the disaster, the conductor and two brakemen, immediately began to search for their comrades. McKibben was heard moaning, and immediately afterwards discovered in a sitting afterwards discovered in a sitting posture, mangled to a jelly. A twis-ted rail encircled one leg. The poor man lived but an hour and a after the accident. He died the death of a true man, standing at his post till the last.

The religious journals inform us that Quakerism as a sect, instead of few years. Some time ago the American Quakers were divided into two factions by the Hicksite schism, the one accepting and the other rejecting the doctrine of the Trinity. The decay of the body now is attributed not so much to these theological disputes as to the worldy innovations and changes which are taking place. as to the worldy innovations and changes which are taking place among them. Orthodox and unorthodox, they are conforming themselves to the customs of the "world's people," and in Massachusetts and other places discussing the advisability of throwing away the drab coat and of using "plain language." These symptoms are very unhealthy in a moral point of view, and we are in a moral point of view, and we are afraid that our honest friends have been corrupted and are falling from

It is stated that the annual net in-come received by the Spanish gov-ernment from the Island of Cuba (in round numbers), after deducting the round numbers), after deducting the expenses incidental to the Island, was about \$6,000,000 per annum before 1867. This money was sent to Madrid. In 1869 the estimate of the expenses of the Spanish government in Cuba was between \$36,000,000 and \$37,000,000. Since the opening of the campaign of 1868-'69, Spain, as represented in Cuba, has absorbed all the revenues, besides creating a bonded debt there amounting to \$70,000,-000 in correling on the war against 000 in carrying on the war against the insurgents.

At a recent election in Manchester, New Hampshire, where the Demo-crats have usually been in the habit of carrying a single ward, they ob-tained a plurality of over five hun-dred votes dred votes.

BURNING OF THE BALTIMORE MUSEUM OR NEW AMERICAN TTHEATRE-LOSSES AND INSURances, erc.—The Baltimore Mu-seum or New American Theatre's corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, was burned between half-past 2 and 5 o'clock yesterday morn-The old landmark is entirely all the interior above the sec med. The cause of the fire has not been definitely learned. Various theories have been put forward, among which are statements that it among which are statements that it originated from a stove left burning to the right of the orehestra on the third story, or from a small stove in the ladies' dressing-room, or from a cigar thrown cavelessly beyond the scenery. As the practice of smoking beind the scenes and all over the theatre was universal the latter theatre was universal, the latter theory is considered plausible by some. Fire Inspector Holloway was absent in New York when the fire occurred, but he will be in Baltimore to-day and a careful examination as to the cause will be made.—Sun of Saturday.

One of the chief attractions of carpet-bag government is that it gives its citizens plenty of elections. In Mississippi the delightful state of incomprehensibility to which the Leg-islature has reduced the State Constitution enables the Governor to call a new election whenever he dislikes the result of the last one. Gov. Powers is now preparing to test the legal-ity of the election for Governor; and ity of the election for Governor; and that there may be no lack of materi-al for controversy, has called elec-tions in twenty counties, on Dec. 80 for members of the Legislature, al-though an election was held in each of them on Nov. 4. He justifies his action by the Constitution, and hi opponents do the same. Such a constitution is doubtless well calculated to keep up a popular interest in political affairs, but its benefits to the prosperity of the State are not so ap-

A SINGULAR CASE.—A young lady who belongs to the Roman Catho Church, is to be married to-night in Leesburg. As there is no Catholic Church there, the trustees of the Methodist Church have consented that the ceremony shall be performed in their Church. But inasmuch as it would not be regarded as valid, under the Catholic canons, unless per-formed in a consecrated edifice, the Church is to be formally dedicated, according to their rites, for the occasion. There is much objection on the part of the Methodist congregation and altogether it is a singular case and without precedent, as far as we ever heard.—Alexandria Sentinel

The Texas Democracy made a clear sweep by fully thirty thousand, per-haps thirty-five thousand, majority at the recent election. The following gentlemen were elected: Governor, Richard Coke, of McLennan county; Lieutenant Governor, R. B. Hubbard, of Smith; Comptroller, Stephen H. Darden, of Caldwell; Treasurer, A. J. Dorn, of Franklin Land Office Commissioner, J. J Groos; Superintendent Public Instruction, O. N. Hollingsworth, of Hayes. Both branches of the Legislature will be largely Democratic insuring the election of a Democrat to succeed Joseph W. Flanagan, Radical, in the United States Senate.

A CONGRESSIONAL COINCIDENCE.

While Senator Hamlin was puffling a cigar in the clerk's office of the Senate during the recess, the was reminded by a friend of the extraordi-CONGRESSIONAL COINCIPENCE. nary fact that never before in the history of the country had there been two former Vice-Presidents members of Congress at the same time. After cogitating for a moment, he remarked that he knew he had held that office, but who the other Vice-President was, he could not imagine. "Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, late Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy," was the answer of Mr. Hamlin's friend.

It is stated that the annual net income received by the Spanish gov-ernment from the island of Cubs (in round numbers), after deducting the expenses incidental to the island, was about \$6,000,000 per annum before 1867. This money was sent to Madrid. In 1869 the estimate of the exrid. In 1869 the estimate of the expenses of the Spanish government in Cuba was between \$36,000,000 and \$37,000,000. Since the opening of the campaign of 1868-'69, Spain, as represented in Cuba, has absorbed all the revenues, besides creating a bonded debt there amounting to \$70,600,-000 in carrying on the war against the insurgents.

Nine thousand Dutch troops, sent from Batavia, have landed on the coast of Acheen. It is not in this case, or in the first case of the English in Ashantee, the first step, however, which is difficult. It is the last. When the troops have stood the climate and penetrated the ambushes of the jungles, and come in sight of Coomassie, or Acheen, then the rest is merely a parade with trop-ical accessories of rejoicing savage

It is stated that a wealthy Boston gentleman met a prominent judge in the street a few days since and said. "Judge, I suppose you believe I am a sane man?" "Certainly," replied the judge; "but why?" "I have made my will to-day, and I didn't know but some fifth cousin would swear I was non compos mentis, and so I wanted high judicial authority for my sanity." It won't do to con-test that will while Judge X. is liv-

The Graphic balloon was not such a failure as at first sight it seemed.
The effects of its Canaan voyage to
Europe have not all come to light, for
in Litchfield, Conn., there was a
deaf and dumb man who upon seeing this immense gas-bag, uttered the word "balloon" for a starter, and has been glibly talking ever since.

All the cork used in London comes from that portion of Spain held by the Carlists. Since the war the cork manufacturers of the United Kingdom have been utterly ruined in their business, and the Londoners have to keep their mouths over their bottles to prevent the contents from escap-

Under the head of "educational notes," an exchange mentions the fact that two Yale students were fined for drunkenness and beating a policeman. That's the only way the verage policeman can be but why fine the students? A mixed street riot occurred in Mo-

bile, recently, between two white women and a black women, three dogs, and two goats. The woman were held at \$100 each to keep the peace, two of the dogs were killed, and one of the goats lost a leg.

The Indianapolis Journal of Dec. 11 says: The Hon. Samuel Shellsbarger, of Ohio, will be appointed Minister to Spain in case of the res-ignation of Gen. Sickles. FOREIGN.

ws from France, Spain and Eng la d—Terrible Storm in Sheffield, England—Large Loss of life, etc. —About Bazine—The Republican Successes in France—Spain Con-demus Meetings for Organization

BAYONNE, Dec. 16 .- The official ournal of the Carlists ennounce that the town of Berga has been captured by the Royalists under Tristauy. The case of Santa Cruz is to be tried ov court-martial MADRID, Dec. 16 .- The Carlist in

urrectionists is decreasing. PARIS, Dec. 16 .- It is rumored that in consequence of the Republican successes in the late supplementary elections for members of the Assembly, the Right will propose an altera-tion of the sufferage law, depriving four million of persons of franchise. LONDON, Dec. 16 .- A dispatch from Sheffield says that the city was visited to-day by a terrible storm. The wind blew a hurricane. A large number of buildings and chimneys were blown down and many persons were killed. One immense chimney crushed a building and a boller located therein. The boller exploded killing and wounding several person In consequence of great excitement in the city, and dense crowds which filled the streets, but few details could be learned at the time the dispatch was forwarded.

Ex-Empress Eugenie is visiting Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle London, Dec. 16.—A Parit cor-respondent of the Times says, Bazaine intended to put himself at the head of the Alphonsists had the sentence been commuted by banishment. A special from Paris says the Con-

servatives are dismayed at the Reput lican successes in the recent elections. The steamer Bicton has been los in the Merridian with twenty-two

MADRID, Dec. 16.—The Imparcial reproaches the United States for permitting meetings for organizations against Cuba in New Orleans.

The Spanish Frigate Arapiles. NEW YORK, Dec. 16th.—The coal barge which blockaded the Arapiles s sinking in the mud. Its remova is becoming daily more difficult. It is feared and hoped that the Arapiles has become badly strained by re-maining on the dry docks.

California Senatorship. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 .- The Democratic caucus have nominated I. T. Farley for the long term in the United States Senate, and Judge Hager for the short term. Both are

claimed as anti-railroad men. When the Virginius was towed out of the harbor of Havana on Thursday last, some riotous demonstrations were made. But after assembling on the plaza, and firing a few harm shots, the crowd was quieted by an address from the Captain General, without any damage being done be-yond severely hustling a few Spanards, who undertook in the first instance to be peacemakers. The Virginius has been left at Bahia Honda, in charge of a Spanish gun-boat. The captives of the Virginius have been put on board the steamer Bazan at Santiago, bound also for Bahia Honda. The ringleaders of the

been arrested, and are to be tried by court-martial. COMMERCIAL REPORT. WHOLESALE PRICES.

December 17, 1878. REMARKS. The general market on yesterday was active and there was a marked improvement in all branches of trade. The bouyancy continued up to the close of business.

COTTON. Receipts were large yesterday and the weighers were kept busy. The demand was strong and an easy, good feeling prevailed. Prices advanced to 141/4 to 141/4. General Market.

BUTTER-Good country Butter 2'a30cts BUTTER—Good country Butter 2:a30cts.
BGGS-2:a3:
NAILS-6:37:4.
SUGAR—We quote A 13:4: B. 13: Extra
C, 13:4; O. C, 13:4; Bright C Yellow, 12:4: C
Yellow 12: Browns 10:311.
BALT—Firm at \$3 00:3 10.
CHICKENS—0:25c.
BACON AND BULK MEAT—Bacon, C.
B. Sides, 12:912:4: Baconshoulders 10:4:311;
Bulk, C. R. Sides, 10:310:4; Bib Sides, 13:4:
BALT—95:31.
POTATOES—Irish, 75:21.00: sweet, 80c.a51.
FLOUR—Patapsoc \$13.00; Hope Mills
Family \$11; do. Extra \$9; North Carolina
Extra \$8.50.
BAGGING—Gubny Bagging 13:4: Double anchor A, 160.

Double anchor A, 16c, COTTON TIES- 10c, COFFEE—Rio,prime, 27146-30 Laguira, 30, (X)RN-95@\$1,00,

FISH-Mackerel-New Family, \$25; N. C. Herrings -Row \$10; Cut \$388% Coru Shad at \$10all HAY—Northern, none in market; North New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Net receipts 337; Gross receipts 3,54. Futures closed steady; sales 22,800 bales as follows: December 15% al5%; January 16%; February 16 19-32a16%; March 16 15-16; April Cutton, h lders met demand; sales 3,776 Cutton, h iders met demand; sales 3,776 h ies at 165/a165/a.
Floar firmer, common to fair extra \$7,10a \$7,15. Whiskey heavy at \$1,00a\$11/2. Wheet the gular and unseitled, closing la2 cents lower for winter red western at 60 cents, white western at 75. Corn unset led and a shade lower. Bloe firmer, Carolina lots \$3/a. Navais unchanged. Tallow firmer 72/a a 74/2. Freights activer.
Money active at 7. Sterling firm at 9; higher at \$1/4. Gold active and higher at 10/2/a15/2. Governments strong with considerably doing at high prices, clates strong and little doing.

Foreign Markets. Evening-Turpeetine 30 and 9 to 1. Paris, Dec. 16.-Rentes 58 and 50 ex in

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16 .- Bonds 92%. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Sonos wey.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Noon.—Cotton shade firmer; uplands 8½48%; speculation and export 3,0.0. Sales 15,000,

Later—Nothing below good ordinary, to be shipped in November, December and Sanuary 8½ ditto, nothing below low middlings delivered December 85-86.

Breadstuffs sleady. Pork 65 and 6. Corn 36 and 3. Sales include 9,900 bales of American. lean.

Evening—Orleans, nothing below good ordinary shipped January and February 8%. Yarn fabrics quiet and unchan-ed. Lard 40 and 9. Pork steady at 65.

Wilmington Markets. WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 16.—Spirita tur-pentine steady at 37½333. Rosin firm at 12.15 for strained. Crude turpentine \$2 90 for yellow dip, Tar quiet at \$2 25.

Cotton Markets. CHARLESTON, Dec 18.—Cottor firmer; 5%; strict good ordinary 14%. Mobile, Dec. 16.—Cotton opened quiet; middlings 15% ale; low middlings 15%. MEMPHIS, Dec. 16th.—Cotton firm ; low middlings 1514; middlings 16a: 614. Augusta, D c. 16.—Cotton, demand strong; middlings 14. Baltimore, Dec. 16.—Cotton firmer and middlings 16; low middlings 15%; strict. good ordinary 14%. Bosron, Dec 16.—Cotton quiet ; middling NORPOLE, Dec. 16.—Cotton firm, low mid-

WILMINGTON, Dec. 18.—Cotton firm; dlings 15%.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 16th.—Cotion firm dlings 15%.

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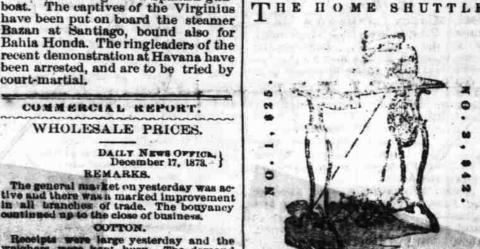
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