ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; four days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; ix months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15, cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column any price. Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. An extra charge will be made for double-colur triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute 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 of cents will pay for a simple annouacement 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 fortish," 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 ates for time actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "New dworttsements" will be charged fifty per cent.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertiseme Amusement, Auction and Ometion.
one dollar per square for each insertion. All announcements and recommendations of andidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger-with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-terly, according to contract. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-ceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at

Remiltances 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 impor-ant news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accept-able in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld. Advertisers should always specify the issue or senes they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted n 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 advertises.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1884

EVENING EDITION. LOSING FAVOR AND LOVING TI-

We have called attention already to the tendency of thought in England among a large class as being decidedly adverse to a continuance of the House of Lords. The hostility is profound and wide-spread. It is not confined to the poor and illiterate. The Liverpool Protestant Student has a large circulation, we see it mentioned. To show how bitter it is we take a few lines from one of its

"It is to be hoped that Bishop Ryle, in taking his seat in the House of Lords, will not fail to be faithful to the Lord of Lords. In his new capacity he will come into contact with some excellent men and with others who are the vilest of the vile; so vile, indeed, that we almost doubt if any of the devils in hell have excelled them in

A short time since Mr. Anderson, a member of the House of Com mons, announced that he would move soon to condemn the existence of the House of Lords. In the North of England there is an asso ciation called the "Democratic Federation." Some of its members are now in the Parliament. Within two or three years there have been votes in the House of Lords that caused great complaint and threats were heard of an ominous sound. The perpetuity of the House of Lords depends upon the well known conservative character of the British-their devotion to old things and reverence for old customs, and the good sense and caution of the Lords themselves.

The example and influence of the United States have affected all European Governments and in turn the Government of this country has been influenced by them. Whilst our principles and ideas have penetrated into the heart of monarchies and awakened new hopes and new aspirations and new ideas among peoples who were dormant and oppressed, there is a vicious tendency on the part of Americans to adopt the discarded ideas and customs of monarchies. We verily believe that there is a very dangerous leaning in our cour try to a Strong Government. This is a tendency towards monarchy. Then again all men know how excessively devoted the American citizen is to honors and titles. If a man cannot at this. The McLean house is on aspire to be President or Governor he may at least be Judge or 'Squire. This is in civil life. In war all are veterans. But one distinguished pri: It is two-story brick. The "apple-South. He went to the Kimball Colonels were thick. They stood in little village in the direction opposite groups talking war. The private to the Depot, and after winding ventured to say, after hearing several around a road for some half a mile

what rank did you hold?" was the cry from the throats of fifteen Generals and Colonels? "I was a private." At this the appreciative proprietor of the fine hotel said to him: "Sir, you are the first private who served in the war who has ever visited my house. The best rooms and accommodations I possess are at your command and as long as you please to re-

main and without charge." Yes, it is a fact that the regulation American does rather hanker after titles. There has been in history no people who are so easily tickled by a small honor or a title. It rarely occurs to any one to question his right to enjoy the one or to hold the other. If a vote could be taken in our country as to whether there should be Lords temporal and spiritual, we can not doubt that nearly all would vote for it who had hopes of being of the number. This shows, if true, that our people are weak on honors and titles.

THE TWO POLITICAL ECONOMISTS Blaine and Logan are victims of a

singular and preposterous idea. They are both fully persuaded that the only things needed in this country are the Republican party and high taxation-that true prosperity depends upon withdrawing large sums of money from the pockets of the people. This is the jist, the cream, the essence, the output of their longwinded pronunciamentos. With high taxation the prosperity of all is guaranteed. Such is the residuum of the Blaine-Logan letters when boiled down. Since the Romans and Carthaginians first levied taxes there has been no such absurd and monstrous economic bosh and stupidity as that. The United States have had high taxes since the war. During onehalf of the years the country has been in more or less financial distress. The trade outlook has been unsatisfactory and unhealthy and failures have abounded. All this time the Republican party have had possession, and taxes have been piled upon the people such as no free country has ever borne. Not only has the war debt been greatly reduced, and a most extravagant, wasteful and corrupt Government been kept running, but each year a great surplus above theft and waste and necessary expenditures has been gathered into the U. S. Treasury.

If taxation be the way to bring prosperity ours is indeed a wondrously favored land. Blaine and Logan demand that the high, burdensome and unnecessary taxation be continned. That is the height, depth, breadth and solidity of their states manship. In their political science the whole question of economy is summed up in the axiom: "A coun try's sure road to prosperity lies in high taxation."

Logan is so full of this theory that he wants a Chinese Wall all around the land to shut out all nations and their products. Logar calls that political science—the science of shutting ont and shutting in-the science of barbed-wire fence construction.

The country for a year or more has been on the eve of a great panic. In dustries are flat; trade is paralyzed; capital is hiding itself; banks are closing up; failures count by the tens of thousands; men and women are out of work; the army of tramps is moving, and the cause of all this, according to those magnificent financial and political empiries, Dr. Blame and "Me Too," is more taxation.

Never before was there such utter blindness, such ineradicable stupidity and folly.

GRANT AND THE APPAR-TREE.

Gen. Grant, in a letter to J. L. Cornet, of Philadelphia, tells what he knows about the historic "apple tree" at Appomattox Court House. We quote a part for comment. He

"When I reached Appoint Court House, Lee had been in McClean's house for some time. All there is of the apple tree story is this: When I received a note from Lee asking to meet me at Appoint tox, where he then was, I sent him a note saying I would be there as soon as possible. There was an old apple overland on the hill side, opposite McClean's house, where the advance of Lee's army had halted when the white flag was exhibited, A farm road ran diagonally up the hill, through the orchard."

The Appomattox people will laugh the road, or street if you please, leading from the Court House to Appomattox Depot, three miles distant: vate has ever been heard of in the tree" is nearly three-quarters of a mile from the McLean house. Leav-House at Alanta. The Generals and ling that house you pass through the

consultation with his officers, as he held his horse by the bridle as he was grazing, relative to what should be done.

Grant misses the whole story, as he often misses the truth when he. writes through others of his military performances. The writer of this was at Appemattox Court House in 1870, and was taken by a citizen to the McLean house and shown the room in which Lee and Grant met and where the terms of the surrender were agreed upon. It was the left room as you enter, and not the right, as letter writers and others have said. Over the mantel hung a rude picture representing the positions of Lee and Grant in the room, and those of their officers who attended them. He also took us over the whole field of operations; saw the field near the Court House in which the Confederates stacked their arms; saw the remains of the apple tree, a mere stump; saw the position of the Confederates beyond the river, and wrote an account of it soon after for the Fayetteville Eagle. Gen. Grant is wrong, as Senator Ransom and others can tel

The New York Herald recently published a long account of the political situation in Pennsylvania. We do not believe that the Democrats have any showing in that State, but we are none the less gratified to learn from the Herald's report that the very important question of "protection to labor" in contradistinction to protection to capital is being earnestly considered. The farmers and laboring classes are much interested in this issue and it ought to be

pressed. The Herald's article says: "Pennsylvania, upon the issue of the Democratic platform, would overwhelmngly indorse it. It would do so-first, because the people of this State, as well as all the others, recognize the need of a modified tariff; second, because the Democratic party has risen in its courage to modify it the interest of industry, and not of monopolists. The last Congress refused to lower the tariff when it defeated the Morrison bill. The tariff stands just as the Republicans left it, with all the responsibility attendent thereon. The workman in this State, under the order of things that has grown up, has to strike once in every two years. It is the only way he can get his proportion or percentage out of the tariff. And the party who made this tariff, whose members fattened on it, ask the toiling laborer to support it as before, to continue the same old thraldrom in which they have been placed by the Republican party.

A fellow named Moore is one of the witnesses against Cleveland's moral character. A special from Washington to the New York Times throws light upon his past history. He has been in the Revenue Service -a bung smeller, or one of Vance's "red-legged grasshoppers." He was also Special Agent at Washington. He was one of Keifer's witnesses to exonerate him before the Congressional investigation, but he was not examined because Keifer was afraid to risk him. He is a grand rascal as the following shows:

"He was not examined, because it might become known that the defendant had a ranscript of his indictment for conspiracy to defame a reputable citizen, and also the evidence to show that he had engaged in another conspiracy to fix a false charge of murder upon another citizen of excellent standing, and even to kidnap one Raymond H. Perry, now of Bristol, R. I., but formerly a commercial agent of the United States, at San Domingo. The object of the villainous scheme was to get him out of the way and so prevent his testimony being obtained by the Sumner-Schurz investigation of the San Domingo business. In the loose language of Washington, where this Mr. Moore is so well known that two Grand Juries once felt constrained to in-dict him, he is one of the greatest rascals outside of a striped suit."

The Tribune's assault upon Blaine in 1872 is a thorn in the side of Whitlaw Reid, the editor. He pretends that he took it all back, but it is now known that he did not do so until after the October elections, although the charges were made months before. Blaine says that he tried to make the editor retract but in vain until Oc-

"It was disgraceful, disreputable, and dis honorable journalism," said Mr. Blaine, and "Whitlaw Reid shall never speak to me again as long as he lives."

Reverend Ball is still rolling on in the newspapers. It is now known that he managed to get \$525 for his political services in behalf of Cleveland when he was a candidate for Governor. He was an Independent Republican, as he claimed, and he did "ward work." He went around to various Democrats asking for money because of his services, beating three of them out of \$525. He is now, for money, defaming Cleveland. GOV. CLEVELAND'S SLAN-

DERER. Indianapolis, Aug. 6 .- A special from Owensville, Ind., to the Indianapolis Sentinel says: "The people of our county do not expect much of the Rev. Mr. Ball of Buffalo. They remember the record he groups talking war. The private ventured to say, after hearing several persons give their account of some battle: "Gentlemen, allow me, I can tell you precisely what did occur, for I was there." "What rank?" The private to the Depot, and after winding around a for some half a mile you cross a creek and begin to ascend a hill. On the left of the country road and beyond the creek was the for I was there." "What rank? Here Gen. Lee held a gizing to the lady or a sound thrashmade in this county when he was

ing. He selected the former, and left town next day."

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. Blaine would first tax the people almost to death, and, hav-ing filched from them one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, would then divide that surplus among the several states of the union. He would raise a great tax from the whiskey producing States and distri-bute that among the States. He is also on record as arguing that the United States should pay that portion of the debt of Virginia which was contracted before the State was divided, and which, it has been claimed, belongs properly to West Virginia to pay. Here, again, we see how very thrifty a man is this plumed knight. Maine manufactures no whiskey, but would come into possession of a vast sum of money if Mr. Blaine's scheme to raise a great whiskey tax and distribute it should be put into operation. This would lower Mr. Blaine's taxes in Maine to very small item of expense. - Boson Post, Dem.

- Some twenty-five years ago an artist in Raleigh painted a suggestive picture of Raleigh, showing the old city in the background, with its primitive surroundings, and the new city in the front, with its locomotives and its modern enterprise. Rip Van Winkle from a neighboring hill looks on the two cities as he awakens from his twenty years' nap, and the title, "Old Rip Waking Up," explains the meaning. The picture was painted by Mr. O. P. Copeland, who formerly lived in this city, and it gave, it is said, a new impetus to the business of Raleigh. When we read of the many enterprises in our sister State, it seems to us that Old Rip has waked up again and put on new strength. We say good cheer and Godspeed to our friends in the Old North State. - Norfolk Virginian.

JOHN BULL AND THE LORDS

From an Article by Max O'Rell in the Pal Mall Gazette.

The existence of the House of Lords is an insult to your English common sense; but for your craze for antiquities, old china, old houses, old institutions you would long ago have managed to be governed by points in Ardeche. the right man in the right place. A century hence you will no doubt think with amazement that there was a time when you, the most rational beings on earth, allowed yourselves to be governed by a set of men who never did anything in the world to deserve power except "taking. the trouble of being born." The Lords appear to me to be ill-inspired in seeking a quarrel with you, for the match is not equal. You have nothing to lose in the contest, whereas your opponents risk their lives whenever they breathe loudly enough to be heard across the road, People who live in glass houses should keep quiet. When in your love of liberty you snatched away the prerogatives of your sovereigns how came you to set over you so many masters? Surely, let a King be as stupid as he will, it were better to be governed by one fool than by five hundred. This is the most powerful argument in favor of absolute monarchy. No one denies that there are clever men in the House of Lords. Out. of so many this must necessarily be the case, but the leaven does not appear to be enough for the lump.

THE CLEVELAND SCANDAL

Boston Post, Aug. 7th. The following telegram was re ceived yesterday at this office:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6. It will be ready very soon; Ball and all particulars.

C. W. McCune.

Signed

The telegram was from Hon. Charles W. McCune, a leading citi zen of Buffalo, and proprietor of the Courier, and it relates to the paper which has been prepared and signed by representative Republicans of Albany, who look with abhorrence upon the vile attack made upon Gov. Cleveland's private character by a clerical pot-house politician named Ball, and who know that in nearly all particulars the charges are what Carl Schurz terms them, viz: "Monstrous calumnies." The paper will be given to the press as soon as a few more facts about Ball can be put in shape for publication.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

Dr. York, in his rejoinder, threw down the gauge of battle to the press of the State. and we now promise him to take it up; but we have not attempted to misrepresent him. nor shall we attempt to do so. We expect to help to tan every inch of his epidermis between now and the day of election, but all our blows shall be struck above the helt .- Charlotte Observer.

The Republican party thinks it an infustice on the part of the colored voter in act-ing indepently in politics, and yet the party ought to know that as the race advances in intelligence that it cannot help from detecting the inconsistency of the managers of the Republican party, and in State and county politics the colored voter should give to that party victory that gave to him the more recognition—not grudgingly but willingly.—Washington News (colored.)

His demagogism and hypocrisy are well illustrated by an incident in his legislative career that occurred in the Legislature of 1870-71, of which he was a member. The per diem question was much discussed. At the preceding Legislature, which was largely Republican, the members had been paid \$7 a day which was strongly denounced all over the State. Consequently, when the Democratic Legislature met in 1870, many members desired to make themselves popular by introduction hills. selves popular by introducing bills for a low per diem. Dr. York introduced a bill to make the pay only \$1.50 a day, but when he found there was some probability of its passing he ran around and whispered

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FOREIGN.

High Commissioner Sent to Egypt from England-A Town on the Island of Formosa Bombarded and Captured by the French Fleet-The Negotiations Between France and hine Still Unsettled.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] LONDON, August 9.—The Standard of this morning states that the Government has largely increased the special powers of Lord Northbrook, who is to go to Egypt as High Commissioner, and prepare himself by personal examination to advise the Go-vernment what steps should be taken. A dispatch from Shanghai, of this date to Reuter's Telegraph Company, states that the French squadron, under Admiral Lespes, consisting of five vessels, had bom-barded and captured the town of Kilung, on the island of Formosa.

Paris. August 9.—The occupation of

Kilung by the French is officially confirmed. Paris, August 9.—It is stated semi-offi-cially that negotiations between M. Patenetre, French Minister in China, and Li Hung Chong, only resulted in an offer on the part of China of an illusory indemnity. The time given to China to accept the ultimatum expired August 4th. France was obliged to support her demands by seizing a guarantee. Admiral Lespes therefore, on August 5th, occupied a part of Kelung and the coal mines in the vicinity. M. Patentre has informed Li Hung Chong that the duration of French occupation depends entirely upon Tsung Li Yamen, which can shorten it by paying an indemnity of 80,000,000 france in ten yearly installments.

THE CHOLERA.

The Area of the Epidemic Widening-Deaths Reported in a Number of Small French Towns. By Cable to the Morning Star.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 9.—The area affected by the cholera epidemic is beyond question widening. Yesterday there were five deaths at Arles, and five at Salin, a village of only four hundred inhabitants, near Arles. At Cette there were seven deaths; at Beziers two; at Carcassone two; and at Bordeaux one. At Gigean such a panic prevails that parents have fled forgetting their children, whom the Sisters of Charity are caring for temporarily. A soldier from Avignon; where several deaths from cholera had occurred, died at Giers. His comrades, who accompanied him from Avignon, have been isolated. At Vogue, in the Department of Ardeche, with a population of 750, there were five deaths yesterday, and three hundred persons were under treatment. Numerous cases of sickness, which are supposed to be cholers, are reported at other

MISSOURI.

Efforts to Unite all of the Opposition Against the Democracy.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] St. Louis, Aug. 9. - A private conference of about fifty Republicans, from various parts of the State, was held here yesterday afternoon, to discuss the practicability of uniting all of the opposition political element in Missouri on an independent State ticket, against the so-called Bourbon Democracy, in the coming election. A full interchange of views was had, and the whole matter referred to a committee to investigate and report to the State Central Committee.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Strong and Higher. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.1

NEW YORK, Wall Street, August 9, 1 A. M.—The stock market opened strong and higher and prices rose \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. the latter in Pacific Mail, which sold up to 51. Subsequently Lake Shore and St. Paul weakened, and there was a decline of 1 to 2 per cent., but at 11 o'clock the market was better again.

KANSAS.

The Prohibitionists to have a Full State Ticket and Presidential Elec

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] LAWRENCE, Aug. 9.—The State Central Committee of the Prohibition party met here yesterday, and will issue a call for a Convention, to meet in Lawrence September 2nd, to put in nomination a full State ticket and Presidential electors.

COTTON.

A Summary of the Crop to Date.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, Aug. 9 .- Receipts of cotton for all interior towns, 2,345 bales; receipts from plantations, 389 bales; total visible supply of cotton for the world, 1,780,278 bales, of which 1,005,487 bales are American, against 1,914,460 and 1,225,860 respectively last year; crop in sight, 5,649,007 bales.

THE CAMPAIGN.

- Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, goes for Blaine after all. - Roswell P. Flower has become

member of the New York Democratic State Committee. - NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 6. -Investigation shows that the much vaunt-

ed Blaine and Logan Club of Irishmen in New Haven is composed of 63 members. - The opening of the question of woman morals in our higher politics is go-ing to take the campaign, I perceive, this

summer into a great range of Washington scandals. There are women in or of Wash ington society who possess an enormous number of secrets about men never suspected of family aberration, -Gath in Cincin nati Enquirer. — Among the Republican who have assured Mr. St. John of their support

for the Presidency are Brother Faxon, of Massachusets, Hon. J. L. Bailey and Rev. D. C. Babcock, of Per Graw, D. D., Revs. E. Stokes and Bradley of Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, N. J. Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, and Hon. E. A. Fish, of Cortland, N. Y.

— An effort is being made to get up a Republican side show in Waldo coun-ty, Me., under the guise of a "Straight Greenback" party. Daniel Jones and A.W. Rich having been appointed the town com-mittee for Brooks, decline to serve, saying: "Ardently desiring the Presidential office to be filled by one who has been faithful to his trust,' we shall work and vote for the reform Governor of New York."

Don't Be Hard

On the car drivers and conductors. Don' order them about, or speak harshly to them. They are overworked and underpaid men. exposed to all sorts of weather and to everything calculated to rob them of their health. They suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, and sometimes from general prostration. Brown's Iron Bitters is the very thing for them. Dr. G. N. Roberson, of Elm Grove, N. C., says, "I prescribe Brown's Iron Bitters, and find it all it is recommended to be." It cures dyspepsia, weakness, and malaria.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 9, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted dull at 281 cents per gallon with sales reported of 250 casks at that

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 974 cents for Strained and \$1 024 for Good Strained, with no sales reported. TAR .- The market was quoted firm a \$1 30 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quo-

CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1.85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. COTTON-The market was quoted firm. No sales reported. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary 8 11-16 cents # 15. Good Ordinary..... 9 15 16 Low Middling...... 10 9 16

PEANUTS-Market dull, on a basis of 75@80 cents for Ordinary, 85@90 cents for Prime, 95c@\$1 00 for Extra Prime, and \$1 05@1 10 for Fancy

RECEIPTS.

	THE PARTY	10000	1000		
100	4.10		_		
Cotton					- bales
Spirits Tury	entine			2.5	301 casks
Rosin					741 bbls
Tar					2 bbls
Crude Turpe	entine.				186 bbls
18 4	111				The second

DOMESTIC MARKETS

Hy Telegraph to the Morning Star. Financial.

NEW YORK, August 9.- Noon.-Money rmer at 1@2 per cent. Sterling exchange 4821@4821 and 4841@4841. bonds dull. Governments firmer. Commercial.

Cotton firm, with sales to-day of 1,720 ales; middling uplands 10 13-16c; Orleans 11 3-16c. Futures steady; with sales at the following quotations: August 10.77c; September 10.67c; October 10.41c; November 10.26c, December 10.27c; January 10.37c. Flour heavy. Wheat 1@1e lower. Corn @ic lower. Pork firm at \$17 50. Lard weak at \$7 90. Spirits turpentine weak at 311@314c. Rosin weak at \$1 20 @1 25. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, August 9 .- Flour quiet and steady: Howard street and western super \$2 50@3 00; extra \$3 25@4 00; family \$4 25@5 25; city mills super \$2 75@3 15; extra \$3 35@4 00; Rio brands \$5 12@ 5 25. Wheat-southern dull and irregular; western lower and active, closing dull; southern red 88@89c; southern amber 90 @93c; No. 1 Maryland 92@921c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 884@884c. Corn -southern nominal; western nominal; southern white 70@72c; yellow 68@70c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, August 9, Noon.-Cotton dull, with a limited inquiry; middling uplands 64d; do Orleans 65-16d; sales today 6,000 bales, of which 1,500 were for speculation and export; receipts 1,000 bales, none of which were American. Futures depressed; uplands, l m c, August and September delivery 6 5-64@6 4-64d; September and October delivery 6 5-64@6 4-64d; October and November delivery 5 62-64, 5 61-64@5 60-64d; November and 62-64, 5 61-64@5 60-64d; November and December delivery 5 57-64@5 56-64d; December and January delivery 5 56-64d; September delivery 6 8-64, 67-64@6 6-64d.

1 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, August delivery 6 5-64d, buyers' option; August and September delivery 6 5-64d, buyers' option; September and October delivery 6 5-64d, buyers' option; October and November de livery 5 61-64d, value; November and December delivery 5 57-64d, value; December and January delivery 5 56-64d, buyers' option: January and February delivery 57-64d, buyers' option; September delivery 6 7-64d, buyers' option. Futures closed

Sales of cotton to-day include 600 bales

- Logan consents to be held in for time at least. He will not make an assault upon the English language from the stump unless compelled.—Philadelphia Times, Ind. Rep.

Ayer's Ague Cure never fails to cure Fever and Ague, and all malarial disorders. Warranted.

$\mathtt{OLD}\ \mathtt{BILI}$ SMOKING TOBACCO,

MADE FROM PUREST NORTH CAROLINA LEAF.
Guaranteed to be THE FINEST GOODS on the HOLMES & WATTERS, Sole Agents for Wilmington. PURCELL HOUSE

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT, Wilmington, N. C. B. L. Perry, Proprietor,

First Class in all its appointments. Terms \$2.00 to \$3.00 per doy. Atkinson & Manning's Insurance Rooms,

BANK OF NEW HANOVER BUILDING, Wilmington, N. C. Fire, Marine and Life Companies.

Aggregate Capital Represented Over \$100,000,000. Bank of New Hanover. Authorized Capital, - - \$1,000,000 Cash Capital paid in, - \$300,000

Surplus Fund, - - - - \$50,000 DIRECTORS :

W. I. GORE, C. M. STEDMAN, G. W. WILLIAMS ISAAC BATES, DONALD MACRAR, JAS. A. LEAK, H. VOLLERS, F. RHEINSTEIN R. R. BRIDGERS E. B. BORDEN, J. W. ATKINSON.

ISAAC BATES, President, G. W. WILLIAMS, Vice President, au 20 tf S. D. WALLACE, Cashier.

PARSLEY & WIGGINS MANUFACTURERS OF Sash. Blinds. Doors ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK.

BOXES AND CRATES,

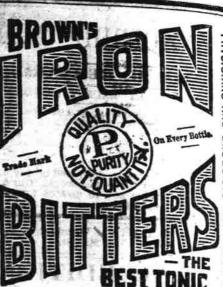
For shipment of Vegetables and Fruits, in shooks or ready made.

YELLOW PINE L'IMBER.

A full stock of Rough and Dressed Lumber.

Laths, &c., for Building purposes.

To Orders by the cargo, Domestic and Foreign, solicited. PARSLEY & WIGGINS.



vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver. lt is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache,or produce constipation -other Iron medicines do It enriches and purifies the blood, stimu the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, re-lieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other,

Buffalo Lithia Water

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

jy 27 D&Wiy too or frm nrm ly 2

FOR MALARIAL POISONING

USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, OF BALTIMORE. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland.

this water in "a wide range of cases" with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs, in Green-brier county, West Virginia, and adds the follow "Indeed, in a certain class of cases it is much superior to the latter. I allude to the abiding debility attendant upon the tardy convalescence rom grave acute diseases; and more especially

Dr. Howard attests the common adaptation

from grave acute diseases; and more especially to the Cachevia and Sequets incident to Malurians Fevers, in all their grades and varieties, to certain forms of Atonic Dyspepsia, and all the Affections Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon to date from what mineral waters I have son the great est and most unmistakable amount of good accent the largest number of cases in a general way I would unhesitatingly say the Buffulo Sprians in Mecklenburg county, Va." DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA. Late Professor of General Pathology and Physiclogy in the Medical College of Virginia

"I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in Malarial Cacheria, Aulin Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of We-men, Anomia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiac Paljila tions, &c. It has been especially efficacions in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of the character, which had obstinately withstood the use remedies, having been restored to next at home in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Spring DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN

Extracts from Communication on the Therape Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the "Virginia Medical Monthly" for February, 1877.

"Their great value in Malarial Discuses and Sequelæ has been most abundantly and satisfattorily tested; and I have no question that it would have been a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of the epidemic of Yellow Fever which so terribly afflicted the Mississippi Valley during the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave prompt relief in a case of Suppression of Urine, in Yellow Fever, and decidedly initigated other discussion and democratic summers. The patient retressing and dangerous symptoms. The patient recovered, but how far the water may have contri buted to that result (having prescribed it in but a single case) I, of course: cannot undertake to say. There is no doubt, however, about the fact that its administration was attended by the most language.

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