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.

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

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple column advertisements.

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.:
TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 26, 1879.

SCHURZ ON THE PRESIDENCY.

Carl Schurz has been talking freely about the Republican nominee for President. He is for Sherman against the field. He will oppose Grant if he is nominated. He would not oppose Blaine, but he would not support him. He is against any man who favors Grant. He did not once fancy Sherman, but he knows him better now, and believes him to be the man to squelch Grantism. We give the following bit of history as it appears in the Washington letter to the Baltimore *Sun*. It represents Schurz as saying:

"When he and Evarts made it the ultimatum of their remaining in the Cabinet that Packard in Louisiana and Chamberlain in South Carolina should be allowed to go by the board, and that military interference in the local affairs of the Southern States should cease, he (Schurz) expected to encounter a bitter hostility from Sherman in the Cabinet meetings, but to his astonishment he found that Sherman agreed with him fully. This gave a majority of the Cabinet over to the peace and conciliation policy, and made it an easy matter to bring over Messrs. Devens, Thompson and McCrary, so as to have the Administration act with unanimity. After the downfall of Packard and Chamberlain, Sherman continued as the strong supporter of all the President's conservative measures. He never once flinched, and when he followed up the Packard and Chamberlain business with his fight against Conkling and the New York Custom House ring, Secretary Schurz says he concluded that here was the man for the Republican emergency—the emergency being the killing off of the Grant 'boom.'"

He does not know that Sherman will be nominated, but he will prevent Grant from being the choice. The Grant men, on the other hand, say that his declinature amounts to nothing. The *Sun's* letter says:

"They say that Sherman's candidacy only helps Grant, for the reason that the more candidates there are with some positive strength the more complicated will the opposition to Grant become, and the result will inevitably be that Grant will have to be taken as a last resort, just as Hayes had to be taken at Cincinnati. Schurz's threat that he will not support Grant if nominated causes a very bitter feeling among the General's friends, and they swear vengeance should they be thwarted in their purpose."

If Sherman should kill off Grant he will do a good deed doubtless. But is Sherman a much better man than Grant? He has a very ugly record. Who will kill off Sherman? He will do a good deed that should not die tongueless.

FALSE GEOGRAPHY CORRECTED

We copy a communication that appeared in the Washington City *Critic* on a subject that is of some local interest to us of Wilmington. It was written by Mr. Daniel R. Goodloe, a native of this State, an old editor, and a well informed gentleman of decided ability. The article has a fanciful play of logic, but there is doubtless a substantial basis of fact. It is well known that the Yankees assume invariably to be above the South in every particular—not only in enterprise, wealth, population, and "culchaw," but even above us in geographical location. It seems at any rate that in the last particular the South is above them, so when they leave Boston for the "Sunny South" they are constantly ascending, and when they reach Wilmington they are actually very much higher on the earth's surface than when they were amid their own thoroughfares.

The Southern people favor this groundless assumption by saying "up North" and "down South." It is time to reverse the phrase, as Mr. Goodloe suggests. We of the South must begin "to look *down*" upon Yankeedom from our natural elevation. Henceforth let travellers from the South go down to Boston. What propriety or sense is there in saying "up North" when our sea shores are higher than their mountains?

A NORTH CAROLINA CARLYLE.

An anonymous writer in the Raleigh *News* thinks he has made a point upon us in regard to what we said about Macaulay's *critique* upon Croker. We dare say we are as familiar with the *Noctes* as the writer is. We have besides Carlyle's elaborate reply to Macaulay, both of which he will find printed side by side in Arnold's edition of "Johnson's Lives." We did *not* refer to Macaulay, as the writer charges, as an example of "fair and accurate criticism." Our critic *knew* we did not, for he quotes our language in which we say that "if we had felt *spiteful* we could have been as *sharp* and *pungent* as Macaulay when he attacked so vigorously and *savagely*," &c. We have often read Macaulay's biting criticism, and we wrote understandingly about it. We did not choose to imitate Macaulay, because we were not disposed to be either sharp, spiteful, or savage. If our critic will be as fair towards us as we have been towards Mr. Moore we shall not complain. We had been accused "of merciless criticism," and were entering our protest.

Our critic, who would have us believe that Latin and sarcasm are his forte, laughs at us for presuming to say that we could have been spiteful and savage as Macaulay was in his attack. He intimates that we are guilty of very great vanity in so saying. We hold Macaulay to be the most splendid English writer since John Milton in the matter of prose style. We did not remotely intimate that we could copy his excellencies in any degree; we only said we could be savage and sharp and pungent as he was in a particular instance. We perhaps offended good taste in saying so much. It is not difficult to write sharp and cutting things. It is not a very high exhibition always of power. It is much better to be fair and just than to be sharp. We commend this saying to our anonymous dealer in small scraps of Latin and misrepresentation.

But let us copy the rather witty comment of our "sharp and pungent" critic upon our presumption in intimating that we, too, could be on occasion as "sharp and pungent" as Macaulay. It is too good to be omitted, specially his Latin:

"We challenge America to equal the sublimity of unconscious power in this sentence, with a proud satisfaction, that Geo. Francis Train only excepted, it is unapproachable. In fact, in this hot weather, it is so cool it comes over us like the Northern breezes upon an iceberg. We are oppressed with mixed feelings. We tremble at Mr. Moore's temerity and congratulate him upon his fortune, but we sigh to think that we have lost Macaulay. *Sic volvitur ad astra.*"

We can console our critic. One admirer of Mr. Moore's book said it was full of *Homeric* power and incident, or words to that effect; whilst another writer intimated that he was altogether superior to *Macaulay*, as it took *three great writers*, Macaulay included, to give us an idea of his wonderful style. So, our critic has really gained a greater than Macaulay. It may be stupid in us to say so, but we have an impression that it would not be a great compliment to any educated gentleman to say that his style was equal to that of Mr. Moore's history. But "Doctors will differ," and, for aught we know, our sapient critic of the *News* may regard Macaulay and Froude and Gibbon as quite commonplace when compared with the wonderful little North Carolina book that excites so much gushing praise and voluntary sympathy.

If the STAR has done Mr. Moore any injustice it will make amends when it is pointed out. Our critic of the *News* does not undertake that work, but rather attemps to ridicule us. We are not unprepared for just such attacks. We entered upon our task with reluctance just because we knew it was regarded in North Carolina as an unpardonable offence to question the excellence of any book that concerned our State. We had experienced before what awaited any man who would dare to criticize or discriminate. We have written nothing in a spirit of malevolence. We have tried to point out some errors in kindness. It is a matter of no importance to us whether Mr. Moore avails himself or not of our suggestions. If he can stand it surely we can stand it. We shall, at our own time, have other "notes" to print. We know we have done some good, for we have received assurances from some of the best educated gentlemen of the State that our labor has been appreciated.

If the critic of the *News* will show wherein we have been unjust to the little history in question, we shall be glad to make the necessary correction. Let him point it out over his own signature. It is manly to put your name to what you write.

It appears that Alexander Hamilton, when Secretary of the Treasury, had a love-affair also, and somewhat after the Conkling-Sprague style. A beautiful woman named Maria Reynolds "roped in" the great financier and statesman. Her object was not love but pelf. She was used as a decoy by two unscrupulous scoundrels, and the Secretary had to "pony up" many thousands. Maria was introduced as the wife of a scoundrel named Reynolds, but she was of the Sarah Bernhardt type. With this correction we give what George Shea says in his "Life and Epoch of Alexander Hamilton:"

"Hamilton's name was not free from libidinousness. It appears that it was observed by Madame Washington, when he was at Morristown. He himself, singularly and characteristically, confessed it publicly when Secretary of the Treasury—admitted the frailty, but so as to defend his official honor. The object of his love was not an Aspasia, nor a Cleopatra. He was weak enough to be attracted by an artful and unscrupulous creature, Maria Reynolds, the wife of a despicable and unscrupulous man."

There was no shot-gun used. It was simply a "masqued battery."

Now and then there can be found a Republican paper that is disgusted enough and candid enough to speak freely of the great fraud of 1876, and to condemn the course of Hayes and his political family in rewarding every one of the rascals who was engaged in the dirty work. The *Iowa State Register* is a Republican paper, but it does not hesitate to express itself after this sort:

"Cortland Parker, who is to be the new Minister to Russia, was one of the visiting statesmen to Louisiana. It is to hoped that some day all that lot of men, even to the last one of them, may get an office. They all ought to have it during this Administration. For it is not likely that there will be another Administration in the next thousand years that will pay off such men for such work. It is right that they should be paid now, and we trust the last of the long roll has already been nearly reached. We hope this partly on account of the visiting statesmen themselves, but still more on account of the party."

The *Register* had forgotten the sorrows and neglect of Casanave, the colored member of the Returning Board of Louisiana, who was mulct so heavily and who has never tasted the loaves and fishes.

There is progress in many Southern States. It may be slow, but it is sure. Virginia has improved in many respects, but in sheep husbandry and hog-raising there is a reported decline, specially in Middle Virginia. The Auditor's report shows that in that section the reduction in sheep is more than half. In some other sections there is an increase. In 1878 the nineteen counties classed under Southwestern Virginia had more than a quarter of the cattle and sheep of the State. In the whole State there were 240,714 horses and mules, 589,946 cattle, 463,341 sheep, and 817,740 swine—a considerable increase over the census returns of 1870. Compared with 1860, which was about the high tide just before the war, there are many more cattle and about the same number of horses and mules, while the number of sheep is a fifth less and swine a third.

We are glad that some of the best State papers are discussing the evils of public executions, and are insisting that hereafter they shall be conducted in private. The law ought to be imperative. Why County Commissioners should gratify a very unhealthful curiosity by stimulating it by the hanging of culprits in public we do not understand. No possible good can arise, and the experience of all observant men is that it excites evil passions and pleases only those who take delight in human misery and suffering. The STAR sometime ago had its say about such executions, and we merely refer to it now to express our gratification at the course some of our exchanges are pursuing with reference to the matter.

The almost total destruction of the wheat crop in England, and the shortness of crops in Germany and France, will necessarily cause large purchases in this country of the cereals. It is almost certain, therefore, that breadstuffs will be higher this winter than last. Whilst it will tax non-producers it will be of benefit to farmers who raise more than the necessary home supply. It will at the same time very greatly increase the distress in England. This country is rapidly becoming the granary of the world, and the Western farmers will reap large benefits from European misfortunes. It is thought that the distress abroad will cause a large emigration to this country, specially of farm laborers and skilled mechanics.

"DOWN" SOUTH OR "UP" SOUTH.

A Novel View of the Question—The Mouth of Cape Fear River, N. C., Higher than the Top of Mount Washington.

[Correspondence of the Critic.]

WARRENTON, N. C., July 31.

Northern men make the geographies, and they lay it down as fundamental that the earth is twenty-six and a third miles greater in diameter through the equator than through the poles. Older writers put it at thirty-four miles difference in breadth, but I take the latest scientific measurement. It follows from this fact that the equator is thirteen and one-sixteenth miles further from the centre of the earth than are the poles. In other words, the equator is that many miles higher than the poles. This is true, not merely of the land surface, but of the ocean; and the ocean at the equator must be as high as a mountain at one of the poles, if it were more than twice the elevation above the sea of the Himalaya or the Andes.

Now it is perfectly manifest to common sense, and indisputable on scientific principles, that the rise in the surface of the water from the Poles to the Equator must be gradual and uniform, and hence, if 90 degrees give an elevation of 13⅛ miles, or 70,-400 feet, 1 degree will give 780 feet, and 10 degrees will give 7,800 feet. The White Mountains in New England are on the 44th parallel of latitude, or very near it, and are 6,428 feet in height above the sea level in that latitude. The mouth of the Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, where it enters the ocean, is on the 34th parrallel of latitude, and is therefore 7,800 feet higher than the sea level on the 44th parallel. It follows, therefore, that it is at the same time 1,372 feet higher than the top of the White Mountain.

It is for the scientists, not for me, to explain how it is that the waters of the ocean heap themselves up towards the Equator. It may be the effect of the revolution of the earth upon its axis, and its motion in the same direction in its progress around the sun, or it may be these motions combined with the greater bulk and density of the earth about the Equator, which would give it greater attraction in that part than at the Poles.

The practical application of the truth here established on acknowledged scientific principles, is the protest which I here enter against the northern heresy which is expressed in the phrase, "down South." It is grossly false in fact, and highly injurious to us. It retards immigration and depreciates the value of our lands. The majority of northern people, notwithstanding their boasted educational advantages, are so completely imposed on by this popular phrase that they think they are going "down South" when they leave Boston on the seashore, to visit the mountains of North Carolina; whereas their own scientific geographers will prove to them that they ascend when they go from the top of Mount Washington to the *seacoast* of North Carolina. It is true that we have what we call a low level district on the seashore, eighty miles in breadth. But measured as the men of science measure the earth, these are high lands to the New Englander, while our mountain district looms far above their isolated peaks in Maine and New Hampshire.

I suspect that the phrase "down South," and the false theory on which it is based, originated in the fact that the maps are made with the top North and bottom South; and if the stereotyped libel cannot be overthrown in any other way, we will have to get up a Southern map—I mean a Southern made map—with the top South and the bottom North.

G.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—Every reasonable presumption lies against the slayer of Dixon, and against the people who recently brought violence to bear to force Dixon out of the field as candidate for a political office, which he had the clearest right to seek, if such was his pleasure. It is not too much to say that the killing of this poor man will excite a howl of indignation against the South, from every part of the other section, and that we shall have to pay heavily, in a political sense, for the senseless passion of one man, and for the loose moral code of a community in which such passions are tolerated, and perhaps even encouraged. Until such occurrences are effectually checked and the doers of such deeds seriously punished and held under the ban of public opinion, the outcry against the South will never cease, on the part of those who arrogate for themselves a higher standard of civilization.—*Petersburg Index-Appeal, Dem.*

—The Radical press and people of the North, however, will make no allowance for the terrible character of this man, nor will they bear in mind the fact that he himself was captain of a "shot-gun company," engaged in the cruel work of bulldozing Republican voters at former elections in Mississippi. No matter how rabid and cruel an enemy a man may have been in other times, if only he will turn against his party and take service under the Radicals, all his former sins are condoned, he is advanced to a high place among them, and his treason made profitable. But all that can be said will not repair the injurious effects this affair will have upon the Democracy at the North, which, we regret to say, is being rapidly burdened with more than it can carry by these inconsiderate acts in the South, which are invariably charged to the account of the party.—*Baltimore Gazette, Dem.*

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

We thought it was about time that some showing should be given the large negro-ridden counties of the East, which for so many years have been contending against overwhelming political odds, with no prospect of local success, and held together in party organization with the hope of benefiting the State at large. We would not be understood as endeavoring to array the East against the West but we do insist that in the matter of State appointments and State nominations many of the largest and most influential counties of the East have been too long overlooked.—*Oxford Free Lance.*

Ther is nothing more awe-inspiring than the idea of the relentless hand of the law throttling the criminal in the darkness of a dungeon or between high walls just beyond. There he dies alone and infamously; sympathy is denied him, and without any of the hurrah of a celebration, without speeches in self-exaltation, and without any incidents of pomp and circumstance he goes quaking to his grave. No tender sensibilities are blunted by an exhibition; death is not made so familiar, but in the latter case is attended with all the surroundings of horror and infamy. We trust that hereafter the Commissioners of all our counties will give more thought to the effects of public and private executions, and when they come to consider the question in all of its bearings we will have an end of public executions in North Carolina.—*Charlotte Observer.*

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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Authorized by the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

11TH

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Company,

At Macauley's Theatre,

In the city of Louisville, on

Saturday, Aug. 30, 1879

The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representatives with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.

A New Era in History of LOTTERIES.

GRAND AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW FEATURES.

Every ticket holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2 any of

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

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.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

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 T. J. COMMERFORD, Secretary, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky. tu th sa aug 14 eodaw

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

Leaving

FOR THE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING centres, S. BEHRENDS, of the new Furniture Store, so as to enable them to offer their customers the Newest Styles at Lowest Prices, the proof of which will soon be on exhibition.
N. E. Corner Market and 2d St., Wilmington, N. C.
aug 24 tf BEHRENDS & MUNROE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIS SPACE

IS

RESERVED

FOR

P. L. Bridgers & Co.

jy 23 tf

LIME.
LIME.

WE HAVE JUST LANDED

1700 Bbls Fresh Lime.

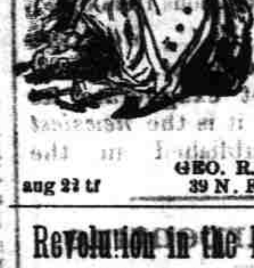
There is no other Fresh Lime in this market.

For sale at BOTTOM FIGURES.

Also, PLASTER, CEMENT and HAIR.

jy 19-tf WORTH & WORTH.

We Are Ready



With a full and complete stock of BOOTS and SHOES, to supply the demands of Country Merchants and all other buyers at Lowest Rates.

As great inducements as can be had in any house North.

Examine stock and prices.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SON,
aug 23 tf 39 N. Front st., Wilmington.

Revolution in the Barber Business.

J. WERNER & H. C. PREMPERT, THE WELL known GERMAN BARBERS AND HAIR DRESSERS, have, owing to the stringency of money, concluded to REDUCE THE PRICE of Haircutting to 25c; Shampooing to 25c; and Whiskers Dyeing 20c and upwards. No. 7 SOUTH and No. 11 NORTH FRONT STS. jy 13 tf

INEZ.

ANOTHER LOT OF THIS POPULAR BRAND OF FIVE CENT CIGARS, Just received and selling rapidly at the GARDEN CITY CIGAR EMPORIUM.
aug 16 tf

New Crop Turnip Seed.
1879.

Just received, and for sale Wholesale and Retail at

GREEN & FLANNER'S,
aug 23 tf Market Street.

Shingles! Shingles!

250,000 COMMON,
100,000 4 INCH,
100,000 5 INCH,
100,000 6 INCH,

For sale cheaper than any where in the city.
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr.,
aug 16 tf Cor. Orange and S. Water sts.

For 75c. and $1.00.

A KIT NEW FAT MACKEREL,
GUARANTEED GOOD QUALITY,
OR MONEY REFUNDED

Red "C" Safety Oil.

BEAUTIFUL TO LOOK UPON, PERFECTLY safe, gives a brilliant light. Can't be counterfeited without incurring the penalty of the law. Don't run the risk of MURDERING your families by buying CHEAP OIL. It is all cheap enough to buy THE BEST.

Sugar Cured and N. C. Hams

FROM 5-LBS. TO 10 LBS. OF BEST QUALITY.
☞ All GOODS FRESH by every Steamer.

Jas. C. Stevenson

aug 14 tf

Virginia Meal.

500 Bush. VIRGINIA MEAL,
2000 Bush White and Mixed CORN,

Also, Molasses, Meat, Flour, Snuff, Tobacco, Crackers, Cheese, &c., for sale low by
D. L. GORE,
aug 21 tf Nos. 2 and 3 South Water st.

Step Ladders.

STEP LADDERS, ALL SIZES,
At Lowest Prices, at
GEO. A. PECK'S,
aug 24 tf No. 25 South Front St.

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)	11½ @	12½
Shoulders, ℔	00 @	8
Sides, N. C. choice, ℔	9 @	10
Western Smoked—		
Hams	11 @	12½
Sides, ℔	6 @	[illegible]
Shoulders	5½ @	6½
Dry Salted—		
Sides ℔	5¾ @	[illegible]
Shoulders	0 @	[illegible]
BEEF—Live weight	2½ @	3
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine		
Second Hand, each	00 @	1 40
New New York, each	00 @	1 75
New City, each	00 @	1 90
BEESWAX—℔	20 @	21
BRICKS—Wilmington, ℳ	7 50 @	8 00
Northern	[illegible] @	14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ℔	15 @	[illegible]
Northern, ℔	16 @	20
CANDLES—Sperm, ℔	18 @	22
Tallow, ℔	11½ @	12
Adamantine, ℔	9½ @	10
CHEESE—Northern Factory ℔	9 @	10
Dairy, cream ℔	10 @	11
State, ℔	8 @	9
COFFEE—Java, ℔	28 @	30
Rio, ℔	10 @	16
Laguayra, ℔	17 @	18
CORN MEAL—bushel, in sacks	77½ @	85
COTTON TIES—bdle	1 75 @	2 10
DOMESTICS—Sheeting, 4-4, yd	0 @	6¾
Yarn, bunch	00 @	85
EGGS	10 @	12
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	5 50 @	6 00
Mullets, bbl	2 50 @	5 00
N. C. Herring, Roe, keg	3 00 @	4 00
Dry Cod, ℔	00 @	6¾
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano, 2000 ℔s	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 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. "	00 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	63 @	68
Corn, Cargo, bushel	57 @	58
Corn, mixed bushel, in bags	60 @	62½
Corn, wholesale, in bags	58½ @	59
Oats, bushel	46 @	50
Peas, Cow, bushel	65 @	70
HIDES—Green, ℔	4 @	5
Dry, ℔	9 @	9½
HAY—Eastern, 100 ℔s	00 @	1 10
Western, 100 ℔s	90 @	1 00
North River, 100 ℔s	80 @	90
HOOP IRON—ton	65 00 @	70 00
LARD—Northern, ℔	7½ @	8
North Carolina, ℔	00 @	10
LIME—bbl	00 @	1 00
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 @	35 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 @	19
" bbls, gal	00 @	20
Syrup, bbls, gal	40 @	50
NAILS—Cut, 10d basis, keg	0 00 @	2 50
OILS—Kerosene, gal	13 @	14
Lard, gal	1 10 @	1 45
Linseed, gal	90 @	1 00
Rosin, gal	30 @	40
POULTRY—Chickens, live, grown	20 @	22
Spring	8 @	18
PEANUTS—bushel	1 30 @	1 40
POTATOES—Sweet, bushel	00 @	00
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, ℔	7½ @	7¾
Rough, bush	90 @	1 00
RAGS—Country, ℔	1¼ @	1½
City, ℔	1 @	1½
ROPE—	6 @	23
SALT—Alum, bushel	00 @	75
Liverpool, sack	75 @	80
Lisbon, sack	00 @	75
American, sack	00 @	85
SUGAR—Cuba, ℔	0 @	8½
Porto Rico, ℔	0 @	7½
A—Coffee, ℔	0 @	9½
B— " ℔	0 @	9¼
C— " ℔	0 @	7¾
Ex. C— ℔	0 @	8¾
Crushed, ℔	0 @	10½
SOAP—Northern, ℔	5 @	[illegible]
SHINGLES—Contract, M	4 00 @	6 00
Common, M	2 50 @	3 00
Cypress Saps, M	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts, M	[illegible] @	[illegible]
STAVES W. O. Bbl., M	12 00 @	15 00
R. O. Hhd., M	10 00 @	00 00
Cypress, M	[illegible] @	[illegible]
TALLOW—℔	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 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 @	22
Washed, ℔	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.	120
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. "	60
Wil. Gas Light Co. "	45
Wilmington Cotton Mills	100

H. BRUNHILD, W. L. MEADOWS,
L. BRUNHILD, Henderson, N. C.

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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:

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,

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ap 27 tf Sign of the Little Boot.

Stall-Fed Beef,

AT CITIZENS' MARKET and STALL No. 6, MARKET HOUSE, For SATURDAY and the ensuing week.

Also, choice LAMB and VEGETABLES. Prices to suit the times.

jy 26 tf T. A. WATSON & CO.