THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$150 per year, \$100 for six months, 50 cents for three months. week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY) .- One square advertising Rates (Datt).—One square one day, \$1.60; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; filt days, \$2.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$8.50; one month, \$10,00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Pelitical Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. No advertisements inserted in Local Column a Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each

Ac vertisements 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.

Netices 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 Mar-riage or Death.

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

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

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Ad vertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra. An extra charge will be made for double-column Amusement, Auction and Official advertisem one dollar per square for each insertion.

All announcements and recommendations of can-didates for effice, whether in the shape of commu-nications or otherwise, will be charged as advertise-Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing fereign to their regular business without extra charge at transient

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



WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY MORNING, May 16, 1879.

BEN HILL'S SPEECH.

We are prepared to echo the general judgment of the Washington correspondents as to the excellence of Senator Ben Hill's speech in reply to Conkling and Edmunds. It requires about two and a half hours to read it carefully, but you cannot spend the time more delightfully and edifyingly. Whilst it is an exmination of some of the points presented by Conkling and Edmunds, it is nevertheless very instructive, for he does not confine himself to the line of argument, or rather sophism, pursued by those two able men. He throws fresh light on important topics that necessarily enter into a full discussion of the great question at issue between the two parties. We consider the speech of permanent value because of the lucidity of the argument throughout, and the very able and thorough manner in which he presents his views upon the grave constitutional questions. We do not think the student of American history or the politician who would understand the genius and structure of our government can afford to omit studying this very remarkable effort of the Georgia Senator. Read the speech, and you will then appreciate what we have said.

As a campaign speech it is simply capital. The reply to Edmunds and Conkling is complete. There is a masterful ease and power in the way in which he handles those able sophists that is quite admirable. He is full, thorough, direct, positive in his replies. There is no begging the question. They are squarely met and

There are some fine rhetorical passages-some outbursts of fervid elequence that must have been quite electrical, as he spoke without notes, and evidently extempore for the most part. It is a very manly, and, we believe, a very honest speech. It should be circulated by the million throughout this land. It will do more to perpetuate the liberties of the people than any speech delivered since 1851 or '52, when Henry Clay spoke for the Union. We regard it as a most important speech-one that should be read and preserved and read again.

Our general impression of the speech is, that it is equal to any speech in ability that has been delivered in the Senate for twenty-five years. It is conceded on all hands to have been the ablest delivered in either House this session when so many strong men have spoken. Let it be spread throughout the Union.

# TROOPS AT THE POLLS-HAVES'S

AUTHORITIES. The second veto message of the

had sent his second message to Congress. So he has sinned deliberately, and against light and knowledge. We wish we had space to copy at | end in view. "There must be an large from that part of Senator Hill's speech in reply to Edmunds's plea for the use of the army at elections. Mr. Hill exposes Edmunds's trick in quoting from the various acts of Congress concerning the use of the army. He accuses Edmunds of trying to impose upon the country-to make people believe "that the little bill prohibiting the use of troops at the polls had the effect to change and modify, if not repeal, all the legislatien" in 1789, 1792, 1795, 1807 and 1833. Mr. Hill tells him that he (Edmunds) knows that the bill "did not affect in the slightest degree, or repeal a single provision of a single statute to which he referred previous to 1865-not one; I affirm it, with confidence, not one." He tells him hat "all those other acts remain perfect and complete, just as they always were before the passage of the

bill just vetoed. Mr. Hayes relied upon Edmunds, who is the legal adviser of the Radical Senators, for his law and his facts. He, therefore, follows him blindly, using as a padding the numerous "repealed or obsolete statutes" to bolster up his desperate cause, but most disingenuously, most unfairly, most disreputably suppressing the fact that the statute of 1792, and other statutes upon which he relies, and which he parades as authority, had been repealed or had become obsolete long ago. On this point the New York World says:

act of 1865. They will not be re-

pealed, they will not be changed, they

will not be modified in a single par-

ticular," by what is proposed in the

"The second statute of 1795, to which the President refers as 'hardly less valuable or sacred than a provision of the Constitution,' is marked even in the statute-book as obsolete. The statute of 1833, which was the South Carolina 'force law,' only lasted till the end of the next Congress. The message echoes Senator Edmunds's elaborate extracts from the Civil Rights law of 1870 and 1871. He did not and the President does not say that many of the provisions the Supreme Court has pronounced unconstitutional. Not an intimation does the President give that much of the war legislation from 1860 to 1865 was war legislation and would never have been thought of in peaceful times. Nor does he show any perception of the fact that down to the time of Cushing's opinion, in 1854, the President never used the army without first issuing a proclamation. He adopts Senator Edmund's cunning confusion of a power in the President to prevent obstruction in a State to Federal laws with a power in the President to use the army to remove an existing obstruction and thus leave the marshal free. His veto, in short, is a plea for the purpose of the Stalwarts, which is that the President shall have power to send the army into a State before an election day on pretense of preyenting the establishment of some possible obstruction.'

But there is another fact to be

mentioned in this connection. The act of 1792 was amended in 1795, but in 1807 it was repealed, when it was provided that before the army or militia could be employed in a State that the section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution should be complied with. The anti-bayonet bill just vetoed, distinctly recognizes that section and that article, when it says that the army can be used "to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof." So much for Senator Edmunds's precedents he parades, and for the padding of the de facto who follows him. It is but another illustration of the blind leading the blind. The result is, both are now wallowing in the ditch of error and deception. Edmunds spoke to deceive Hayes, and he succeeded.

But, further, Mr. Hill shows that the act of 1795, and the other acts paraded by the Vermonter, "were not intended to give the President power to use the army to keep the peace at the polls or to interfere with the elections." He tells Edmunds that he knew this when he said otherwise. He says he knew it because "there was no law enacted by the Congress of the United States giving to the Federal Government control of elections in the States." He tells him that "the President could not send the Army or Navy to enforce a State law; and every law during the administration of Washington and Jefferson and Madison, and so on down, regulating the time. place, and manner of 'holding elections, even for members of Congress, was a State law." He shows that the Federal Government had never made any pretension to regulate those elections, but left the matter exclu-

sively to the States. One of the finest, most impressive points presented by Mr. Hill is when he attacks the idea of Conkling and Edmunds and Hayes that our Government "needs a standing army to President is an abler state paper than protect the American people from his first one, and because it is made outrage by the American people as a up of Edmunds's studied sophisms body." He shows if this idea is true, and deceptions. Mr. Hill has very that our country requires a much

and that too before the President or Russia-that peace at the polls is to be kept by bayonets, and that at every voting place there must be enough soldlers to accomplish the army in every State, in every county, every town; for if one portion of the country is entitled protection, every other portion must have an army; and America, free America, will present to the world the singular spectacle of standing more in need of an army than any other country on the globe." He has a great deal to say on this head, but we can only quote additionally the following truthful warn-

"Whenever the American Congress shall n solemn form tell the world that an army is needed to protect American freemen when American freemen go to the polls, they have admitted that the American popular system of government is at an

This is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

BEGIN AT HOME.

We have known North Carolinians

who read everything but the history their own State. Twenty-five years ago it was difficult to meet a man who had ever heard of the battle of Moore's Creek or Rameaur's Mill. As to being posted as to the great things his own people had done that was not to be thought of. He could tell you all about the battle of Breed's Hill or Concord; about the landing of the Pilgrims or the tea business in Boston harbor, or King Philips's war, but he had searcely heard of Mecklenburg in 1775, and its treasonable declaration, and resolutions, and he did not believe in them "much;" he had never heard of the battle of Alamance in 1771, where oppressed patriots first resisted tyranny; he had never heard of the first revolution in Albemarle in 1676; he had never heard of the Indian wars in North Carolina, knew nothing of the first settlements on Roanoke Island, at Durant's Neck, and in the Cape Fear section, and had never heard of the lively times in Wilmington under Colonels Waddell and Ashe. The truth is, there is a vast deal to learn about our own people, and there is a vast deal of unwritten history yet to be made known. In the ages to come-some time, we know not when, there will be a work on North Carolina written by some skilled pen that men and women will delight to read. In the mean time it is well to gather in book shape the requisite historical material. This line of reflection has been suggested by this brief paragraph in the Richmond State:

"It is discreditable to a scholar, and pare ticularly to an editor, not to know all about the Battle of Hastings; and going further back, ignorance of Marathon or Arbela, i fatal to his claim to historic knowledge He need not know the history of his own country. That is vulgar. But he must be posted in the classics, and be able at the same time to tell more about Waterloo than either the Iron Duke or Napoleon

It is certainly a wise and proper thing to learn all you can that is valuable, and you cannot read too often the great histories concerning the English people. You cannot well afford not to know the histories of France, Germany and other European countries. Of course you will learn Roman and Grecian history if you remain in blissful ignorance of all the other histories of the world. But the point is, do not learn these things to the exclusion of the history of your own State. However enticing you may regard it to read socalled histories of the United States, in which your own people are standered, we urge you not to do it until you have read all that is desirable

connected with North Carolina. You may ask very properly, "What history of the State shall I read?" We must reply to you as we have aforetime replied to scores of others. There is no such thing as a complete history of the State, covering the entire field-beginning at the first settlement on Roanoke Island on July 4th, 1584, and ending with the late war. The real history remains te be written. You can find much concerning our history in Wheeler, in Wiley, in Hawks, in Caruthers, in a dozen other books. It is only by reading a great deal that you will gather a pretty correct view of the events of the past. There is a school history now in press that may give you in succinct form the most impor-

The STAR is not the organ of individuals. It advocates no man's claims for office. It reserves the right to express itself freely as to any objections that may appear why a certain man or certain men should not be nominated. It has, for instance, taken leave to say that the South does not want Tilden-that his nomination would not be the best and so on. It does not undertake to say effectively exposed those sophisms, larger standing army than Germany who is the best man for the place; it | sent juncture.

may be Bayard, it may be Thurman, it may be Hendricks, it may be Hancock, it may be Palmer, it may be Judge David Davis. With the lights before us now it strikes us it would not be an unwise thing if the Couvention's choice should fall upon the last. He is an able man and a pure man. He has a good war record on the Union side. He is known to be a patriot. We quote from the New York Sun:

"A year ago, as the Fourth of July was approaching, a paper in this State solicited sentiments from distinguished men in both parties apprepriate to the return of that national festival. Among many was one which deserves to be written in letters of gold, and to be cherished at every fireside in the land, as the very essence or patriot-

"United States Senate Chamber,

"WASHINGTON, June 21, 1878. "The restored Union: May each recurring anniversary of this day teach us and those who are to come after us that the Union is the last hope for the perpetuity of free institutions, and that whoever raises his hand against it is not only an enemy to liberty, but he is a foe to civilization. "DAVID DAVIS."

And so say we, all of us!

"A gang of students of the University of Michigan have been caught at counterfeiting and systematic stealing."-New York

The civilization of the South is not now, nor has it ever been, at a point low enough for such a paragraph as the above to be truthfully written about any University or College in any Southern State.

The Game of the Radicals-The Old Slogan to be Raised. Washington Telegram to Phil. Record. The Republicans of the Edmunds Chandler type are laboring diligently and deliberately to convert the Administration and the party to the doctrine of centralization in its full est, broadest sense, and to raise right here and now a sharp issue between the two parties on the old State rights doctrine. If the President shall lend himself to their scheme, the next step will undoubtedly be to raise the old slogan-assert that State rights means all that it meant in the days of slavery, and cry aloud for a strong government to put down a new rebelfion and prevent another secession of States. Of course there is no parallel between the two situations, because slavery is dead and the only secession talk is among extreme Northern Radicals, who, of a verity, are talking much as the South talked in 1859-60. Only yesterday I heard a young and violent scion of the Republican party declare, excitedly: "The North will never submit to the election of a Democratic President in 1880." He did not represent any alarming amount of Northern sentiment, but his remark expresses just about the size of the present patriotic spasm of the Radical leaders. They are afraid a Democratic President will be elected in 1880, and are willing to resort to any means to prevent it, as they were in 1876. Their present little game is a shrewd one, for, besides giving them a new stock of political capital, which they much need, it will, if the President allows them to use him, greatly advance their own personal ends. A "strong government" means Grant, and they are playing the Administration to force the nomination of Grant.

# CURRENT COMMENT.

There seems to be no reason to believe that he intends to weaken one jot or tittle the power of the Republican party over the elections. This is Grant and nothing else. It is impossible that any purely partisan power to dictate an election of President can lead to any other result than that Grant shall be President. Sherman nor no other man will likely fix up the seat for any less arbitrary and military man than Grant. For him the arrangement will be made. To him will the rule be transferred to secure the Presidency from the Democrats. - Richmond Dispatch, Dem.

- In the entire history of the government none of the emergencies which Hayes conceives might arise to render necessary the use of the army at elections has happened. The plain intent of the Republican party to retain the army as an engine of power at elections is seen in every paragraph of the veto message. A prominent Senator said to-night that the message clearly foreshadowed the determination of the Republicans to use the army in 1880 to control the Presidential election. With five hundred soldiers in each of the cities of Cincinnati and New York, aided by thousands of deputy marshals and supervisors of elections, with power to summon the posse comitatus, the election of the Republican electors of Ohio and New York was a foregone conclusion. - Wash. dispatch to N. Y. Sun.

OUR. STATE CONTEMPORARIES. While we believe it would eventually be better for the Southern people if the last one of them was gone, still it would be a serious drawback for them in the start, till their places could be supplied by white labor from other quarters, we still think that if it could be properly controlled, the negro labor is the cheapest and best that can be obtained. But if the North can stand the exodus the South can .- Lumberton Robesonian.

The Observer is not wedded to its own notions in matters of policy, but the first step indicated in these columns as the pro-per step, after the first veto, has been taken, and the result is as was anticipated. We hope that Congress will now pass the jurors' test oath and supervisors' bills, receive the vetoes that Mr. Hayes will send in, pass the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, necessary to the life of the country, and adjourn.—Raleigh Observer.

— It rather puzzles the revolution shouters to find that the Confederate Brigadiers are the element of the Democratic party who want to "go slow" at the prePOLITICAL POINTS.

- The Presidential backbone is sickly sort of affair. He didn't have enough of it to stand up for himself. - Phil Times,

- The more vetoes Mr. Haves is sues in the interest of bayonet domination over the civil power, the higher will be piled the Democratic majorities as a monument over the grave of Radicalism .-Wash. Post, Dem.

- Sherman is gaining rapidly, not only on account of his own strength, but from the weakness of Grant consequent upon the fears of the Republican leaders that the people will not accept any man for a third term. -N. Y. Sun, Ind

- Monday was a field day for Presidential nags, and the wind-broken and distanced make up the multitude. Hayes jockeyed Grant and made him winner of the Republican sweepstakes. Sherman was the most promising of the various entries against Grant, but Hayes crippled him by the veto handicap, and he is now practically out of the lists for 1880.—Phil.

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE. THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTTS' PILLS DB. TUTT has succeeded in combining in the BICK HEADACHE, these pills the hereto-CURE SICK HEADACHE. es of a Strengthing. RIFYING TONIC. CURE DYSPEPSIA. Their first apparent petite by causing the food to properly as-similate. Thus the sys-CURE CONSTIPATION. TUTT'S PILLS by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy e-CURE PILES. acuations are pro TUTT'S PILLS The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE CURE FEVER AND AGUE. ON FLESH while t nfluence of these is, indicates their a-

the body, hence their efficacy in curing ner-yous debility, melan-CURE BILIOUS COLIC. **TUTT'S PILLS** dy, dyspepsia, wast-Cure KIDNEY Complaint. TUTT'S PILLS nd imparting health & CURE TORPID LIVER. TUTT'S PILLS

rength to the system sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. OMeo 53 Muriay Street, feb 23 eodly D&W sn we fr

The Brown Cotton Gin Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster and costs less money than any other Gin in the mar



These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc. Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.

Sizes.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding At- tachments.	Price with Sel Feeding Attack ments and Con- densers.
30 Saw	\$ 75.00	\$ 97.50	\$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
10	100,00	130.00	160.00
15 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	185,00
30 44	130,00	176.00	202.00
70	140.00	182.00	231.00
30 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. Special terms to cash purchasers. Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred live planters, who bought and used our machines last season. From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at Columbus, Georgia, under the firm name of E. T. Tay-Lob & Co., afterwards Clemons, Brown & Co.

and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin.
During the year 1858 we removed to this place,
where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience,
the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any
other manufacturer in our line for producing the
BEST WORK for the LEAST money. Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn. ap 9 cod5m D&W

# STRANGE

AS IT MAY APPEAR TO SOME OF OUR COM-We will state that we never advertised anything

WE DID NOT HAVE,

Or assumed an Agency that wasn't vouch safed to

Come and examine our papers—they are open for

BY WAY OF DIVERSION WE WILL STATE

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY THAT Boatwright & McKoy

ARE RECEIVING

Daily Fresh Supplies

THE SUBSTANTIALS & DELICACIES. IN THE GROCERY LINE.

To our friends in the distance we say, if you want to BUY GOODS AT WHOLESALE LOW

Boatwright & McKov. 5 and 7 NORTH FRONT ST. my 11 D&Wtf

Madam.

WE DYE CHILDREN'S SASHES. 'LADIES' TIES and RIBBONS, In all the la'e Bright and Fashionable Colors.
WILMINGTON DYRING ESTAB'T,
my 11 tf Market, bet. 2d and 3d Sts.

# Country Buyers



my 15 tf

AND SHOES will find our Stock the Largest in the City. Assortment complete and Prices low down. Call in and examine

GEO. R. FRENCH & SON'S, 39 N. Front st., Wilmington. MISCELLANEOUS.

### NO **ADVANCES**

# Brown & Roddick

45 Market St. AVING ANTICIPATED THE LATE AD-

VERY HEAVY STOCK,

We are now fully prepared and determined to sel At our Former Low Prices.

the same time that it is our true interest to do so. Our advice is, call at once; you will have FULL LINES to select from. Our sales during the last mouth have been VELX MUCH AHEAD of any month since we have been in business, and justify us in recommending in early call. One thing is certain, they CANNOT be

epeated for the money we are selling them for. The above is NOT written up for the sake of td-vertisement, but are GENUINE FACTS, which any and every one familiar with the present strte of the Cotton market must know. Silks.

We are showing a beautiful line of BLACK SILKS. They are from the most celebrated manufacturers. Also, SOLID COLORS, suitable for Trimming Dresses.

Our Dress Goods Department embraces many Novelties, and our assortment is very large. Prices range from 5c to \$1.50 per yard.

Calicoes from 4c up. Colored English Cashmeres,

40 inches wide, beautiful Summer Colors, 40 cents. Underwear, &c. Ladies', Gents' and Children's UNDERWEAR, HO-SIERY and GLOVES, all qualities

Bretonne Laces just received. Fans.

By far the Largest Assortment ever shown 1: this Parasols, from 10c to \$5.

> Kid Gloves, In 2,3 and 4 Buttons; good qualities.

> > Linens,

INEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS, DOILIES and TOWELS. We are giving this Department special attention, and show not only the (heapest Line but the most Varied Assortment south of New York.

Our space is not large enough to advertise one half the Goods we desire to bring before the public, but are at all times willing to show our Stock and See advertisement in "REVIEW."

### BROWN & RODDICK 45 Market Street.

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, All of my Goods warranted. Notice some of the

A Lady's nice Cloth Buskin, from 50c to \$1.60. 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. A call at my place and a fair comparison are all lask.

Beware of old stock. You will spend your mo-Remember, no trouble to show my New Stock.

#### ROSENTHAL. 32 MARKET ST. Sign of the Little Boot.

RUSHING F YOU WANT FINE, PRETTY, STYLISH AND

CHEAP GOODS, GO To Exchange Corner The Finest Assortment in the city !

NETS ever offered to the people. Too busy to say more, except Come and Leave

The Prettiest and Most Etylish HATS and BON-

ALTAFFER & PRICE, PROPRIETORS OF THE WILMINGTON SASH, DOOR & BLIND

We always keep on hand a large stock of SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, NEWELS. HAND-RAILS, BALUSTERS, &c., and can fill any order in our line at Short Notice and

FACTORY.

Factory, Office,
Foot of Walnut Street. Cor. Nutt and Red Cross.
my 11 tf

The Horse Race WE DIDN'T BET ON.

But we do bet we represent the Strongest and Most Liberal FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD, Liverpool & London & Globe,

Assets \$30,000,000: Pays its losses on receipt of proof without discount. JNO. W. GORDON & BRO., Agents, 24 North Water Street.

Champion Steam Cooker. INEQUALED IN THE PERFECTION OF ITS operations. Plain, simple and satisfactory. e VERY LOW. Come and see it.

Door Mats, French Coffee Biggins, Jelly Moulds, Brass Bound Buckets, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Kerosene Stoves, all low for Cash

Our Dave recovered, and still ON THE FLY with the "PARKER" and "ROSSMORE" COOKS, which increase daily in popularity as they are known. PARKER & TAYLOR, ... 19 Front Street. my 11 tf

Buggies Buggies! Harness & Saddles. FOR SALE AT

GERHARDT & CO.'S. 3d Street, opposite City Hall.

REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATOH. HORSE-SHORING A SPECIALTY.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Our quotations, it should be understood, rep esent the wholesale prices generally. In making ap small orders higher prices have to be charged BAGGING—Gunny.... Standard..... BACON—North Carolina, 00 @ 1114@ ams, \$ 10(new)..... ams.... 111% Sides, # 2..... 610 610 Shoulders,.... Dry Salted— Sides \$ D.... 5×0 0 0 2 0 Shoulders... BEEF—Live weight Spirits Turpentine BARRELSecond Hand, each .. New New York, each... New City, each... BEESWAX-9 D.... d give our friends all the advantage, believing a BRICKS-Wilmington, & M Northern .... 15 20 Northern.
BUTTER—North Carolina, \$ 5.
Northern, \$ 5.
CANDLES—Sperm, \$ 5.
Tallow, \$ 5.
Adamantine, \$ 5.
CHEESE—Northern Factory \$ 5. COFFEE Java. 9 b Rio, W B...
Laguayra, W B...
CORN MEAL—W bushel in sacks
COTTON TIES—Wibdle.
DOMESTICS—Sheeting, 4-4, W yd Yarn, B bunch..... FISH-Mackerel, No. 1, 9 bbl... No. 1, % k bbl .... Mackerel, Ne. 2, % bbl .... 6 13 00 6 50 Ø 8 00 Ø 5 60 N. C. Herring, Ros, & keg... Dry Cod, & b. Peruvian Guane, \$ 2000 be Baugh's Phosphate, " Carotina Fertilizer, " 6 50 00 40 00 Ground Bone. Complete Manure Whann's Phosphate Wando Phosphate. Berger & Butz's Phosph. Excellenza Cotton Fertilizer FLOUR-Fine, W bbl 4 00 4 75 5 50 7 50 5 75 6 25 6 75 Super. Northern, & bbl Extra do. " & bbl bbl. City Mills—Super., 9 bbl...

Extrs, 9 bbl...

Family, 9 bbl

Ex. Family, 9 bbl GLUE-S D. ... GRAIN-Corn, in store, in cage, 12 65 55 60 Corn. Cargo, & bushel..... Corn, mixed bushel, in bags.

Corn, wholesale, in bags....
Oats, \$ bushel....
Peas, Cow, \$ bushel....
HIDES—Green. \$ b.... HIDES—Green, w D.
Dry, w D.
HAY—Rastern, w 100 Ds.
Western, w 100 Ds.
North River, w 100 Ds.
HOOP IRON—w ton.
LARD—Northern, w D. North Carolina, B D ....

@ 70 00 North Carolins, 9 10... 00 0 16
LIME—9 bbl... 00 0 125
LUMBER—CITY STHAMSAWED—
Ship Staff, resawed, 9 M ft... 18 00 0 20 00
West India Cargoes, according to quality, 9 M ft... 14 00 0 18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned... 18 00 0 35 00

MULASSES Porto Rico, hhds.....bbls.... Sugar House, hhds, & gal. bbis, & gal... Syrup, bls. Wgal..... NAILS—Cut, 10d basis, Wkeg...

)ILS-Kerosene, W gal..... Lard, \$9 gal...... Linseed, \$9 gal...... POULTRY-Chickens, live, grown PEANUTS—\$ bushel POTATOES—Sweet, \$ bushel Irish, Northern, \$ bbl PORK—Northern, City Mess... Thin, B bbl ...
Prime, B bbl ...
Rump, B bbl ...
Rump, B bbl ...
Rough, B bush ...
RAGS—Country, B b...

SALT-Alum, & bushel Liverpool. Besck,... UGAR—Cuba, \$8 fb...

Common, % M.
CypressSaps % M.
Cypress Hearts % M.
STAVES W. O. Bbl., % M.

Common Mill. Inferior to Ordinary, \$8 M. WHISKEY—Northern, W North Carolina, W gal. WOOL—Unwashed, W D

Washed, W D.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET Exchange 30 days 1 % cent. Bank of New Hanover Stock. Fret National Bank. Do. New ... 1868 ... 8
Do. New ... 13
Do. Special Tax ... 1
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. ... 30
Wilmington City Bonds, 3 %c ... 75
1 7 %c ... 80
old 6 %c ... 70
ii inew 6 %c ... 70 (Gold Int. 8%c ... 75 ( "")

8 %c.....75 (" ") 6 %c....75 (Cur. Int) Do. do.
W. & W. Railroad Stock
North Carolina R. R. "
Wil. Gas Light Co. "
Wilmington Cotton Mills...

CORN,

MIXED AND WHITE, For sale by ADRIAN & VOLLERS, S. E. corner Front and Dock Sts. Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

100,000 <sup>CIGARS</sup>, 20 Barrels SNUFF, ADRIAN & VOLLERS Flour, Meat, &c.

1500 Earrels FLOUR, 200 Boxes MEAT, 500 Bags MEAL, 200 Barrels SUGAR, 250 Bags COFFEE. - ADRIAN & VOLLERS. Soap, Starch, &c.

350 Boxes SOAP, 150 Boxes STARCH, 200 Gross MATCHES, 100 Boxes CANBY, 150 Kegs and Boxes SODA, French and Mason's BLACKING, &c. For sale at S. E. corner Front and Dock ats. my 11 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

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P. S. Buy the PEARL, Leader of any other SHIRT.

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TOOLS OF EVERY VARIETY.
Jointers, Truss Hoops, Adzes,
Axes, Draw-Knives, &c., &c., All for sale at Bottom Figures by GILES & MURCHISON,