The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY EVENING, July 23, 1880.

EVENING EDITION.

FOR PRESIDENT:

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
Of Indiana.

Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right.—Hancock in 1868.

The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property, must be preserved.—Hancock in 1867.

When insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. —Hancock in 1867.

FOR CONGRESS:

JOHN W. SHACKELFORD,
Of Onslow.

[ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 2.]

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor—THOMAS J. JARVIS.
" Lieut. Governor—JAS. L. ROBINSON.
" Sec'y. of State—WM. L. SAUNDERS.
" Treasurer—JNO. M. WORTH.
" Attorney General—THOS. S. KENAN.
" Auditor—W. P. ROBERTS.
" Sup't. of Public Instruction—J. C. SCARBOROUGH.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

The STAR does not publish often long articles of any kind. A large newspaper experience has taught us that where one long communication or editorial is read by one person, the short articles are read by a dozen. It is necessary to discuss topics, and that requires time and space, but the best way is to boil them down if you have the time. We rarely publish communications or selected articles as much as a column long. Now and then it is necessary to do so, and then we yield to the pressure. We publish to-day some interesting extracts from the abstract of Gov. Jarvis's speech made at Shelby. It is a good practical effort. The parts selected to-day will be found valuable. They will be good reading for tax-payers.

Gov. Jarvis makes the very kind of speech we supposed he would make, if we may judge from the various reports we have read. He has a well-balanced mind, without having any preeminent quality save organizing ability. He makes a clear statement of facts, and upon that rests his case. If it should be determined that a joint canvass is to be had, we have no sort of fears as to the ability of our standard-bearer to more than meet Judge Buxton. We say this circumspectly after having heard both several times in deliberative bodies.

We shall give other extracts from Gov. Jarvis and other speakers from time to time. The STAR will essay to present to its readers such campaign matter as shall keep them well posted both as to the issues at stake and the progress of the fight. Read what Gov. Jarvis says.

POLITICAL AGNOSTICISM.

When a religious paper, nineteen-twentieths of whose readers are Democrats, becomes so goody-goody that it can see no difference in parties and none whatever in candidates, what is to become of it? Is it a fact that Nero was as good an Emperor as Pius Antoninus, or that Mary was as just and humane a Queen as Victoria? We merely inquire. That appears to be the drift just now. It is all nonsense to inform yourselves about the important questions of Government. Government will do very well without your inquiries or aid. It is all nonsense to prefer a man of stainless escutcheon to a man of bad repute or questionable morals. Does not God rule? Has he not always controlled the destinies of nations? What can you do about it? Fret not your soul. Sleep on, all will come out right. It was so before you were born; it will be so after you are dead. So let the Government machine run in its old grooves. All is well. The charges of corruption, of bad faith, of violations of both the spirit and letter of the Constitution, of peculations and malfeasance in office, are nothing but partisan falsehoods, started merely to deceive the unwary and ignorant. Do not believe a word of what you read in Democratic papers concerning Garfield or Arthur. They are sound and pure and of good report, despite the Congressional Reports and the official letters of Hayes and Sherman. Believe nothing. Go it blind. Be a genuine political Agnostic. You can do nothing to improve the condition of the country. The country is safe, in an excellent condition, cannot be improved. Disturb not your little soul. Garfield is lovely and Arthur is beautiful beyond compare. Elect them; they will do as well as Hancock and English would do. There can be no difference, for "Brutus is an honorable man." Grant was as pure, as elevated, as noble, as honorable in office as Washington. Why not? Grant served as long as the Father of his Country did, and is not the country safe and prosperous? What more can you ask? All is serene. There is nothing to fear. God reigns and will overrule all things for the good of as righteous, law-abiding, pure and just a people as the American people are known to be the world over; you are an atom; you are a midget, so to speak; a speck, a worm. So be quiet. Do not read the political papers, for they will excite and corrupt your pious mind. Make it the solemn duty of your life to be blind and dead to all questions that concern your civil rights and liberties and the true welfare of your country. You can do nothing. The country can get along splendidly without you. So dry up.

This really seems to be the teaching of certain philosophers and theologians who are seeking to instruct the one hundred and forty thousand Democrats as to their duty towards God and themselves.

WHY GARFIELD WILL NOT DO.

Garfield is pious according to Judge Black. Here is what he swore to on January 14, 1873:

"I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

The Committee of the United States House of Representatives, of which Judge Poland, of Vermont, a Stalwart of Stalwarts, was the chairman, made a careful examination of the Credit Mobilier scandal, and on February 18, 1873, thirty-four days after the pious Garfield had taken voluntarily the above oath, they reported as follows:

"The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he *agreed* with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $320. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield *by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms*, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock."

We submit respectfully that it cannot be charged that in copying Garfield's voluntary oath and the report of a committee, a majority of whom were Republicans, we are mud-slinging. Is Garfield a proper person to make President of the United States?

What say all truth-lovers and believers in official and personal integrity? Can any honest Northern Independent stomach such a record? The more you examine carefully into Garfield's record the more unclean it appears. Look at it. All good, true men should object to Garfield.

First, because of his false swearing and corruption in the Credit Mobilier swindle.

Second, because he received $5,000 whilst a member of the House of Representatives, from the DeGolyer Paving Company, and gave no service in return, unless he took it as a bribe for his vote.

Third, he spoke one way and voted another way in the matter of the Louisiana and Florida election returns in 1876.

Fourth, *he was one of the infamous 8.*

Fifth, because in 1867 he voted to confer arbitrary powers upon certain Military Governors in the South *to try Southern citizens by military commission or court martial, and to sentence them to death without trial by jury*, and without any possible chance of appeal or benefit from the writ of *habeas corpus*. Garfield did this. He is surely unfit to be the ruler over any free people.

Sixth, he declared in a speech in Congress that he was in favor of *disfranchising* forever every Southern man who participated in any way in "the rebellion."

Seventh, he declared most earnestly that he could never give the hand of friendship to any man who fought in the war or sympathized with "the rebellion" unless he confessed himself *a traitor.*

We could easily extend the very serious objections to James A. Garfield, the Radical candidate for the Presidency, by going more at large into the record of his votes and speeches. We will mention one other objection. He voted first *for* the amendment to the Deputy Marshals' bill distributing them equally between the two great parties, and then under the crack of the party lash dodged the vote the second time, taking himself out of Washington. Such is Garfield. He will not do. Every point raised is a matter of public record. It is not, therefore, what we say.

There is no doubt that crime is greatly on the increase. From every section every day there come up reports of outrages and crimes of every conceivable kind. The fear of death does not deter the villains. It may be that the hope of escape is so great that they have but little fear of the law and hence indulge their evil passions to the utmost. An epidemic of crime must be followed by an epidemic of hanging.

THE PERIODICALS.

The Eclectic Magazine for August contains a fine steel engraved portrait of the purest and ablest of British statesmen, William Ewart Gladstone. Among the inviting papers gathered for the comfort and edification of the reader are the following: Fishing, by John Ruskin; an interesting article by Prof. Huxley; Suicide; Fishing and Fishing Literature; Cabinet-Making; The Days of the Week; Geology and History; Cliff Roses; The Pinch of Wealth, and a sketch of Gladstone by the editor, besides the usual valuable and Scientific and Literary Notes for which this periodical is noted. All lovers of good reading will appreciate this number of the *Eclectic*. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms $5 a year; single copy, 45 cents; trial subscription for three months, $1. The publisher will please note that the July number did not come to hand.

Blackwood's Magazine for July contains several articles that will interest the American reader. The contents are: Dr. Worth's School,—Part III; Beattie; A Lay Confessional; Country Life in Portugal; School and College; The Lascar Crew; The Lews: its Salmon and Herring; Bush Life in Queensland,—Part VIII; Wellington and Reform; The Financial Situation in India. This magazine always offers something fresh and appetizing to its readers. Price $4 a year. The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York.

GOV. JARVIS AT SHELBY.

Extracts from his Opening Speech.

[Raleigh Observer's Report.]

It were better that there were two parties in the country, because one would watch the other, and to reach the acme of success that party would find favor in the eyes of the people which best administered the government, because the best men of both parties would bear watching. The closer people watch their officials, of whatever name or party, the better would the laws be administered and the more secure would be their rights under the government. He had been the Governor of the State since the 15th of February, 1879, and during that time he had perhaps made mistakes, but, God bearing him witness, he had discharged his high and responsible duties in the interest of the people, and in their interest alone.

The Democratic and Republican parties, both in the State and nation, were on trial, and the verdict was to be rendered next November. Questions of State and national policy had to be met by both, and the people of the country were the jury which was to try the case. * * *

Contrasting the two parties, he asked, is not that party most entitled to public favor which best administered the government? Ten years ago the Republican party in North Carolina had filled nearly all the offices in the State, from township officials to the Governor of the State. Ten years ago he had stood in the courthouse of Cleaveland county, and, as an Eastern Carolinian, he had plead with the people of the western part of the State to take their offices out of the hands of the Republicans and place them in the hands of the Democrats. This had been accomplished through the people, and the Democratic party had administered wisely and well. Taxes were less than half what they were when the Republicans were in power. During the two years, from 1868 to 1870, when the Republican party had possession of the State government, $517,621.75 had been expended, while under the Democratic party for ten years, from 1870 to 1880, $616,000 was expended, and that, too, when the Democracy came in possession of the executive department of the State only from January 1st, 1877. The Democratic party had administered the State government for ten years for only $100,000 more than the Republicans paid out in two years. Nothing should interest the people more than the payment of the taxes paid by the people, and if a simple matter of economy should be the criterion of excellence, the people should never again agree to surrender the State to the Republicans. But this was not all; there was something in the quality of the government furnished by the two parties. Under Republican rule, up to 1870, notwithstanding the regular collection of taxes, not a dollar was spent for the permanent and lasting benefit of North Carolina. Under Democratic rule a large portion of the taxes collected had gone to erect permanent improvements, that will be monuments of our integrity after we are dead and gone. Large amounts have been appropriated and paid out to construct a Penitentiary, and $175,000 have been expended on the Western Insane Asylum at Morganton, which, upon completion, will equal any asylum in the land, and at Goldsboro an asylum has been erected for the colored people, costing about $100,000. When the Democratic party came into power it found the Western North Carolina Railroad butted up against the Blue Ridge at Henry's Station. It said the road should be completed through to Asheville, and in the redemption of that pledge, to-night, when the engine stops on that road, its whistle will be heard in Asheville. These are permanent improvements and permanent investments, which shall last as long as the mountains of North Carolina shall lift their heads high into the blue vaults of heaven. * * * * * *

In all monarchies the government is upheld by the bayonet, but in this country the power of the government must rest in the hearts of the people, and here the sovereign will of the land was the ballot-box, and if its decrees be enforced, it stands between the people and tyranny through the silent ballot, which falls as noiselessly as does the snow flakes. The day the people of this country surrender its power, they surrender the last barrier that stands between them and the autocrat, and that party which attacks the validity or the integrity of the ballot-box should be denounced as the supple tool of the tyrant. We judge a party only by its record. In 1867 the Republican party disfranchised 40,000 of the best men in North Carolina, and, at the same time, without authority of law, enfranchised the man whose duty had up to that time been to black boots.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The Republicans are already assailing the veterans who are declaring for Hancock. But they frequently get harder blows than they give. The Utica *Herald* stuck a pin into W. H. Catlin because he displayed a Hancock badge. The badge, he replied, was one worn by the old Second army corps, which Hancock commanded at the decisive battle of Gettysburg. If it had not been for Hancock and Gettysburg, he informs the *Herald*, his friends of that journal would now be setting type on a Confederate newspaper printed in Utica. He says further: "I earned the right to wear that badge by serving in the army of the Union."—*Boston Post, Dem.*

—— The Southern enthusiasm for Hancock means, not that Hancock is a rebel, but that the South accepts all the results of the war as settled beyond dispute. It means that the men who wore the gray are now loyal to the blue. It means that the boys who fought under the stars and bars are now loyal to the stars and stripes. It means that the disunion soldier of fifteen years ago, having been defeated in an honorable struggle, has no reserve of treason in his heart, but is as patriotic in his devotion to the Union now, as he was in his devotion to principles which he believed in then. It means that a million Southerners who fought for Dixie are now as ready to defend the honor of a re-united country. It means the elimination of the bloody shirt from politics. It means a return of confidence between the North and South. It means peace, prosperity, fraternity. —*Lexington (Mo.) Intelligencer, Dem.*

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

This is the year of all others when every good man in the Democratic party should not only respect and abide by, but endeavor to maintain, the party organization in all of its effectiveness. Organization is the bridge that has carried us as far as we have gotten. Good Democrats who love their party and their country should not think of deserting in this supreme moment. Let us all stand close together, and feel once again the inspiring elbow touch.—*Winston Leader.*

Personalism in politics is no new distemper in political organizations. It is easily cured if taken in time, and it is certain death to the party if not taken in time. It is the attempt of individuals—one or more—to use the party to advance individual ends. Personal revenges, personal vindications, personal rewards, and personal glorifications, are all but forms of the same disease and in every form is equally dangerous and despisable. Political parties are organized solely for the public good, and those who compose them unite to promote that public good by securing a faithful and efficient administration of government according to a common political faith. —*Charlotte Observer.*

Lightning Rods.

Richmond (Va.) Religious Herald.

An esteemed friend in Powhatan county, Va., Mr. Geo. McLaurine, calls on us for an article on Lightning rods, telling us that the country is overrun by agents, that they are carrying off vast quantities of money, and saying that he has been "silly enough to have one erected over his house." He backs his request by allusions to ourself so complimentary that there is nothing left us but compliance with his wish.

Both experience and a knowledge of the laws and properties of electricity—the lightning of the clouds—demonstrate the utility of lightning rods. We will mention two very simple experiments, which are conclusive on the matter at issue. (1) If we hold a piece of glass (a non-conductor) and an iron nail (a good conductor) near the knob of the prime conductor of an excited electrical machine, the sparks will always pass to the conducting body, and this will take place even when the distance of the conducting body is two or three times greater than that of the non-conducting body. (2) When sparks are freely passing to your knuckles held an inch, say, from the knob of the prime conductor, they will cease the moment a pointed metalic body—a knife blade or needle—is brought within three or four inches of the knob. Upon darkening the room, a faint stream of light is *seen* connecting the pointed body and prime conductor. Now, these experiments prove that electricity seeks good conductors, and is silently carried off by points. Why these results ensue, is easily explained by the known properties of electricity; But the facts are what we want. To go into the philosophy of the facts is, perhaps, undesirable, and would lead us from the purpose in hand.

Now the lightning rod protects (1) because it is a good conductor, (2) because it is nearer the cloud than the house, (3) because it is pointed. The rod, if properly constructed, is certain to receive the discharge from the cloud, if one passes; but its general action is silently to drain the clouds of their electricity, preventing that tension which causes the discharge, just as, in the experiment alluded to, the electricity passed in tiny, invisible streams from the knob to the needle point, and so vanished as fast as produced.

We prefer the solid rod from five-eights to three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It should be carried far enough into the earth to reach permanent moisture. If the rod is made of separate pieces screwed into each other, be certain there is no break of continuity. There is no danger in connecting the rod to the house by metalic fastening. The earth and clouds are in opposite electrial states, and, as unlike electricities attract each other, the flash leaving the cloud seeks the earth by the easiest route, and that route is by the rod buried deep in the earth. The protective power of the rod is estimated as follows: It protects a circle whose radius is twice the length of the rod above the house. For an example, if the rod rises ten feet above the house, a circle of which the rod is the centre, twenty feet in diameter is protected. Some authorities make its protective power somewhat greater than this.

Dr. Lardner reports the electrical history of a large number of noted houses before and after the invention of the rod. Churches, cathedrals, and other public houses, which before the day of protectors were frequently struck and sometimes greatly injured or destroyed, have been shown by authentic facts to have been rendered secure by the erection of rods.

The value of lightning rods in protecting life and property is most conspicuously exhibited in inter-tropical regions, where the displays of lightning are so much more frequent and appalling than in temperate zones. Here, indeed, the danger is comparatively trifling, and is measured rather by its awful nature than by the frequency of disaster.

The Temple of Solomon stood one thousand years in the stormy climate of Palestine, and was never struck by lightning. Neither the Bible nor Josephus mentions such a thing, which, if it had occurred, would have strongly arrested attention. Besides, the building was mostly made of very combustible material, and, if struck, must have been set on fire. By circumstances apparently fortuitous, it was better protected against lightning than any other house of modern times with all the helps of scientific discovery. The roof was thickly gilt, and from end to end was surmounted with iron lances pointed and gilt, supposed to have been erected to prevent defilement of the roof by birds. Every side of the house was also thickly gilt, and the rain was conducted from the roof by metalic pipes into cisterns, where water was constantly on hand to be used in the service of the temple. Thus we see that the building was armed, not with a few metalic points, but a great many; that these points were connected, not with a few rods, but a conducting surface as extensive as the outer surface of the building; and that this metalic connection was continued, not into moist earth simply, but into deep cisterns that contained water always. It is impossible to imagine a more perfect protection.

New Field of Trade for Charleston.

The opening of the Cheraw and Wadesboro' Railroad has already been briefly announced. To-day we print a highly interesting sketch of the history of the Road, with a full description of its condition. The completion of the road was undertaken last year, and the work was done so quietly that few persons, outside of those directly interested, knew what rapid progress was made. There has been no waste. An issue of mortage bonds furnished what money was needed. There is no floating debt, and the bonds sell at a premium.

A glance at the map shows the value and importance of the new line. When completed to Salisbury the distance from Charleston to Lynchburg, and thence to Northern cities, will be considerably shortened. Besides this, Charleston will be put in direct connection at Salisbury with the Western North Carolina Railroad, with its extensions to Asheville, and its connections with Morristown and Knoxville. The Cheraw and Wadesboro' Railroad gives Charleston at once the opportunity to recover business which formerly came here, and was diverted by the North Carolina railroads. The estimate is that 10,000 bales of cotton will be sent to this market from Wadesboro' next season, and the shipments of naval stores are expected to be large. In the country now reopened Charleston will find a market for fertilizers, and for other manufactures.

This is a cheering prospect. The additional trade will benefit this city and benefit the communities whence it is derived. Trade will not be forced out; its natural channels, but will be free to flow to the most favorable market. That market is Charleston. —*News and Courier.*

Charlotte Female Institute.

Session begins Sept. 8, 1880. Can give unequaled testimonials from the first teachers and professors in the South as to the thoroughness and high standard of instruction. Music and Art specialties. A Cooking School will be opened every term. Address the Principal, REV. WM. R. ATKINSON, Charlotte, N. C.
je 25 D&W3m

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

ANNIE WETMORE.

She Commits Suicide in Paris—The Old Story of Misplaced Affection, Abandonment and Despair.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, July 23.—A cable special furnishes the following particulars of the death of Mrs. Annie Wetmore, in Paris:

"The suicide of Mrs. Annie Wetmore, which took place at the residence of Lady Albert Clinton, at No. 12 Rue Chateaubriano, at 3 o'clock, yesterday, has created a painful sensation among English and American residents here. It is the old story of misplaced affection, abandonment and despair. Some two or three years ago the deceased lady met the Marquis Anglesy, then Lord Henry Paget. She was a handsome and attractive woman, and it is said she abandoned her husband and only child under the impression that if she could get a divorce Lord Henry Paget would marry her. However this may be, it is certain that the relations of the parties were of the most intimate character, and the friends of Mrs. Wetmore were led to believe a promise of marriage actually existed, and that a divorce having been obtained she would soon become Lady Anglesy, Lord Henry Paget having succeeded to the title. The unfortunate lady's hopes were suddenly blasted, however, by the publication of the marriage of the new Marquis to Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse, widow of Lord Kimberley's second son, and daughter of Preston King, of Georgia. The shock to Mrs. Wetmore was terrible, and her friends thought she would lose her reason. After she became more composed the idea occurred to her of suing the Marquis in the English law courts for a breach of promise, as she had upward of two hundred of his letters which she considered would establish her case. Whether she shrank from the scandal of such a proceeding or whether she was deterred from putting it into execution by insufficiency of means, is not known, but she settled down into a state of deep melancholy, from which nothing could arouse her, and finally she procured the fatal drug which put an end to her existence. The police authorities held an inquiry into the affair to-day, and after inspecting the body gave M. Weeks, of the Chapel in Rue Bayard, permission to make all necessary arrangements for the funeral. The last services will be conducted by Dr. Mosgan, at his Chapel, on next Saturday morning.

THE REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of Western Division of National Committee.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHICAGO, July 23.—The members of the Western Division of the National Republican Committee met pursuant to adjournment in New York, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, yesterday, Senator Logan presiding. John C. New, of Indiana, Chauncey J. Filley, of Missouri, Elihu Enos, of Wisconsin, and William C. Cooper, of Ohio, were present. Mr. Filley was elected Vice Chairman, as Mr. Logan will be absent much of the time this fall on campaign matters in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and in the East. It was voted that the Committee select an auxiliary committee from the Republicans of Chicago, to aid in the coming campaign. It was also decided that an auxiliary committee from each of the States embraced in this jurisdiction be appointed. Much other campaign business was transacted, and after exchanging hopeful views on the situation, the Committee adjourned

TEXAS.

Destructive Fire—Fatal Difficulty—The Greenbackers.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

GALVESTON, July 23.—A *News* special from Troupe says a fire has destroyed the whole northside of the town. Loss $25,000; insurance $8,000 The fire was of incendiary origin.

A special from Waco says in a difficulty at Tezer's Springs, yesterday, John C. Vale shot and instantly killed R. R. Paramour.

A special from Jefferson says the Greenback Convention at Sulphur Springs, yesterday, nominated H. F. O'Neal, of Cass county, for Congress.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of George Bennett in Toronto.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

TORONTO, July 23.—George Bennett alias Dickson, convicted of the murder of Hon. George Brown, was executed at the jail yard in this city, at 8 o'clock this morning. He made a brief speech denying any intention of harming Brown when he visited his office. Bennett's demeanor throughout the trying ordeal was remarkably stolid, and he spoke without a tremor. Death appeared to have resulted from strangulation, spasmodic contractions of the body continuing for nearly ten minutes after the drop fell.

EARTHQUAKE.

Manilla Gets Another Shake—Destruction of Public Buildings.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

MADRID, July 23.—An official dispatch, dated Manilla, July 21, says there was another shock of earthquake at that place, which lasted fifty-five seconds. Not a single public edifice was spared. The Convent of Gaudaloupe, which had lasted three centuries, was destroyed. Nobody was killed. The inhabitants are encamped outside of the town.

THE TURF.

To-Day's Sport over the Saratoga Course.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 23.—The weather is clear and warm, and the track only in fair condition after last night's storm.

The first race, for maiden two year olds, five furlongs, Thora won by a length; Bonnie Lizzie second; Midgely third. Time 1:04¼.

WIMBLEDON.

Brown the Winner of the "Any Rifle" Association Cup.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WIMBLEDON, July 23.—Messrs. Evans, Godsall and Millner will replace Sir Henry Halford, Martin Smith and Boyd in the English team at the contest to-morrow. Brown has won the "Any Rifle" Association cup, beating Halford, Baker and Young, who had tied him.

THE

New Boot and Shoe Store,

32 MARKET STREET.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO my friends and the public generally, that I am now offering the balance of my Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, SANDLES, &c., AT COST, in order to make room for a Very Large and Fine FALL AND WINTER Stock in my line. Call and examine yourself.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 MARKET ST.

jy 11 tf Sign of the Little Boot.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 23, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was steady at 26 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dul at $1 02½ for Strained and $1 07½ for Good Strained, without reported sales.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $2.15 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 75 for Yellow Dip, and $3 50 per bbl. for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON—The market was weak and lower to sell. Futures for August opened in New York at 11.27 cts and closed steady at 11.27 cents; October opened at 10.52 cents and closed steady at 10 52 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary	8	cents ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	9½	" "
Strict Good Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling	10⅝	" "
Middling	11	" "
Good Middling	11⅜	" "

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

Financial.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Noon.—Money strong at 2@2½ per cent. Sterling exchange—long 482, short 484. State bonds dull. Governments quiet.

Commercial.

Cotton dull, with sales of 153 bales; middlings 11 11-16 cents; Orleans 11 13-16 cents; futures steady, with sales at the following quotations: July 11.38 cents; August 11.27 cts; September 10 92 cents; October 10.52 cents; November 10 39 cents; December 10.40 cents.

Flour quiet. Wheat heavy. Corn dull. Pork quiet at $14 00. Lard quiet at $7 17½. Spirits turpentine 28 cents. Rosin $1 40. Freights firm.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Noon.—Cotton in moderate inquiry, which is freely supplied; middling uplands 6 13-16d; middling Orleans 6 15-16d; receipts 5,750 bales, all of which were American; sales of 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export. Middling uplands, l m c, July delivery 6 23-32d; August and September delivery 6⅞d; September and October delivery 6 13-32d. Futures dull.

Lard 37s.

Sales during the week, 47,000 bales, American 33,000 bales, speculation 2,200 bales; export 5,400 bales; actual exports 6,500 bales; imports 35,500 bales, of which 24,000 were American; stock 702,000 bales, of which 463,000 bales are American; afloat 239,000 bales, of which 117,000 bales are American.

1.30 P. M.—Futures very dull. Breadstuffs market very dull, except corn, which is firmer; corn 5s 2d; red winter wheat 9s 11d@10s 4d.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

ap 13 D&eod&W1y tu th sa nrm

Dr. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Sign of the Big Boot.

Great Reduction!

I HAVE ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTment of Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants' SHOES; also of Gents, Boys and Youths' SHOES, GAITERS and BOOTS, but I would like to call the especial attention of my customers to the following Line of Goods:

Hand made Plain Prince Albert Gaiter, at ... $4 00
Hand-made French Calf Tie, at ... 4 00
Hand-made French Grain Tie, at ... 4 00
Machine-made Blue Top French Calf Buttoned, at ... 4 00

The above priced Goods are such as I have been selling at Five Dollars, and in consequence of the quantity on hand and the lateness of the season, I have made the above GREAT REDUCTION.

S. BLUMENTHAL,
jy 2 tf No. 40 Market Street.

The New Hat Store.

CALL AND EXAMINE MY SPRING STYLES of Straw and Felt Hats; they are pretty and cheap

JOHN M. ROBINSON,
No. 13 Front St.
ap 18 tf Next to Purcell House