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 of 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.:

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 29, 1879.

THANKSGIVING.

On Thursday last a large congregation assembled in the Baptist Church to join in a general thanksgiving to Almighty God for His mercies and blessings. The sermon was preached by Rev. E. A. Yates, pastor of Front Street Methodist Church, and it was exceptionally appropriate and interesting. Without puffery we must here record our judgment of the effort. It was an impressive discourse from beginning to end. There was enough of unction and ardor to give force and edge to the body of the reflections, whilst here and there were passages of real pathos and thoughts of singular felicity and sweetness. The sermon contained several happy illustrations that were touching, and one—the block of marble and the plastic hand of Michael Angelo—was managed with exceeding skill, and in its beauty almost bordered on the poetic. The discourse was thoroughly practical as well as intellectual, and no ordinarily sensible person could listen without understanding, and being morally, if not spiritually, improved. The entire services were in good taste, and were solemn and impressive.

There is something decorous and becoming in such an assembly. Why should not the whole people meet once a year in the sanctuaries of Jehovah to worship Him, and praise and magnify His name for all the blessings and benefactions which He has so graciously and generously and mercifully bestowed upon them? Why should not all hearts be grateful unto the Giver of every good and every perfect gift for all His continued benefits? Let us consider today—for many who will see this did not join in the worship on Thanksgiving Day—what we should thank Almighty God for. Of course we can only touch the points without elaboration.

We should thank God for our being—that we have life, and that the soul is immortal. We should thank Him that we have a way of escape from the penalties of sin and transgression—that Jesus Christ, the God-Man of the Scriptures, the Incarnate Son of God, is the Saviour of all sinners who believe in Him, who trust unfeignedly in Him for redemption and pardon, for He is the way, the truth and the life. We should thank God for the Bible to be a lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path. We should thank Him for the preached Word, for a faithful and consecrated ministry to proclaim the unsearchable riches and the glorious Gospel of the Son of God. We all need warning and entreaty, guidance and incentives continually; we need day by day to have line upon line and precept upon precept; we need help and strength and hope and wisdom. Leaving these topics that belong more to a religious than to a secular paper, let us consider a few points that concern us more as communities, as citizens of this Commonwealth.

We should be thankful for the age in which we live, for it is one of astounding and unprecedented progress, in which new forces and activities are in motion. It is an age of unparalleled energy and enterprise and ingenuity. The very sinews of activity are being strained to the utmost to give momentum to the car of moral, intellectual and material progress.

We should be thankful for our country, and especially for the physical character of our Southland. It is a goodly heritage. In this State of ours the God of nature has spread out for the enjoyment of our people a magnificent domain, admirably diversified with broad savannas, towering mountains that look eternal, and the majestic rivers. Nature has done much, man but little. As yet the variety of soil, the wealth of mines, the vast water power, the rich productions of our virgin forests have been but little utilized or developed.

We should be thankful for the character of our people as compared with other peoples. The people of the South are mostly a rural people, with those habits of life and principles of conduct that belong to that class. The corruptions and vices of the large cities are not widely disseminated amongst us. The blasting *isms*, the noxious poisons of society, blighting as with the kiss of death the flowers of virtue and morality, find nothing congenial in the simple tastes and habits of our country people. In no other country is there such a high regard paid to woman as in the maligned South. We believe, too, that it may be truthfully affirmed that here there is a greater reverence for things sacred than elsewhere. In no other land is the marriage relation maintained in such purity as here.

We should be very thankful for our religious freedom. No man is prevented from espousing any religious opinions he may elect; nor is he restrained from their free advocacy so long as he does not become a propagandist of revolutionary or incendiary dogmas and principles. It is impossible to overestimate the importance and privilege of this freedom from all civil disabilities—the right to enjoy our religious convictions without fear of molestation. Whenever religion is controlled by legal enactments then there is inevitable decline in its purity and power, and thus it becomes assimilated in character and form to human governments.

We should be thankful because the people of the South both understand and love the true principles of a republican form of government. Our people know at what a sacrifice of blood and treasure our civil freedom was obtained. They remember the centuries of blood and convulsion through which our ancestors passed before the guerdon of liberty was wrested from the strong hand of tyranny. They know how Sydney and Russell felt before the executioner's axe in behalf of human society and its rights. They remember how in halls of stormy debate and in secret conclaves the effort was made to strangle liberty forever. They know how much it has cost already on this continent to first gain and then to preserve our liberty. Knowing these things our people are true to constitutional liberty, and will cleave to it as a mother cleaves to her first-born through peril and storm. They who obeyed its voice and followed it with steady courage and indomitable will and burning enthusiasm amid fields of carnage and death, will be true to its demands amid scenes of quietude and peace.

We should be thankful that our whole people are at peace. Our people, alas! know what war means. There is not one scene in the tragic drama that our people need to learn. But we have peace now. As Herodotus says, no longer the old bury the young, but the young bury the old, and the "rude clash of hostile arms" has yielded to the dulcet piping of peace. Let us see to it that peace is preserved.

Then we should be thankful for the large measure of health that our people have enjoyed. We are blessed with length of days, and we should be grateful, for it is appointed unto man once to die. We should thank God also because of the bountiful crops. How easily He could send the blighting drought, and could make the heavens brass! How easily could he fill the whole land with leanness and famine, so that strong men should wax faint and our homes should become only charnel houses of mortality. But God has not scourged us with such terrors. His munificent and merciful hand has been stretched out to feed us. He has caused the fig tree to blossom, the vines to bring forth their wonted fruit, the labor of the olives to be productive, the fields to yield their meat, the flocks to be increased, and herds to still stand in the stalls. How gladsome the heart, and how grateful it should be! Prosperous crops are really the source of great domestic comfort. What a vast impetus do they give to every department of industry! How commerce whitens the seas, and the machinery of factories clatter day and night, making the air glad! How the busy haunts of men are made jocund with the noise of thrift! How the great, national arteries of wealth swell under their magic touch! How even the very morals of the people assume a higher and more hopeful tone!

In all we have said, and we could add much more if we had time and space, we see God's faithfulness, truthfulness, power, goodness and wisdom. These lessons teach men to be obedient to God's law, to reverence and adore their Maker, and to join in swelling the universal chorus of thanksgiving and praise.

While such papers as the Cincinnati *Gazette*—a paper that hates and abuses the South systematically and continually—are accusing the South of all manner of meanness and corruption and denouncing our people as murderers, swindlers and assassins, the merchants of that growing city appear to take a different view of the matter. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

"We are surprised to see that the Cincinnati *Gazette* points with pride and exultation to the fact that 10,000 invitations have been sent to Southern merchants to visit Cincinnati on the occasion of the opening of the Southern railroad."

The merchants of Porkopolis are either more amiably disposed or they are willing to suppress their real feelings for the time and for a consideration. But we believe that the business men of the North would be really willing to fraternize with the South in good faith if it were not for the editorial marplots who are always slandering and lying and stirring up strife and manufacturing blood and thunder stories. The *Courier-Journal* says:

"When these 'assassins' arrive in Cincinnati the *Gazette* will no doubt say all manner of sweet things about them and profess to love them with the utmost tenderness. The better way for Deacon Smith to do is to formally renounce his slanderous habits and confess that he has been deliberately trying to wrong deeply all Southern business men. But he will not do such an honorable thing."

Senator Bayard has confidence in the people. He knows, too, that the liberty that must be coddled by the army is in a very languishing and moribund state. He is thoroughly imbued with the principles of our Constitution, comprehends fully the interpretations of that great instrument as given by the fathers, and is in full sympathy with the old English idea of liberty. So the following utterance from so wise and patriotic a statesman is worth reading and remembering. In a few words, as the Philadelphia *Chronicle* said, he tersely stated, boiled down, put in a nut-shell, "the case of the people against the army." The able Senator said:

"Why should the army become the guardians of the liberties of the people? The army is but one of the instruments of the people to govern themselves. They never were put in the position of guardian and ward. The army is the creation of the law, and the law is the declaration of the people's will. It is like placing the creature above the Creator to suppose that the American people cannot hold and will not hold free and fair elections unless their own creatures are put to watch them."

Old Ben Butler is able if unprincipled. Whether he wishes the Democrats to succeed as against the Republicans is very doubtful, but what he says is none the less to be considered, for he has a way of sometimes hitting the nail squarely on the head. He was in New York a day or two ago, when he said he was inclined to think "the Democrats, North and South alike, being engineered by such leaders as Tilden, Kelly, Watterson and Toombs, will continue as usual to make fools of themselves, and that, hence, whoever the Republicans nominate is sure to be elected." It is to be hoped that wiser, purer, more discreet, more popular engineers will be in control.

Attorney General Devens will recommend, it is said, that officers in United States Courts be paid a salary. This is no doubt a good suggestion. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says of the proposed reform:

"In Cincinnati the Clerk of the United States Court has been pocketing a little fortune in fees which should have gone into the Treasury. The fee system constitutes a heavy drain in the aggregate on all litigants in every community. It also tempts officials to amplify fees in a way never contemplated by the laws, so that Congress, as regards the Federal courts, can entertain no better methods of reform than that proposed by Attorney General Devens."

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Grant is reported to have made, the other day, another of his circular remarks in relation to the efficacy of Democratic blunders." During Grant's eight years in the White House his statesmanship, combined with "Democratic blunders," reduced his party from overwhelming majority to helpless minority in the House, sealed the door of the Radical Senate, and elected a Democratic President. Let that sort of blundering proceed.—*Washington Post, Dem.*

—— It is remarkable that Southern Democrats should think that General Grant "is not bound by obligations to party" when he was the candidate of the Republican party for two terms of office, and will probably be the standard bearer of that party in 1880. He is a Republican, and Southern Democrats know this as well as the *Herald*. There seems to be no reason for making public the opinion that Gen. Grant is the favorite candidate of the Southern Democrats, unless it be that its novelty will make it attractive for a time to the lovers of sensation. Such an opinion is remarkable, to say the least, and should be preserved on parchment in the British Museum. The account of General Grant's popularity in the South is highly sensational.—*Richmond State, Dem.*

—— In the last number of *Harper's Weekly* Mr. Nast's pencil sets forth the monetary situation with forcible distinctness. Brother Jonathan's golden leg is all right, but the circulation in his other leg—silver—is checked by the trap of the silver bill, and the limb is swollen and inflamed. "Something must be done," he says to Dr. Sherman, "or else this leg will mortify." The plain remedy is to remove the trap. Mr. Hewitt's bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to have coined sufficient silver money to meet the demand for it could have no injurious influence; but the present compulsory coinage of silver in quantities that the people will not take or have, will, if kept up, displace the gold standard and filch from every man's earnings the difference between the bullion value of the silver dollar and the gold—now about 7 per cent.—*Baltimore American, Rep.*

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

We shall have a heated Presidential contest next year. Party harmony is essential to our success at the polls. For some time great doubts as to the expediency of these railroad appropriations have been felt among the Democracy of large sections of the State. * * * Good Democrats can well take sides either for or against the appropriation. No great principle is at stake. It is a mere question of expediency, of dollars and cents, which can be well left to the individual judgment of men. In politics, as well as in religion, a safe and wise maxim is "unity in essentials, leave to differ as to non-essentials."—*Raleigh News.*

Considering that Mecklenburg is the third largest tax paying county in the State, and New Hanover the largest, and that the two counties are carrying a debt of about $800,000 as corporations, incurred for internal improvements; and further, that they and other counties have already done their duty to other sections in the way of paying taxes to give them railroad facilities, we do not think it just to require them to continue to be taxed for building railroads, and, probably, roads that will scarcely ever pay running expenses when finished—we mean especially what is known as the Western Extension of the Western N. C. Road. Although the State has already invested a large amount of money in the Western N. C. Railroad, we give it as our opinion, from experience and observation, that the State had better donate the whole concern to any person or persons who will take the work and finish it, rather than put more money in it.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Gen. T. L. Clingman.

[N. Y. Herald.]

About 67 years old, of tall, spare figure, erect as an Indian chief, having hair and beard of iron gray, which intensifies his somewhat weather-beaten appearance, the ex-Senator, or, as he is better known at home, General Clingman, may be regarded as a venerable connecting link between the present and that era of the past when the utterances of Southern statesmen were all potent in the councils of the nation. Thirty-six years ago General Clingman was elected from the Pine Tree State to the House of Representatives, where he continued to sit for fourteen years, each time being re-elected as an independent candidate. In the spring of 1858 he was first appointed United States Senator by the Governor of North Carolina, and was subsequently elected twice to the Upper House of Congress by the Legislature of that State. About the time the war commenced he had entered upon his second term as United States Senator, but in the early days of the struggle he offered his sword and services to his native State. He had four years of steady service in the Confederate army, the last three of which were passed as a general officer, and with his brigade he participated in some hard fighting, receiving at various times six wounds, some of which he still suffers from. He has not been a candidate for any political office since the war closed.

HOPE FOR THE DRUNKARD.

A Certain Cure for Dipsomania Found

[Chicago Letter to New York Sun.]

The physicians and temperance men of Chicago are very much excited over a new remedy discovered by Dr. Robert D'Unger, which not only cures intemperance, but leaves the drunkard with an absolute aversion to spirituous liquors. Mr. Joseph Medill, the editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, is one of the strongest endorsers of the new remedy. Mr. Medill has had many scientific articles in the *Tribune* about it, and has often devoted editorial space to make known to the drunkard that there is a simple remedy which can save him. Yesterday I had a long talk with Mr. Medill about this wonderful discovery, during which he said: "This is one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age. Dr. D'Unger has actually cured 2,800 cases of the worst forms of intemperance. He takes men debauched by liquor for years—takes a used-up, demented, loathsome sot, and in ten days makes a well man of him, with a positive aversion to liquor."

POLITICAL POINTS.

— Gen. W. W. Belknap, ex Secretary of War, frankly says he is for a third term for Gen. Grant. This is the hardest blow the third term idea has had.—*N. Y. Tribune, Rad.*

— Southern Congressmen who are arriving in Washington all unite in declaring to the reporters that there isn't the shadow of a Grant movement in the South. This is much better than shouting and threatening to mop up the statute books.—*Baltimore Gazette, Dem.*

— Seymour as against Grant would carry, besides New York, New Jersey, Indiana and the South, Connecticut, California, Oregon, without doubt, and would render Republican success in Ohio, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania exceedingly problematical. In New York he would have from fifty to seventy-five thousand majority. The South would rally to his support, with an enthusiasm which would put the manifested in 1876 far in the shade.—*Wash Post, Dem.*

L. S. I.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed!

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:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

during which will take place the

115TH GRAND MONTHLY!

AND THE

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing.

At New Orleans, Tuesday, December 16, 1879.

Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La., and

Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000.

NOTICE—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE of	$100,000		$100,000
1 GRAND PRIZE of	50,000		50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE of	20,000		20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES of	10,000		20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES of	5,000		20,000
80 PRIZES of	1,000		20,000
50 " "	500		25,000
100 " "	300		30,000
200 " "	200		40,000
500 " "	100		50,000
10,000 " "	10		100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:			
100 Approximation Prizes of	$300		30,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	100		10,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	75		7,500
11,879 Prizes, amounting to			$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va., Commissioners.

Applications for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

or same person at

N. ZEREGA,
No. 319 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Authorized by the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

14TH

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Company.

At Macauley's Theatre,

In the city of Louisville, on

NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

THESE DRAWINGS AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS of KENTUCKY. (All fraudulent advertisements of other lottery companies who claim ownership in "all the grants to Kentucky," to the contrary notwithstanding). OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (Sundays excepted), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE STATE.

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.

Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes	$100 each	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	300 Prizes	50 each	10,000
1 Prize	6,000	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 $500 each, Approximation Prizes,				$3,700
9 Prizes 300 each, " "				1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "				900
1,960 Prizes,				$113,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.

27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

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

Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders.

For tickets and information address only

T. J. COMMERFORD, (Courier-Journal Building,) Louisville, Ky.

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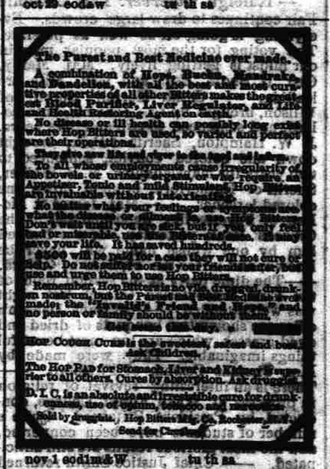

nov 1 eodlm&W, 1m th ss

Mountain Butter

THIN KITS,

For sale by

Hall & Pearsall.

nov 19 D&Wtf

Kerosene Oil 8 Cents Per Gallon.

TO MEET COMPETITION I OFFER A NO. 1 article of KEROSENE OIL at 8 cents per gallon. Safety Oil 30 cents a gallon. Sold only at Retail. Sash, Doors, Blinds, Paints and Oils at Bottom Prices.

Send along your orders.

nov26 tf GEO. A. FECK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Important to All.

Brown & Roddick

45 Market St.

ARE NOW FULLY EQUIPPED IN THE

Dry Goods Line,

and ready for ANY EMERGENCY. Having been in the Northern Market for the last seven weeks, we had every opportunity of making careful selections, and taking advantage of any good chance offering itself to buy below the regular market value. We can with every confidence truthfully assert to our friends and the general public that at no time since our first start have we ever had a LARGER MORE VARIED, or CHEAPER ASSORTMENT OF GENERAL DRY GOODS. It is a well known fact that a great revival in trade has taken place all over this country. A better feeling exists, and brighter business hopes are now entertained than for many years past. Let us hope that AT LAST the long looked-for "GOOD TIMES" have come again.

PRICES ARE UP.

Every one you meet says so. We claim that it depends entirely when purchases were made. A long and unseasonable period of warm weather has just passed, and many large importers with heavy stocks have been anxious to realize in our particular line of business. Lower prices have been quoted than at any other time during the season.

Having been on the spot waiting patiently for such opportunities, we are now prepared to offer

GREATER INDUCEMENTS!

to our patrons than we possibly could do under other circumstances, also knowing from years of experience in this business, that by studying the interest of the public we are advancing our own at the same time. We subjoin the following

List of Prices,

simply for the benefit of our friends at a distance, as those in the city can always have the opportunity of looking over our Stock and judging for themselves, and compare Samples and Prices.

Never be bashful in bringing in your New York Samples for comparison. We know you get them, and we lose many sales by your not comparing them. We invite you cheerfully to do so, for NO ONE can count threads or retain quality with the eye. Always bring your New York Samples and compare with our pieces, and remember, it is just the same in Dry Goods as in politics. All the talent is not centered in New York. The map of the country tells us there is a North, South, East and West to it.

Silks.

The CHEAPEST LINE from Auction we have ever shown—$1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.37, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00.

Colored Silk for Trimming, all shades, 75c.

Brocaded Satins for Trimmings, $1.50, the latest styles.

Black Silk Velvets, for Trimmings, $1.50, 1.75, and 2.00.

Black Silk Plush Velveteens, 75 cents, a good article.

Fancy Dress Goods.

The largest and most varied assortment in the city, embracing all the Novelties, at prices ranging from 12½c to 75c.

Colored Cashmeres from 15c to 75c.

Our Mourning Department

is now replete, having added the new fabrics of the season. Black Cashmeres we make a specialty.

BLANKETS from $1.50 a pair up.

COMFORTABLES, a full assortment, all made from pure clean Batting.

Flannels.

A very large Stock, too numerous for details. Bottom Prices guaranteed.

LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY and GLOVES.

☞ Just give us an opportunity of showing what we have got, and we do not fear the result.

CASSIMERES for Men and Boys' wear, all prices

Bleached and Unbleached SHEETINGS.

Bleached SHIRTINGS and HOMESPUN.

No space to quote prices, but you can rely they are as low as any thing in the market.

LATEST NOVELTIES

In Ladies' Ties & Neck Wear.

BALMORAL AND FELT SKIRTS,

From 50c to $3.50.

Lack of space prevents us from saying more, or quoting as many prices as we desire.

We have a great many SPECIAL BARGAINS, which we are offering AWAY BELOW MARKET VALUE.

Just give us a call. It is much the safest way of securing any of them.

BROWN & RODDICK,

45 Market Street.

oct 26 tf

Hay. Hay. Hay.

500 Bales Best EASTERN HAY,

For sale by

nov 26 tf KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

Cheese. Cheese.

200 Boxes A No. 1 CREAM CHEESE,

For sale by

nov 26 tf KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Salt. Salt. Salt.

5000 Sacks Liverpool SALT,

For sale by

nov 23 tf KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Mullets. Mullets.

250 Bbls Large Fat MULLETS,

For sale by

nov 23 tf KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Meat, Corn & Meal, Flour, Bagging, Salt, Ties, Mullets, &c.

For sale at the Large Wholesale Grocery of

Adrian & Vollers,

S. E. Cor. Front and Dock Sts.

nov 23 tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS, SUITABLE for Wrapping and other purposes, can be had at the STAR OFFICE by the quantity IN ANY QUANTITY

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)	13 @ 14
Shoulders, ℔ ℔	9 @ 8
Sides, N. C. choice, ℔ ℔	9 @ 10
Western Smoked—	
Hams	12 @ 12½
Sides, ℔ ℔	7½ @ 7¾
Shoulders	0 @ 6¾
Dry Salted—	
Sides ℔ ℔	6 @ 6¾
Shoulders	5½ @ 6
BEEF—Live weight	1½ @ 2½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine	
Second Hand, each	00 @ 1 6
New New York, each	00 @ 1 85
New City, each	00 @ 1 50
BEESWAX—℔ ℔	00 @ 30
BRICKS—Wilmington, ℔ M	7 50 @ 8 00
Northern	10 @ 14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ℔ ℔	10 @ 15
Northern, ℔ ℔	20 @ 30
CANDLES—Sperm, ℔ ℔	18 @ 55
Tallow, ℔ ℔	11½ @ 12
Adamantine, ℔ ℔	9 @ 10
CHEESE—Northern Factory ℔ ℔	0 @ 12½
Dairy, cream ℔ ℔	0 @ 14
State, ℔ ℔	8 @ 9
COFFEE—Java, ℔ ℔	28 @ 30
Rio, ℔ ℔	12½ @ 17
Laguayra, ℔ ℔	18 @ 25
CORN MEAL—℔ bushel, in sack	00 @ 75
COTTON TIES—℔ bindle	1 75 @ 2 50
DOMESTICS—Sheeting 4-4 ℔ yd	9 @ 6¾
Yarn, ℔ bunch	00 @ 65
EGGS	18 @ 20
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 50
Mullets, ℔ bbl	3 00 @ 3 75
N. C. Herring, Roe, ℔ keg	2 00 @ 4 00
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	00 @ 6¾
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ℔ 2000 ℔	57 50 @ 64 00
Baugh's Phosphate "	00 00 @ 50 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. "	60 00 @ 60 00
Excellenza Cotton Fertilizer	55 00 @ 60 00
FLOUR—Fine, ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 3 00
Super, Northern, ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 6 00
Extra do. " ℔ bbl	6 25 @ 6 50
Family " ℔ bbl	7 50 @ 8 00
City Mills Extra, ℔ bbl	7 00 @ 7 25
Family, ℔ bbl	7 50 @ 7 75
Ex. Family, ℔ bbl	8 00 @ 8 25
GLUE—℔ ℔	8 @ 12
GRAIN—Corn, in store, in sacks	72½ @ 75
Corn, Cargo, ℔ bushel	60 @ 62½
Corn, mixed ℔ bushel, in bags	00 @ 70
Oats, ℔ bushel	57½ @ 60
Peas, Cow, ℔ bushel	60 @ 65
HIDES—Green, ℔ ℔	4 @ 6
Dry, ℔ ℔	10 @ 11½
HAY—Eastern, ℔ 100 ℔s	1 05 @ 1 10
Western, ℔ 100 ℔s	1 00 @ 1 15
North River, ℔ 100 ℔s	1 00 @ 1 05
HOOP IRON—℔ ton	85 00 @ 90 00
LARD—Northern, ℔ ℔	8 @ 8¾
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	13 00 @ 18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @ 18 25
Scantling and Boards, common, ℔ M ft	12 00 @ 15 00
MOLASSES—New crop Cuba, hhds	31 @ 33
New crop Cuba, bbls ℔ gal	33 @ 34
Porto Rico, hhds	00 @ 35
" " bbls	00 @ 38
Sugar House, hhds, ℔ gal	00 @ 19
" " bbls, ℔ gal	00 @ 30
Syrup, bbls, ℔ gal	40 @ 30
NAILS—Cut, 10d basis, ℔ keg	0 00 @ 3 60
OILS—Kerosene, ℔ gal	12 @ 14
Lard, ℔ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed ℔ gal	90 @ 1 00
Rosin, ℔ gal	30 @ 40
POULTRY—Chickens, live, grown	22 @ 38
" Spring	15 @ 20
PEANUTS—℔ bushel	1 00 @ 1 15
POTATOES—Sweet, ℔ bushel	30 @ 40
Irish, ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 2 30
PORK—Northern, City Mess	00 00 @ 12 50
Thin, ℔ bbl	00 00 @ 00 00
Prime, ℔ bbl	00 00 @ 11 00
Rump, ℔ bbl	00 00 @ 10 00
RICE—Carolina, ℔ ℔	7½ @ 7¾
Rough, ℔ bush	1 15 @ 1 50
RAGS—Country, ℔ ℔	1½ @ 1¾
City, ℔ ℔	1 @ 1½
ROPE	6 @ 23
SALT—Alum, ℔ bushel	00 @ 75
Liverpool, ℔ sack	80 @ 85
Lisbon, ℔ sack	00 @ 75
American, ℔ sack	00 @ 85
SUGAR—Cuba, ℔ ℔	0 @ 8¾
Porto Rico, ℔ ℔	0 @ 7¾
A—Coffee, ℔ ℔	10¾ @ 11
B— " ℔ ℔	0 @ 9¾
C— " ℔ ℔	0 @ 9¾
Ex. C— " ℔ ℔	0 @ 9¾
Crushed, ℔ ℔	0 @ 10¼
Powdered, ℔ ℔	0 @ 6¾
SOAP—Northern, ℔ ℔	5 @ 7 00
SHINGLES—Contract, ℔ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Common, ℔ M	4 50 @ 5 00
Cypress Saps ℔ M	00 @ 7 50
Cypress Hearts ℔ M	12 00 @ 15 00
STAVES W. O. Bbl., ℔ M	10 00 @ 00 00
R. O. Hhd., ℔ M	00 00 @ 00 00
Cypress, ℔ M	00 @ 7¾
TALLOW—℔ ℔	5½ @ 6
TIMBER—Shipping, ℔ M	10 00 @ 11 00
Mill Prime, ℔ M	7 00 @ 8 50
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, ℔ ℔	18 @ 25
Washed, ℔ ℔	28 @ 30

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

Exchange (sight) on New York	¼ disct.
Baltimore	¼ "
Boston	¼ "
Philadelphia	¼ "
Western Cities	½ "
Exchange 30 days 1 ℔ cent.	
Bank of New Hanover Stock	82
First National Bank	72
Navassa Guano Co. "	100
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	23
Do. Fun