

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sundays, at \$7.00 per month, \$24.00 for three months, \$75.00 for six months, \$1.25 for three months, \$3.75 for six months, \$11.25 for a year. Single copies 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE MORNING STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.50 per copy, \$4.50 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; four days, \$3.25; five days, \$4.00; one week, \$6.00; two weeks, \$10.00; three weeks, \$13.00; one month, \$24.00; two months, \$45.00; three months, \$66.00; six months, \$120.00; twelve months, \$225.00. Ten lines of solid newspaper type make one square.

All announcements of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Funerals, Social Meetings, Political Meetings, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates. No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 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. By any other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

Notices of Marriages or Deaths, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rate 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 position desired.

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbidden," at the option of the advertiser, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transit 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 candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed the space of advertising contracts for their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues 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, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. 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 are responsible 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 of the paper.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.: FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1877.

YELLOW FEVER AND DISINFECTANTS.

In view of the distressing and afflictive visitations upon the people of Port Royal and Fernandina, at this time, and the terrible scourge that cursed Savannah and Brunswick last year, added to the sickening and horrifying experiences of Wilmington years ago, the question of quarantining and disinfecting becomes extremely important.

An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. If it is possible to keep off forever from our town the yellow fever by the use of means, is it not wise and humane to use those means? Is it not a thousand times better to take all necessary precautionary steps to prevent the introduction of so fatal and awful an epidemic than to be careless, heedless, criminally neglectful?

New Orleans is more open to such visitations than any city or town on the Atlantic or Gulf coast, by reason of the constant traffic, the going and coming of vessels from those islands whence comes always the fatal scourge. And yet New Orleans prior to the war had no yellow fever epidemic in many years. It has the most stringent quarantine laws, and the most rigid regulations as to the cleanliness of the city. We avail ourselves of a condensed statement in the Savannah News. First, as to cleanliness:

"They prohibit, under severe penalties, the keeping of a hog or hogs within the pound limits of the city, or the running of such hog or hogs at large; require that all diseased animals shall be immediately removed beyond the city limits; that all dead animals shall be removed and buried, or otherwise properly disposed of, at least a mile below the city limits; that no unhealthy matter of any description shall be thrown into the river; that no business prejudicial to the health of the city shall be engaged in, and any article of commerce which in any manner tends to injure or endanger health shall be brought in. Under this latter head are included bones, filthy bags, unwholesome meat or provisions, adulterated food or drink prejudicial to health, and, in short, everything of a filthy or unwholesome nature."

In addition to these, the regulations are especially strict in relation to the provisions for the disinfection of every article of property brought into the city, and to be

means of transmitting the disease are infected ships. The News says:

"Instances have frequently been known of persons taking yellow fever by descending into the empty hold of a ship on which the disease had existed. At the New Orleans quarantine, disinfection of all suspicious vessels is performed in a most thorough manner, every chink and crevice being filled with the disinfecting substance, and to this, as much as anything else, is due the long continued good health of that port."

With proper precaution Wilmington need never again be visited by the awful epidemic.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

There are two facts derivable from the statistics of Massachusetts, first: that the emigration from that State has been large, over 1,000,000, during the last hundred years; secondly, that agriculture has declined greatly, and there is a consequent change of business. According to statistics used by Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, Mass., before the Social Science Association, the following was the number of pursuits in 1875:

- 1.—Government and professional..... 39,730
- 2.—Domestic and personal service..... 434,289
- 3.—Trade and transportation..... 104,935
- 4.—Agriculture, fisheries, etc..... 81,156
- 5.—Manufactures and mechanics..... 181,550
- 6.—Industries..... 316,459
- 7.—Non-productive and unproductive..... 65,480
- 8.—Students of all grades..... 232,754
- 9.—Not given, including children, etc..... 874,120

There is another fact that is calculated to arrest attention. The birth rates of natives is less than the death rates. The main cause of the deterioration is well known, and one English writer, Hepworth Dixon, has given some significant information connected therewith.

The real increase of population, according to Dr. Allen, is owing to the influx of foreigners, chiefly Irish and German. Dr. Allen says that whilst the population of New England is but 20 per cent. Roman Catholic, that actually 75 per cent. of the births are of Roman Catholic parentage. No wonder the old New England stock is fast dying out, when such figures as these can be drawn from actual statistics.

"GREAT MINDS WILL RUN IN THE SAME CHANNEL."

"There is a very remarkable similarity between the following, from the STAR of the 28th inst., and an article on the same subject in a recent number of the New York World. The language of the critique is so nearly identical with that of the other as to very strongly enforce the truth of the aphorism above."—Fee Dee Herald.

The animus of the above paragraph is plain enough. The Herald, from some cause, dislikes the STAR, as its course shows from week to week, and it would be extremely glad, no doubt, to damage it, but it can not do so fairly, and not in the manner above indicated.

We believe we can truthfully aver that no paper published in the South is more scrupulous in giving credit for such matter as it uses than is the STAR. Many of our best exchanges often use both the facts and ipsissima verba of other papers without credit. In nearly every instance when we quote a paragraph of even four or five lines, we put it in smaller type. We have never favored the custom of freely using other men's labors or brains without acknowledgment.

But according to the Herald we have stolen a few lines that appeared in the New York World. A very great crime, and one that will of course damage the STAR irretrievably. But what are the facts?

The attempt of our amiable and friendly contemporary to fasten plagiarism upon us is quite gratifying. We solemnly declare we wrote the paragraph copied by the Herald. We wrote it without having the World before us, or without having seen the World in three months, as it does not come to this office. We wrote it without having seen anything from the World concerning the poems referred to, and if the World contained the "language" of our paragraph then it stole it.

We will now give the Herald some information. The first article—a long one rather—that appeared in any paper, far as we know, about the Michigan volume, was a criticism in the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The next time we saw a notice of it and saw stanzas copied from it, was in the Boston Advertiser. Then the Courier-Journal, and so on. Our crime consisted in extracting three out of many that appeared in the Inter-Ocean, and introducing them in our issue of the 28th inst. The World, in its papers on the 28th inst., thought

can ever be indebted to any paper or book for anything that appears in its brilliant columns. Unfortunately, all papers are not edited by great original minds.

It is a fact worth remembering that when the Normans entered France and settled there, they began to marry the women of that country, and gave up their Scandinavian tongue and adopted what was known as the Romance, or corrupted Latin, out of which has come the present French spoken by Parisians. When these conquering Normans entered England they gradually abandoned their French or Romance and adopted the Anglo-Saxon, out of which has come our English language. When the English colonies got their independence after a seven years' war, there were many extremists who were not content to speak and write the language of the English Bible, and the Book of Common Prayer, and of Shakespeare and Milton, but they attempted to start what they called the "Federal Language"—a sort of American lingo. Noah Webster must have been early imbued with a desire to break loose from the language of our English ancestors, if we may judge by a pamphlet he published in 1806 or 1807, a copy of which we have, and by the first edition of his popular Dictionary.

There is a rumor in the papers that the House will increase the army. We are glad to learn from Washington that there is no prospect of any such folly. The necessary appropriations will be made for the support of the present army, but at the regular session, it is believed, the army will be cut down to 15,000 men. This is more than enough. The exigencies of the country in time of peace cannot surely require more than 10,000. The present Democratic House will do its duty to the country. We are glad to learn further, that no moneys will be voted uselessly, and that appropriations will in no case be made without being fully satisfied that they are for the good of the people. The Democrats know they are before the country on trial, and they will not act blindly or unwisely. The party stands before the country and the world as the party of reform. The leaders know, therefore, that the people will not be satisfied unless economy and justice prevail in their legislation.

According to the papers Secretary Everts is quite a wit. We do not know how well he succeeds in epigrams and mots, but some of his political points are good. One of the latest is what he says of old Simon Cameron:

"I have been compelled to change my opinion of the Pennsylvania Republican delegation in Congress. I was very much mistaken in them when I asked them to select a man from their State for the English mission. I had no idea they would go into the graveyard and resurrect a man who was not only dead, but who had been dead so long that his heir was actually in possession and enjoyment of the estate."

The President has issued the usual Thanksgiving Proclamation, appointing Thursday, November 29th, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It is a great pity that we can't have our soiled linen washed out of public sight, or at least in the backyard far from eyes polite. Dragging such petty kitchen gossip as Stanley Mathews' hotel bill before the public gaze, is a business that no gentleman should engage in, and only belongs to the miserable Paul Prys and scavengers of the press, who should, whenever discovered, be kicked out of decent company. These sneaking meddlers and scandal mongers disgrace humanity, and no respectable paper should ever allow itself to be made the vehicle of their vile rubbish. —Richmond State, Dem.

General Forrest will go on his historic record as one of the very greatest of the Confederate commanders. Perhaps there was no man in all the war, Stonewall Jackson not excepted, who accomplished more than General Forrest with a small force and in an independent field of command. There was more than one reason why he should not attain the high popularity and common fame that have crowned the career of the sainted soldier of the valley; but no critic has ever denied or can ever deny, without self-stultification, the great genius for military operations developed by Gen. Forrest. A great change is said to have come across him during his latter years; the soldier, so ready to shoot and hang, having become one of the most peaceably disposed of men, whose thoughts were strongly directed to the consideration of religious subjects. He is said to have been a man of very pleasing address at all times, very calm in his manner, though possessed of the most dangerous spirit when aroused. When he goes to his rest he will leave behind him a name which his personal detraction will do little occasion to exercise its power, and a military reputation not to be surpassed by that of any man who bore arms in the Confederate cause. —Peoples' Advocate.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

This plan of Mr. Turner's is rather cumbersome and open to other objections, but would certainly express the popular choice better than the present system of selecting candidates. As we now have, we frequently get the privilege of voting for the disease of a candidate by trickery, is forced into the field in opposition to the general sentiment. In such cases the remedy lies only in disorganizing the party, an alternative to which its members are loth to resort. —Washington North Star.

Col. Waddell has been assigned to the responsible post of chairman of the committee on Postoffice and Postroads. We are particularly gratified that a Southern man and North Carolinian has been put at the head of the committee specially charged with the duty of giving shape to the legislation concerning the mail service of the country. Col. Waddell now has an opportunity to do his State and his section generally a valuable service, and we doubt not he will make the most of it. —Raleigh Observer.

—He swore like a savings bank depositor, says a Chicago newspaper.

—Our shoemaker remarked yesterday, "The awl does it." —N. Y. Herald.

—Courier-Journal: Horror on horror's head. The helmet hat is about to form a junction with the water-cooler.

—A sign on a Rochester street reads, "Joseph Ambora." We do not wish to deny the assertion, but we object to the grammar of it. —Rochester Democrat.

Yesterday's paper contained the account of a man being whipped by his wife until he was sick. This kind of vivisection must cease. —N. Y. Herald.

—Worcester Press: It is said that Lydia Thompson is about to close out her ballet business. There will be great competition among young men to secure her wardrobe for a watch chain.

—Hawkeye: Distance has only a relative value. When a man sits down on a carpet-tack only a quarter of an inch long, it is hard for him to realize that the point of it didn't come out at the back of his neck.

—A tramp called at a house on West Hill the other day and asked for something to eat. He was so thin, he said, that when he had a pain he couldn't tell whether it was a touch of the colic or the backache. —Hawkeye.

—Over-production is the bane of the pig-iron business. R. W. Raymond, in the November Atlantic, shows that the 790 furnaces in this country could produce 5,000,000 tons of pig-iron, whilst only 2,000,000 tons are actually needed.

—During the past year the consumption of cotton reached the highest point ever attained in this country, while the value of our cotton fabrics exported has, despite low prices, increased \$7,000,000 within two years, or from \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, to \$10,180,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877.

We've often heard and often read about a conversation's thread. But now-days it may be seen. The one I saw to-day was green. It carried many a word and tone from telephone to telephone. Ah! Science, gives us one more link. That we may hear our neighbors think. —Providence Journal.

—Some sixty Indians are still prisoners in the old fort at St. Augustine, Florida.

—Senator Gordon, of Georgia, is to have an article on civil service reform in the North American Review.

—Mr. Tilden announced himself, the other night, to be unalterably opposed to any increase of the U. S. army.

—President Hayes was constrained to decline, very reluctantly, the dinner tendered him at Richmond by the Westmoreland Club.

—Five sisters, who are nuns in a Canadian convent, have turned into the convent treasury their combined fortunes, amounting to \$500,000.

—The reason why Mr. Morrison did not receive the news that he was at the head of his old committee is that the political wires were down. —Herald.

—John Logan has turned up in Washington, and declares "everything is going to the dogs, sure." Then let John rejoice; his day has come. —Chicago Times.

—Gen. Miles used to be a crockery store clerk. That's why he got Chief Justice in a jug, and that's why Howard Acres closed Rice land the balance nearly timbered.

—Also, the PONTI TRACT, containing Three Hundred Acres, three miles from the city, part cleared and fenced, part Rice land, the balance timbered. Possession given immediately. No trouble about title. Sold because the party wishes to go to Europe. Terms made easy sale or long lease. Address, W. F. POTTER, Proprietor, 25 South Third Street, Wilmington, N. C.

—Lord George Hamilton, the Under Secretary for India, has made a speech, in which he admitted that the cost of the famine to the Imperial Government would be \$25,000,000, or double the original estimate.

—Oath of the New York Commercial Advertiser offers a simple tribute to the memory of the deeply-mourning actor: Oh! seldom mortal eye hath seen A soul more pure or brave. Forever may the turf be green O'er poor Ned Adams' grave.

—President Hayes doesn't find Washington life so expensive as some of his predecessors have. He is reported as saying that, during the first six months of his term he has spent only \$4,000 of \$25,000, which he has drawn, and that he thinks of recommending Congress to reduce the executive's yearly salary from \$50,000 to the old figure of \$25,000. —Springfield Republican.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Thirty editions of Victor Hugo's "History of a Crime" have been sold in Paris.

—We are to have another book of travels round the world by Bishop Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—"The Leisure Hour Series" of popular works of fiction, in the familiar brown covers, have been reduced to \$1 a volume.

—Calcraft, the retired English executioner, is engaged upon an "Autobiography of Hanging" that promises to be of thrilling interest.

—"A History of England in the Eighteenth Century," volumes I, and II, (1703-1760), by W. E. H. Lecky, will be published late in the winter.

—"The History of Ceramic Art in Great Britain, from the Earliest Period to the Present Day," by Lawrence Jewett, in two volumes, with nearly 2000 illustrations, will soon be published.

TWINKLINGS.

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—"The new edition of De Quincy is published by Messrs. Hogg, his former publishers. "These," said the optimist once, when irritated with them, "must surely be the very swine that the devil entered."

POLITICAL POINTS.

—It was Brother Stoughton who tried to answer Judge Black's scolding article on the electoral fraud. Hayes has given him the Russian mission to console him for his failure. —Baltimore Gazette, Dem.

—We do not believe that President Hayes will defy his party or decline to make the concessions which Senator Morton predicts with so much delicacy and kind feeling. In fact, Mr. Hayes is already beginning to recede. —New York Herald, Ind.

—The time is favorable to a genuine and thorough reform in the expenses of the government, and to measures calculated to improve the condition of workingmen, but it is sometimes easier to accomplish reforms than to form and direct national parties. —Philadelphia Chronicle, Dem.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

—Rev. J. M. Scott died in Shelby county, Ala., on the 10th, aged 101 years.

—Nashville requires drummers to pay a license of \$52. Five were arrested the other day, but released on the ground of their ignorance of the law.

—The Louisville Courier-Journal thus tells a Kentucky story: "Mr. Corwin, of Boyd Station, disinherited two children for marrying against his wishes. They drove through the will with a coach and four at Falmouth last week."

—In September 121 emigrants settled in Tennessee under the auspices of the Immigration Bureau. A large colony of Quakers from Pennsylvania is settling in Blount county. In Coffee county landholders are donating fifty acres to actual settlers.

How Spain Proposes to Strengthen Her Hold on Cuba. MADRID, Oct. 30.

A Royal decree has been issued granting to soldiers and volunteers, who have completed their terms of service and settled in Cuba, and to insurgents who have submitted to the government, a portion of the forest land belonging to the State or other land being national property. The recipients are to be at first merely tenants for three years, when, if the land is properly cultivated, they become absolute owners. They will be exempt from taxation for five years. The decree gives great satisfaction in Madrid.

The Army to be Reduced. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

The House committee on Appropriations held a meeting to-day and it is understood will report the Army bill on Thursday or Friday. The appropriation for the present fiscal year will be made on the basis of 23,000 men instead of 25,000. There will, however, be a much greater reduction made in the bill which will come up at the regular session for the next fiscal year, 15,000 having already been virtually agreed upon by the committee.

MARBLE MONUMENTS AND Grave Stones.

FIRST-CLASS WORK AT LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES DESIGNS SENT BY MAIL WORK PACKED AND SHIPPED AT OUR RISK, TO ANY PART OF THE SOUTH.

RICHARD WATHAN & CO., 57 Lafayette Place, New York.

Wathan's Monumental Designs, in book form, for sale to the Trade. 75 cts. per copy.

For Sale or Lease.

A VALUABLE RICE FARM, known as POINT PETER PLANTATION, at the junction of the Cape Fear and North Star rivers. Four Hundred Acres of cultivated Rice Land, in good order, and a Thrashing Machine, run by a sixty horse power Engine, in good condition, and capable of thrashing and heading from five to seven hundred bushels of rice per day.

Also, the FAIRFIELD FARM, four miles from Wilmington, containing fifty Acres, under a fence, with splendid new Barn and Dwelling, besides ten or twelve Tenant Houses in good order. Also, with the place, or separately, six horses, two Mules, one Colt, twenty five or thirty fine Milch Cows and Calves, over one hundred head of Hogs, and a Thrashing Machine, run by a sixty horse power Engine, in good condition, and capable of thrashing and heading from five to seven hundred bushels of rice per day.

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The World's Standard.

FAIRBANKS SCALES RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT World's Fair, London, 1851 World's Fair, New York, 1853 World's Fair, Paris, 1857 World's Fair, Vienna, 1873 World's Fair, Santiago, Chili, 1875 World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876 World's Fair, Sidney, Australia, 1877

Also Sole Agents for MILLS' ALARM MONET DRAWERS, HANCOCK'S INSPIRATORS, (The Best Feeder known for Stationary, Marine and Locomotive Boilers), Also, OSCILLATING PUMP COMPANY'S PUMPS.

Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, New York.

County Commissioners' Rooms, OCTOBER 4th, 1877.

PARTIES HOLDING COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS, prior to January, 1877, which have passed the Special Board of Audit, can present the same to S. VAN AMRINGE, at the County Commissioners' Room, to be funded into BONDS.

The said claims must be presented on or before the 2nd instant. NO BONDS WILL BE ISSUED AFTER THAT DATE. JOHN G. WAGNER, Chairman.

Just Received.

A SUPPLY OF FIRE-DOGS, SHEVELS AND TONGS, COAL-HODS, SIFTERS AND SHEVELS. For sale low by GEO. A. FRICK, No. 35 South Front St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLANKETS!

200 PR. WHITE BLANKETS, 200 PR. SILVER GRAY