

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except Sunday, at \$7.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, \$1.00 for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 10 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 per day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; one week, \$10.00; two weeks, \$18.00; three weeks, \$25.00; one month, \$35.00; two months, \$65.00; three months, \$95.00; six months, \$175.00; one year, \$325.00. For insertion in the City Items, 50 cents per line for first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted in Local Column at 10 cents per line.

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, etc., 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 "until forbidden," 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.

Announcements and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whosoever, but only half rates if not published in the City Items, will be charged as advertisements.

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 published, but only half rates if they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Contract advertisements 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 references, 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 paper, he will be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. REINHARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 15, 1881.

MORE ABOUT THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Raleigh News-Observer of Tuesday contains four and a half columns of railroad correspondence. The railroad war is becoming so prolonged and the documents are so numerous and elaborate that the tax on news-papers is something to consider. The STAR has published a condensed statement of the controversy thus far and copies of certain letters. The documents in the Raleigh paper of Tuesday are these: First, a letter of the Commissioners of the State to the Clyde Syndicate, dated Aug. 1, 1881, informing that mysterious body what had been done concerning the Boston-Best Syndicate. A reply from the Clyde Syndicate, of the date of Aug. 25, 1881, follows. Next is a letter from Thomas J. Jarvis, Governor, to A. S. Buford, the boss of the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Then comes a two-column reply from Boss Buford, written by some lawyer no doubt, in which the part of injured innocence is very well sustained.

Referring to the notification of the Syndicate the News-Observer says it was accompanied with a letter from the Governor, in which he said:

"Unless the allegations set forth in these papers prove to be true, or the cause of complaint is speedily removed, I shall feel it to be my duty to use whatever power the State administration possesses to oust the Richmond & Danville Railroad people from the control of the railroad, in this State in which the State has a direct or contingent interest."

Probably it was this passage that prompted Mr. Loge Harris to say in his letter to the New York Times, dated "Raleigh, Sept. 9," that the contract of the Commissioners "binds Jarvis as Governor and Worth as State Treasurer, to use all the means in their power to reinstate Mr. Best in possession of the Western North Carolina road, and pledges the use of the militia of the State, if it becomes necessary, to take forcible possession of that road. This was an alarming piece of information to the Richmond & Danville people." We take it that the matter will be settled by the Courts and not by an appeal to force. We do not anticipate any combinations that can possibly arise that will demand the intervention of the militia. Mr. Harris' letter is very long, but it is instructive and gives an insight into the railroad controversy it would be hard to find elsewhere. We publish an extract from it to-day. Harris writes as if he felt confident that Jarvis would stand by Best, Senator Vance, and Treasurer Worth, and would order out the military if necessary. He says the Railroad would apply for an injunction to sustain Gov. Jarvis, but thinks it would amount to nothing. As we said above, we do not believe that these things will happen. The people have rights and they will restrain those who attempt to vindicate them. Let the people see clearly that right is on

the side of the Governor and Senator Vance and there will be no faltering in the hour of trial.

CRIME AND LYNCHING.

Four hangings by Judge Lynch in the South within two days. One of these occurred in Kentucky. It is not surprising when we recall the condition of affairs and that a man is not as much in danger of being hanged by the Courts of that State for murder as he would be for horse-stealing. People under such a deplorable condition of affairs become restive and take the law in their own hands. This shows that society feels unprotected, and that even good citizens otherwise are willing to resort to lawlessness to clean out scoundrels and murderers.

We undertook recently to point out the remedy. Stringent laws will be executed without the intervention of the pardoning power, and a higher and truer public sentiment, will cure the growing evil. In Kentucky especially the administration of law is a decided failure. The Courier-Journal says that "crime is not punished" and "that life and property are not safe." The result is lawlessness on the part of the people, and they begin to hang without awaiting the processes of the constituted legal tribunals. This is a sad state for any people to be in. When public sentiment is clarified and enlightened then the laws will be enforced rigidly. The Louisville paper says:

"We must no longer consider murder homicide; we must pardon no man who seeks himself to punish, wrong doing—this is the province of the courts. Drunkenness is no excuse for murder, and temporary insanity is usually a most fraudulent pretense. Teach criminals and their lawyers that society has some rights which they are bound to respect. Hold public servants to a strict accountability. Impose Judges for drunkenness; purify your courts of all suspicion of complicity in crimes against the people."

The juries are responsible to a very great extent for the nullifying of law. In North Carolina men are acquitted of the most infernal crimes every year who ought to have swung from the gibbet. When jurors become intelligent and conscientious and law-abiding, they will hang rapists and murderers every time. Every good citizen, whether white or colored, is interested directly and personally in a prompt, fearless, faithful execution of the criminal laws. Whenever this is done lynching will cease. Life and property can only be safe in communities and State, where there are sufficient laws, and these laws are executed faithfully, rigidly, inflexibly.

TORY VICTORIES.

Sir George Elliott, Tory, has been elected in North Durham over a Liberal who was elected a year ago. This is said to be a Fair Trade victory, in part, and a condemnation of the Coercion policy pursued towards Ireland. Funny! The Coercion bill was a direct result of Tory maneuvering, and now the Liberals suffer for it. The Irish voted for the Tory Elliott. When did Ireland ever receive any benefit from Tory liberality? Never, as the history of two hundred years shows. But Secretary Forster managed so badly—acted so unjustly, that he has driven off hundreds of his party who in the election refused to vote. When he admitted in the House of Commons that Mr. Davitt had been arrested because he agitated for the Land League, and that he had been sent to prison for doing what Archbishop Crooke and Mr. Parnell had done—no more, no less—he gave the Liberals a black eye and silenced many hundred voters in the late election. The great mistake of the Gladstone Government was the arbitrary, unwise and vindictive execution of the Coercion law by Secretary Forster. He ought to have been relieved of office long ago. The Coercion bill was a measure growing out of the action of the Tory Peers. But its execution devolved upon the Liberals, and they allowed the law to be abused greatly. We do not regret that they lose by the course, but at the same time Ireland can expect nothing just, humane or fair from the Tories.

In North Lincolnshire Sir James Louth, who was Secretary for Ireland under Lord Beaconsfield, has been elected, which is another loss to the Liberals. The high-protective tariff Philadelphian American rejoices in this as another sign that the Free Traders are losing ground and Pennsylvania principles are growing in popular favor. It thus puts the case from its standing-point:

"The man upon whom the Free Traders depended to keep the Tories faithful is actually calculating the chances of Tory success through desertion of the Free Trade platform. If these things be done in the green, what shall be done in the dry? If Sir Stafford acts in this way, what can be expected of Lord Salisbury? If Peelites abandon Free Trade, what shall the country party do? It looks as if the Tories, as a body, were about to execute a 'right-about' in this matter, and recent elections seem to indicate that it is the best card they hold."

The effort of the Anti-Slavery Society and other organizations in England to bring about "social equality of the white and colored races," will prove as futile as it would be if they were to undertake to dam the British Channel. When the first people in England associate freely and intermarry generally with the lowest classes; when the Northern people of wealth, refinement and cultivation open their palatial mansions to the negroes that live among them and marriages between their sons and daughters and negro women and men become the rule, then we will begin to think that the race millennium has set in, that the lion and the lamb will lie down in loving and gentle embrace, that the leopard will now change his spots, that wars and rumors of war will cease, and the laws of nature and of nature's God will be reversed forever more.

The laborers' strike in New Orleans threatens serious consequences. It is the right of all classes or persons to decline wages offered. It is not the right of any person or class to prevent another person or class from accepting the wages offered. Any attempt to molest such a person or such a class is wrong in itself, is an invasion of their personal rights, and they should be protected against violence and combinations. The movement in New Orleans seems to be a mere mob, and the city and State Governments are bound to suppress it. When a mob enters upon a course of persecution and violence it must be met by the public authorities with such means as shall be sufficient to quell all disturbances and to squelch the lawless.

The French Government seems to have "bitten off more than it can chew" or, at any rate, more than it intended. Since April last 36,000 troops have been sent to Algeria. Three or four months ago France occupied Tunis. It was published with a flourish how the country had been overrun in a week or so, and all was most satisfactory. But now we are told that even Algiers is impelled— that an army of 36,000 is on the scene, and the whole country is in a state of revolt. The people are up in arms, and France has a big job on hand. Probably the French leaders begin to think they were a little swift in their conduct. Other troubles are brewing in Egypt and other points.

The suffering among the people in the burnt district of Michigan is appalling. The destitution and misery are most intense and widespread. Benevolence and mercy are moving to their relief. In Memphis, that knows so well how to sympathize with the smitten and afflicted—Memphis that has trodden the wine-press of tribulation so often, takes counsel and proposes to help swell the relief-fund. Cannot Wilmington send a contribution? Remember that women and children are among the desolate and the afflicted. It was the Cotton Exchange that started the ball at Memphis.

Another Georgia convict has been a victim of horrible treatment. A special from Augusta to the Charleston News and Courier says that Joe Mathis, white, aged 18, was whipped to death. Gov. Colquitt has had the case investigated fully and the guilty one will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. It is railroad lessees and not State employes who are concerned in the shameful outrage.

The Railway Fight.

Loge Harris in New York Times. As soon as the line of battle of Messrs. Best, Vance and Company was clearly formed and was seen, the Richmond & Danville people began to take counsel among themselves. They finally concluded that a flank movement might be made with signal success by purchasing a controlling interest in the Virginia Midland Railroad Company. This road now runs from Washington to Danville. It owns and controls a charter granted by this State, authorizing a road from some point on the Virginia line near Danville, through North Carolina westward to the South Carolina line. Work had already been begun on this line as a competing road with the Richmond & Danville. Not desiring to take any chances whatever, week before last the Richmond & Danville Company succeeded in purchasing a controlling interest in the Virginia Midland Company. By this purchase it is intended to build a road from Danville through to Charlotte and there connect with the Atlantic Air Line Road. Reaching further south into Texas has caused the Richmond & Danville Company to consolidate with the Georgia Pacific Railroad. Ex-Senator John B. Gordon is President of this road, which has a charter from Atlanta to Texas. Gen. Gordon was looking out for number one when he resigned his seat in the Senate. Gov. Colquitt and W. S. Gordon are interested with Gen. Gordon. They determined to construct a road from At-

lanta to the Mississippi River. Three counties in Mississippi subscribed \$350,000 and granted 100,000 acres of land to take effect as soon as the road is completed. Ex-Senator W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and a number of capitalists immediately took all the stock. They then consolidated with the Richmond & Danville Company, Gordon and Colquitt receiving \$700,000 in cash and a large number of shares of stock. The contract for building the road was then let to the Richmond & Danville Extension Company, of No. 145 Broadway, New York, and the work is now going on. The extension company has a capital of \$5,000,000, held by the Richmond & Danville people, Gordon and Gov. Colquitt, who own \$1,000,000 of stock. Gordon and Colquitt are also to have \$2,500,000 of stock in the Georgia Pacific when completed. Therefore, if Messrs. Best, Vance and Company should succeed in getting possession and control of the Piedmont, the North Carolina, and the Western North Carolina Railroads, the Richmond & Danville Company would still have a through line from New York to Texas. This calculation takes into consideration the fact that the lease of the North Carolina Road to the Richmond & Danville Company has only nine years to run. It is not expected that it can be leased again or controlled and operated as a part of a through line from north to south. The \$3,000,000 of bonds issued to raise money to construct this road fall due in 1883 and 1885, and Mr. Best and his 55 associates have made a contract with Messrs. George Davis and Donald W. Bain, Commissioners on the part of the State, to settle this debt, to furnish the money when the bonds fall due, and let the State redeem the bonds and turn them over to the persons advancing the money. At the expiration of the lease, under this purchase, Mr. Best and associates will own two-thirds of the North Carolina Railroad, and will operate the road as a part of "the North Carolina system." It is not believed that the Richmond & Danville Company will build the road from Danville to Charlotte, unless they are compelled to do so by the forfeiture of the charters of the Piedmont and North Carolina companies, through the proceedings begun by Gov. Jarvis, and the subsequent breaking in their through line north and south. With the success of Best, Vance and Company in getting possession of the Western North Carolina Road, the North Carolina and Piedmont Roads, naturally arises another contingency that would be fatal to the "North Carolina system," and must be provided against, that is the repeal of the charter authorizing the road from Danville to Charlotte. A contest of this kind may be confidently expected in the Legislature which meets in January, 1882. This charter was granted after 1868, and may be altered, amended or repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature. Since the purchase of a controlling interest in the Virginia Midland Company this question of repeal has been discussed by Best, Vance and Company, and they will make a fight for absolute repeal in the next Legislature. "North Carolina shall no longer be a strip of land between two States." This is the cry. Possession of all the roads in controversy would not materially benefit "the North Carolina system" if the Richmond & Danville people were allowed to build the line from Danville to Statesville and then on to Charlotte, for this would put the Western North Carolina Railroad at Charlotte by connection with the Atlanta Air Line and the Columbia & Augusta Roads, which are both controlled and operated by the Richmond & Danville Company. Therefore, the repeal of the charter from Danville to the South Carolina line becomes an absolute necessity to the success of "the North Carolina system" as engineered by Best, Vance and Company.

Next in order will be the action of Gov. Jarvis upon the causes of failure, as set out in the notification of Vance and Worth. The facts have been found by the Commissioners, and at the end of thirty days from the notification, if the causes of complaint are not removed, the Governor will be compelled to show his hand either in favor of the Richmond & Danville Company, or in favor of Messrs. Best and associates and "the North Carolina system." The Richmond & Danville people pretend to believe that no force will be used by the Governor, but they confess that they cannot reconcile his action thus far in the premises as favorable to them. That they are thoroughly alarmed is evident from their talk. They argue that the use of the militia would be an impeachable act; that property cannot be taken except by due process of law, and that the courts must decide between the State and the Richmond & Danville Company. They cite Gov. Holden's case of impeachment because he attempted to put down the Ku Klux with the military. All this is nonsense. If Gov. Jarvis takes possession of the Western North Carolina Road by force of the militia he will be sustained by the people of the State, and no man will be elected to the Legislature next year who is in favor of his impeachment.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, KITCHEN and OFFICE FURNITURE, all of the best make and latest design, to be sold low for cash at the New Furniture Warehouse, S. E. COR. MARKET and 2nd Sts., WILMINGTON, N. C.

Wanted—1,000 Men, TO BUY BUGGIES, CARS, WAGONS, BARROWS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HANTS, BLIND BRIDLES, &c. Best goods and lowest prices. GERHARDT & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAJACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil, as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails no risk, but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER
IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. A sure and speedy cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diphtheria, Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, etc. Perfectly safe to use internally or externally, and certain to afford relief. No family can afford to be without it. Sold by all druggists at 25c, 50c, and \$1 a bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

Bagging and Ties.
1500 Rolls and Half Rolls BAGGING,
2000 Bundles ARROW TIES,
2000 do. piece do.
For sale by
ADRIAN & VOLLEERS.

Sundries.
MEAT, MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE
And a full line of CASE GOODS.
ADRIAN & VOLLEERS,
Wholesale Grocers,
S. E. Cor. Front and Dock Sts.

Powder! Powder!
300 Kegs—KENTUCKY RIFLE POWDER,
BLASTING POWDER,
DUBUQUE POWDER,
RICE BIRD POWDER,
For sale at "WILLARD'S."

Dundee Bagging.
FOR COTTON SHEETS.
FIVE HALE,
For sale at "WILLARD'S."
an 26 tf

Rochester-German Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK,
(FIRE INSURANCE ONLY).
ASSETS—\$501,687 07.
Has deposited \$10,000, in U. S. Bonds, in N. C. State Treasury, as required by law.
JNO. W. GORDON & BRO., Agents,
24 North Water St.

Our "Dave" to the Front.
EXTRA "FORUS PLASTER" NEEDED—STOVES SO HEAVY, he says, and then "so many of them. All kinds—Cooking and Heating—with prices unrivalled. Full stock of TINNERS' wholesale and retail, at figures marvellously low. Pure WHITE OIL. PARKER & TAYLOR.

\$4.00 Per Keg,
OUR RICE BIRD POWDER,
Now in Magna No. GILES & MURCHISON,
33 & 40 Murchison Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

36TH
Popular Monthly Drawing of the
COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.
In the city of Louisville on
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1881.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, entitled "AN ACT TO REGULATE THE COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY IS LEGAL."

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for THE SEPTEMBER DRAWING.

- 1 Prize \$50,000
- 1 Prize 10,000
- 1 Prize 5,000
- 1 Prize 2,500
- 1 Prize 1,000
- 1 Prize 500
- 1 Prize 250
- 1 Prize 100
- 1 Prize 50
- 1 Prize 25
- 1 Prize 10
- 1 Prize 5
- 1 Prize 2
- 1 Prize 1

Willard Hotel Lottery.
THE DRAWING
FINALLY SETTLED AND FIXED.
THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1881.
IS THE DAY DETERMINED UPON.

THE DRAWING OF THIS SCHEME HAS BEEN finally settled upon, and will certainly take place on Thursday, the 10th of November, 1881. Address all orders, tickets, etc., to the Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky., or to the Boardman, 800 Broadway, N. Y.

LIST OF PRIZES.
The Willard Hotel will all its \$250,000 Fixtures and Furniture, One Residence on Green Street, \$15,000, One Residence on Green Street, \$10,000, Two Cash Prizes, each \$5,000, 10,000 Five Cash Prizes, each \$1,000, 2,000 Five Cash Prizes, each \$500, 2,000 One Hundred Cash Prizes, each \$50, 2,000 Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each \$20, 10,000 One Set of Bar Furniture, \$1,000, One Fine Piano, \$500, One Handsome Bedstead, \$100, 400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whiskey, \$30, 14,400 10 Baskets Champagne, \$35, 350 Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each \$10, 5,000 400 Boxes Fine Wine, \$30, 12,000 200 Boxes Robertson County Whiskey, \$30, 6,000 400 Boxes Havana Cigars, \$10, 4,000 Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each \$10, 5,000

Amounting to \$369,850.
Whole Tickets \$8; Halves \$4; Quarters \$2. Remittances may be made by Bank Check, Express, Postal Money Order, or Registered Mail. Responsible agents wanted at all points. For circulars, giving full particulars, and for tickets, address Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky., or 16 Deod & Wm 10 N. Y.

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES
are sent out by the manufacturer at the other process, the customer pays for the cost of the hay, and the price is suitably reduced. No one has ever seen a Dederick's Press, and no one can tell how good it is, until they have seen it. It is the only hay press that will make hay into bales, and will save the labor of stacking. It is the only hay press that will make hay into bales, and will save the labor of stacking. It is the only hay press that will make hay into bales, and will save the labor of stacking.

P. K. DEDERICK & CO.,
107 Cedar Street, Albany, N. Y.

S.S.S.
This great specific cures that most loathsome disease, **SYPHILIS, Tertiary Stage.** Removes all traces of Mercury from the system. Cures Scrofula, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Catarrh, or any Blood Disease. CURES WHEN HOT SPRINGS FAIL!
We have cases in our town who lived at Hot Springs, and were finally cured with S. S. S. McLELLAN & CO., Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn., May 12, 1881.

We have sold 1,206 bottles of S. S. S. It has given universal satisfaction. Fair minded physicians now recommend it as a positive specific. S. S. S. McLELLAN & CO., Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn., May 12, 1881.

Every purchaser speaks in the highest terms of S. S. S. You can refer anybody to us in regard to the merits of S. S. S. McLELLAN & CO., Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn., May 12, 1881.

Have never known S. S. S. to fail to cure a case of Syphilis, when properly taken. H. L. DENNARD, Perry, Ga. ELI W. BARNARD, Perry, Ga. The above speakers are gentlemen of high standing. A. H. COLQUITT, Gov. of Georgia.

S.S.S.
If you wish, we will take your case, TO BE PAID FOR WHEN CURED. This is a positive specific. \$1.00 Reward will be paid to any chemist who will find, on analysis 100 bottles S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodine, Potassium, or any Mineral substance. SWIFT'S CFCO, Proprietors, Sold by druggists everywhere. Atlanta, Ga. For further information call or write for the Little book. Wholesale and Retail Agents: J. B. DEDERICK & WY, Wilmington, N. C.

Investment Securities.
Savings Banks, Insurance Companies, Trusts, and Investors generally, are invited to correspond with us regarding Bonds they may desire to purchase. MUNICIPAL BONDS, WATER WORKS COMPANY BONDS, AND DESIRABLE RAILROAD SECURITIES, at LOW PRICES. J. E. LEWIS & CO. BANKERS, reprinted W & W CEDAR ST. NEW YORK

N. A. STEDMAN, Jr.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, ALLEGANY COUNTY, N. Y. Office—Up stairs, in Brick Building, occupied by Messrs. GARDNER & CO. Special attention to Claims, Collections, and suits of \$100 and upwards made for Five Per Cent. if successful. Drawing Deeds, Mortgages, &c., a specialty.

Look to Your Interest
AND STOP AT MALLARD & BOWEN'S, where the largest assortment of Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, Trunks, Travelling Bags, etc., is brought to this city, and to be seen and bought for the least money. The goods are so selected and manufactured, that you will be convinced, Manufacturing and repairing done with neatness and dispatch. sept 11 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOSING OUT.
Brown & Roddick
45 Market St.
Previous to removing to our New Store, 5 AND 7 NORTH FRONT ST. We will offer the following Goods at REDUCED PRICES, in order to close out the balance:
LADIES' SUMMER SKIRTS,
LADIES' & GENTS' GAUZE VESTS,
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS & TOWELS.
PARASOLS AT COST.
Balance of those SUMMER HOSE all reduced.

Brown & Roddick
45 Market Street.
an 14 tf

Corn. Flour. Bacon.
JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE
8000 Bushels CORN,
1000 Barrels FLOUR, all Grades,
200 Tubs SMOOKED and Dry Salted STICKS

Coffee, Sugar, &c.
250 Bags COFFEE, different grades,
200 Bbls SUGARS, Granulated, Standard A, Extra (and C) Choice Assorted CANE,
100 Tubs Choice LEAF LARD,
75 Bbls and Boxes Fresh CAKES.

Potash, Lye, Soda.
100 Boxes Ball POTASH,
200 Boxes LYE,
100 Boxes and Kegs SODA,
150 Boxes SOAP,
100 Boxes Lard and Boxes SNUFF,
75 Dozen BUCKETS,
150 Reams Wrapping PAPER,
Hoop Iron, Nails, Hay, Oats, Randolph Varnes and Sheetings.

For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON
11 and 13 South Front Street.

GEORGE MYERS,
11 and 13 South Front Street.

Fresh Family Groceries,
EVERY WEEK,
OF THE CHOICEST SELECTION and ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
AT GEO. MYERS',
11 and 13 South Front St.

SEED RICE.
1000 Bushels BEST LOWLAND,
500 do. WHITE UPLAND.
For sale by
WORTH & WORTH.

Lowell Machine Shop,
Lowell, Mass.,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
COTTON MACHINERY
Of most Approved Patterns and with Recent Improvements

Paper Machinery
ALSO,
TURBINE WHEELS,
Shafting and Gearing, Hydraulic Presses and Pumps, Elevators, &c.
PLANS FOR COTTON AND PAPER MILLS
C. L. HILDBRETH, Sup't.,
LOWELL, MASS.
WM. A. BURKE, Treas.,
33 State Street, Boston.

Cheese and Crackers.
200 Boxes CREAM CHEESE,
100 Boxes and Bbls CRACKERS,
ALSO,
BAGGING AND TIES,
For sale by
HALL & PEARSALL,
sept 13 D&W tf

Porto Rico Molasses.
250 Hhds. 250
STRICTLY PRIME
Porto Rico Molasses,
For sale by
Williams & Murchison.
11 and 13 South Front St.

SCHUTTE'S
SEA-SIDE PARK HOTEL,
Wrightsville Sound,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The Table is supplied with the products of the Sound & its Sea.
Transient and regular boarders taken at reasonable rates.
Je 8 tf
F. A. SCHUTTE, Proprietor.