

PUBLISHERS ANNOUNCEMENT

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sundays, at \$1.00 per year in advance...

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for six months, 50 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.50; three days, \$2.00; four days, \$2.50; five days, \$3.00; one week, \$6.00; two weeks, \$10.00; three weeks, \$13.00; four weeks, \$16.00; five weeks, \$19.00; six weeks, \$22.00; seven weeks, \$25.00; eight weeks, \$28.00; nine weeks, \$31.00; ten weeks, \$34.00; eleven weeks, \$37.00; twelve weeks, \$40.00.

Notices under head of "CITY NEWS" 25 cents per line for the 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, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted before the time contracted for, charged transient rates for the time actually published.

Advertisements for candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged an advertising rate.

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, unless otherwise stated. Where no reference is made, payment may be made quarterly, according to contract.

Advertisements should always be on the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss public questions, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will only be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Order, Express, or in Registered Letters. Only gold remittances will be at the rate of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss public questions, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will only be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss public questions, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will only be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss public questions, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will only be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss public questions, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will only be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss public questions, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will only be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss public questions, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will only be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss public questions, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will only be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss public questions, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will only be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss public questions, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will only be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss public questions, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will only be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

FERTILIZERS AND COTTON

The Goldsboro Mail has an editorial on the subject of the price of fertilizers. It says that the average value of eighteen brands of fertilizers sold in this State is stated to be \$39 18 3-4.

It thinks this rather under than above the additional cost. It then asks how can companies afford "to exchange it for cotton at the rate of 400 pounds per ton, as many of them did in 1876-77, and even now are offering to exchange it for 450 pounds of cotton? Cannot every one see there is an inconsistency some where, for 450 pounds of cotton at a net of eight cents, would only amount to \$36 00, \$19 18 3-4 less than the cost to produce and sell."

It thinks the standard brands are valuable helps when judiciously used. It also says that the commercial value of a certain brand is placed at \$45 to \$47.50 by the Agricultural Department's analysis, and yet the manufacturers only charge \$20 per ton when they sell to large dealers. It cannot very well understand how a fertilizer can be sold for \$20, when its commercial value is \$45 or more. That does look a little curious. We quote a paragraph:

"And further, since we have been investigating this subject, a gentleman who has had much experience in handling guano in this State and in South Carolina, said to us that the actual cost to a leading Baltimore manufacturer per ton to manufacture the manures that are now sold in this State was \$13.00.

We note these statements of the Mail, because its editor is a practical man of business as well as intelligent editor, and because many of the readers of the STAR are engaged in farming.

Whist on the subject of fertilizers, it may not be amiss to say a word about the cotton crop. It pays unquestionably to use fertilizers, but the right sort must be used—that which is adapted to the soil. But our farmers should be careful not to make too much cotton to the exclusion of other crops. The prospect for a large crop is said to be good. At any rate, the prospect is that the South will make as large a crop as it did last year, possibly larger, and it will know that very large crops do not fetch the most money. Such has been the experience of the South since the war. The Mail says:

"H. M. Newborn showed us on Saturday a letter from a prominent Baltimore merchant advising a heavy circulation in cotton planting. The prevailing opinion among statisticians was that the next crop would probably run over five millions, on account of the greatly increased acreage in Texas and other Southern States; and with that amount raised the price will necessarily be lower than it was last year."

The above was prepared for our last issue. Since it was written we have received the Raleigh Observer of Saturday, in which we find some comments on the article of the Mail. It thinks that manufacturers can sell fertilizers "below the established commercial value," because "many of the fertilizers" there is "organic and undetermined matter" existing "in large percentage," because manufacturers deal wholesale in chemicals and even "manufacture many of them at their works," and, lastly, because "from the different sources from which such chemicals are obtained."

Like the Observer we are not much skilled in farming, and would never undertake to speak ex cathedra upon that subject. We have observation, however, and we have a large acquaintance among farmers. Some years ago a very large Edgecombe farmer told us that he had been paying \$50 per ton for a certain fertilizer, the regular market price of which was \$62 at that time. He bought fifty tons annually. He finally procured the necessary information as to its ingredients and the process by which it was manufactured. He then made it at home, and it proved to be equal to that purchased. Its cost was, according to our recollection, \$36. The thing is to get the precise guano adapted to the soil you wish to cultivate and at the lowest possible price. It would appear from what Prof. Ledoux says, as quoted by the Observer, the most exact analysis will not enable you to distinguish the most valuable ingredients from those of an inferior quality. We give the paragraph as quoted:

"Let us suppose two fertilizers to contain as follows: Sol. Phos. Acid. 10 per cent. Potash. 2 " Ammonia. 2 " The first is made from bones, sulphate of potash and dried blood. The second from Charleston rock, muriate of potash and horn shavings. Though analyzing exactly alike, it is perfectly correct to say that the former is much more valuable agriculturally than the latter; yet the arbitrary tables of value give them both the same commercial value."

Judge Spofford will contest Kellogg's seat as Senator from Louisiana. It is charged in the petition that

WHEN KELLOGG WAS ELECTED BY

WHEN Kellogg was elected by the illegal aid of his predecessor and Gen. Grant, and that Mr. Kellogg's return to the Senate was unlawful, and was procured by his manipulating the Legislature while yet Governor."

We learn from a circular that "the permanent committee of the Vienna Meteorological Congress have just paid the United States the high compliment of recommending to a proposed second Congress the adoption throughout the world of a plan for exchanges of data for simultaneous weather maps or other purposes, similar to the one first organized for the United States by General Myer, the Chief Signal Officer, in 1873, and which has been continuously purpued by the Signal Service to this day."

The U. S. Signal office asks "all countries to make and record daily, on land or sea, one simultaneous weather observation at the same exact instant of time." Each country sends the U. S. office the report of its observations every fifteen days. These exchanges have been continued for six years and with marked success, nearly every civilized nation north of the equator having taken a part in it.

It has made possible for the first time in the history of the world the preparation of a daily simultaneous map of the northern hemisphere, at Washington, (this map is sent to each observer) and has probably advanced the study of practical meteorology as far as any one undertaking in the last century."

In the last number of the Southern Historical Papers Gen. Harry Heth gives an account of the desperate charge of a small party of Federal cavalry at Falling Waters, in which Gen. Johnston Pettigrew, our noble North Carolina soldier, lost his life. The Charleston News and Courier truly says that his name was "synonymous with all that is brave, unselfish and magnanimous."

It will be remembered that Gen. Pettigrew commanded Heth's Division in the third day's fight at Gettysburg, Gen. Heth being wounded. Gen. Pettigrew was one of the really great men of North Carolina. He was possibly the most intellectual man ever born within our borders, unless we except Mr. Badger.

It is stated by the Raleigh News that all of the North Carolina delegation voted for Randall for Speaker with the exception of Col. W. L. Steele. It is known also that about half of the entire Southern delegation voted for him. Indeed some of the papers affirm that a majority of the Southern Democrats thought it best to support the old Speaker and reelect him. Mr. Randall's strongest friends were among the Southern Democrats, who had known him long and had served with him in Congress. They know his record.

The total receipts of the recent walking match were \$54,314 40. The expenses were \$12,908 86. The division was as follows:

Rawell \$19,398 31
Emble 11,085 93
Wilton 8,970 06
Hartman 3,679 65
Kelly 2,000 00
Left for contingencies 2,000 00
Total \$40,797 61

CURRENT COMMENT.—Mr. Randall's brief speeches from the chair at the opening and close of the session are good and neat. To those who have never tried it, the composition of these perfunctory speeches may seem easy; but in reality it is a severest test of a man's judgment and tact than is afforded by much more pretentious efforts of oratory. The art of saying the right thing on such occasions, neither too little nor too much, is rarer than is commonly supposed.—N. Y. Sun, Int'l. Ed.

Ten years ago nearly every negro in the State had a ring in his nose, and was led to the polls by designing colored preachers and dishonest Radical adventurers. To-day a majority of the negroes will vote the Democratic ticket whenever a true Southern man offers his name for office. There are at least twenty thousand negro voters in Georgia and Alabama that will vote the straight-out, old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democratic ticket for President and Congressmen in 1880.—Covington (Ga.) Enterprise.

WHETHER THERE IS A LARGE QUANTITY

WHETHER THERE IS A LARGE QUANTITY of valuable swamp land in Angola Bay, in the counties of Duplin and Pender, belonging to the State Board of Education, and in its present condition is not saleable, but if drained would sell for a fair price, and thus add largely to the Education Fund; Therefore, the General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That Daniel Shaw and Asa Croom, of Pender county, and William J. Boney and Edward T. Pigford, of Duplin county, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to lay out a canal of sufficient width to drain Angola Bay, beginning at or near Croom's Bridge, in Pender county, on the east side of the North East river, and to run, as near as practicable, north 50 degrees east across Angola Bay to the run of Cypress Creek, in Duplin county, so as to turn the waters of said creek through said canal; and also a public road of the width of other public roads, bordering on or near said canal, and make report thereof to the Governor.

Sec. 2. That, upon application of said Commissioners, the Penitentiary Board of Directors shall detail fifty convicts, who are allowed by law to be farmed out, to be worked upon said canal and road until completed, under the charge of a sufficient guard, to be selected by said Board, and subject to their control and the prison rules and regulations as far as practicable; and that said convicts shall be furnished with necessary tools to construct a suitable stockade or quarters, and to work upon said canal and road, and shall be fed and clothed and transported to and from said canal and road by the said Board of Directors, and paid for out of the funds appropriated for the Penitentiary.

Sec. 3. Whenever it may be necessary in order to prevent a sacrifice of the State's interest in the process of draining, as provided for in this act, the Governor, as President of the Board of Education, may, upon the recommendation of said Commissioners, exchange portions of the public swamp lands for small tracts owned by individuals, and the lands thus acquired shall be held by said Board as other swamp land.

Sec. 4. That said Commissioners shall be agents for the State, and shall be required by the Governor, as President of said Board, to look after the interest of the State, and to superintend the construction of said canal and road under such rules as he may prescribe.

Sec. 5. And as a compensation for said Commissioners, the Governor, as President of the Board of Education, is hereby authorized to convey to each of them and their heirs forever a acre of land reclaimed by said canal, to be selected by them, and located in alternate sections on each part of said canal, as may best promote the interest of the State, and that each section of land shall not exceed two hundred acres.

Sec. 6. That an account of the money paid by the Penitentiary Board in the prosecution and completion of this work shall be filed with the State Treasurer, which shall be credited from time to time with the proceeds of the sale of the public lands in Angola Bay reclaimed as aforesaid, until the same is paid in full, for the benefit of the general fund; and to this end the Board of Education shall have the power to sell such lands, in such quantities as they think best at a fair price, as will discharge said amount.

Sec. 7. That all laws and clauses of law coming in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Knocking Washington Down.—[From Collins' History of Kentucky.] At the time Gen. Washington was stationed at Alexandria, Va., as a colonel of a British regiment, before the war of the Revolution, an altercation took place in the court house yard between him and Wm. Payne, in which Payne knocked Washington down. Great excitement prevailed, as Payne was known to be firm, and Washington was beloved by all. A night's reflection, however, satisfied Washington that he was the aggressor and in the wrong, and in the morning he, like a true and magnanimous hero, sought an interview with Payne, which resulted in an apology from Washington and a warm and lasting friendship between the two, founded on mutual esteem. During the Revolutionary war, while Washington was on a visit to his family, William Payne, with his son DeVal, went to pay his respects to the great American chief. General Washington met him some distance from the house, took him by the hand and led him into the presence of Mrs. Washington, to whom he introduced Mr. Payne as follows: "My dear, here is the little man whom you have so frequently heard me speak of, who one day had the courage to knock me down in the court-house yard in Alexandria, big as I am."

Halfpenny Telegraph.—[Washington Post.] Mr. Charles E. Tinker, Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.'s telegraph lines, arrived in the city yesterday, having completed two first-class wires between Baltimore and Washington, thus giving that road direct telegraph connections through to St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, &c., for commercial business. This company proposes to receive all the business they can, when Congress passes the free telegraph bill it is understood that other roads are to join them in giving the country a cheap telegraph service. Several memorials have reached here from points in the West, praying Congress to stand by the Railroad Telegraph bill. Other memorials are on the way. One is expected to reach here to-day from

Chicago. They will probably be presented

Chicago. They will probably be presented in the Senate on Monday or Tuesday.

Mad Canals Everything.—[Raleighville Times.] Vance was shaking hands and being introduced to the different members at the close of the late session, in Washington, when somebody said something about "going home." That reminded Vance at once. "Do you remember old Timothy Davis?" he asked. "When we served together before the war he said, at the close of the session, 'Well, Vance, I am going home, and I am glad of it, for I have caught every infernal thing since I have been here, from a cold down, except the Speaker's eye.' The crowd roared. They all knew old Tim.

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00

MISCELLANEOUS

The Morning Star

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

Subscription Rates—In Advance:

Notice of the Press:

Notice of the Press:

Notice of the Press:

Notice of the Press:

Notice of the Press:

Notice of the Press:

Notice of the Press:

Notice of the Press:

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET