Wilmington in the Forties.

Attention has been called to the fact that in enumerating buildings of great age or of peculiar construction the residence of the late John Walker, Esq., is worthy of being considered. This building stood near the centre of the square bounded by Front, Princess, Second and Chesnut streets, fronting on Princess. Set back well from the street, it had a very spacious yard in front. The house was built of brick, had a double piazzasuch is the recollection of the writerand was covered with Dutch tiles in corrugated form. There is reason to believe it was built in 1781. It had been tenantless for a long time previous to its destruction, which was several years

It may as well be confessed here that the list of boys in the classical school of Mr. Robert Lindsay-which list was given in our last-was sadly defective in and David S. Cowan-those truly good

Superior courts were Dick, Manly, Settle, the bench of the Supreme court. The Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, county court held in New Hanover in the 2, 1766, and the next court was on Jan-George Moore, William Perviance, John Robinson, Timothy Bludworth, Samp-Swann, John Ancrum, William Wilkin-Dubois. They were commissioned by the | Front street. Governor and after duly organizing they and a sheriff for the county. Jonathan discontinued in 1775.

of power. Col. James T. Miller and Mr.

censed to practice about the first of Jandon who died soon after licensure and were rooms above the stores. Griffith J. McRee, still later, Thomas D.

In those days the whipping post was | Market. an instrument, or an institution, or hibited in New Hanover county.

Many now living will remember that Charles, a slave of P. K. Dickinson, was publicly hanged between Seventh and the north and just opposite for the murder of a Portuguese named De Silva, A curious incident is connected with the trial and execution of Broughton, For quite a while no clue could be found leadnot known, went before the grand jury and attempted to criminate another man. himself and led to further investigation. Articles that had belonged to De Silva court on the ground of inadmissibility of the testimony of the foreman of the grand jury above referred to, and which testimony was given on the trial. This was the grand jury before the one that was hanged. He protested his innocence on the gallows. Nevertheless, the impression was well-nigh universal that he was guilty of the crime for which he

The court houseon the first of January, 1840, stood at the intersection Front and Market streets-say about 50 feet across Front and about 75 or 80 feet across Market-The brick pavement, answering to the lower floor of a residence, was about one foot, possibly a little more above the level of the street. A broad arch gave entrance at either end on Front street.

On the sides running across Market a small arch in the centre served as entrance and on each side of this arch and on both sides of the building were similar arches across which were benchesrather shelves-serving as seats. The boys of that day found delight in playing | in and around this part of the court reported "broken." house, and the older ones met there in

the hot summer afternoons to discuss politics and save the country.

The court room proper and such other rooms as were necessary were in the upper story and were reached by a stairway located in the southwest corner. The building was constructed of brick and was painted bright yellow on the outside, trimmed with white and painted white on the inside. By an act of the Legislature of 1756 the courthouses of the State were to be used for all public purposes. Somewhere about '43 or '44 the county court, overlooking this or in ignorance of it, prohibited political meetings in the court house, but they were very soon set back on the matter. The Town Hall in '40 stood at the in-

tersection of Market and Second streets, and was in structure very much like the court house, though not provided with seats we think, for the comfort of loungers. It was open below and paved, and may at one time have been used as a market house in the lower part. The locality went by the name of "Mud Market." The market house of the writer's day was a most unsightly structure which stood on Market street beomitting the names of Oscar G. Parsley tween Front street and the river, about 150 feet from Front street and running back some fifty or In the early forties the judges of the sixty feet. It was built of brick. The pavement, serving for floor, was reached Battle, Bailey, Nash and Pearson. Some | by mounting a large piece of ton timber of these afterwards attained eminence on | which served for a step. The entrance was a wide arch and the entire roof was supported by pillars forming the upright commonly known as the County Court | sides of arches. At the farther end, behad a session each spring, summer, fall cause of elevation in consequence of and winter. Attorneys were licensed slope of the streets, was a platform and first to practice here and later, very soon | stairs as means of entrance and exit. after ordinarily, received license to prac- | Under this end of the market house was tice in the Superior courts. The last a room which at one time served as a guard house. This building gave place name of the King was held on January in the spring of '48 to a market house on the same site; a very great improvement uary 7, 1777. The justices present were in appearance and in suitableness for its purpose. It was 25 feet wide and about 100 to 125 feet long, with a roof of galson Manly, John Lillington, Samuel vanized iron resting resting on light iron pillars. In turn this gave place some son. William Jones, and John twenty years later to the present one on

William Henry Harrison was nomielected two inspectors for Wilmington | nated on December 4, 1839, as the Whig candidate for President. A meeting to Dunbibin was elected register in place of | ratify the nomination was held in the Adam Boyd, who held the position under | court house on the night of January 16, the old regime. We digress here to say | 1840, and was addressed by delegates that this Adam Boyd formerly edited the who had returned from the nominating Cape Fear Mercury which appeared in convention. On the morning of the 18th Wilmington in October 13, 1769, and was the court house was in ashes. About midnight, or a little before, of the 17th, The county courts seem to have under- a fire broke out in the store of John gone little or no change throughout their | Dawson on the northeast corner of Front entire existence of near a century. In and Market street and rapidly swept into ordinary trial sessions, one magistrate ruin on the houses on the entire square presided, having on the bench with him except the building (which is still two or three other magistrates. The there) on the southeast corner of position of Chairman, or Chief Magis- Front and Princess, and the dwelltrate required considerable legal knowl- ing house of Mr. J. P. Calhorda edge and invested one with a good deal immendiately in the rear. The flames crossed Front street and were arrested William A. Wright held the post and by the Bank of Cape Fear building in performed the duties admirably for their progress north. But they swept off everything between the corner of Not one of the resident lawyers of 1840 | Front street and the river, and destroyed is now living. Mr. M. London who died every building on the river front. On quite recently had engaged in merchan- the square where the fire originated the dising for several years before he entered | Clarendon Hotel stood on the present upon the practice of law. He was li- site of the Purcell House, and the postoffice was a room on the alley. Willuary 1840 and was one of the ablest law- kings' stables, as they were called, yers who ever practiced at the bar in though Winslow S. Willkings had died New Hanover county. Owen Holmes in October, 1837, stood where Fennell's died suddenly in June 1840. Messrs, stables now are. The northern side of Wm. A. Wright, Joshua G. Wright, T. Market street was then as now occupied C. Miller and Daniel B. Baker, lived and by groceries and dry goods and other practiced throughout the forties. Mr. stores, and on the alleys were dwellings, George Davis was admitted to practice as well as on Front, Market and Princess very early in 1841, afterwards John Lon- streets. In many cases these dwellings

On the other square, at the corner just Meares, James A. Peden, John A. Lil- across from Dawson's, stood the shop (oflington, T. Burr, Jr., Hill Burgwyn, fice it would be now called) of Dr. Armand Thomas D. Walker, David Fulton, J. DeRosset, Sr. This was consumed William Hill, John L. Holmes with the Chronicle office just north of it and others whose names are not and the dry goods and general sales stores at hand. Mr. Wm. B. Meares, one of the of Wright & Savage, John Wooster, strongest members of the bar, had retired | Samuel Shuter, C. B. Miller, Daniel before 1840 to give attention to other in- Dickson, Kelly & McCaleb and others on terests. He died October 11, 1842. the line of Market street, the custom Messrs. David Reid and Hardy Lucian house, then standing on the same site as Holmes came to Wilmington from other | now, the store and warerooms of Aaron counties. They stood high on the roll Lazarus, and the business houses of many others on Water street, north of

The shop of Dr. DeRosset was entered means for punishment of offenders. a by a row of steps cornering on Market most efficient one, too. It savored of and Front streets and, as a guess running barbarity undoubtedly, and was terribly up some 6 or 8 feet from the street. The degrading, still there are crimes for custom house is not remembered by the which the whipping post is and ever | present writer, to whom the river front will be the only befitting punishment. at that time was forbidden ground. The As to barbarity it does not approach in customs were collected and the business that respect the public strangling to appertaining transacted for a while after death of human beings. This was uni- the fire in a room just where is now the versal in these days and even now is office of A. S. Heide, Esq., Danish vicetolerated in North Carolina where the consul. At this time General county commissioners find a public de- Louis H. Marsteller was collector of cusmand for it. Happily the day is past toms. Afterwards the house of customs when any such heathenism can be ex- was on North water street between Princess and Chestnut streets. Mr. W. C. Lord was collector here under appointment of President Tyler, but in a few months, the President having changed Eight streets about midway and a few his political status, Mr. Lord was superyards back of the southern line of the seded by Mr. Murphy V. Jones. The street. A few years later Thomas present custom house became ready for Broughton was hanged on the square to occupancy during Mr. Jones' incumbency of the collectorship, or possibly a very little while before he entered upon its duties-say in the latter part of 1842, or early '43

One incident connected with this fire, ing to the detection of the assasin of De every one in his teens, or older, very Silva. But, Broughton, why so impelled is | vividly remembers the blowing up of Philip Bassadiere. In those days when | tional as laying direct taxes? water had to be pumped into and thrown His examination brought suspicion upon I from fire engines by the hardest kind of physical labor, it might seem unnecessary to say that other means than throwwere found in his possession and other ing water had to be resorted to to stay the criminating circumstances were brought | progress of the flames. The most expressed. to light. He was tried and on purely efficient means then known was the An appeal was taken to the Supreme | no dynamite then. This work was, if rections to enter a decree in favor of the not in 1840, certainly afterwards, confided to persons of discretion who received their authority direct from the board of town commissioners. It became | municipal bonds owned or so held by it. necessary to resort to the means referred indicted Broughton. The higher court to in the 'Dawson' fire, and in blowing overruled the objection and Broughton up some buildings about the centre of the square where the fire originated Philip Bassadiere went up. He was taken off terribly bloody and very seriously, it was supposed at the time mortally, wounded. But Philip, who, by the way, was one of the politest of men-albeit not of Caucasian race-lived to be the admiration of the small boys of the period, and to furnish music for the pleasure-loving youth for many years. But of it was held, were arbitrary and capricious, this we may come to speak at another SENEX, JR.

[Since writing the above a letter has | State and municipal bonds could not be been received from one unusually well | taxed. informed and accurate on local matters of the olden time, and who but for the disrespect seemingly attached, and the utter incongruity of association might be said that the framers of the Constitution in-called "Old Nick." It will receive due tended to make the consent of those who attention hereafter.

Democratic party ranks in Ohio are

# THE INCOME TAX.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON ITS VALIDITY.

Tax on Rents and State, County and Municipal Bonds Declared Unconstitutional-Balance of the Statute Sustained by an Evenly Divided Court-The Estimated Income Reduced One-Half by

the Decision. Washington, April 8.-The President, on being asked this afternoon whether, in view of the decision of the Supreme court on the Income Tax law, an extra session of Congress would be called, said that neither he nor the Secretary of the Treasury saw any necessity for such action and that unless there was an unexpected change in conditions he had no idea that Congress would meet again before the time appointed for its regular session.

The effect of the Supreme court decision on the Income Tax law, so far as the Treasury Department officials can determine, after a hurried estimate made this afternoon, will be a reduction of about one-half in the revenue originally estimated as obtainable from that source, thus making the annual revenue to be expected about \$15,-000,000. The original estimate of \$30,000,per year was based upon the assumption that the law would be held to be constitutional in all its provisions. Collectors of internal revenue will be notified of the decision and instructed to make what corrections may be necessary, through the decis-ion rendered to-day, in the blank forms furnished them by the commissioner of internal revenue No new forms will be issued and the work of preparation for the collection of the tax will proceed without

The announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the income tax case to-day was made in the presence of a crowded court room, the spectators' lobby being thronged to its utmost

Among those within the rail to-day were many Federal officials, ex-officials and prominent lawvers. Chief Justice Fuller read the decision of

the court. He said: "I am charged with the duty of ancourt in the case of Charles Pollock vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al." The conclusions of the court were stated to

be as follows: 1. That by the Constitution Federal legislation is divided into two great classes: Direct tax and duties, imposts and excises.

2. That the imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment road among the several States, according to number and the imposition of duties, imposts | been no trains from either direction to-day. and excises by the rule of uniformity throughout the United States.

3. That the principle that taxation and representation go together was intended to be and was prescribed in the Constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several States, so that such apportionment should be according to numbers in each State.

4. That the States surrendered this power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the general Government and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromises of the Constitution cannot be disturbed by legislative action.

5. That these conclusions result from the text of the Constitution and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument, and the views of those who framed and adopted it.

6. That the understanding and expecta tion at the time of the adoption of the constitution was that direct taxes would not be levied by the general Government except by pressure of extraordinary exigency and such has been the practice down to August 15, 1894. If the power to do so is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, that fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

7. That taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes and that the taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of the ownership, belong to the

8. That by no previous decision of this court has this question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced. That so much of the act of August 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a tax is the primary department, and the upon the rent or income of real estate without apportionment is invalid.

The court is further of opinion that the act of August 15th, 1894, is invalid so far as it attempts to levy a tax upon the income derived from municipal bonds. As a municipal corporation is the representative of the State and one of the instrumentalities of the State Government, the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not the subjects of Federal taxation, nor is the income derived from State, county and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised, and has a sensible influence on the contract, and therefore such a tax is a tax on the power of the States and their instrumentalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the Constitution.

Upon each of the other questions argued at the bar, to wit: 1. Whether the void provisions as to rents and incomes from real estate invalidated

the whole act? 2. Whether as to the income from personal property as such, the act is unconsti-3. Whether any part of the tax, if not

considered as a direct tax, is invalid for

want of uniformity on either of the grounds The justices who heard the argument are equally divided and therefore no opinion is The result is that the decree of the court is

reversed and the case remanded with ditary payment of the tax on the rents and income of its real estate and that which it The contentions respecting this law were: 1. That a tax on rents was a tax on real

estate, and that not being laid according to apportionment, it was invalid. 2. That it was not uniform, and a violation of the constitutional requirement that

such taxes shall be laid with uniformity. Under this head came the exceptions in found to-day, but voluntarily gave himinsurance companies, savings banks and partnerships, all organized for and doing taken the girl to the hospital. He de- 6.40: October 6.44: November 6.48: Defavor of those persons who were not in posthe same business as that of corporations authorized by the States. These exceptions, and not based upon sound public policy. 3. That incomes from investments in

The Chief Justice proceeded to a consideration of the constitutional requirements with respect to the imposition of the two forms of taxation, direct and indirect, and said that the framers of the Constitution inwere expected to pay, essential to the valid-

ity of any tax; that Congress should so impose a tax that it would fall with even force and effect upon all of the constituents of those who yoted for it.

"What the constitution intended to prevent," said the Chief Justice, "was that no tax should be laid on the residents of any State by the representatives of other States. The exercise of the power to levy direct taxes was to be restricted to extraordinary

In conclusion therefore, upon this point, the Chief Justice announced that the court were of the opinion that that part of the bill imposing taxes upon rents obtained from real estate was invalid.

Next in order the opinion considered the third objection to the law. That it imposed upon the incomes derived from investments in State and municipal bonds, and was therefore invalid

Chief Justice Fuller reasserted the general principle that a tax on Government bonds was held to be a tax on contracts and prejudicial to the public interests. It was therefore obvious that such a tax on the power of States or municipalities to make contracts was prejudicial to public policy and there-

fore unconstitutional. On the other matters involved in the case of Hyde vs. the Continental Trust company, of New York city, and in the case of John G. Moore vs. Joseph S. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, for an injunction to restrain him from proceeding to carry out the law, appealed from the courts of the District of Columbia, Chief Justice Fuller stated that the court was equally divided. The judgment of the lower courts as far as it related to the payment of the tax on rents and State and municipal bonds was reversed. In the Moore case the effect of the court's action is to affirm the refusal of an injunction against the commissioner of internal revence.

Upon the question of the constitutionality of the taxation of the incomes of the State and municipal bonds the court was unani-

mous in the negative. Upon the question of taxation of rents the court stood as follows: Affirmative—Justices Harlin and White: against the law-Chief | time. Justice Fuller, Justices Field, Gray, Brewer, Brown and Shiras.

Upon the general question of the constitutionality of the law the court is said to be divided as follows: For the law-Justices Harlan, Brewer, Brown and White; against the law-Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Field, Gray and Shiras.

#### DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

Southwest Virginia Deluged-Much Damage Done-Live Stock Killed Trains Delayed.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 8+A special from Wyetheville, Va., to the News says: The citizens of Wytheville waked this morning to find that the heavy rains during the night | firm. Silver at the board to-day was had created a flood in the streams, rivaling | 66%c bid and 67%c asked. nounce of the opinion and judgment of the the famous flood of 1878, the difference being that this flood, though lacking two or three feet of being as high in Reed, river, rose much more rapidly and did equally as much damage. Fences, logs, bridges, lumler and live stock were caught by the swelling streams and carried down irresistible force. The railtrack in the neighborhood of Max Meadows was flooded and there have Dr. S. R. Sayers had a hundred sheep and two colts drowned. A number of other casualities are reported, but the streams are so high that news is cut off from a greater part of the county. So far as can be learned the rain was confined to Southwest Virginia, but was so heavy in places as to indicate local weather spouts. The floor is receding very rapidly and by morning the streams will be within their banks.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL

At the State University-Wiss Mathilde Coffin Will Have Charge of the Primary Work-Miss Redford Teaches Primary Reading.

[Correspondence of the Messenger.]

CHAPEL HILL, April 8. The primary department of the university summer school, June 25th to July 26th, will be under the direction of the celebrated primary worker, Miss Mathilde Coffin, assistant superintendent of schools of Detroit, Mich. Miss Coffin has charge of the primary instruction in the great city of Detroit; is a graduate of the Cook county normal school, the Pennsylvania State normal and the Boston university. Miss Coffin has been connected with the faculty of the Cook county normal, Pennsylvania normal, and as a lecturer at Martha's Vineyard, Bayyiew and Bedford City, has won great fame in her special lines of work. The vital spot in all our schools university does wisely in offering to the teachers of young children all over the State, at nominal cost, the services of one of the ablest teachers in America. The prospects of the school indicate great and increased success.

Miss Redford, of the Centennial graded school, Raleigh, will teach reading by the phonic method to a model class. She will give practical illustration of the celebrated method employed in the Raleigh graded school.

Experimenting With a Dead Body. DETROIT, Mich., April 9,-The police yesterday found the body of a girl by the name of Myrtle Cook in the morgue of Undertaker Gibbs. The report is that the girl died two months ago in a lyingin hospital on Lincoln avenue. The undertaker coolly explained that he was keeping the body simply to test the he did not care if the body was used for experimental purposes. When the undertaker learned that the police were investigating the case he hurriedly buried the body. The woman at the hospital at first denied that any one had died there. She afterwards admitted that the girl had died there, but she did not know the attending physician, said that he did was given as pneumonia.

self up to the police this afternoon. He clared that she had died from natural cember 6.53; January 6.58. causes, however, and said that he did not know that the body had been kept for two months. He claims that he does not know where the girl came from. He was not held.

As baldness makes one look prematurely old, so a full head of hair gives to mature life the appearance of youth. To secure this and prevent the former, Ay er's Hair Vigor is confidently recommended. Both ladies and gentlemen prefer it to any other dressing,

## Financial and Commercial.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE MESSENGER, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 9. COTTON REPORTS.

Receipts of cotton to-day 5 bales. Receipts corresponding day last year 98 bales. This season's receipts to date, 233,428

bales. Season's receipts to same date last year 188,582 bales. The quotations posted at 4 o'clock to-

day at the Exchange: Cotton-dull. Ordinary..... 34 Good ordinary ..... 44 Low middling..... 5 5-16 Middling..... 54 Good middling..... 6 1-16 Prices same day last year 7 3-16 cts.

Spirits turpentine steady at 28c. Rosin firm. strained at \$1.15 bid; good strained \$1.20 bid. Tar steady at 95c.

NAVAL STORES

Crude turpentine quiet; hard \$1.20; yellow dip \$1.90; virgin \$2.50. Prices same day last year-Spirits tur-

pentine 25 c; rosin 90@95c; tar 90c; crude turpentine \$1.00, \$1.60 and \$2.00. Receipts to-day-47 casks spirits turpentine, 437 barrels rosin, 249 barrels tar, - barrels crude turpentine.

Receipts same day last year—63 casks spirits turpentine, 743 barrels rosin, 129 barrels tar, 4 barrels crude turpen-

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Sub-Treasury balances—coin, \$85,244,000; currency \$65,006,000. Money on call easy at 2 @21 per cent., last loan at 21 and closing offered at 21 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 41@5 per cent. Bar silver, 66%c. Mexican dollars 49tc. Sterling exchange active with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.88‡@4.88‡ for sixty days and 4.89‡@4.89‡ for demand. Posted rates 4.891@4.901. Commercial bills 4.871@ 4.88. Government bonds steady. Southern State bonds strong. Railroad bonds

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—American Cotton Oil, 251; American Cotton Oil, p'rf'd, 71@721; American Sugar Refineries, 1021; do.pr'f'd, 934; American Tobacco, 954; do. pr'f'd, 108; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, 51; Baltimore and Ohio, 551; Canadian Pacific 391; Chesapeake and Ohio, 171; Chicago and Alton, 147; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 711; Chicago Gas Trust, 71; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1582; Distillers and 20; General Electric, 33\(\frac{1}{5}\); Illinois Central, 88; Lake Erie and Western, 17\(\frac{1}{5}\); do. pr'f'd, 74; Lake Shore, 137; Louisville and Nashville, 512; Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, 61; Manhattan Consolidated.110%; Memphis and Charleston, 10; Michigan Central, 97; Missouri Pacific, 231; Mobile and Ohio, 16; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis. 70: United States Cordage, 57; do, pr'f'd, Central, 96; New York and New England, 375; Norfolk and Western, pr'f'd, Northwestern, 911; do. pr'fd, 138; Pacific Mail 22; Reading, 124; Rock Island, 631; St. Paul, 572; do.pr'f'd, 1151; Silver Certificates, 664: Tennessee Coal and Iron, 17; do. pr'f'd, 55@75; Texas Pacific, 94; Union Pacific, 111; Wabash, 54; do. pr'f'd, 144; Western Union, 87 Wheeling and Lake Erie 11; do. pr'f'd, 41; Alabama class A,105; Alabama class B 106; Alabama class C, 96; Louisiana Stamped 4's, 100; North Carolina 4's, 101; North Carolina 6's. Tennessee New Settlement 3's, 841; Virginia 6's, deferred, 8\dagger; Virginia Trust Receipts Stamped, 7; Virginia Funding Debt, 59\dagger; U. S. Registered 4's, 111\dagger; U. S. Coupons 4's, 112; U. S. 2's, 95; Southern Railway 5's, 87; Southern Railway common 111; do preferred 321;

S. C. new issues 41's, 106. \*seked, tbid, tex-div, Seellers.

COTTON.

LIVEBPOOL, April 9-Noon-Cotton demand good at steady prices; American middling 3 13-32d; sales 18,000 bales; American 15,800 bales; speculation and exports 1,000 bales; receipts 6,000 bales; American 5,900 bales. Futures opened steady, demand moderate.

American middling, low middling clause, May and June 3 23-64d; June and 3 26-64d, 3 25-64d, 3 26-64d; August and September 3 27-64d, 3 26-64d, 3 27-64d; September and October 3 28-64d; October and November 3 29-64d; November and December 3 30-64d; December and January 3 31-64d. Futures quiet but steady.

4 p. m.-American middling fair 4d; good middling 3 9-16d; middling 34d; low middling 3 9 32d; good ordinary 3 5-32d; ordinary 2 31-32d; April 3 21-64d, buyers; April and May 321-64d, buyers; May and June 3 22 64d, 3 23-64d, buyers; June and July 3 24-64d, sellers; July and August 3 25-64d, 3 26-64d, sellers; merits of a new embalming fluid. He August and September 3 26-64d, 3 27-64d, said that the young man who had paid | buyers; September and October 3 28-64d, him \$10 to bury the body had said that sellers; October and November 3 29-64d, sellers; November and December 3 30-64d. buyers; December and January 3 31-64d, buyers; January and February 3 32 64d, 3 33-64d. Futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, April 9 .- Cotton quiet and steady; middling gulf 64e; middling uplands 6gc. Net receipts 538 bales; gross 10,616; exports to Great Britain 1,999; who the girl was. Dr. J. D. Seaman, France 1,074; continent 2,440; forwarded 553; sales 245; spinners 145; stock 232,819. holds in trust, and on the income from the not know and said the hospital keeper Total to-day-Net receipts 26,233; exports was mistaken in claiming that he brought | to Great Britain 6,045; France 1,074; conthe girl there. The cause of the death | tinent 2,440: stock 845,184. Total so far this week-Net receipts 54,859; exports to It is claimed that the baby which was | Great Britain 19,360; France 1,074; contiborn at the hospital is still living. The | nent 33,969. Total since September 1stbody was exhumed this morning for ex- Net receipts 7,452,602; exports to Great amination. Dr. Seaman could not be Britain 2,297,873; France 714,245; continent 2,095,695.

Cotton futures closed firm; sales | New York, April 9-A Nashville,

at 5 13-18c; net receipts 2,225 bales; gross tionality. Justice Jackson is much improved in health and expresses his inten-

6c; net receipts 820 bales; gross receipts SAVANNAH, April 9 .- Cotton firm at 5 13-16c; net receipts 2,280 bales; gross

receipts 2,357 bales. New ORLEANS, April 9-Ootton firm at 5 13-16c; net receipts 15,503 bales; gross receipts 15,912 bales.

net receipts 82 bales; gross receipts 83 CHARLESTON, April 9 -Cotton quiet at 5%c; net receipts 539 bales; grow re-

ceipts 589 bales. St. Louis, April 9.-Cotton steady at 5 13-16c; net receipts 433 bales; gross

receipts 3,467 bales. Houston, April 9 .- Cotton steady at 5 13-16c; net receipts 3,453 bales; gross

receipts 3,453 bales. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

BALTIMORE, April 9 .- Flour dull; Western superfine \$2.00@2.10; do. extra \$2.20@2.50; family \$2.65@2.85; winter wheat patents \$3.00@3.25; spring wheat patents \$3,60@3.75; do. straights \$3,35@ 3.50. Wheat steady; No. 2 red spot and April 61 to bid; May 60 to 61c; July 59 to 594c; steamer No. 2 red 584@584c; Southern by sample 60@62c; do. on grade 59 @62c. Corn, quiet; mixed spot, April and May 50@504c; steamer mixed 484@ 48%c; Southern white corn by sample 50/d 51c; Southern do. yellow 50@51c. Oats. steady, fair demand; No. 2 white western 37 c aske1; No. 2 mixed western do.

CHICAGO, April 9 .- The leading futures were as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat No. 3-April 54%c, 54%c, 54%c, 54%c; May 54%c. 55c, 541@541c, 541c; July 581@561c,561c, 541@56c, 56c; September 57tc, 57tc, 57c, 57tc. Corn, No. 2-April 45t(@45tc, 45tc, 45c, 45c; May 461@46tc, 46tc, 45tc, 45tc; July 46%c, 46%c, 46%c, 46%c; September 46ic, 46ic, 46ic, 46ic. Oats, No. 2-May 29c, 29tc, 28tc, 28t@29c; June 29tc, 29t, 284c, 284c; July 274c, 274c, 274c, 274c 274c. Mess pork-May \$11.90, \$12,30, \$11.90, \$12.27; July \$12.05, \$12.47; \$12.05,\$12.42\. Lard-May \$6.92\, \$7.02\, \$6.92\, \$7.02\; July \$7.02\, \$7.17\, \$7.02\, \$7.174; September \$7.174, \$7.80, \$7.174, \$7.30. Short ribs-May \$6.224, \$6.37+, \$6.22\,\$6.37\; July \$6.32\,\$6.47\,\$6.32\, \$6.47+; September \$5.47+, \$6.60, \$6.47+, \$6.60.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm at former prices, there was a moderate demand both on local and shipping account; winter patents \$3.50@8.80; winter straights \$3.10@3.40; No. 2 spring wheat 584@ 604c; No. 2 red 544@544c; No. 2 corn 454 @45 c; No. 2 oats 29c. Mess pork per barrel \$12.121@12.25, Lard per 100 pounds \$6.921@6.95. Short ribs sides \$6.30@ 6.35; dry salted shoulders \$5.25@5.374; short clear sides \$6.55@6.60. Whiskey

New York, April 9 .- Flour quiet and

about steady; winter wheat low grades \$1.90@2.30; do. fair to fancy \$2.35@2.90; do. patents \$2.75@3.40; Minnesota clear \$2.40(d)2.90; straights \$3.25(d)3.65; superfine \$1.60(a)2.10; do. patents \$3.25@4.00; low extras \$1.90@2.30; city mills \$3.35@ 3.40. Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra \$1.90@2.75; good to choice do. \$2.80 @8.25. Wheat, spots. less active and 1c lower and steady; No. Cattle Feeders, 145; Erie. 91; do. pr'f'd, 2 red in store and elevator 601c; affoat 61%c; ungraded red 57@62c; options were moderately active and irregular, closing easy with unchanged prices to te decline; No. 2 red May 601c; June 601c; July 601c; August 611c; September 611c; December 634c. Corn, spots, dull and lower. closing steady; No. 2, 56c asked elevator; 57tc asked affoat; ungraded mixed 52tc; steamer mixed 50@51c; options fairly active and weak at 1 to 1c decline; May 103; New Jersey Central, 934; New York | 504c; July 504c; September 514c. Oats spots, quiet and easier; options dull and lower; April and May 32 tc; July 33 tc; 132; Northern Pacific, 41; do. pr'f'd, 174; No. 2 white April 364c; spot prices No. 2. 324@33c; No. 2 white 364@364c; mixed western 33+@34+c. Wool firm and moderately active; domestic fleece 15(d)19c; pulled 12@33c. Beef quiet and firm; family \$10.00@12.00; extra mess \$8.00@ 8.50; beef hams firm at \$19.50; tierced beef strong; city extra India mess \$15.00 @18.00; cut meats quiet and firm; pickled bellies 7c; pickled shoulders 5 ic; pickled hams 9@9ic; middles stronger; short clear \$7.05. Lard firm; Western steam \$7.221; city \$6.621; April \$7.22, nominal; May \$7.35, asked; refined quiet; continent \$7.65; South America \$8.00; compound \$5.371@5.50. Pork quiet and steady; old mess \$13.25@13.75; city extra prime nominal; middles nominal, Cotton seed oil firm with a better demand; crude 23@24c; yellow prime 261(a)27c; prime choice ---. Petroleum nominal; Washington crude in barrels (New York price) \$7.10; do. in bulk \$4.60; refined in New York \$7.50; Philadelphia and Baltimore \$7.45; do in bulk \$4,95@5.00. Rice firm: domestic fair to extra 41@6c; Japan 41@41c. Molassesforeign nominal; New Orleans open kettle good to choice 28@88c, firm and unchanged, Peanuts steady; fancy handpicked 31@31c. Coffee firm at 5 points down to 5 points up; April \$14 45@ 14.50; May \$14.25@14.30; June \$14.10@ July 3 24 64d, 3 25-64d; July and August 14.20; July \$14.20@14,30; September \$14.20@14 25; October \$14.20; November \$14.10; December \$14.00@14.15; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7. 16tc. Sugar-raw, fairly active and firm; fair refining 2 11-16c; centrifugals 96 degrees test 3c; refined quiet and steady; No. 10, 8+@ 3 11-16c; No. 6, 3 1-16@41c; No. 7, 8 15-16@44c; off A, 34@34c; standard A, 3 15-16@4+c; mould A, 4 13-16c; confectioner's A, 3 11-16@31c; cut loaf 4 9-16@ 4%c; crushed 49-16 a4%c; powdered 41-16 @42c; granulated 3 15-16@42c; cubes 4 1-16@41c. Freights to Liverpool market quiet and steady; cotton by steamer 7-64d; grain by steamer 2d, nominal. NAVAL STORES.

New York-Spirits turpentine dull and easy at 311@32c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good \$1,524 @1.574.

Charleston-Spirits turpentine market firm at 28c; receipts 4 casks. Rosingood strained firm at \$1.10@1.15; receipts 145 barrels.

Savannah-Spirits turnentine market quiet at 28c, with sales of 60 casks; closed firm at 27 c; sales 350 casks; receipts 702 casks. Rosin market firm, entire sales 4.000 barrels. A B C \$1: D \$1 25; E \$1.25; F \$1.40; G \$1.50; H \$1.75; I \$1.90; K \$2.10; M \$2.50; N \$2.60; window glass \$2.70; water white \$2.80.

Justice Jackson Refuses an Opinion. ing upon the Income Tax law, refuses to GALVESTON, April 9.-Cotton steady express any opinion upon its constitu-NORBOLE, April 9;-Cotton steady at | tion of resuming his duties on the bench at the October term of court.

### Strike of Glass Workers.

Pirishung, April 9.—One hundred expert glass workers employed at Atterbury's factory struck to-day on account of polishing machinery used by the firm. The men claim that the work done by the machines is inferior and that the ware damaged is MOBILE, April 9.—Cotton quiet at 5%c; charged up against their salaries.