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, August 9, 1879.

ABOUT CANDIDATES.

The papers of the country continue their discussions of the political outlook for 1880. People who spend their time in talking politics must have something to talk about, so the Presidential prospects furnish a convenient and easily handled theme with which to kill time and murder aspirants. Like our Gubernatorial campaign in prospect there is a vast deal of useless speculation, and many a candidate will be slaughtered in the house of his friends before midsummer in 1880.

Almost every section has offered its candidate for the "highest honor within the gift of the people," &c. The West has one U. S. Senator, the Roanoke section has another, the extreme Eastern section has the Governor, the extreme Western has the Lieutenant Governor, the centre has the Chief Justice. We take it for granted that the Cape Fear section will urge the claims of some son for the Gubernatorial chair. It has been a long time since a Governor hailed from this section of the State. In some fifty years or more this portion of North Carolina has given but two Governors to the State. Why this? Have we not the men? Is the breed of noble bloods extinct? Have we no man of ability and character enough to warrant our delegates in the next State Convention to say to the delegates from other sections, we think our portion of North Carolina is entitled to the nomination, and we have the very man for the place? No person who is familiar with the ablest men of the Cape Fear section will say for a moment that we have not the timber out of which good and capable Governors may be made. If the men of the Cape Fear unite upon some person they will be heard with respectful attention by the Democratic delegates who may meet in the Convention.

We notice that a correspondent, writing from Sampson county to the Goldsboro *Messenger*, refers to this matter. He says this section has not had a Governor in forty-two years. He says:

"Before and since that time she has braced up this tottering commonwealth with solid Democratic majorities generally, and what is her reward? Are her sons called upon to cry 'Mr. President,' in the U. S. Senate, or to adorn the Executive Chair at the State Capital? No! The Cape Fear has claims, gentlemen, upon the State, and she modestly asks the Democratic party of the State to point its finger at some one of the sons of this section and cry, 'beloved, thou art the man.'"

As to the Presidential aspirants, no man is wise enough to guess who will be the Democratic nominee. Probably the result in New York and Ohio will have a great deal of influence in settling the question of a candidacy. The Philadelphia *Times* appears to think it certain that Tilden will be nominated if *his* candidate for Governor should be elected in New York. It says:

"If New York shall give a victory to the Democrats in November, Tilden will be the Democratic candidate for President in 1880, and it will be a declaration to the country that no human power can defeat Tilden's election. If the Republicans shall elect the next Governor of New York, Tilden is about as likely to sit on the dubious throne of Bulgaria as to be nominated and elected President of the United States. The Empire State will be the grand slaughter-house of the season, and the destinies of scores of both Republican and Democratic aspirants are immediately or remotely involved in the New York general slaughter of November next."

If Ohio and New York should both go Democratic the contest between Thurman and Tilden will be very sharp. Who would win would depend upon what the South said. If Ewing is defeated Thurman will stand no chance for either the Presidential nomination or a return to the Senate. The *Times* has this to say of Hendricks:

"Hendricks sits serenely in Indiana. He has no contest on his native heath. He has doubly won his State, in 1876 and again in 1878, and he can be second on the ticket with anybody and may be made first by New York slaughtering Tilden. He has anchored Indiana securely in the Democratic harbor for 1880, and a candidate with a debatable State in his keeping will be consulted by the next National Convention."

That Grant will be the Republican nominee appears to be the general opinion throughout the North. Sherman is in earnest, but if Ohio goes against the Republicans his chances will grow suddenly small. With Ohio, and if he can control the Southern vote, which is by no means certain, if probable even, he might get the nomination. There is a sort of conservative element in the Republican party in some of the Northern States that does not fancy a third term; but the bloody-shirt flappers and the shriekers of war issues are bound to Grant with hooks of steel. As the STAR said some time ago, so we repeat, it is too soon yet to speak with absolute confidence of the nomination of any man. The elections that are to come off before 1879 closes will settle the political destiny of many a Presidential aspirant.

MORE DECEPTION.

Whilst extreme Northern papers are eternally abusing the South they would do well to stir up the philanthropists and negrophilists in their section to genuine deeds of humanity and mercy. A most sickening account is given in the St. Louis *Post* of the 28th ult., as to the condition of some fifty or more negroes who were in that city on their return from "bleeding Kansas." They were homeless, moneyless and literally starving. The *Post* says:

"They passed through here some weeks ago and received some assistance from a committee of kind hearted gentlemen. They were given enough money to pay their way to Kansas and provide something to eat on their way. When they got there they found everybody's back turned against them. The country had already been overrun by colored people from the South, and there was left neither work nor charity. A few of the men in the company went out as far as Topeka, but came back to Kansas City, where the women and children had been left, with no money and no prospect of any relief. They fell into the hands of a committee of people of their own color, of which one Rev. Benjamin F. Watson seems to have been the leading spirit. Enough money was raised to pay their passage to St. Louis over the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Watson told them if they would come back to St. Louis he would get them work to do in Illinois. He came down with them and left them at the Relay Depot in St. Louis, and has not been seen by the miserable, duped refugees since. They had no money and had not seen anything to eat since they left Kansas City, except some dry bread."

They found the land of corn and wine a land of thorns and starvation. And yet the deception and the delusion continues. Says the *Post*:

"But the exodus continues all the same. At least two hundred men, women and children have arrived from the South since Friday. The James Howard brought up one hundred this morning. A reporter went down on the levee this morning and found the Anchor line wharf boats crowded with refugees, all on the road to 'bleeding Kansas.' They were of all conditions, sizes and shades of color."

They had but little money, some not enough to take them to the promised land. They had no special expectations, but were simply victims of a foolish craze. The *Post* closes its account with this bit of reflection:

"So here goes another gang of the deluded creatures to starve and come back the best way they can. The blessed fruits of the exodus are just beginning to appear."

A MICHIGAN HOWL.

The Allegan (Michigan) *Journal* devotes over seven columns to our rejoinder to its first comments upon what the STAR said. It brings in various excerpts from papers and speeches. We have read enough to see the *animus* of the discussion. It contains nothing new. It is the old story repeated. It is an elaborate effort to condemn the South. It is useless to spend time over an adversary who can see nothing good in the South, and who insists upon misrepresenting your motives and principles and maligning your people. The Allegan *Journal* and papers of the same kidney are incurably blind. They neither understand the South, nor revere the Constitution. They are marplots and revolutionists, and if they possessed all of the political wisdom and honesty of the country before five years had passed away there would be no Constitution, no Union, no liberty, no peace, no prosperity, no happiness. There would be chaos, and Cæsar would dominate the land.

The *Journal* may be honest for it is fanatical. It is wise above what is written. It doubts evidently the patriotism and the plighted faith of every Southern man. It is a waste of time and brains to answer its questions or to puncture its sophisms. It would only come back with a fourteen-column article made up of a rehash of all of the thread-bare accusations and flimsy semblances of argument in order to make the worse appear the better reason. We must, therefore, beg to be excused from protracting a discussion that can not end in any good. We would sooner expect to change the tides, or stop the flow of the Mississippi than to convert a Stalwart to right thinking, and infuse into him a broad statesmanship and a high patriotism that would know no South, no North, no East, no West. Good-bye, Michigander!

SILVER TO THE FRONT.

Our dispatches of the 7th conveyed the pleasing intelligence that Germany was backing down from its advanced position taken heretofore in regard to silver coin. The dispatch from Washington reads:

"Official information has been received at the State Department, from Berlin, that the German Government is inclined to modify the position heretofore taken by it against silver, and will discuss with the United States steps looking to the adoption internationally of a bi-metallic standard."

This information does not surprise us. For some months the news from Europe has been of a character to lead us to expect this change in the financial policy of Germany. For some time decided changes of opinion have been going on both in England and on the Continent relative to a return to a double standard. There appears to be scarcely any doubt that no little of the monetary prostration in England and Germany was caused by the adoption of a *gold* standard. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, some weeks ago, came out in advocacy of the remonetization of silver in Great Britain. The Premier, Lord Beaconsfield, promised that the Government should give the subject careful attention. The Baltimore *American*, a Republican hard money paper, says of Beaconsfield and the bi-metallic standard:

"He has also admitted that the disuse of silver for monetary purposes cuts an important figure in the present depression of trade and industry in Germany. Since the working classes of England commenced to suffer from the business stagnation in that country the silver question has excited great interest among them, and their notions are steadily tending in the direction of bi-metallism. Of course, whatever is done abroad in this matter will be viewed with much concern in the United States. Our restoration of the silver dollar to a standing as legal tender currency has so far proved a folly."

We will not now enter upon an argument to show the value and necessity of the remonetization of silver. Last year the STAR had a great deal to say about it. We are satisfied that Congress did a wise, honest and salutary act when it restored silver to a standard of values. Its demonetization was an inexcusable outrage. It is useless for the money kings and their organs to denounce the restoration of the silver dollar as "folly" in view of the past history of our own Government, and in consideration of the movement in favor of silver in England, France, Germany, and, possibly Austria. At present England and Germany have but one standard—gold.

They are both laboring under financial depression. They want the bi-metallic standard—both *silver* and gold. France has both, and she is prosperous in spite of the gigantic war with Germany in 1870, and the immense indemnity she paid in money. The *American* is constrained to say that "the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany rule the finances of the world," and that if they should "all four be brought into accord it will not be difficult to elevate silver to the same plane as gold and redeemable paper money."

The probability is that all of the leading countries will be driven to the elevation of silver. It is certain, now that Germany is for modifying her position, that the silver question cannot be kept out of the British Parliament much longer. A great controversy may be expected, for the "gold idiots" will resist in England as in the United States to the last bitter extremity. The British laboring people need and must have relief. The best means of escape will be through the remonetization of silver. It is certain that England, Germany and the United States are all suffering from a want of currency. But more of this hereafter.

General Schofield, in charge of West Point, and who is very properly "down on" hazing, was himself dismissed in 1852 for the same offence. He was adjudged "a depraved senior." He has lived long enough to see how depraved he was, so he applies the hand of reform strongly to those under him.

The Cuban outrage upon Col. Barnete is receiving the attention of Secretary Evarts. If the facts turn out as reported an immediate demand will be made upon the authorities at Madrid for reparation. The Washington letter in the Baltimore *American* of the 5th inst. says:

"Already the Spanish Minister has endeavored to inform himself regarding the reported outrage, and at his request the Captain General of Cuba waited upon the United States Consul General at Havana, and asked for such information as he had of the affair. The Consul General had no right to communicate anything to anybody but the Secretary of State, so the Captain General failed to get a word on the subject. The case must remain in statu quo for a few days."

The New York *World* thinks that Mr. Tilden would be beaten if nominated. He could not bring out the fluctuating vote, it says, that is necessary, and all this because of the Oregon affair and the cipher business.

The Virginia papers resist nobly the idea of removing old William and Mary College. We like their State pride and regard for those things that are associated with Virginia's glory in the past.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— What has become of the "loyal" party that was howling at the "Confederate Democracy" in Ohio a little while ago? Has Citizen Foster's crowd abandoned the notion of running this canvass on war issues? After boasting that there was "blood enough in the old shirt for another campaign," are the "loyal" going to fold that banner? Why this weakening? Whence this flattening out? Will not Citizen Foster mount the stump to brand Ewing and Rice as "red handed traitors?" Will he not crush them with the awful epithet, "Confederate Democrats?" He could prove that they were very mean Confederates during the war, while he was as remote as possible, and loyally engaged in buying and selling sheep's pelts and things. It saddens us that we hear no more of this "loyal" party, whose members always vote as they shoot.—*Wash. Post, Dem.*

——The Republican party maintains—or, if it does not, *Harper's Weekly* maintains—that the Government of the United States deals as directly with citizens as that of any State, and must enforce its legitimate authority without invitation or permission of anything but the Constitution and the laws of the United States.—*Harper's Weekly.* That position is exactly the Democratic position, but it is not the position of the Republican Administration or the organs of the Republican party generally. No Democrat denies that the Federal Government must enforce the laws of the United States and all its *legitimate* authority *in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.* In this position they are conspicuously right and the Republican leaders are wrong, for the latter boldly assert the necessity of absolute "national supremacy," without any regard to the emphatic restrictions placed upon the Federal Government by the Constitution.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

As is well known a bare majority nominates at a Republican National Convention, while a two-thirds vote is requisite for a Democratic Presidential nomination. At the Democratic Convention held in St. Louis in 1876 a resolution was adopted instructing the national committee to insert in the call for the Convention of 1880 a request to the States to instruct their delegates whether or not it is desirable to continue the two-thirds rule any longer. This matter ought not to be lost sight of. The two-thirds rule has balked the nomination of many a desirable candidate, and therefore the advisability of retaining it may well be questioned.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Somebody is credited with having said, once, in regard to some office or place, that it was one not to be sought or declined, but we suppose that has a long time since been abolished, or the man who gave utterance to the sentiment was one of peculiar notions. We hear of no such ideas of propriety now. Next year all the elective offices of the State government, except those of the judicial department, are to be filled, and already the scramble has commenced. More than a year and a quarter till the election, and yet for every position, from Constable to Governor, candidates are already planning, plotting and manoeuvering for the vantage ground.—*Alamance Gleaner.*

POLITICAL POINTS.

— Blaine is the favorite of the Chicago *Tribune* in the Presidential field. But Blaine has an unhappy aptness for tumbling over the first hurdle or into the first ditch he comes to.—*Boston Post, Dem.*

— The House of Representatives never did refuse to print the Glover report, but ordered it printed, and G. M. Adams, Clerk of the House, who was implicated in some of the facts discovered by Mr. Glover, refused to obey this order.—*New York Star, Dem.*

— In a single issue of the New York *Herald* Gen. Grant is advised to retire to private life, as Mr. Hayes is advised to appoint him Minister to England. Our great New York contemporary is a happy and rollicking sort of a newspaper, and its leading political editor reminds us of Artemus Ward's famous kangaroo which Mr. Ward always insisted was "a amoozin' little cuss."—*Omaha Herald.*

— A Mormon Elder, A. M. Musser, was severely castigated on his own doorstep, last Tuesday, by Dr. Harry Bain, a Gentile, of Salt Lake City. Musser had published two articles in the Mormon journal offensively reflecting upon ladies of the Anti-Polygamy Society, and speaking very opprobriously of Baine's mother, who is vice-president of the society. Count another Mormon martyr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALE OF

The Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Rail Road,

Under Decree of Foreclosure

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, 4th Judicial District, made in the case of George S. Brown and Enoch Pratt, trustees complainants, against The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Rail Road Company, Defendant, the undersigned, Duncan J. Devane, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, on WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1879, at 12 o'clock, M., the entire Rail Road, as the same exists and is now used, known as THE WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAIL ROAD, extending from the City of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, to the City of Columbia, in the State of South Carolina, a distance of One Hundred and Ninety-One Miles, with all the Railways, Rights of Way, Depot Grounds, and other Lands, Tracks, Bridges, Viaducts, Depots, Station Houses, Engine Houses, Car Houses, Freight Houses, Wood Houses, Machine Shops, and all other Shops, Houses or Buildings and all Locomotives, Tenders, Cars, and other Rolling Stock or Equipments, and all Machinery, Tools, Implements, Fuel and Material of any kind, for constructing, operating, repairing or replacing the said Rail Road, or any part thereof, and all Appurtenances or Fixtures of the same, belonging to, or purchased by, said before named defendant, together with all and singular the Corporate Rights, Franchises and Privileges of the said above named defendant, as the same are set forth in the Indenture of Mortgage referred to in the Bill filed in said case, and all the estate, rights, title, interest property claim and demand of said defendant, in and to any and all Real and Personal Property, or effects herein before referred to, or which is owned by said defendant.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser will be required to pay in Cash, on the day of sale, or within Thirty (30) Days thereafter, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, and the residue of the purchase money in three equal payments, at Three, Six and Nine Months, from the day of sale, with interest from that date at the rate of six per centum per annum. The purchaser or purchasers may pay any part of the purchase money not required to be paid in cash, in any of the outstanding bonds, or the coupons thereof, secured by the mortgage, or deed of trust, referred to in the Bill and decree in said cause, to the extent of the pro rata percentage of the par value of the said bonds and coupons which the holders thereof will be entitled to receive upon the distribution of the proceeds of the said sale under the aforesaid decree. The certificates of indebtedness mentioned in the Bill and decree in this cause, will be received in payment of the purchase money, except the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars above mentioned, at the same rate as coupons of the mortgage bonds, provided that the coupons pledged as collaterals for said certificates, and to a like amount therewith, shall accompany and be surrendered with the said certificates.

Possession will be delivered to the purchaser whenever and so soon as one half of all the purchase money shall have been paid to the undersigned Commissioner, and the purchaser or purchasers shall have assumed all the contracts and liabilities of the Receiver heretofore appointed in this cause, and shall have indemnified him against the same, and when the Court shall so order under the terms of the decree.

DUNCAN J. DEVANE, Commissioner.

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DRY GOODS BY MAIL.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LINENS, COTTONS, UPHOLSTERY, TRIMMINGS, FLANNELS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, GIRLS' and BOYS' SUITS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' OUTFITS, DRESS MAKING, WRAPS, COSTUMES, RIBBONS, NECKTIES, RUCHINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS, BUTTONS, HAMBURGS, SKIRT BRAID, SEWING SILK, PINS, FRINGES, NEEDLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

Send for Samples or information, and satisfy yourself how cheaply and quickly you can get every thing in

Dry Goods & Notions

of us by Mail or Express. We carry an average stock of about $400,000, all bought for prompt cash. ☞ TRY US.

Have the Children send for a set of our Advertising Cards.

COOPER & CONARD

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS,

Established 1852. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

je 4 6mD&W we sa je jy aug oct nov dec

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1879—111th 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 Home Office 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 272, Wilmington, N. C.

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

jy 9-D2aw4w&W sat we

Fire Insurance.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.

PAMLICO, of Tarboro, N. C.

MERCHANTS' & MECHANICS', of Richmond, Va.

COLUMBUS, of Columbus, Miss.

JNO. W. GORDON & BRO., Agents, 24 North Water Street.

jy 13 tf

The Central Protestant

A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSpaper and the Organ of the Methodist Protestant Church in North Carolina, is published at Greensboro, N. C.

Terms, $2 00 per annum, in advance.

The eligibility of its location, the number and activity of its agents, and the constantly increasing demand for it among the more solid classes of readers in various sections, give the CENTRAL peculiar claims upon the patronage of the advertising public. Terms very favorable. Consult your business interests, and address the editor.

J. L. MICHAUX, Greensboro, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sale of Valuable City Property under Mortgage.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER OF SALE CONtained in a certain Deed of Mortgage, made the 12th day of May, 1877, by James D. Dry to Joseph E. Sampson, and recorded in the Register's Office of New Hanover County, in Book M.M.M., at page 768 et seq., the undersigned, as Attorney for the said Joseph E. Sampson, mortgagee will, at 12 M., on MONDAY, the 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1879, at Public Auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Wilmington, in the said County of New Hanover, sell for cash, to the highest bidder, the LAND AND PREMISES in said Mortgage Deed conveyed, lying and being in the City of Wilmington, and State of North Carolina, and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning on the W. side of 7th Street, 66 feet from where the N. line of Chesnut Street intersects the W. line of 7th Street, running thence W. and parallel with Chesnut Street 165 feet, thence N. and parallel with 7th Street 33 feet, thence E. and parallel with Chesnut Street 165 feet to 7th Street, thence S. along the W. line of 7th Street 33 feet to the Beginning,—it being the S. ½ of the E. ¼ of Lot 5, in Block 196, according to the official plan of said City of Wilmington.

MARSDEN BELLAMY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

aug 1 tds

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR P. L. Bridgers & Co.

jy 23 tf

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

Wilmington, N. C.

F. A Schutte, Prop'r.

THE COMMERCIAL, FORMERLY THE "EMPIRE HOUSE," having been thoroughly renovated and refitted, is now one of the LEADING FIRST CLASS HOTELS in the city.

The Table is supplied with the best our Home and Northern Markets afford. BOARD PER DAY $2 and $2 50.

☞ Large Sample Rooms for the Commercial trade.

☞ A First Class BAR and BILLIARD HALL connected with this Hotel.

☞ FREE LUNCH daily from 11 A. M. to 12.30 P. M.

jy 20 tf

Salt. Salt. Salt.

4000 Sacks LIVERPOOL SALT. Now landing and for sale by

17 tf WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

A Perfect Likeness!

OF YOURSELF CAN BE HAD BY CALLING at YATES' PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS.

Children's Pictures a specialty. STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of all places of interest in and around the city constantly on hand.

PICTURE FRAMES and MOULDINGS, SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL STATIONERY.

☞ Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

YATES' BOOK STORE & PHOTO ROOMS.

aug 3 tf

Buggies! Buggies!

Harness & Saddles,

FOR SALE AT

GERHARDT & CO.'S,

3d Street, opposite City Hall.

REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY.

aug 3 tf

UPON RECEIPT OF SEVENTY-ONE CENTS!

A CHALLENGE SHIRT!

Will be promptly mailed to any address in the United States, thereby giving parties at a distance a fair examination of the Renowned Unlaundried Challenge Shirt—price 60 Cts.; Boys' sizes 50 Cts.

We are daily in receipt of letters from all parts of this country and Europe, asking for a full explanation of "OUR CHALLENGE." We thought our little talk in this paper six times a week was explicit and to the point, but as some few of our correspondents fail to understand, an extra car will be run, and a "Challenge Shirt Mail System" introduced. So send on price and postage before ordering a quantity, and get a sample for examination.

☞ Write on but one side of the paper. This rule must be observed.

OTTERBOURG'S "Men's Wear Depot," 27 Market Street.

aug 3 tf

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING SASH, DOORS and BLINDS out of Thoroughly Seasoned, Kiln Dried, Selected YELLOW PINE AND WHITE CYPRESS, guaranteed to be better than White Pine goods in every respect, and at less money.

Our Goods are endorsed by all of the prominent Contractors and Builders in the city.

☞ Give us a call and we will prove what we say is so.

Respectfully, ALTAFFER & PRICE.

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

aug 3 tf

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, ₩ lb (new)	11½	@	12½
Shoulders, ₩ lb	00	@	8
Sides, N. C. choice, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Western Smoked—			
Hams	11	@	12½
Sides, ₩ lb	9	@	[illegible]
Shoulders	5½	@	[illegible]
Dry Salted—			
Sides ₩ lb	5½	@	[illegible]
Shoulders	0	@	5
BEEF—Live weight	2½	@	3
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine			
Second Hand, each	00	@	[illegible]
New New York, each	00	@	[illegible]
New City, each	00	@	[illegible]
BEESWAX—₩ lb	20	@	21
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₩ M	7 50	@	[illegible]
Northern	00	@	14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Northern, ₩ lb	6	@	30
CANDLES—Sperm, ₩ lb	00	@	31
Tallow, ₩ lb	11½	@	12
Adamantine, ₩ lb	9½	@	10
CHEESE—Northern Factory ₩ lb	8	@	9
Dairy, cream ₩ lb	10	@	11
State, ₩ lb	8	@	9
COFFEE—Java, ₩ lb	28	@	30
Rio, ₩ lb	16	@	16
Laguayra, ₩ lb	17	@	18
CORN MEAL—₩ bushel, in sacks	57½	@	60
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle	1 75	@	2 00
DOMESTICS—Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yd	0	@	6¾
Yarn, ₩ bunch	00	@	80
EGGS—	10	@	12
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	18 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	5 50	@	6 00
Mullets, ₩ bbl	2 50	@	5 00
N. C. Herring, Roe, ₩ keg	3 00	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	00	@	6½
FERTILIZERS—			
Peruvian Guano, ₩ 2000 lbs	57 50	@	62 50
Baugh's Phosphate, "	00 00	@	60 00
Carolina Fertilizer, "	45 00	@	50 00
Ground Bone, "	00 00	@	40 00
Bone Meal, "	00 00	@	45 00
" Flour, "	00 00	@	57 50
Navassa Guano, "	55 00	@	60 00
Complete Manure	00 00	@	65 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	5 50	@	6 25
Ex. Family, ₩ bbl	6 50	@	6 75
GLUE—₩ lb	8	@	12
GRAIN—Corn, in store, in bags	60	@	65
Corn, Cargo, ₩ bushel	57	@	58
Corn, mixed ₩ bushel, in bags	59	@	60
Corn, wholesale, in bags	58½	@	59
Oats, ₩ bushel	46	@	50
Peas, Cow, ₩ bushel	65	@	70
HIDES—Green, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Dry, ₩ lb	9	@	9½
HAY—Eastern, ₩ 100 lbs	00	@	1 10
Western, ₩ 100 lbs	90	@	1 00
North River, ₩ 100 lbs	80	@	90
HOOP IRON—₩ ton	65 00	@	70 00
LARD—Northern, ₩ lb	7½	@	8
North Carolina, ₩ lb	00	@	10
LIME—₩ bbl	00	@	1 00
LUMBER—CITY STEAM SAWED—			
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	@	35 00
Scantling and Boards, common, ₩ M ft	13 00	@	16 00
MOLASSES—New crop Cuba, hhds	31	@	31
New crop Cuba, bbls ₩ gal	33	@	34
Porto Rico, hhds	00	@	35
" bbls	00	@	35
Sugar House, hhds, ₩ gal	00	@	19
" bbls, ₩ gal	00	@	20
Syrup, bbls, ₩ gal	40	@	30
NAILS—Cut, 10d basis, ₩ keg	0 00	@	2 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₩ gal	00	@	14
Lard, ₩ gal	1 10	@	1 15
Linseed, ₩ gal	90	@	1 00
Rosin, ₩ gal	30	@	40
POULTRY—Chickens, live, grown	20	@	22
Spring	8	@	18
PEANUTS—₩ bushel	1 20	@	1 40
POTATOES—Sweet, ₩ bushel	00	@	60
Irish, Northern, ₩ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
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, ₩ lb	7½	@	7¾
Rough, ₩ bush	90	@	1 00
RAGS—Country, ₩ lb	1¼	@	1½
City, ₩ lb	1	@	1½
ROPE—	6	@	28
SALT—Alum, ₩ bushel	00	@	75
Liverpool, ₩ sack	75	@	80
Lisbon, ₩ sack	00	@	75
American, ₩ sack	00	@	85
SUGAR—Cuba, ₩ lb	0	@	8½
Porto Rico, ₩ lb	0	@	7¾
A—Coffee, ₩ lb	0	@	9½
B— " ₩ lb	0	@	9¼
C— " ₩ lb	0	@	9
Ex. C— " ₩ lb	0	@	9
Crushed, ₩ lb	0	@	10¾
SOAP—Northern, ₩ lb	0	@	7
SHINGLES—Contract, ₩ M	4 00	@	5 00
Common, ₩ M	2 50	@	3 00
Cypress Saps ₩ M	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts ₩ M	5 50	@	0
STAVES—W. O. Bbl., ₩ M	12 00	@	15 00
R. O. Hhd., ₩ M	00 00	@	00 00
Cypress, ₩ M	00 00	@	00 00
TALLOW—₩ lb	6	@	7
TIMBER—Shipping, ₩ M	10 00	@	12 00
Mill Prime, ₩ M	7 00	@	8 00
Mill Fair, ₩ M	5 00	@	6 00
Common Mill	4 00	@	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, ₩ lb	16	@	22
Washed, ₩ lb	25	@	26

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

Exchange (sight) on New York	½ disc't.
" Baltimore	½ "
" Boston	½ "
" Philadelphia	½ "
" Western Cities	½ "
Exchange 30 days 1 ₩ cent.	
Bank of New Hanover Stock	85
First National Bank	75
Navassa Guano Co.	130
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	23
Do. Funding 1866	8
Do. " 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, 8 ₩c	75
" 7 ₩c	80
" old 6 ₩c	70
" new 6 ₩c	70 (Gold Int.
" 8 ₩c	75 (" "
New Hanover County 6 ₩c	75 (Cur. Int)
W. & W. Railroad Stock	45
North Carolina R. R. "	50
Wil. Gas Light Co. "	45
Wilmington Cotton Mills	100

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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:

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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.

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

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Fine SATIN FANS, TIES,

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And other Fancy Articles.

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Also, choice LAMB and VEGETABLES.

Prices to suit the times.

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