PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCE THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newsparin North Carolina, is published daily, exception for six months Monday, at \$7.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months, \$2.25 for three months, \$1.01 for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one

THE WERKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$150 per year, \$100 for six months, 50 cents for three months. ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; feur days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$8.50; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet-ings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. No advertisements inserted in Local Column at Notices under head of "City Items" 23 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1 00 per square for each insertion. Ev-ery other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c. are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired. Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time con-tracted for has expired, charged transient rates for the time actually published.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra. An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple column advertisements. All announcements and recommendations of can didates for effice, whether in the shape of commi-nications or otherwise, will be charged as advertise-

one dollar per square for each insertion Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, ac-

Advertisers should always specify the issue or assues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address, Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Pos-

Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher. Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every

other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld. Correspondents must write on only one side



By WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTONI N. C.:

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 25, 187 THE NORTH CAROLINA WITNESS-

Before we close our discussion we must once more call the attention of the readers of the STAR to the contest over the third day's fight at Gettysburg. Pollard, McCabe, Swinton and Taylor have all treated of this fight, and have done North Carolina flagrant injustice. Those of the Virginia papers that have noticed the contest sustain Taylor, the latest writer, and to some extent the other writers named, in their misrepresentation of facts. They are doing what they can to place our gallant North Carolinians in a false position before the world. They may be very sincere in all this, but that does not do away with the grievous wrong done, but rather increases and intensifies it. To the testimony:

WHAT MAJOR GENERAL TRIMBLE SAYS.

He is a Marylander and commanded Pender's division after he was wounded. He published the following in Our Living and Our Dead: "It might with as much truth be said that

who had been driven back in the crisis of their charge and was no aid to them. No one acquainted with the facts can for a moment doubt the intrepidity of Pickett's men; they did all that any men could do under the circumstances, but others did as well, went as far or further, fought longer, and lost as heavily. The simple truth is that Pickett's, Pettigrew's and Trimble's divisions were literally shot to pieces, and the small remnants who broke the first Federal line were too feeble to hold what they gained. * * * Before my line recovered under a concentrated fire from my front and left, I looked to the right where Pickett's men had been seen to advance and beheld nothing but isolated and scattered remnants of the splendid line. * * * * I looked again to our right for the effect of Pickett's charge, but could see nothing but a few men in squads moving to the rear and at a considerable distance from Em-metsburg road. * * Thus I am sure that my command continued the contest some time after Pickett's force had been dis-

WHAT BRIG. GEN. JAMES H. LANE SAYS. This gallant officer is a Virginian. He commanded a North Carolina brigade in the third day's fight, as he did in twenty other battles. He

"My command never moved forward more handsomely, The men reserved their fire in accordance with orders, until within good range of the enemy, and then opened with telling effect, repeatedly driving the cannoniers from their places—completely silencing the guns in our immediate front, and breaking the line of infantry which was formed on the crest of the hill. We advanced to within a few yards of the stone the important fact—the one point in wall exposed all the while to a heavy rak ing artillery fire from the right. The left was here very much exposed, and a column of infantry was thrown forward in that direction, which enfiladed my whole line. This forced me to withdraw my brigade, the troops on my right having already done

WHAT CAPT. LOUIS G. YOUNG SAYS.

Capt. Young was a member of Gen. Pettigrew's staff, and was in the battle of Gettysburg, and an active participant in the third day's struggle, while Colonel Walter Taylor was not. After the death of the concerning the conduct of Petti- Scales speak out.

grew's brigade of North Carolinians on the third day, all the surviving officers held a meeting and selected Capt. Young, who was a Charlestonian, and a gentleman of literary skill, to prepare a refutation of the slanders, and to tell the world precisely what was done by Pettigrew's North Carolinians on that terrible day. We give an extract from his

"In the alignment of the division, Pettigrew's Brigade, under Colonel Marshall, was second from the right, and it, with Archer's, advanced promptly and in good order in continuation of Pickett's line. * * Under this fire from artillery and muskery the brigade on our left, reduced almost to a line of skirmishers, gave way. Petti-grew's and Archer's Brigades advanced a ittle further, and in perfect continuation of Pickett's line, which arrived at the works efore we did, only because they jutted out n his front, and because his had to move over a considerably shorter distance. The ight of the line formed by Archer's and Pettigrew's Brigades rested on the works, while the left was, of course, further removed, say forty to sixty yards. Subjected to a fire even more fatal than that which had driven back the brigade on our left, and the men listening in vain for the cheerng commands of officers, who had, alas, fallen, our brigade way likewise and, simultanesouly with it the whole line. The supports under Major General Trimble did not reach as far as we had." WHAT MAJ. JOS. A. ENGELHARD SAYS

This gentleman was Adjutant General of Pender's division, and was the fight he describes. He was an eye-witness, which Col. Taylor was not. He is a native Mississippian.

"The point at which the troops with me struck the enemy's work projected farthest to the front, and consequently we were the first to reach them. I recollect well, my horse having been shot, I leaned my elbow apon one of the guns of the enemy to rest while I watched with painful anxiety the fight upon Pickett's extreme right, for upon its success depended the tenableness of our osition. Surrounding me were the soldiers of Pender's, Heth's and Pickett's divisions, and it required all the resources at my command to prevent their following en nasse the retreating enemy, and some did go so far that, when we were compelled to withdraw, they were unable to reach our lines, the enemy closing in from the right and left. We remained in quiet and undisputed possession of the enemy's works for a full half hour, the men, flushed with rictory, eager to press forward. But when the right of Pickett's division was compelled by the overpowering attack upon its right flank to give way, the heroism which had driven back everything in its way, being unable to withstand the natural barriers which protected the attacking force on the flank, there was nothing left for us to do but to surrender ourselves as prisoners, which was much the safest course, or with draw in confusion before the converging lines of the enemy, those in our immediate front not having rallied. Our loss on the retreat was greater than on the advance, but we retreated in good order."

WHAT CAPT. RANDOLPH A. SHOTWEL

We believe he is a Virginian by birth. At any rate he was a captain in the 8th Virginia regiment, and was in Pickett's division in the charge, He certainly knows more about that charge than Col. Taylor knows, or indeed than Gen. Lee could know, for that matter. Capt. Shotwell is an intelligent eye-witness, and his testimony is valuable. What does he say?

"At twenty paces from the works, those who had not fired their muskets in the confusion of the first volley, poured a fusilade upon the Yankees with so much effect that I thought the day was ours, as whole companies ran back towards the upper line. At this juncture Gen. Garnett was riddled with bullets; Kemper carried off with a shattered leg; Pickett wounded; all the field and staff omcers killed or disabled; and more than two thirds of the men hors du combat. felt stunned, dazed, bewildered, but picked up a musket and fired repeatedly. All the foregoing occupied less than five minutes.

Armistead's brigade now swept up to the works, and the General, at their head, waving his hat, attempted to jump upon the works, but fell dead in the ditch. His men, with some of my regiment, clambered atop the breast-works, and seemed to have possession of them. At this a long line of bayonets rushed Pettigrew and Trimble failed in their charge, because unsupported by Pickett, down from the rear of the artillery and everything went to pieces. Sauve qui peut! and be quick about it!

"A portion of the division, as has been stated, did not go farther than the road, being terribly cut up and scattered by a severe flanking fire. Judging by a momentary lance, about one thousand or twelve hundred North Carolinians and Tennesseeans swept over the road and up to the enemy's works. At their head was the noble Marshall, acting Brigadier of Pettigrew's brigade, who fell within a few feet of the Yankee bayonets, and was buried by them. His horse was ridden off by a Tennesseean, showing how the two States were mixed in the fray. Thinking the North Carolinians had secured a lodgment on the crest, I picked up a musket and started to move towards the left. But on firing the gun (which probably had three charges rammed down one upon the other, which was common in the excitement of battle) it kicked so violently as to nearly cause me to turn a summersault. When I recovered myself the enemy was pouring a terrible volley into the retreating Confederates, and all was over. Farther to the left Lane's and Scales' North Carolina brigades were struggling for the heights, but their movements were not discernable from the point I oc-

Thus far the witnesses are from other States We have already published what Capt. McIntire and Lieut. White have said. They tell pretty much the same credible and creditable story that is told by the other witnesses. They are all agreed as to dispute-that the North Carolina troops on that day fought as hard, went as far and exhibited as conspicuous courage as did that part of Pickett's division that went beyond "the road" and up to the works. We repeat, the ambulance corps of the Federal army reported dead North Carolinians farther in their works than

troops from any other State. Such is the case as thus far presented. If it will not "hold water," then great and lamented Pettigrew, owing there is nothing in a multitude of to the slanders published at that competent, truthful witnesses who early date, by certain Virginians, saw all they can testify to. Let Gen. THE RUSSIAN GETTYSBURG.

The Russians admit that in their assaults upon Plevna they have lost fifteen thousand killed and wounded. Of this number three thousand are Roumanians. What is to be the issue of this struggle no one can prophesy with certainty. It may prove to the Russians what Gettysburg was to the Confederacy - the furthest line of their advance in the way of invasion, and the beginning of a series of disasters that will end in rain to their plans and prospects. No doubt the Turkish loss is very large, but thus far the Russians have failed in achieving the end in view. It was generally thought that before this time they would have been beyond the Balkans on their way to Constantinople, with a beaten and retreating army before them. But the case is quite otherwise. The Turkish prospects have improved very much within the last sixty days, and the certainty of an other campaign is now apparent, onless Russia makes very different terms from those heretofore insisted upon

We are not qualified to undertake to criticize the Russian campaign; but that it has failed thus far is patent to every one. Why it has failed may be accounted for in differ ent ways. Gen. McClellan thinks well of the Russian generalship in Bulga ria, and he says the Russian soldiers have fought admirably both in Asia Minor and in Europe. They have had more troops than the Turks, and still they have failed of success. To our civilian eyes the main causes of failure are these:

First. They neglected to seize in the beginning imortant posts and

fortify them properly. Second. They have scattered their forces over too vast an area.

Third. They have attempted unpossibilities in attacking strongly for tified positions. Fourth. They underestimated the

fighting qualities and strength of the Fifth. They undertook a very big

job with two small a force. Sixth. They were driven into a defensive campaign whilst invading the

Whilst they have been foiled, and have lost immensely, both in men and material, they have also lost prestige, which is a great deal. On the other hand the Turks have been excited and entired. Success has made them better soldiers-has given them

confidence and elan, two important

esentials in warfare. What then remains for the Russians to do? Will they lose heart and finally abandon the attempt? We think not; we suppose their failure inspires them to make another attempt. They will gather as large a force as possible. Already the Imperial Guard, a spendid body of troops, is on the march. The people at home will become more aroused still, we apprehend, and the war-fever will grow botter. A siege of Plevna may follow, lasting probably through the winter, and then another campaign will begin. In the meantime both powers will strain every nerve to gather larger armies. Such we venture to give as the probable result, although every aspect may be changed in a few days.

Read the handsome address of welcome delivered by Governor Colquitt at Atlanta. Some Democrats will think it very "gushy;" but, call it what you may, it will meet a responsive ccho in the hearts of a large majority of the people of the South. The enthusiastic applause with which the gallant ex-Confederate's remarks were greeted is the best evidence that the people are tired of agitation.

We are indebted to Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co., Bankers and Cotton Commission Merchants, New York, for a copy of their annual book on the "Cotton Movement and Fluctuations from 1869 to 1877."

The Raleigh News has been en larged. It is a good paper, and we note this evidence of its prosperity with great pleasure.

The Telephone in Richmond. [Richmond Whig.]

Yesterday Superintendent of the Richard Paynter, was engaged experimenting with the telephone, which he proposes putting in the police station houses as a means of communication between the different stations. One instrument was placed in the Second station house and the other in the city alms house, which is about ten squares distant. Mr. Paynter then carried on a very animated conversation with Superintendent of the while Captain Bigger, with equal distinctness, heard the response, "Go there yourself." It is a success, and it will facilitate police business very the country and meet the expectamuch if put into operation.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

When an official proves himself dishonest or incompetent let him be discharged at once, no matter what his services have been in a party sense. The watchwords of the Democracy have been, "retrenchment and reform and an honest administration of the government." If these promises are not to be strictly adhered to, then will the party deserve defeat, and defeat will most assuredly come. There is no doubt a ring in the management of the government of the gover

Now we have always claimed, and sti claim, that the Democratic party is a libe ral minded party, and that it will give ere dit where credit is duc. Hayes has done well since he has assumed control of the Government, and has not been influenced by narrow partisan ideas, and the result is he has introduced a hitherto foreign element into the midst of a certain ring of narrow-minded, grasping officials. This is the reason why such men as Blaine, Cohking and many others appear to be so bitter against him and his administration. Atare only a recommendation for the President in the eyes of moderate men of both parties .- Salem Press.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- What our government ought to do is not to erect a gigantic miliplainers in awe, but to adopt such enightened measures as will extend our markets, revive our industries, stimulate enterprise, and thereby furnish employment for idle hands and food for empty stomachs, It is almost as futile to reason with this great mass of discontent as it is to threaten it. It will disappear and die out as soon as the country becomes prosperous.

— New York Herald.

- The press of Georgia is unani mous and earnest in advocating the nomination of Herschel V. Johnson for the vacancy in the United States Supreme Court. If a Southern man is to be chosen, it would be difficult to make a better selection. Judge Johnson has won the merited ap proval of all parties by his impartial conduct on the bench in Georgia, and has shown that he can perform the difficult task of forgetting that he is politician when he is acting as a udge.-New York Tribune, Rep. - The objection urged against

the President's speeches in the West by certain Democratic journals, that they are but the repetition of 'threadbare theme," is a little remarkable when that theme is peace, brotherly love, and good will between the sections. The President cannot weary Conservatives and those sick of internecine strife by his continued appeals for concord and harmony Such captious objections to the President's utterances upon his tour, by Democrats, look as if they had cried for "peace" these many years not for the sake of peace, but to be restored to power. The South has been striving for the substance not the shadow, and they will gladly embrace it at the hands of Mr. Hayes, and will read with plaasure for the hundredth time the same pleadings with the men of the North and West for the restoration of the "era of good feeling." It will never become a "threadbare theme" with her when not urged by demagogues. - Richmond Whia

- "No more business for me." said a man, the other evening, who has been in the habit of employing about sixty men, and over sixty women and children. "No more business for me! Four years ago I supposed myself worth two hundred thousand dollars. I kept my workshops open at a loss during the whole of that time. This summer there seemed to be a nice little chance for a fresh start in the fall, and I kept my men on making goods which I might have thrown in the street for all the hope of getting any money for them. And, by George! when the strike came they struck, knowing all the time that the wages they were paid every Saturday night were not earned by profitable employment, but taken bodily out the savings of thirty years. I told them that if that was their game I'd strike too, and close up shop, and so I have; and I've advertised for a farm, which I'm going to buy and live upon. Wife's quite willing; we were both of us raised on a farm, and d—d if I ever touch business again." Jennie June.

Official Responsibility.

[Wilson Advance.] The Raleigh News is exposing some irregularities among the officials of Raleigh. It seems that some of the city officials are in arrears for various amounts due from their respective offices for the last fiscal year. It will not do to say that the bonds of these gentlemen are good and will hold the city harmless. The custom in vogue among some public officers of using public funds for private uses cannot be justified under any circumstances. It is bad faith and leads to trouble and demoralization, even in cases where the public is fortified against loss by responsible securities. It always inures to the damage of the party responsible for the election of said officials, and no party having respect for its character and occupying high moral ground, can excuse such conduct in the men it Southern men. as promoted to office. And no ma ter to what party a delinquent officeholder belongs, if he should pervert the public funds from their proper channel, it is the duty of the press to speak out in condemnation, and give it the censure it deserves,

Our State has been cursed enough with malfeasance and defalcations under Radical rule in the past, and no "irregularities," no short comings, no matter what the intention or what Alms House, Charles P. Bigger, and could distinctly hear Captain Bigger when he told him to "go to grass," Let every office holder be held to a and gave him sundry similar advice, tions of the people.

Cov. Colquiti's Cordial Welcome.

Gov. Colquitt, in his speech of wel-

of the people of Georgia I bid you and your companions, the gentleman and ladies present, a cordial welcome. [Applause.] We are in the habit of opening our hearts and our gates to strangers who come among us from beyond our borders, and to us the virtue of hospitality is its own exceeding reward. Under any cir-cumstances the hospitality of which we trust Georgia may justly boast would make the President of the United States cordially welcome upon our soil [great cheering]; but you; sir, come into our midst not as a President only. The great interest over which you preside—the stupendous power which you wield as Chief Magistrate-the dignity with which your name is invested by that powerthese are the sole ideas which move us in this greeting to-day. [Applause. | But most prominent in our minds-higher, greater, than every other distinction of the character which you illustrate-fapplause -the peace-maker between brethren estranged. | Immense applause. Lt is enough to fire the measure of the loftiest ambition to remove fear and suspense from the hearts of twelve million of people, your fellow-citizens [great cheering], and restore to them a sure repose and security under your administration. [Applause.] The firm will of the fortunate magistrate who is first to control and calm the spirit which raised this mighty conflict will attract the admiration and plaudits of all men, wherever among men he is known. [Great applause.] How strange, how passing strange, that men, brethren of the same political heritage, can differ or doubt as to the beneficent effect of so great an undertaking. [Applause.] We invite you, Mr. President, to the closest scrutiny. We are not mistaken. We do not deceive ourselves, and we do not intend to deceive others, when we say we are for peace and Union.

We mean good government. The great moving cause of the party demonstrations which have greeted you since you reached Southern soil is to be found in the genuine confidence with which you believe what we say, and your magnanimous trust, which will not exact cringing and servile guarantees. [Applause.] Differing, though, from us in party, without thinking of the complications of the past or caring for them, we can assure you of the sympathy and sup-port of this good old Commonwealth in your every effort to restore peace and good will between citizens, people and States.

Again, sir, let me assure you of the oy which your presence here gives as, and our urgent desire to make your visit and that of your companons pleasant while you stay with us. In this spirit and in the name of this people I welcome you and your noble wife [applause] and these gentle ladies and honored gentlemen to the hospitality of the people of Georgia. Great applause.]

Extract from Hampton's Speech at

I have just returned as you all must be aware, from a tour to the West, where I went for the purpose of meeting and greeting President Hayes as soon as he landed upon Southern soil. I met him in Louisville. He was received there with the hospitality characteristic of Southern men and Kentuckians. I was with him at Nashville and Chattanooga, where he was met with the same hospitable welcome. I did it because he deserves the thanks of the Southern people for dealing impartially and justly with us. I did it because, in carrying out the policy which he inaugurated, he brought about every reform that a Southern Democrat could consistently ask for. It is a strange fact that those who oppose him are of his own party, and they oppose him not because he does not carry out the principles of reform as contained in the Cincinnati platform, but because he does. As a Demoerat, I deem it my duty to endorse him whenever he is right.

General Butler's Plan for Army In [Special dispatch to Baltimore Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. General Butler intends, it is stated on the authority of one of his friends, to introduce a bill into the next Congress for the purpose of increasing the army. The plan outlined includes the idea of inserting a clause in favor of restoring to their regular positions in the army the old officers who entered the Confederate service. Some few of them are now here speaking very favorably of the pro-ject, and pledging their support to it. Butler's motive, of course, in this clause is to secure the support of the Southern members. In case the old officers were reinstated and assigned to regiments already in service there would at once be a conflict over the date of commissions, so he proposes to make some entirely new regiments to accommodate these particular

We don't credit this report.]

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11 and 13 South Front Street.

AND GET A BARREL OF THAT Elegant Family Flour for \$7.

BEST BUTTER IN THE WORLD.

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Torms-82 Per Annum. A DVKRTISEMENTS INSERTED AT DOW A rates. The Horry News is the only paper published in the county, and having a large circulation in this county, and a considerable circulation in Columbus and Brunswick county. N. C., makes it a desirable medium for advertisers.

W. H. Bernard is our authorized Agent in Wilmington, N. C.

THE LANDMARK. PUBLISHED AT STATESVILLE, IREDELL CO., N. O.

-IS THE

Leading Newspaper in Western North Carolina.

It is the only Democratic Paper published in Ire-dell County—one of the largest and wealthlest coun-ties in the State—and has attained a larger local circulation than any paper ever heretof

Its circulation in Alexander, Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany, Yadkin, Davie and Iredell, is larger than that of any two papers in the State combined; and is rapidly acquiring a strong footbold in Forsythe, Surry, Rowan and western Mecklenburg.

It is the only paper in Western North Carolina that employs a REQULAR CANVASSING AGENT, and thus kept constantly before the people. Under this system a rapidly increasing circulation is the result, making the LANDMARK THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

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Terms, \$2 00 per annum, in advance.

The eligibility of its location, the number and activity of its agents, and the constantly increasing demand for it among the more solid classes of readers in various sections, give the CENTRAL peculiar claims upon the patronage of the advertising public. Terms very favorable. Consult your business interests, and address the editor,

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Greensboro, N. C.

The Marion Star.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN

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First Class Weekly Newspaper. Published at DARLINGTON C. H., S. C. TT IS A LARGE PAPER—24x40 INCHES—ALIVE

with news, local, State and general, with special
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Litchrolates in Darlungton, Sumter, Marion and
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Mathers who Bose their Darlings with drastic purgatives incur a fearful responsibility. The gentle, moderate systemative, lavative, alterative, and anti-billous operation of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT peculiarly adapts to the disorders of children.

H. WALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine 25 EXTRA PINE MIXED CARDS, with name TO HAVE GOOD, EALTH THE LIVER



\$5 10 \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$2 fee. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine Oil of Sassafras. Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commis-sions, or storage expenses, by DODGE & OLCOTT

Importers and Exporters of

DRUGS, ESSENTIAL OILS, &c., 88 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. 812 A DAY AT HOME, Agents wanted. Out fit and terms free.
TRUE & CO., Augusta, Mainc. WORK FOR ALL

is their own localities, canvassing for the Fire-side Visitor, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largust Paper in the World, with Mam-moth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Ontat Free. Address P. O. VICK-Eft Y, Augusta, Maine. GRACE'S SALVE.

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\$15.000 uesday, October 16 and 27, 1877

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Whole Tickets \$1; 50 Whole Tickets for \$45; 100 Tickets \$90. Chartered for Educational Institutions. Under Charter no postponement can ever occur. All prizes paid in full. Official list of drawn numbers pub-lished in N. Y. Herald, N. Y. Sun, and Louisville

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Circulars containing full particulars free.
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