WM. H. BERNARD

c., are charged half advertising rates when pild for in advance of publication. In all other cases full advertising rates will be charged.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE MORN-ING STAR IS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPER PUB LISHED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHICAGO JOURNALISM.

Whatever may be said of the advan tageous surroundings of the journalistic profession in other cities, we are quite convinced that Chicago is sui generis in the attractions which it offers to newspaper a journalist in Chicago, and he who cannot, upon fair trial, exhibit striking gifts in the line of billingsgate, must need - ock labor than the "Fourth Estate."

The Chicago method of putting a case, involving an issue between two or more journals, is in the highest degree transporting and exhilerating. For example, a few dasy since the Tribune accused its contemporaries of blackmailing in the following spirit and Chesterfieldian terms:

"No sooner does an advertiser send his announcement to its natural channel, the Tribuna, than he is forthwith waited upon by the drummer of every other city paper with a celerity exactly in the ratio of the smallness of their circulation, the emptiness of their cash box, and the malignity interrupted and beset by the persistent assaults of a dozen advertisement burn-

mers, led by the raging Times man, who hints that unless the 'ad' is published in that sheet, &c. If he refuses, he may be surprised to learn, within a day or two, of the most piquant and startling 'facts' concerning his private life and character, or the solvency of his business or the morality and respectability of the uses to which

The rejoinder of the Times to the mild imputation, though freezing in its irony, is couched in quite as polite English as even the copious vocabulary of Mr. "Brick" Pomeroy could afford. Here it is, and we commend it to those who are anxious to cultivate sarcasm, which is the art of saying severe things in language which is unexceptionable, and with a manner only to be imitated by a village dancing-master

Mr. Horace White is the responsible editor of the Chicago Tribune. The editor of the Times has hitherto been led to believe Mr. Horace White to be a more decent person than he is esteemed to be by the generality of people, and has treated him as such in journalistic and personal relations. The editor of the Times is im pelled to acknowledge his error, and is also impelled to denounce Mr. Horace White as a lying scoundrel and cowardly, dirty dog. The editor of the Times applies this language personally to Mr. Horace White, and posts it upon his infamous forehead with the adhesivness of a sticking plaster.

After reading such fulminations as these, the question naturally suggests "what do these people mean?" Assuredly there must be a "fight or a foot-Nothing of the sort. Neither the Times man, nor the Tribune man, is in the slightest danger. In the semi-civilized South it is possible that a duel, a cussing, or a knock-down, might follow the very first engagement in this war of words, At the North they manage, things differently. These Chicago Editors mean these accusations of each other in a purely Pickwickian sense. True, one of the parties to this quarrel had a street encounter some months since. But the fight was with two women-the Misses Lydia Thompson and Pauline-Markham, of the bare-legged British Blonde bacchantes, and was forced upon the Editor by the irate actresses. very much against his volition. Perhaps

he is spoiling for another fight. If so he

should send for the Thompson or the

Markham. It is certain that the Tribune

man cannot and will not accommodate his

belligerent contemporary. A suit fo

damages is probably the next thing in or-

der, providing a "greenback" emollient for

the wounds of Editorial honor.

A literary society in Illinois asks the editor of the Washington Sunday Chronicle to send the paper gratis to the association. The editor very sensibly reruses, and reads an appropriate lecture newspaper beggars in general, and the Il-linois one in particular.

A physician in Goshen, Indiana, prepared a dose of chloral-hydrate for his wife, but she, afraid of its effects, rejused to take it. To show her that it was harmless the husband took the dose himself, mainly composed of the same material as and died from its effects.

A Broadway pedestrian, after vicious accidental poke, exclaimed : "It is eynical cousin of Louis Napoleon, no base flattery to call a man an idlot, who, his shoulder or under his arm."

Miss Eliza, a twelve year old prime donna of Vienna, is coming to America with the celebrated orchestra composed wholly of ladies and conducted by a lady, the whole under engagement to an American impressario.

THE TREATY.

The indications, which, at first promised an early ratification of the treaty, are now not so favorable. If it gets through the Senate at all, it will be only after much discussion and opposition from unexpected quarters. But if it succeeds in running the gauntlet of the Senate, it is likely to encounter hostility on the other side of the water. Lord John Russell-that bird of evil omen-who has marred everything he ever touched has given notice of opposition. He is unwilling to ratify the treaty, in case the arbitrators are bound by rules or conditions other than the law of nations and the English municipal laws existing during the civil war, when the alleged depredations were committed. Lord John, from his stand-point talent and enterprise. Chicago is not more and from an English stand-point, is justly famed as the city where divorces right. A settlement by other laws than are made easy, than as the city in which | those existing at the time of the offence, editors berate each other most soundly could not in reason be asked. But and to the apparent satisfaction of the en- it has been asked, and granted by tire community. Talent for vituperation the English Commissioners; and Lord is the highest possible recommendation of John plays his accustomed part of mischief maker in bringing forward the annoying question. The regret so gingerly and tenderly expressed might be digested, employment in some other department of though it is not in keeping with English precedents, and would revolt Old Pam, But the absurdity of recognizing laws to govern decisions-which laws did not exist at the time of the offence-is coming it pretty strong on John Buil. If nothing had been said, the matter might have passed in silence. But being mooted, i must be met. Gladstone's ministry is weak; and this pressure may be more than it can bear. Lord John is never content in office or out, and his vocation is to upset Cabinets-his own no exception. Though eighty years old, he may still look to be Premier again, and may succeed on

> ANOTHER WHITFIELD. The New York Herald gives an account of a Scotch preacher newly arrived in Brooklyn, who is creating quite a sensation, being regarded as another Whitfield. The Herald says: "Our sister city of Brooklyn is always agog about somebody or something. The latest cause for excitement is the preaching of a big-headed, black haired Scotchman, the Rev. W. M. Taylor, who comes over from Liverpool, where he has been drawing crowded houses, to take the place in the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. Storrs and fill the seats of the magnificent edifice of the Church of the Pilgrims. The latter he does effectually. His intense Christian earnestness, gilded by genius, gives him immense power over his audience, and those who hearken to his preaching cannot soon forget his appeals. Go and listen to the words which come from his lips, now with the sweetness of Hybla's honey, and now with the power and stir of the tones of a trumpet. Go and let him persuade you to become almost a Christian, and by Heaven's help

this question.

The press of New Orleans is just now in rhapsodies over the weather and vegetation under Southern skies. And no wonder. The months of April and May on Lousiana soil find not a superior in the world in point of beautiful verdure and balmy zephyra, and perhaps not an equal in boundless luxuriance of nature. Her statety forests, the largeness of river and bayou system, the splendor and richness of her fields and flower-gardens, reminding one of the floating gardens the Spanjards found on the lake environs of the Aztec capital, all combine to render the State some fairy scene. And a most beautiful feature among the rest are her orange groves, those orchards of living green. The season is a short one, indeed. for soon comes the almost tropical heat, but while it lasts it is the very revelry of Nature. 10 topposition its aust

you may be saved. Go and bear him and

be better men."

The Chinese are still ahead. In China there is what is known as the grease tree. Large forests grow there, and the oleaginous product has become an article of traffic. The grease forms an excellent tallow, burning with a clear, brilliant, and (what is more to the purpose) white light, and, at the same time, omitting not a trace of any unpleasant odor, or of the ordinary disagreeable accompaniment of combus-tion—smoke.

The little Piegan bero, Phil. Sheridan, has been interviewed by a reporter of the World since his return from Europe. Speaking of the German and French armies, he says he would not hesitate to say that the volunteer army of the United States was equal to either of the former. There is no reason why it should not have been, says the Savannah News, since it was one of them, vitalesque our stoll't .die

Madame Ratazzi, the witty and Princess Maria Buonaparte, and wife of in a crowd, will deliberately carry an uln- Count Ratazzi, has recently given birth to brella sticking recklessly backward over a little baby-a girl- who is to be named "Roma Isabella Alexaudria Italia Maria Letizia Alice"-quite a choice of names one would say. sold declared the

> Three great figures in proface his tory The Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, Earl de Grey and Ripon, and Horace Greeley, thow and merow mostle yam

SOUTH.

he Cost and the Profit of a First-Clas II in Mobile-The South can Underork the Northern Spinner-The True Policy to Bring the Machinery to the Cotton Field.

COLUMBUS, GA., April 28, 11871. Dear Sir-Your favor of the 17th inst. with the information requested, was duly

I now ask your consideration of the following remarks, in reference to the re-establishment of the cotton manufacture at Mobile, interrupted by the burning of the Dog River Mill.

The same site is well adapted for the business which I am about to propose to you, and to any of your citizens to whom outside world. you may think proper to communicate this paper.

It has the advantages of accessibility by

land and by water from the city; of salubrity, and of very low cost. The property consists of 40 acres of land on the river bank, about 9 miles by water from the city; dwelling houses sufficient, with inexpensive repairs, for the operatives; a very good and roomy dwelling for the suprein-tendent; the foundation of the former mill, 84 feet wide and 225 to 240 feet long; the brick walls of two considerable warehouses and much work already done that can be made available in construction.

A saw-mill in operation, within a few hundred yards of the property, is capable of furnishing all the lumber required at

I suggest the manufacture of 4 4 standard sheetings. The processes are simple, the consumption almost universal in every family, the demand constant, and the returns satisfactory.

The theoretical capacity of a mill of 200 looms, weaving goods 48 picks per inch, is 8,540,000 yards per annum, but to avoid the objection so frequently made to theoretical estimates the annual production may be taken at half a million yards less will weigh .3508 pounds per yard, and allowing 15 per cent. for waste, will require for each yard of cloth .4127 pound cotton.

Cotton is now quoted in Mobile, at 144c. for Middlings, 134c. for Low Middlings, and 124c. to 124c. for Good Ordinary.—

Where are these vast numbers of spindles to be set in operation? Are they to be brought to the material, once for all, or is the material.

From these quotations, I think that a grade of cotton costing 13c. will be good | thousands of miles, every season? enough for the proposed manufacture. At this price, the material in one yard of goods will cost 5.36-100 cents, and it the cost of manufacture, and of sale, is

taken at 4 cent per yard, the entire cost of the goods sold will be, at present prices, 9. 36-100 cents per yard. Thirty-eix inch sheetings are quoted in the last Mobile Price-Current, I have seen (April 15th), at 10c. to 13c. If the price be estimated at a medium between these extremes say 111c. in Mobile, the profit per yard will be 11.5c., 9.36c., 2.13c., per yard, and for the annual production of three million yards \$64,200, equivalent to 284 per cent. on a capital of \$225,000.

If again, the theoretical production can be attained, as I believe it can be, the annual profit will be \$74,900, or 331 per cent upon the same capital. To avoid misconception I state the

charges which I suppose to be covered by the estimated monufacturing cost of 4c. They are: Direction, office rent, fuel. clerical force, superintendence, overlook-

ers and operatives' wages, findings (bebbins shuttles, etc.), burlaps for packing, commission 5 per cent, on sales, insurance and taxes; in short every thing except the cost of material, from the opening of the bale to the rendition of account sales. Before this point is left I wish to call your attention to the fact that this charge of 4c. per yard for manufacturing amounts to \$120,per annum on a production of three million yards, over and above the cost of the material consumed.

I hope that you admit that an estimate of profit, founded upon so large a manu-facturing cost, is at least safe.

One more statement in this regard : The Augusta Factory, in this State, pays its stockholders 5 per cent. every three months and has done as much. I believe, since the war, besides retaining a large fund.

The rank of Mobile, as a cotton mart. offers to a vigilant and active manager many opportunities of purchasing material at less than quotation. Samples, pickings, light bales, mixed packed bales, etc., are offered in considerable quantities in large markets, and give the manager great fa-cilities to reduce his average. This consideration, it appears to me, at least affords a margin of considerable width for the salety of the estimate of profit already presented. For all markets of which Mobile is the

receiving and distributing centre, it may be made the manufacturing centre as well. For instance, a mill at the North or East proposed in Mobile, and making the same annual yield of 3,000 bales, of 1,000 yards each, in order to place the whole of its products in Mobile, would incur a freight charge, at a minimum rate of two dollars of the early spring and long summer afford per bale—\$6,000 per annum—in order to the provident early and continued supput its products in competition with plies of vegetables, while the bay offers a

But, moreover, it will have paid at least one cent per pound more for its material. The material for three million yards will competitor.

In these two items alone, the home mill has an advantage of eighteen thousand dollars per annum over its Northern rival; at least to the extent of all markets, for which Mobile is economically a distrib-

I may be met here by the remark that Mobile has no water power; admitted, but with a fuel-cost of six thousand dollars annually, (included in the charge of 4 cents per yard), the cost per yard for three million yards is only one-fifth of a cent per yard; and moreover there is the undeniable fact, that nine-tenths of the cotton manufactured in Europe and America is manufactured by steam-power, and that this steam manufacture has enriched England and the North sent has enriched England and the North sent has enriched England Manchester has only been and some twenty-five years. Even Livers 1000 BBLS. MOLASSES AND SYRUP. manufactured by steam-power, and that this steam manufacture has enriched Eng-

The cotton field is over-crowded, as is manifest from the fact that its products are greater than the demands of the man-

ufacturing world, and consequently are sold at prices generally thought to be less than the cost of production.

If some of the capital, energy and talent

now devoted to cotton growth can be diverted to cotton manufacture, the diversion will benefit the whole community. It will enhance the price of the cotton

still produced, and will double the value of that which is manufactured at home, and will, at the same time, tend to the increase of the production of provisions at home, instead of their purchase from the

It will employ large classes of persons, principally women and children, who cannot find other remunerative occupation. It will educate the young men and boys of the country to ingenuity and usefulness.

It will make the Southern States more independent than they now are of the

It is a most attractive avocation to those who have a natural aptitude for it in the beauty of the machinery employed, its exquisite adaptation to its purposes, the regularity and extreme accuracy of its operation, the certainty of its results, and last, but not least, in the very handsome returns to be fairly expected from it.

The physician, the counsellor and the clergyman, once scholars, are always scholars; the ample page of knowledge is always open to them: even at the close of a long life, they can still be scholars. So with the manufacturer.

If he determines always to be able to "give a reason for the faith that is in him." he will constantly find new subjects of study in his own art.

The very significant little eight-spindle

machine of Richard Hargraves, in 1767. has grown in a century to the magnificent and powerful self acting mule of the present day.

What will be its development in the next century? His one single, upright spindle, the first ever used, has been copied at a rate like that of the blacksmith's bill for horse shoeing.

What will their numbers be when the population of the Union reaches 100,000 .or three million in all. These goods | 000, and the home consumption of cotton, should measure 2.85-100 per pound, and exceeds the whole of the present crop, as 000, and the home consumption of cotton,

dles to be set in operation? Are they to be brought to the material, once for all, or is the material to be carried to them,

For illustration, suppose the machinery of the Mobile mill to weigh 600 tons, and to cost for import, say, at the outside, three thousand dollars. This item of expense would be nearly the same for both the difference, if any, being probably to the advantage of the Northern mill.

The principal portion of the \$12,000 chargeable to the difference in the cottonprice at the two mills, is due to the freight It appears to me, that this expense incurred every year affords, an incontrovertible argument, that the machinery shall be brought to the material, rather than the material to the machinery.

The best machinery can be bought for either location, so that in that respect the two are equal; for neither enterprise can do better than the best.

Your city population will turnish all the operatives needed for the pione r mill. Its erection and operation will be the best boon that capital can offer to the many persons needing the occupation and subsistance which it would afford. Experts in all the departments can be found to give direction to unskilled labor.

The commercial skill required you have already in the city. You have the materialways in your warehouses, affording an opportunity to purchase as it is required from week to week, thus avoiding both speculation and the necessity of absorbing a large amount of capital in holding six or twelve months' supply.

The geographical position of the city

ensures its importance as a port of entry, as well as a certainty of growing commerce with the interior.

It has a ready outlet to Texas and to Mexico and to the West India Islands and South America, by the returning vessels of the sugar and coffee trade constantly increasing in extent. Why may not the Mobile products meet on advantageous competition those of other communities, at vastly greater distances, consuming more costly material and incurring at least as great a cost of manufacture, in the markets of South America and the West Indies? You will soon have connection by rail with the coal-fields, and perhaps "slack" coal, suitable for steam engines, delivered in Mobile at a price comparing favorably with that ruling in the manufacturing dis-tricts of the North and East. If not, you still have an abundance of cheap fuel, which can be delivered by water-carriage at the door of the boiler house, at the pro-

I have estimated fuel for the year's operations at \$6,000, which will probably more than cover the cost.

Building materials are obtainable at moderate prices and competent mechanics can be employed at fair rates.

The provision market is well supplied.

those in the home mill, in the market of bounteous supply of food to be had "for Mobile, and of its dependencies." the taking."

The proposed mill might be put in operation in eight months, with vigorous The material for three million yards will be 1,200,000 pounds, costing at one cent tives, defective at first, would rapidly per pound, twelve thousand dollars more improve under expert direction; so that to the mill in question than to its Mobile cy in eighteen months from the commencement of the enterprise.

What, then, is lacking? Is it capital? I think not; but only an attentive consideration of the advantages offered by Mobile as a manufacturing city.

which Mobile is economic uting point.

If I am right, thus far, has not the home milt an advantage of 8 per cent. on the estimated capital of \$225,000, so far, in the annual cost of its operations for twenty-five of the English cutlery trade, is now 240,000, and has increased by 55,000 since the capital of 1861. A large proportion land and the North-eastern States of the Union.

The cotton field in the pool is only a borough.



VASSA GUANO COMP OF WILMINGTON, N. C., Manufacturers of the Patent Ammoniated SOLUBLE NAVASSA PHOSPHATE A Complete Manure.

Rich in Ammoniacal and Alkaline Salis and Soluble Phosphoric Acid. STANDARD FERTILIZER.

THE MERITS OF WHICH ARE APPESTED BY NUMEROUS CERTIFICATES It has given entire satisfaction on Corn. Cotton, Tobacco, and all small grain, root crops and vegetables, to which it has been applied. Price, \$55 00 Per Ton, Cash. or \$65 on Credit. BONALD MacRAE, Sec'y and Treas'r. R. R. BRIDGERS, President

Feb. 5-eods&Ftf Su Wed Fri

ESTATE DISTRIBUTION OF MEMPHIS FOR 1871.

SHARES. \$5 EACH.

I MMEDIATELY AFTER THE SALE OF \$500,000 WORTH OF SHARES, THE FOLLOWING Real Estate and Personal Property will be drawn at Memphis, Tenn: Business House on Main street

Handsome Residence on Shelby street

Business House on Second street

Beautiful Suburban Home, 2½ miles from Memphis, 15½ acres

Elegant Residence on Shelby street

Business House on Second street

Magnificent Building Site on Vance street

Handsome Building Site on Bass avenue

Substantial Residence on Orleans street

All of the above Property being in the City of Memphis and its suburb Making, in all, 28 choice and valuable pieces of Real Estate, challenging comparison with any distribution ever before offered to the public.

FROM 29 to 41, INSLUSIVE, ARE PRIZES COMPRISING 10 CHICKERING PIANOS, valued at between \$475 to \$1,050 each. Also, three Estey & Co.'s Organs, worth from \$210 to \$400 each, and placed at our usual selling rates.

H. G. HOLLENBERG, Agent for Chickering & Sons, Memphis, Tenn. REOM 42 TO 156, INCLUSIVE, COMPRISES GENTLEMENS' GOLD WATCHES BY THE best makers, Diamond Sets and Rings, Sterling Solid Silver Services, Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, and other Jewelry, ranging from \$50 to \$2,000 each, and every article being placed at our regular selling rates.

F. D. BARNUM & CO., Jewelers, Memphis, Tenn. The large number of Agencies being established throughout the country, and the demand for shares, induces the belief upon the part of the Maragers that they will be able to announce

the drawing to take place on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE. For Agencies, Tickets, Circulars or any information as to this Grand Real Estate Distribution, address

PASSMORE & RUFFIN.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND MANAGERS. 44 ADAMS STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEF.,

KNIGHT'S SYRUP

mar 26-ti-day motory WILLARD BROS.

Furniture, Bedding and

SHADDES

TRADE is now complete; having the largest

Furniture Warehouse in the State and always

the largest stock on hand. We can offer in-

ducements to the public that cannot be com

peted with. Parties in want should examin

The Bridal Chamber.

with MARKIAGE, with sure means of religions the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in seased letter envelopes,

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION

may 13-3mos-ent

D. A. SMITH Granite Building,

S. Fonsale by the land on the land

Who respectfully refer to the citizens of Memphis. 300 HHDS.

HALL'S Artificial Sperm

THE UNDERSIGNED, a practical manufacturer, has for the past 12 years experimented with and compounded Lubracating Oil. He has succeeded in producing an Oil which has withstood every test, and warrants it not to heat or gum, and as durable as the best of Sperm. The best Judges cannot tell it from the latter oil, either by sight or smell, as it is almost transparent. He warrants every gailon; and it may be returned, at his expense, if not satisfactory. Actual experiments has demonstrated the fact that one oiling with Hall's Sperm is as good as two with any other oil.

any other oil.

This Oil is especially adapted to the use of Locomotives, as it is a very clean oil. If railroad officers will netify him, he will torward 5 gallons free of all charge, if they will give it a fair test, as he is satisfied that his oil has no

L. C. Jones, Pres. F. & Coal Fields Railroad,
Fayetteville, N. C.; Jno. Shaw, Pres. B. C. Man.
Co., Fayetteville, N. C.; Cal. J. W. Leak, Pres.
Great Falls Man. Co., Rockingham, N. C.
Delivered in Fayetteville and Wilmington,
N. C., at at 25 per gallon by the bbl., no charge
for pkga.; less than a bbl. 21 50 per gal., extra
charge for pkg.
H. G. HALL,
Tauetteville, N. C. march 3-eod3m-Fri Sun Wed

CHANGE BEEF CHANGE BEFFERE

1.500 BARRELS NOW DANDING EX. BRIG MANZANILLA

For sale at lowest market rates. WILL BE SOLD

VERY LOW FOR CASH O. G. PARSLEY & CO

The Marion Star. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT MARION C. H., S. C. A FIRST CLASS WEEKLY

TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE CAPE Fear Section, the STAR offers special advan-

in the stil MOKERALL & STEDMAN. mar25:20mm) ble add to galles M arBditors.

Molasses and Syrup.

For sale by - Ores Goods at 10 cents WILLIAMS & MURCHISON. \$10,000 County Bonds (Sagareta RODISALE!

A CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

WE OFFER FOR SALE \$10,000 NEW HAN-over County & per cent. Gold interest bearing Bonds. tages as an advertising medium.

The Editors will spare no pains and labor to make the columns of the Marion Star both "newsy" and attractive.

The Editors will spare no pains and labor to make the columns of the Marion Star both "years to run. They are all of the \$500 denomination, with interest at 6 per cent. in gold, payable March 1st and September 1st of each This is one of the best investments ever of fered in this city, and those having money hand would do well to consider it.

JAMES & MEARES, Brokers, South Water Street.

The Cape Fear

II AS produced the largest net increase COTTON

ape Fear Chemical Works, Wilmington, N. C