

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sundays, at \$100 per month, in advance...

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$6.00; two weeks, \$10.00; three weeks, \$13.00; one month, \$20.00; two months, \$35.00; three months, \$50.00; six months, \$90.00; one year, \$150.00.

Advertisements in Local Column at 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements in the Daily will be charged at 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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THE GREENBACK PARTY.

The Greenback party is distinguished for several things. It has remarkable pertinacity and zeal, has very wild and dangerous notions, and is very aggressive and insinuating.

It may not mean to work mischief, but as sure as the sun is the centre of light, the new party will entail ruin upon the country if the ideas and principles thus far evolved from its conventions and platforms are adopted by a majority of the American people.

It is a mistake to suppose that this new and aggressive party is aiming only at an abundant supply of greenbacks—that they simply demand more money, money in great quantities, money continually, money all the year round.

It would be very bad for the country if this idea was adopted—if the country was flooded with millions, hundreds of millions, thousands of millions of currency.

Such attempts to cure the patient is as futile and senseless as to relieve a man sinking under repeated drunken debauches by administering a stiff drink every five minutes.

Cure will never come to the sick man in that way, and relief from the ills that are afflicting the great body politic will never be found in the reckless Greenback panacea, which is to print and pay out to laborers on all public works a thousand million of dollars.

But, as we have said, dangerous and fallacious as this sort of quackery would be found to be, making very bad a thousand times worse, it is by no means the only dangerous practice proposed.

The Greenback manipulators have other dogmas and other remedies that are as dangerous as starting. The Greenbackers or Nationalists, or by whatever name the new party is to be hereafter known and designated, advocate:

- 1. The withdrawal from circulation of all notes of National banks.
2. The entire bonded debt of the United States to be called in and paid off in greenbacks.
3. That all Government dues are to be paid in greenbacks.
4. That greenbacks are to be made an absolute legal tender in all kinds of business transactions.
5. That there is to be no more issue of bonds, no tax upon the people to pay interest.
6. That printed notes are to be substituted for coin, and faith in the country to be in lieu of gold and silver.

These are some of the points urged by Conventions. They all follow the grand, underlying idea that countless millions of money are to be scattered broadcast over the land.

As the New Orleans Picayune well puts it: "They would substitute the register for the miner, the paper mill for the Assayer's office, and the printing press for the Mint. Their new money, must be put in circulation by being paid as wages to all

poor men and women who work on public jobs. The currency thus supplied must, in their view, become the revivifying life-blood of transfusion that is to pick up drowning industry by the locks and restore to health our languid commerce. There is to be no more of compulsory idleness, no more hard times, no more scarcity of money. Paper money is to become the solace of all existing woes and panacea for all private and public maladies."

Individual manipulators and bushwhackers have given expression to wilder and more agrarian doctrines. They are specious, and are intended to impose upon the gullibility and ignorance of the voters of the country. They are tenets that will destroy the country and reduce it to a decade to beggary and bankruptcy; for they would destroy the capitalists of the country in order to build up and establish a new order of things. One of the features of this new crusade against all men of property or of money, is to limit by law the number of acres that a man may own.

The great end and aim of this class of propagandists and revolutionists is to divide out the accumulated capital of the country. They hate all men who have been successful, and agrarianism and communism lie at the very foundation of all their political heresies.

We will only refer now to one point—the question of circulation of money. Is there a scarcity of money in the country? It is stated as a fact that there are \$685,000,000 of coin and paper in circulation. This will give over \$15 to every man, woman and child in the United States, estimating the population at 45,000,000.

If there are 9,000,000 of families, with five persons to each family, then this gives, it would seem, an ample sum for weekly expenses. In addition, it is estimated that there are two thousand million dollars on deposit in the banks of the country.

We do not undertake to say how correct these figures are. We give them to let our readers see what is urged by those who insist that there is plenty of money in the country. We are not sufficiently informed to say what amount of circulation the country really requires. The amount in circulation is not equal to that of France, but it may be enough for the uses of the people. The point is that the country can not be relieved by the Greenbacker's wild ideas.

No decent man can ever rejoice in the perpetration of crime or take comfort in the misfortunes of his fellows. We do not gloat over the evil that befalls the North or any part of it. Unfortunately there are editors in the North who are always ready to seize hold of any outrage committed in the South and use it to the injury of our section. If a woman is flogged at the whipping post, or if a negro is treated to Lynchlaw a great howl is made, and the whole people of the South are branded and stigmatized. We are reminded of this when we read the accounts given of a very terrible outrage that was recently perpetrated in the great State of New York.

The Boston papers tell the story. We give it condensed and without comment. A Boston lady was taken in charge on board of a train from Rome to Albany by two well-dressed scoundrels, who pretended that she was insane and that they, by request of her husband, were taking her to the Utica Asylum. They successfully imposed on the conductor and passengers, whose protection the poor woman claimed. She was taken to a respectable house in Utica, chloroformed, outraged and stripped of her diamonds and all her clothing and left there. The lady's name is very properly suppressed.

Some Northern Radical sheet proclaims with a flourish that in 1880 the South will be solid for Grant. In a horn. When Grant went into office in 1869 the South was well nigh "solid" for him then. In eight years of misrule and oppression he succeeded in alienating his friends and changing the political destiny of the entire Southern States. Hayes got but three, and we all know how he got Louisiana and Florida. Grant is the best friend, in one sense, the South has had since the war. His corruption, his usurpations, his free use of the bayonet and the corporal of the guard, his extravagance, his debauchery, wrested the South from the hands of the spoiler and gave the

CHARLESTON'S ONE NEWSPAPER.

Some Outside Views of the Course of Journalism. [From Columbia Straight-Out Democrat.] The Charleston Journal of Commerce, after a precarious existence of a little more than two years, has given up the ghost.

It was a joint stock enterprise, and the supposition is that it had too many bosses—flourishing the old adage, that "too many cooks spoil the broth." This leaves the News and Courier once more alone in the old city. It is a hard blow to run against.

A South Carolina sheriff, defying the United States Government in refusing to respect a writ of one of its courts, is a spectacle that may delight the moonshiners, but it is one which will raise the ire of loyal men.—Troy Times, Ind.

Hydrophobia After Twelve Years. [From the Globe-Democrat.] A most remarkable death from hydrophobia occurred yesterday near Lamar, in Barton county, the victim was a prominent citizen, John Hallam. Twelve years ago he was bitten by a mad dog, and the wound healed up, never giving him any pain, and the occurrence had nearly been forgotten. Last Friday he was suddenly taken with convulsions of a terrible nature. He continued thus until he died. The first two days of his convulsions he was perfectly rational but on Sunday became crazy. His death and suffering were terrible to witness, it taking four stout men to hold him. He leaves a wife and two children.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, even if it is obliged to vindicate itself by the sword. It is now that Ben his those spooks in a public rant, and waited in patience and contently for sixteen years for the right man to come and ask for them.—Wash. Post.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN FORTUNE. THE GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of \$350,000. THE GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday of each month.

LIST OF PRIZES. Capital Prize, \$50,000. Prizes of \$25,000, 5,000. Prizes of \$10,000, 10,000. Prizes of \$5,000, 20,000. Prizes of \$2,500, 40,000. Prizes of \$1,000, 80,000. Prizes of \$500, 160,000. Prizes of \$250, 320,000. Prizes of \$100, 640,000. Prizes of \$50, 1,280,000. Prizes of \$25, 2,560,000. Prizes of \$10, 5,120,000. Prizes of \$5, 10,240,000. Prizes of \$2, 20,480,000. Prizes of \$1, 40,960,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. Approximation Prizes of \$200, 2,700. Approximation Prizes of \$100, 1,900. Approximation Prizes of \$50, 1,100.

RESPONSIBLE CORRESPONDENTS WANTED AT ALL PROMINENT PLACES, TO WHICH A LIBERAL COMPENSATION WILL BE PAID. Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

One of Hayes's Appointments. [From the Boston Herald.] Old stories about Leonard Hynek have been revived since his appointment as a notary public. Hynek was President of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, which failed in 1871, owing the government \$750,000.

That Voyage Around the World. PARIS, July 15. The long-talked of voyage around the world is at last coming off. The twenty-five voyagers—twelve Frenchmen, and the rest Russians, Swiss, Belgians, and Germans—had a parting dinner given to them last night at the Continental Hotel.

Our State Controversies. We have no doubt it was an Arnold convention that read Robbins out, but he is wrong for wanting another convention, for Arnold would have no assurance that it was a Robbins convention, and so it would go. The best thing for Robbins is to join the firm of G. & Barrett.

Hayes's Rough Talk to the Turks. A correspondent of the Globe speaks of the rough tone in which Bismarck addressed the Turkish representatives at the late Congress, when they protested against the occupation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina. "Do you really suppose," said he, "that we are here to consider the interests of Turkey? We are here for the interests of Europe, for the peace of Europe. What do you Turks want? You don't want to retire to the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. Very good, you shall not retire. You'll be pitched into it if you go on protesting."

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Democrats may view with the liveliest satisfaction the development of the plot to renegade the great master of Republicanism.—Atlanta Constitution, Ind.

Of course there's nothing in the Grant movement, but then, if you don't want the roof lifted, don't mention Grant's name in a Republican meeting.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Ind.

The press of this country is loose and licentious, but both Kearney and Ben Butler testify that it heeds did anything for them. This enables the press to pull up its shirt collar and look respectable.—Balt. Gazette, Dem.

A South Carolina sheriff, defying the United States Government in refusing to respect a writ of one of its courts, is a spectacle that may delight the moonshiners, but it is one which will raise the ire of loyal men.—Troy Times, Ind.

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WHOLESALE PRICES.

Our quotations, it should be understood, represent the wholesale prices generally, in making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

RAISING—Cotton, 00 @ 12 1/2. Double Anchor, 00 @ 12. BACON—North Carolina, 60 @ 13 1/2. Sides, N. C. choice, 75 @ 8 1/2. Western smoked, 11 @ 8. Sides, 7 @ 7 1/2. Dry salted, 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2. Sides, 6 @ 6. BEEF—Live weight, 13 1/2 @ 14. BARRIS—Spirits, 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2. New York, each, 00 @ 1 1/2. BERRIS—Wilmington, 75 @ 80. BUTTER—North Carolina, 15 @ 18. CANDLES—Spirits, 12 @ 13. Tallow, 10 @ 11. CHEESE—Northern Factory, 12 @ 13. Dairy cream, 10 @ 11. HAMS—New York, 10 @ 11. COTTON—Fiber, 40 @ 45. DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4 1/2 @ 7. EGGS, 10 @ 11. FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, 15 @ 20. Mackerel, No. 2, 10 @ 15. No. 3, 5 @ 10. No. 4, 3 @ 5. No. 5, 2 @ 3. No. 6, 1 @ 2. No. 7, 1 @ 1. No. 8, 1 @ 1. No. 9, 1 @ 1. No. 10, 1 @ 1. No. 11, 1 @ 1. No. 12, 1 @ 1. No. 13, 1 @ 1. No. 14, 1 @ 1. No. 15, 1 @ 1. No. 16, 1 @ 1. No. 17, 1 @ 1. No. 18, 1 @ 1. No. 19, 1 @ 1. No. 20, 1 @ 1. No. 21, 1 @ 1. No. 22, 1 @ 1. No. 23, 1 @ 1. No. 24, 1 @ 1. No. 25, 1 @ 1. No. 26, 1 @ 1. No. 27, 1 @ 1. No. 28, 1 @ 1. 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