PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except Monday, at $7 00 per year, $4 00 for six months, $2 25 for three months, $1 00 for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

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, $1.75; three days, $2 50; four 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 Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 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. Every 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 contracted 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.

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

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

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, 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, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

SATURDAY MORNING, May 3, 1879.

BAYONETS AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. Hayes put forward as a plea why he should not approve of the Army bill, that it was proposed "to deny to the United States even the necessary civil authority to protect the National elections." We showed yesterday that there was no such thing as a National election in the sense in which it is used by the *de facto*. We refer to the matter now to say that no one proposed to deny to the United States the right to regulate "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives." This is guaranteed by the Constitution in the clause we quoted yesterday. Mr. Hayes, in his effort to make a case to justify his partisan bias and action, falls into the error of supposing himself the whole United States. If *he* is not the "United States," then there is no such purpose as he declares to exist, for Congress does not propose to interfere with the right of "the United States" in the exercise of the necessary "civil authority to protect" the elections held for Senators and Representatives. As we have said, the Constitution empowers Congress—not the President, mark you—with the right to regulate "the times, places and manner of holding elections," and as the Congress is not composed of either fools or "revolutionists" it can hardly be true that they propose to rob themselves of a Constitutional power. It is, therefore, the *duty* of the Congress to protect themselves, and to see to it that the Constitutional provisions are not invaded by an ambitious and aggressive Executive. It has accordingly framed a bill the actual design of which was to prevent an improper interference with *their* rights and privileges. It has passed a bill the object and intent of which is to keep free and pure the ballot, so that the Executive shall not unconstitutionally interfere with the duly qualified electors of the country, and shall not in any improper way control or influence the election of its own members. That is all it has proposed—that is all it has done.

Has it not the power to do this? Do not the two Houses represent "the United States" quite as much as Hayes does, who holds his place through well established fraud? The people of "the United States" have a right to be heard in this matter. Through their chosen Representatives they have declared in emphatic tones that it is a great outrage upon their rights and liberties for the President to station troops at the polls to overawe and influence their votes. They have declared through their Representatives that the ballot-box should be sacred, and that it is "the right of citizens of the United States to vote" and that this sacred "right" "should not be denied or *abridged*." With armed soldiers at the polls this "right" is seriously menaced if not destroyed—is seriously "abridged" if not altogether "denied." The conservative New York *Journal of Commerce* viewing this protest of the people says:

> "If there is no ground for their apprehension, no harm is done by rendering such a menace illegal, and thus securing to all a full and free exercise of the elective franchise. But the pretense that because the President is of one political party and the majority in Congress are of another, he is the United States, and they, by the exercise of their legitimate powers, are denying something to the United States, is a most offensive and unwarrantable assumption that ought not to pass without severe rebuke."

The action of the joint caucus of the Democratic members of Congress is known to our readers. They propose next to test the President's sincerity. He professed to have vetoed the Army bill "because of its alleged abridgement of the powers of *civil officers*." They say very truly, as we have shown above, that "in reality this was not the intention, and would not be the effect of the bill as heretofore passed." But in order that the President shall not be allowed to evade "the main issue," they now propose to give him "an opportunity to pass upon a bill which shall present to him the sole question, whether or not the army or any portion of it should be used to keep the peace at the polls." We will then see how much sincerity and honesty there is in Hayes's reason for his veto.

There is one part of the message that should be referred to. Mr. Hayes insists that there are already in the provisions of the Revised Statutes enough guards to prevent any farther military interference. He says that there is, therefore, not any necessity for the sixth section of the Army bill. The Democrats, as our telegrams of yesterday informed our reader, will so change this sixth section as to make it apply only to officers of the army and navy, and *not* to United States civil officers. This is just as it should be. Let a naked question of army or no army at the polls be presented to the *de facto*. Let him have no dodge or quibble—give him no opportunity for evasion.

But what right has the Executive to say that no further prevention was necessary to restrain the army within proper limits? Is it a fact that the provisions of the Revised Statutes, to which he refers so confidently, have been found sufficient to prevent military interference? Is it not a notorious fact that the army has interfered in spite of the provisions of the Revised Statutes? If so, then are not other provisions and safe-guards necessary? The Philadelphia *Ledger* is a moderate Republican paper. Its proprietor is the special friend of Gen. Grant. That paper thinks other precautions are necessary, and says:

> "Every precaution within the limits of the Constitution should be provided against army interference with elections, and the fact that some such are provided is no argument why others should not be, if the unguarded points present openings and temptations to unscrupulous partisans, either in the army offices or the Executive Department of the Government, in times of high political excitement. The logical inference is just in the opposite direction to that taken by the President, for nothing is more repugnant to the instincts of the American people than the intervention of the military arm of the Government at election times. Hence all that portion of the message could have been left out greatly to the advantage of the rest."

It thinks the President has seriously blundered just here in his argument. It says:

> "Furthermore, it leads him into an argument in favor of the policy of retaining the clause permitting the use of troops at the polls—an argument that commits him against the repeal of that portion of the law, whether it comes to him in the form of an amendment to an appropriation bill or as an independent measure. This is a fatal error of policy, that puts him at cross purposes with that influential and able section of the Republican membership in Congress who had already expressed their willingness to favor the repeal, if presented in a separate act."

We will soon see whether Hayes is for armed intervention at the polls or for a free election as he pretends.

The last information from Washington is encouraging for a national quarantine. The bill of Casey Young, of Memphis, has been agreed upon by the Committee on Epidemic Diseases. Young is reported as saying that his bill "will give the Government ample power to make and enforce, through the National Board of Health, effective quarantine regulations." He does not think the State's rights doctrine ought to control in a matter like this—the suppression of yellow fever.

We have not read Judge Russell's speech, and do not know what he said about Representative Kitchin. That gentleman evidently feels much aggrieved, if we may judge by the ungloved manner in which he handled the Republican Greenbacker from this district.

Senator Gordon has taken a berth on the steamer *Werder*, of the "Woodruff Scientific Expedition around the World," paying $500 for the same.

A VOICE FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Herald* has we believe a larger circulation than any other paper in New England. Its daily edition exceeds 100,000 copies. It is not a Democratic paper by any means, and may be, we suppose, classed as an independent paper with decided Republican leanings. It is highly pleased with Hayes's veto, and thinks him a great strategist in politics. According to this paper victory is with Hayes and the Stalwarts. We refer to this paper to quote what it says about the celebrated sixth section, which it copies. It gives the points of the section next, showing how and when it authorizes the President to call out the militia and the army and navy, and then says:

> "This being the case, it is difficult to see how the proposed bill *would limit unreasonably the power of the executive;* and, however unnecessary the change may be, we are led to the conclusion that the veto does not proceed from the conviction of the President that the section *is an improper one*, considered by itself, but, rather, that *he has yielded to party pressure to raise here a popular issue with the Democrats.*"

Just so. The *Herald* hits the nail quite squarely when it declares that the *de facto* is not governed in his action by honest conviction, but by a purpose only "to raise a popular issue with the Democrats." The *Herald* is forced to that conclusion, although the general tenor of its editorials is favorable to Hayes and against the Democrats.

Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee delivered the Memorial Address at Atlanta, Georgia. He is a true Knight, and speaks from the heart. We copy from an exchange a passage that reflects the sentiments of every man in the South who bore arms in the great conflict between the States:

> "I am going to speak to you to-day as a Confederate soldier, as one who in looking back over the mighty past with its trials and triumphs, and thinking of the record made by the South for courageous devotion to principle, finds naught in memory's vase but pride, and who with heartfelt emotion can truthfully exclaim, in the glowing words of the Irish patriot, 'Do you ask, my lords, if in my lifetime I have thought any treason or done any crime which should call to my cheek as I stand here alone the hot blush of shame or the paleness of fear? Though I stood by my grave to receive my death blow, before God and mankind, I would answer you, No.'"

A regular reign of terror now prevails throughout Russia. The revolutionary Nihilists have excited such dismay among the royalty that the sharpest measures of repression are resorted to. Universal dread appears to ramify all classes, and a system of the strictest espionage and surveillance has been resorted to in self defence. What will the end be and when?

OUR TABLE.

The Assembly Sketch Book. We have received this book of sketches of the members of the Legislature of 1879, prepared by Mr. J. S. Tomlinson, editor of the Hickory *Press*. It contains 152 pages and appears to have been prepared with care. He gives much more space to some comparatively obscure men than he gives to some others who are much more entitled to it. But probably the fault lies with those sketched. They may not have furnished the necessary material. Of the 170 members all were born in this State save nine. The Raleigh *News* Steam Book and Job Office did the work. Price 25 cents. Write to the author for a copy at Hickory, N. C.

We have received a beautiful bound volume of *Scribner's Monthly* for the last six months, in its new dress. We are pleased to learn from the publishers that the sale of the magazine has increased during the issue of this volume by nearly twenty thousand copies, and that it bids fair to reach 100,000 by the end of the year. In England the edition has doubled during the same period. What are the causes of this popular tidal wave of favor it is not for us to say. Whether it be the special interest in Mrs. Burnett's novel, or an increasing literary and artistic excellence in the magazine itself, or whether it be due to the improvement in business, we do not know. One fact is patent, to-wit, this unexampled growth in England occurred during a season of great commercial disasters there. The contents of the volume sent us comprise the numbers from November, 1878, to April, 1879, inclusive, with almost a thousand pages of choice reading matter and three hundred and fifty cuts. There are two frontispieces—portraits of Longfellow and of Emerson, by Eaton and Cole, with elegantly illustrated articles on their homes and surroundings; there are other biographical articles on John Ericsson (the best account of the great engineer ever published), Eugene Scribe, Leonardo Da Vinci, John Leech, "Henry Bergh and his Work," Modjeska (with a portrait of rare beauty), and others; the wonderful pictures by the members of the Tile Club, which have excited such universal admiration; a paper on "Actors and Actresses of New York," with portraits of many of them in character; "Aerial Navigation," by the poet Stedman; an article of great interest on Edison; fully illustrated papers on Bird Architecture; "Old Maryland Manners"; California Scenery; the "Old Mill" at Newport; short stories by Edward Bellamy, Noah Brooks, Edward Eggleston, Frank R. Stockton, Bret Harte and others, and a great deal more that is charming and instructive. The regular monthly edition of *Scribner* is now 90,000. Price $4 a year. Scribner & Co., New York.

— Atlanta is the home of both the Georgia Senators.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— In his speech the other day Mr. Conkling remarked that the Democratic party had "managed themselves into a predicament, and unless the President let them out they must and will back out." It is to be hoped for the sake of the reputation of the party, that a firm and decided stand will be made, and that Mr. Conkling's prediction will become true.—*Petersburg (Va.) Post, Dem.*

—— The "*Stalwarts*" have at last captured him, and henceforth we expect to see him as pliant in their hands as clay in the hands of the potter. For a while he struggled against the Radical leaders, but the struggle was an unequal one, and now, like Issachar, he succumbs to the burdens he cannot bear. "Issachar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens: And he saw that rest was good, and bowed his shoulder to bear, and became a servant unto tribute."—*Norfolk Virginian, Dem.*

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

The press is called upon to help to create a public sentiment against concealed weapons. We call upon the press to help us to create a public sentiment that will make jurors regard their solemn oaths in murder trials, and convict every murderer who is condemned by the law and the evidence.—*Warren News.*

Hold on to the idea that the South does not play the role of revolutionists in demanding the repeal of the act which legalizes the presence of troops at the polls. Liberty and the military are incompatible. If the ballot is to be determined by the presence of the bayonet, then farewell liberty. The result is already recorded. Better for the South and the Nation to be in chronic rebellion than to admit that the decision of their will is to be announced at the dicta of arms. If this be treason, make the most of it.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

Three Ways of Putting the same Thing.

[Mr. G. W. Curtis's, in Harper's Weekly, May 3.]

A situation which, against the conservative tradition of two terms only, compels the selection of a soldier as Chief Magistrate to save the Government, insidiously tends to accustom the public mind to a permanent Presidency. And this is especially the case when the soldier is an honest and patriotic man like Gen. Grant, who cannot be suspected of any dishonorable design.

[Secor Roberson's, in a Speech in Congress, April 3.]

It is from disrupted systems of government that military power arises. It is in the confusion, the disorder, the lack of writs to be executed by the civil officers of the law; it is within the smoke of such a contest that the "man on horseback" rides in, and liberty is sacrificed to order. The strong arms, the clear heads, the brave hearts of our people would never yield to a standing army, were it a million strong, unless it became absolutely necessary, under the pressure of usurped and arbitrary power of some irresponsible member of the system, to sacrifice liberty to order.

[Boss Shepherd's, in a Recent Speech delivered in Private.]

I will bet $100 to $50 that no other man than Grant will be mentioned as a Presidential candidate in the next National Republican Convention.

The Real Issue.

[N. Y. World, Dem.]

The real issue is as clear as the daylight. Not the traditions only of English and American liberty, but the plain common-sense of all men may be safely invoked to decide between Congress and the President. Congress affirms that in a representative government voting must be carried on by the people under the protection of their own local laws and without violence of any kind or the exhibition of violence. The bayonet of the soldier is as much out of place at the polls of a free people as the bludgeon of the rioter. An election which can only be carried on at the point of the bayonet, ceases to be an election. No votes cast at such an election can be properly called votes or counted as votes in the sense in which that word is used by free men. The bayonet means coercion, physical or moral, and there can be nothing in common between coercion and

> "The weapon that comes down as still
> As snowflakes fall upon the sod,
> But executes a freeman's will
> As lightning does the will of God."

Things are going ill with a republic when it must employ the bayonet to enforce upon any section of the people laws made by the representatives of the people. But how much worse when the bayonet must be called in to keep order at the polls while the people are choosing their representatives.

The Philadelphia Times on Hayes' Veto.

It is a refinement of philosophy that none but stone-blind partisans will respect, to assume that the President of the United States, or his subordinate Federal officials, can order the army to election polls at their pleasure; but if the veto message of President Hayes means anything, it means that it is lawful to do so and that the right to do it must be preserved. True, he quotes the act of 1878, which forbids the use of troops at elections for any purpose except under circumstances "expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress," but the President gives the startling interpretation of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution as warranting the employment of the army at any Congressional election, whenever a pretext can be had for keeping peace at the polls.

Until the President himself taught the nation the possible dangers of the section repealed by the vetoed Army bill, there were few who deemed the issue so grave a one; but with his official interpretation of his powers, under the fifteenth amendment of the constitution and the law that authorizes the army to be summoned "to keep the peace at the polls," he has clearly defined an issue that must do more to intensify determined resistance by Congress than all the reasons hitherto presented. He has given an interpretation of the constitution that makes the repeal of the clause repealed by the political rider to the Army bill an imperative necessity; for now Congress must face the question as the Executive declares it.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 13th, 1879—108th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Or to P. O. Box 2:2,
Wilmington, N. C.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

ap 9-D2aw4w&W sat we

9TH

GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Company.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky, Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on

Saturday, May 31, 1879

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

PRIZES PAID IN FULL!

$112,400! in Cash Distributed!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR DRAWINGS!

Read the following attractive list of Prizes for the MAY DRAWING:

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes $100 each	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes 50 each	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes 20 each	12,000
10 Prizes $1000	10,000	1,000 Prizes 10 each	10,000
20 Prizes 500	10,000		
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes,			$2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "			1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "			900
1,960 Prizes.			$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address the COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Secretary, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

ap 26-td sa-tu in Ap & th sa tu in My

LIVER

This important organ weighs but about three pounds, and all the blood in a living person (about three gallons) passes through it at least once every half hour, to have the bile and other impurities strained or filtered from it. Bile is the natural purgative of the bowels, and if the Liver becomes torpid it is not separated from the blood, but carried through the veins to all parts of the system, and in trying to escape through the pores of the skin, causes it to turn yellow or a dirty brown color. The stomach becomes diseased, and Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Jaundice, Chills, Malarial Fevers, Piles, Sick and Sour Stomach, and general debility follow. MERRELL'S HEPATINE, the great vegetable discovery for torpidity, causes the Liver to throw off from one to two ounces of bile each time the blood passes through it, as long as there is an excess of bile; and the effect of even a few doses upon yellow complexion or a brown dirty looking skin, will astonish all who try it—they being the first symptoms to disappear. The cure of all bilious diseases and Liver complaint is made certain by taking HEPATINE in accordance with directions. Headache is generally cured in twenty minutes, and no disease that arises from the Liver can exist if a fair trial is given.

SOLD AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR PILLS BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price 25 Cents and $1.00

LUNGS

The fatality of Consumption or Throat and Lung Diseases, which sweep to the grave at least one-third of all death's victims, arises from the Opium or Morphine treatment, which simply stupefies as the work of death goes on. $10,000 will be paid if Opium or Morphine, or any preparation of Opium, Morphine or Prussic Acid, can be found in the GLOBE FLOWER COUGH SYRUP, which has cured people who are living to-day with but one remaining lung. No greater wrong can be done than to say that Consumption is incurable. The GLOBE FLOWER COUGH SYRUP will cure it when all other means have failed. Also, Colds, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Read the testimonials of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Gov. Smith and Ex-Gov. Brown of Ga., Hon. Geo. Peabody, as well as those of other remarkable cures in our book—free to all at the drug stores—and be convinced that if you wish to be cured you can be by taking the GLOBE FLOWER COUGH SYRUP.

Take no Troches or Lozenges for Sore Throat, when you can get GLOBE FLOWER SYRUP at same price. For sale by all Druggists.

Price 25 Cents and $1.00

BLOOD

Grave mistakes are made in the treatment of all diseases that arise from poison in the blood. Not one case of Scrofula, Syphilis, White Swelling, Ulcerous Sores and Skin Disease, in a thousand, is treated without the use of Mercury in some form. Mercury rots the bones, and the diseases it produces are worse than any other kind of blood or skin disease can be. DR. PEMBERTON'S STILLINGIA or QUEEN'S DELIGHT is the only medicine upon which a hope of recovery from Scrofula, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases in all stages, can be reasonably founded, and that will cure Cancer. $10,000 will be paid by the proprietors if Mercury, or any ingredient not purely vegetable and harmless can be found in it.

Price by all Druggists $1.00.

GLOBE FLOWER COUGH SYRUP and MERRELL'S HEPATINE FOR THE LIVER for sale by all Druggists in 25 cent and $1.00 bottles.

A. F. MERRELL & CO., Proprietors, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STILLINGIA. GLOBE FLOWER SYRUP. HEPATINE.

nov 26 eod&W 1y tu th sa

SODA WATER.—According to the great chemist, Baron Liebig, there is no more healthful drink than Soda Water, that is, common water impregnated with the powerful fluid which that sharp old astrologer, Von Helmont, first detected and called wild gas; which Dr. Black rediscovered in limestone, and styled fixed air; and which the great Frenchman, Lavoisier, pulled to pieces, and called carbonic acid. It exhilarates the entire system, invigorates every function, and especially promotes digestion. This healthy and refreshing beverage is ready for you at S. G. NORTHROP'S Fruit and Confectionery Stores.

ap 27 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Departure

P. L. Bridgers & Co.

Following the example of Park & Tilford, Ackler, Merrill & Condict, and other large Grocers of New York, have commenced keeping

BURNETT'S COLOGNES!

Which are acknowledged by all to be

THE FINEST IN AMERICA!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LINE OF THAT

Old North Carolina Corn Whiskey,

Which created such a sensation among the lovers of PURE OLD CORN.

It is made by a Farmer near Charlotte, and we are the only parties in the State who can sell it.

Guaranteed to be Four Years old.

P. L. Bridgers & Co.

The CAPE FEAR Still Takes the Lead!

OUR ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY

STEWART RYE IS THE BEST FOUR DOLLAR WHISKEY IN THE WORLD.

THE DIAMOND STAR CIGAR, three for 10 cents is guaranteed Clear Havana Filler.

P. L. Bridgers & Co.

DON'T FORGET!

Even if we are

THE LARGEST RETAIL CIGAR AND LIQUOR DEALERS IN WILMINGTON,

☞ THAT WE ARE ALSO THE CHEAPEST ☜

☞ GROCERS.

P. L. Bridgers & Co.

mh 26 tf

Corn, Bacon, Molasses.

10,000	Bush CORN,
100	Boxes D. S. SIDES,
40	do Smoked SIDES,
100	Hhds and Bbls New Crop CUBA MOLASSES, do. do. Old Crop CUBA do.
50	Bbls N. O. MOLASSES,
300	Bbls FLOUR, all grades,
1500	Sacks LIVERPOOL SALT, Stripped Sacks,
500	Kegs NAILS,
75	Bbls SUGAR, all grades,
250	Bags COFFEE, Rio and Java,
100	Boxes CANDY,
1000	New New York SPIRIT CASKS,
20	Tons HOOP IRON,
200	Pkgs RIVETS,
100	Bbls GLUE,

Lye, Potash, Soda, Starch, Powder, Shot, Soap, Candles, Rice, Lard, &c., &c.

For sale by

ap 27 tf KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

The New and Popular Boot and Shoe Store,

32 MARKET STREET.

THE PIONEER OF LOW PRICES!

NO OLD STOCK TO WORK OFF AT ANY PRICE!

All New Goods, selected with a great deal of care, in accordance with the times.

All of my Goods warranted. Notice some of the prices:

A Lady's nice Cloth Buskin, from 50c to $1.00.

A nice Kid or Pebble Morocco Newport Tie, from 90c to $1.25.

A Gent's nice Box-Toe Gaiter, from $1.25 up to the best.

My Ladies' and Children's Department is now complete.

A call at my place and a fair comparison are all I ask.

Beware of old stock. You will spend your money for nothing.

Remember, no trouble to show my New Stock.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 MARKET ST.

ap 27 tf Sign of the Little Boot.

A Full Supply Corn, Hay, Oats, &c., &c., &c.

20,000 Bushels PRIME WHITE CORN in store and daily expected.

3,000 Bushels CHOICE SEED and FEED OATS.

600 Bales Choice Eastern, Maryland and other HAY.

ALSO,

The Very Best Fresh Ground MEAL, PEARL and EXTRA HOMINY, C. CORN, PEA MEAL, &c.

ALSO,

Our Choice GRADE FLOUR to suit all buyers, at prices below the advance.

B. F. Mitchell & Son.

my 1 tf

W. E. STORM, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIST,

SUCCESSOR TO DR. W. E. FREEMAN.

ap 8 tf Office at his late Residence.

Good Work

ALWAYS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

NEW SCENERY! NEW STYLES! LOW PRICES!

Old Pictures copied and enlarged at YATES' PHOTO GALLERY.

ap 27 tf A. ORR, Jr., Photographer.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

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

ARTICLES.	PRICES.		
BAGGING—Gunny	00	@	12
Standard	11½	@	12
BACON—North Carolina,			
Hams, ⅌ ℔ (new)	10	@	11
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔	00	@	8
Sides, N. C. choice, ⅌ ℔	8	@	8½
Western Smoked—			
Hams	11	@	11½
Sides, ⅌ ℔	5¾	@	6½
Shoulders	5½	@	5½
Dry Salted—			
Sides ⅌ ℔	5¾	@	5¾
Shoulders	0	@	5
BEEF—Live weight	3	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine			
Second Hand, each	1 10	@	60
New New York, each	00	@	1 75
New City, each	00	@	1 90
BEESWAX—⅌ ℔	23	@	25
BRICKS—Wilmington, ⅌ M	7 50	@	8 00
Northern	32	@	14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ⅌ ℔	15	@	18
Northern, ⅌ ℔	20	@	27
CANDLES—Sperm, ⅌ ℔	18	@	18
Tallow, ⅌ ℔	11½	@	12
Adamantine, ⅌ ℔	10	@	10½
CHEESE—Northern Factory ⅌ ℔	10	@	11
Dairy, cream ⅌ ℔	11	@	12
State, ⅌ ℔	9	@	10
COFFEE—Java, ⅌ ℔	28	@	30
Rio, ⅌ ℔	10	@	16
Laguayra, ⅌ ℔	17	@	18
CORN MEAL—⅌ bushel, in sacks	65	@	67½
COTTON TIES—⅌ bdle	1 75	@	2 25
DOMESTICS—Sheeting, 4-4, ⅌ yd	00	@	6½
Yarn, ⅌ bunch	00	@	80
EGGS	10	@	12½
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ bbl	16 00	@	20 00
No. 1, ⅌ ½ bbl	8 50	@	10 50
Mackerel, No. 2, ⅌ bbl	12 50	@	13 00
No. 2, ⅌ ½ bbl	6 00	@	6 50
Mackerel, No. 3, ⅌ bbl	6 50	@	8 00
Mullets, ⅌ bbl	3 50	@	5 00
N. C. Herring, Roe, ⅌ keg	2 00	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ⅌ ℔	00	@	6½
FERTILIZERS—			
Peruvian Guano, ⅌ 2000 ℔	57 50	@	62 50
Baugh's Phosphate, "	00 00	@	60 00
Carolina Fertilizer, "	45 00	@	50 00
Ground Bone, "	30 00	@	40 00
Bone Meal, "	00 00	@	46 00
" Flour, "	00 00	@	57 00
Navassa Guano "	55 00	@	65 00
Complete Manure "	00 00	@	67 00
Whann's Phosphate "	00 00	@	70 00
Wando Phosphate, "	00 00	@	70 00
Berger & Butz's Phosph. "	60 00	@	00 00
Excellenza Cotton Fertilizer	55 00	@	60 00
FLOUR—Fine, ⅌ bbl	0 00	@	4 00
Super. Northern, ⅌ bbl	0 00	@	4 75
Extra do. " ⅌ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Family " ⅌ bbl	6 00	@	7 50
City Mills—Super., ⅌ bbl	0 00	@	5 00
Extra, ⅌ bbl	5 50	@	5 75
Family, ⅌ bbl	6 00	@	6 25
Ex. Family, ⅌ bbl	6 50	@	6 75
GLUE—⅌ ℔	8	@	12
GRAIN—Corn, in store, in bags	60	@	65
Corn, Cargo, ⅌ bushel	54	@	55
Corn, mixed ⅌ bushel, in bags	59	@	60
Corn, wholesale, in bags	58½	@	59
Oats, ⅌ bushel	46	@	50
Peas, Cow, ⅌ bushel	55	@	65
HIDES—Green, ⅌ ℔	4	@	5½
Dry, ⅌ ℔	0	@	9
HAY—Eastern, ⅌ 100 ℔s	1 00	@	1 05
Western, ⅌ 100 ℔s	90	@	1 00
North River, ⅌ 100 ℔s	80	@	90
HOOP IRON—⅌ ton	65 00	@	70 00
LARD—Northern, ⅌ ℔	7¾	@	8
North Carolina, ⅌ ℔	00	@	10
LIME—⅌ bbl	00	@	1 25
LUMBER—City Steamsawed—			
Ship Stuff, resawed, ⅌ M ft	18 00	@	20 00
Rough Edge Plank, ⅌ M ft	00 00	@	15 00
West India Cargoes, according to quality, ⅌ M ft	14 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	25 00
Scantling and Boards, common, ⅌ M ft	13 00	@	16 00
MOLASSES—New crop Cuba, hhds	31	@	32
New crop Cuba, bbls ⅌ gal	33	@	34
Porto Rico, hhds	00	@	35
" bbls	00	@	38
Sugar House, hhds, ⅌ gal	00	@	20
" " bbls, ⅌ gal	00	@	22
Syrup, bbls, ⅌ gal	40	@	50
NAILS—Cut, 10d basis, ⅌ keg	0 00	@	2 50
OILS—Kerosene, ⅌ gal	12	@	14
Lard, ⅌ gal	1 10	@	1 45
Linseed, ⅌ gal	90	@	1 00
Rosin, ⅌ gal	30	@	40
POULTRY—Chickens, live, grown	18	@	25
Spring	12	@	20
PEANUTS—⅌ bushel	1 05	@	1 20
POTATOES—Sweet, ⅌ bushel	40	@	50
Irish, Northern, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
PORK—Northern, City Mess	00 00	@	11 00
Thin, ⅌ bbl	00 00	@	00 00
Prime, ⅌ bbl	00 00	@	11 00
Rump, ⅌ bbl	00 00	@	10 00
RICE—Carolina, ⅌ ℔	6½	@	7½
Rough, ⅌ bush	90	@	1 00
RAGS—Country, ⅌ ℔	1½	@	1½
City, ⅌ ℔	1	@	1½
ROPE—	8	@	22
SALT—Alum, ⅌ bushel	0	@	75
Liverpool, ⅌ sack	80	@	85
Lisbon, ⅌ sack	00	@	75
American, ⅌ sack	00	@	85
SUGAR—Cuba, ⅌ ℔	00	@	8½
Porto Rico, ⅌ ℔	00	@	7½
A—Coffee, ⅌ ℔	19	@	9½
B— ⅌ ℔	8¾	@	9
C— ⅌ ℔	7	@	7½
Ex. C— ⅌ ℔	8½	@	8½
Crushed, ⅌ ℔	00	@	10
SOAP—Northern, ⅌ ℔	5	@	6½
SHINGLES—Contract, ⅌ M	4 00	@	6 00
Common, ⅌ M	2 50	@	3 00
Cypress Saps ⅌ M	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts ⅌ M	9 50	@	00
STAVES—W. O. Bbl., ⅌ M	12 00	@	15 00
R. O Hhd., ⅌ M	10 00	@	00 00
Cypress, ⅌ M	00 00	@	00 00
TALLOW—⅌ ℔	7	@	8
TIMBER—Shipping, ⅌ M	10 00	@	12 00
Mill Prime, ⅌ M	7 00	@	8 00
Mill Fair, ⅌ M	5 00	@	6 00
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ⅌ M	3 00	@	4 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ⅌ gal	1 00	@	5 00
North Carolina, ⅌ gal	1 00	@	2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ⅌ ℔	16	@	18
Washed, ⅌ ℔	25	@	28

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

Exchange (sight) on New York,	¼ disc't.
Baltimore,	¼ "
Boston,	¼ "
Philadelphia,	¼ "
Western Cities,	¼ "
Exchange 30 days 1 ⅌ cent.	
Bank of New Hanover Stock	85
First National Bank,	75
Navassa Guano Co.	120
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	28
Do. Funding 1866	8
Do. " 1868	8
Do. New	13
Do. Special Tax	31
Do. to N. C. Railroad	80
W. & W. R.R. Bonds 7 ⅌c (Gold Int)	100
Carolina Central R. R. Bonds, 6 ⅌c	40
Wil. Col. & Aug. R. R. "	80
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ⅌c	75
" " 7 ⅌c	80
" " old 6 ⅌c	70
" " new 6 ⅌c	70 (Gold Int.
" " 8 ⅌c	75 (" ")
Do. do. 6 ⅌c	75 (Cur. Int)
W. & W. Railroad Stock	45
North Carolina R. R. "	60
Wil. Gas Light Co. "	45
Wilmington Cotton Mills	100

Things You Want

PATENT EVAPORATED AND SUN-DRIED APPLES,

Bright Dried Peeled PEACHES,

Fresh APPLES, in Gallon Cans,

Canned PINE-APPLES and PEACHES,

The BEST GINGER-SNAPS in the city,

Porto Rico, New Crop Cuba and New Orleans MOLASSES,

SILVER-DRIP SYRUP,

Pure CIDER VINEGAR,

CAPERS, for Spring Lamb,

N. C. HAMS, SIDES and SHOULDERS,

Ferris' SUGAR-CURED MEATS,

SMOKING TOBACCO, Tax off,

Apollinaris, Hunyadi "Janos" and Seltzer MINERAL WATERS,

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.

The Finest TEAS and all the Delicacies in CANNED GOODS at

J. C. Stevenson's.

ap 27 ts

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH,

Sewanee, Tennessee.

HIGHEST EDUCATION ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES. Grammar School. Cadet corps. CHARGES MODERATE. The Spring Term opens March 20th. Address CHAIRMAN.

mh 18 d13t w4t

WIRE HANGING BASKETS,

WIRE MOUSE and RAT TRAPS,

LANTERNS, BIRD CAGE HOOKS, &c.

For sale by

GEO. A. PECK,

ap 27 tf No. 25 South Front St.

Merchants of Wilmington,

DEALING AT WHOLESALE IN SUGAR, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, Liquors, Rice, and other Staple Goods, should advertise in the CAROLINA WATCHMAN, Salisbury, North Carolina. Rates Low.

mh 5-tf