ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).-One squ ne day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; our days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; wo 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, \$26 00. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet ngs, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 30 cents per tine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

An extra charge will be made for double-colur triple-column advertisements. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Re-opect, 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 announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued 'till forid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time ontracted for has expired, charged transient ates for time actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

one dollar per square for each insertion.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged at advertisements.

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-oeed 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 ssues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star

WILMINGTON, N. C.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1884

EVENING EDITION

CONCERNING THE REVISION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The revisers of the Old Testament have completed their labors. Next spring the result will be laid before the Christian world. The British Committee began their labors in Westminster Abbey 22nd June, 1870. The American Committee, of which Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff is the President, began their work 4th October, 1872. In all eighty-two scholars have been engaged upon this great undertaking. On the New Testa ment there were twenty-five British and fifteen American scholars employed representing several Christian bodies. They were all reputed to be men of learning, of ability, of rare Biblical knowledge. They were at work for more than ten years on the New Testament. Men who were not of the committee, and some of whom doubtless thought themselves slighted, have been very severely criticising the New Testament revision, The opinion has grown that the work is too imperfect to supersede the translation made in King James I. time-over 270 years ago. If this be so, it is not creditamodern scholarship and insight. If eighty-two men who had devoted their lives to the study of the Holy Scriptures, after ten years of conscientious and close labor upon the New Testament, can not improve upon the revision or, translation if you please, of King James's scholars -a revision or version that ten thousand scholars have corrected here and there as the occasion demanded,

The Westminster revisers have al together an advantage over the James revisers in the progress that has been made in a more critical knowledge of the Greek, in a completer apparatus every way for understanding the original text, and in a purer and better Greek text. Among the British and American revisers are men who stand at the very front in both countries for profound scholarship and superior abilities, And still numerous critics have declared that their work is a complete failure and can never come into general use. We do not undertake to deliver judgment as to the justice and accuracy of their criticism. None of the critics is superior to several of the revisers in genuine learning and familiarity with the Scrip-

and that contains errors of an im-

portant character as all learned Bib-

lical scholars of all churches acknowl-

edge, then it is not creditable, we

repeat, to their literary skill, their

critical ability, their erudition. But

is the criticism true?

tures of Inspiration. We believe that the revision of the

and will assist any careful reader in Let men of foreign birth read what the better understanding of the Blaine said and thought and desired Word. We have read the new re- when not a candidate seeking foreign vision some five or six times, and have been aided by it in the study of the New Testament. We believe that the revisers made a mistake in changing the language in many places where it would have been better to have retained the rythmical flow of the exquisite English of the James translation. All serious errors ought to have been corrected of course, but they have blundered in substituting the English of our day in many places for that of the seventeenth century, when it was the constituent element of writers to be almost as musical and flowing in prose as poets in our time are in

On the Old Testament revision the committee engaged was much small er. There were but twelve British and two American scholars at work. They will publish within the next year the result of their joint labors, and then the critics lying in wait will pounce upon them and essay to prove to the world that these great scholars are not scholars and cannot even write "English as she is wrote."

Some of the friends of the new revision feel quite certain that it will gradually work its way into general use. It is remembered that the magnificent James revision was assaulted just as mercilessly by the critics of that time as has fallen to the lot of the Westminster revision in our day. We copied a year or two since some of these criticisms. It took fifty years to introduce the James revision or version. Who is prepared to affirm that in A. D. 1934 the Westminster revision will not be in universal use?

STRINGENT IMMIGRATION LAWS

The Labor Convention can not see why Protection should be limited to the productions of "foreign pauper labor" and not extend to the laborers themselves. The High Tariff Wall keeps out the goods but lets in the men who make them. The Labor Convention can not see wisdom and fairness in this. The Republicans have been strong on the goods question but weak on the labor question. John Roach and other Protectionists have not hesitated to import cheap labor whenever home labor was higher than they were willing in their greed to pay. The Labor Convention asks for practical protection. The New York Times says:

"The Labor Convention has concluded that the time is ripe for applying the same sauce to the Caucasian goose that has thus been applied to the Mongolian gander. It has resolved to 'recommend the passage of a law increasing the head money tax on all immigrants to \$10 per head so as to stop the influx of paupers into this country.' The Convention does not, it is true, put its reommendation to exclude the European commendation to exclude the European pauper on protective grounds, any more than Bismarek pretends to exclude the American pig on protective grounds. The Convention suggests that the money so raised by tax' shall be 'made as a fund for the care and benefit of all immigrants." All the same the tax would operate as an addition of about one-third to the passage money from Europe to our shores, not only to the distressed European laborer himself, but to every one of his dependents."

Blaine in his letter of acceptance takes the ground that it may become necessary to exclude cheap foreign labor. In his former editorials he was strong in that direction. As far back as 1855, he said in his paper, the Kennebee Journal, in his comment on the Know Nothing Governor's message to the Legislature:

"We need stringent laws to regulate the immigration from Europe, and faithful officers to administer them. If the present abuses are not corrected, and corrected speedily, we shall become worse than Bot-any Bay—in fact, we are worse now, for we have little doubt that more criminals reach us from Great Britain in a single year than were ever transported to the pe nal colonies in ten years. 2 * * We hope, and we sincerely believe, the day is not far distant when this whole subject will be impartially reviewed by the lawmaking power of our Government, and such wholesome restraints and judicious checks imposed, as will keep back the avalanche of crime which threatens to fall upon us from Europe, and that then the just and honorable pride of being an American citizen will suffer no blush from having our neternal rights bestowed in fall paternal rights bestowed in full equality apon those who are not of our household.

In another editorial Blaine ex-pressed himself as being very hopeful a hostile meeting with Governor Winston."

"He fought a duel while he was a member of Congress from this State with Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, but never had a hostile meeting with Governor Winston." that the next Presidential election (in 1856) would turn on the question of Gen. Thomas L. Clingman fought regulating foreign immigrants. He

"The issue of the next Presidential election is to be determined by the political movements of this year. If they be wisely and honestly made, the friends of freedom and American rights will certainly triumph, and the great result will be the checking of the growth of the slave power and a judicious settlement of the basis of citizenship by reform in our laws of naturalization."

We have one more precious editorial opinion of editor Blaine's, now candidate Blaine's, to lay before the intelligent readers of the STAR. Gardner, a Know Nothing, was Governor of Massachusetts in 1855. He had disbanded some military companies because they were COMPOSED OF FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS. Mr. New Testament, despite its errors Blaine had this to say in his paper ern in his composition, but he is our and imperfections, is of g e t value | concerning that act of the Governor | greatest genius,

The distinctive existence in this country what has been known as the 'Irish vote,' has been an evil of the most mischievous ten-dencies, and nothing has served so effectually to fatten and cherish it as the banding to-gether of foreigners in mulitary com-panies. * * The most decisive official act which has yet been performed as a cor-rective to the numerous evils so justly and loudly complained of is the disbanding of the foreign military companies in Massa-chusetts by Governor Gardner. We think the step will be approved by the great voice of the public, and its effect will be most salutary in other States where like swils exist."

This will do for one day. Read and reflect. Stand aside Mr. Blaine.

A CONTRAST AS TO TAXES, The English Tariff is so often referred to that it is well enough to know upon what England depends for its revenue. It is commonly said that there are 4,000 articles taxed under the American Tariff. Some times, however, it is said that the number is but 2,000. In the English Tariff there are fourteen articles. These are beer, &c , chicory, cocoa, &c., coffee, currents, figs, plate, plumbs, &c., prunes, raisins, spirits, tea, tobacco and snuff, wine. Total revenue £19,836,442 or about some \$97,000,000 in our currency. England raises in all about \$450,000,000. Its internal (excise tax) tax on liquors, tobacco, &c., is in round numbers \$125,000,000. Stamps pay over \$50,000,000. Land tax some \$5,000, 000; income tax nearly \$60,000,000. The postoffice pays some \$35,000,000; the telegraph ever \$8,000,000. The rich pay the tax for the most part and luxuries bear the burdens. In this country we make the necessaries

Government. Now which is wiser? Which is the more equitable and just system? Our system is far more oppressive and unequal than the defamed British system. There are wiser and abler economists among our kin beyond sea than there are among our selves. The Louisville Courser-Journal says and says truly:

pay more than the luxuries, and the

poverty to a great extent, runs the

"We boast much of our freedom; we a hundred years ago went to war to overthrow an obnoxious system of taxation, but we submit to one even more iniquitous to-day, while England, as far as this subject is concerned, enjoys perfect liberty."

Mr. Charles E. Hibbard, a prominent Republican, in Massachusetts, was asked to circulate some copies of the Boston Journal containing the details of the alleged Cleveland scan-Hal. But they struck the wrong nana He wrote to the Republican State Central Committee at Boston s follows: . IOI2TUOX

II, after the nomination of James G. Blaine, anything were wanting to disgust Massachusetts Republicans who are not office-holders, office-seekers, or blind partisans with the present methods, tendencies and leadership of the party, the detestable business in which your committee is now engaged should supply the went. If the engaged should supply the want. If the grand old party carnot be saved from defeat without resorting to methods corrupt-ing to the morals as well as the politics of the country, the 'question whether it is worth saving is fully and completely an-swered."

Well done, Mr. Hibbard!

Billee Mahone is not willing to form a too close bargain with the egular Republicans. He is a "newy" but he wishes to boss and he fears the old-liners would get in his way. The Norfolk Verginion published confidential letter written to one of the understrappers in which Billee said that an affiliation with the oldliners would be disastrous as "we shall lose the patronage which we have enjoyed for the past several years. All of which would alip through our hands into those of the Republicans." "Jesso so," Billee, jess so"1

The Montgomery Mail corrects the error of the Detroit Free Press as to the birthplace of the famous Wilham L. Yancey, of Alabama. He was born in South Carolina. The

This is an error. Mr. Yancey and but Edward Stanly never. The latter had a difficulty with Henry A. Wise and a challenge passed, but no duel was fought.

A writer in The Manhattan says that Poe is the most popular of all American writers in Paris. Baudelaire thinks Poe not only a great poet and romancer, but also a great philosopher. The critic in The Manhattan thinks him "one of the most gifted" and "one of the least distinctively national of American writers." Poe's fame is greater everywhere than in New England. Poe really had very little of the SouthCURRENT COMMENT.

American vote is much less at the disposal of the Democratic party than at any time since it became power in politics. * * In this overthrow the Democratic party took a large and honorable part: Gov ernor Wise, of Virginia, perhaps did more than any other single man to give the Native American movement its quietus. As a not unnatural consequence, the Irish voters became close allies of the Democratic par-* * The gratitude felt for the service rendered against the roscriptive proposals of the Know-Nothings has operated as a cement between the Democrats and the Irish ever since. Even now the vote of perhaps a majority of the Irish-Americans will be cast for the Demperatic candidates .- Phil. American,

Blaine Rep. - Some of Mr. Blaine's friends have rashly asserted that he is "no worse than other public men," and that no one was ever in political life as long as he without being accused of offences as serious as those that are laid at his door. This, we say, is rash, because it is an insult to the American people which they will not patiently endure, and which many of them will incline to avenge directly on Mr. Blaine. The public men who have been chosen to the high post to which Mr. Blaine aspires, or who have from time to time been prominent as candidates for that place have been men whom the Republic could regard without mortification, and against very few of the leaders of the Republican party since it first organized in the defense of human freedom have any charges been brought that, if proved, could have placed them on the level of Mr. Blaine. - New York Times, Rep.

SOME DEFINITIONS.

Wages-Sweet oil for human ma-

Poverty-Death in life. Patronage-A big boy helping ittle boy to raise his kite. Law-A trap baited with promise

of profit or revenge. Debt-The example set by Gornment to its peop Taxes-Periodical bleeding, as pre-

scribed by Government. Congress-Men assembled to prevent each other from doing any-

Experience-Life's daybook. Soldier-A target set up by one nation for another to shoot at. Revenge-The only debt it is

wrong to pay.

Luxury—The labor of the wealthy.

Pawnbroker—The man who holds our coat while you fight. Miser-One who makes bricks that

is heirs may build houses. Time-To the aged, an atom; to the young, a world. Poetry-Thought in blossom.

Ireland—The Action of nations, Family-Matrimony doing pen-

Marriage -The only lottery not out down. Child-The future in the present Coal-The scabbard that offers no guarantee for the blade it sheathes. Theatre-Nature in the "House of

Correction." Ink-The Black Sea on which Thought rides at anchor. BARRY ALDEN.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

We give to our readers in full the Report on Organization of "The Chronicle Read-

ing Circle." We know of no movement that has been started of late years in North Carolina, that promises to be so truitful in Carolina, that promises to be so fruitful in good results. The whole looks in the right direction—the intellectual improvement and cultivation of the habit of reading good books on general subjects. It is an undeniable fact that our people read too little, and what is done in this way, in a great many instances, fails to benefit the reader. With those anxious to get information the difficulty often is to know what to read and how to read. They may give anticipate how to read. They may give sufficient time to reading in a certain sense, but they scatter their labors indiscriminately and to no purpose. They have never brought themselves to anything like a systematic course of reading the works of the best authors. - Chadbourn Times.

The civil rights question, when used by his opponent against him, seems to be the instrument of torture to Dr. York and sets him all agog with wrath and stirs the bile in his stomach. "Where do you propose to put the negroes?" asked Gen. Scales, when speaking in reference to York's realization of the promise set forth in the civil rights plank endorsed by him, "Put em in hell," impatiently responded York, We confess to a surprise at Dr. York's persistent evasion of his recorded nontier or sistent evasion of his recorded position on this question. He knew what he was doing when, in his letter of acceptance, he endorsed the Chicago platform.—Richmond

PERSONAL.

- M. Sardou is writing a new play - Mme. Theo is to sail to morrow

from Liverpool for America. - Sir Lepel Griffin's name is suspicious. He is undoubtedly a character in some posthumous work by Dickens,-Chicago Current.

 Monsignor Capel, Mr. Labou-chere says, has received converts, "according to American accounts, to the amount of £1,600,000 in New York alone," - Miss Mand Banks, daughter of Gen. N. P. Banks, will try to be a "star" next season in "East Lynne," "Leah," "Adrienne" and "Romeo and Juliet."

- If Mr. Gladstone is like a lion in some particulars, he is also like the proverbial cat, which, no matter how it may be tossed up, always manages to alight on its feet.—Phil. Inquirer.

What say You, Doctor? Some physicians are afraid to prescribe anything except what they direct the apoth-ecary to compound. Yet frequently we find those who have found Brown's from Bitters such a valuable medicine that they are glad to prescribe it. Among these is Dr. B. F. Smith, of Hat Creek, Va., who says, "I have frequently prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in my practice, and find it a most excellent preparation."

— Now that Solon Chase has gone over to Blaine, some of his Greenback friends want him to pay back \$600 they lent him last year to start a Greenback paper with,—Boston Herald.

THE LATEST NEWS. FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Conspiracy to Reconstruct the Government-Forty Persons Arrested -Some of the Prominent Names Con-nected with the Provincent. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. I

St. Louis, August 16.—A special from the City of Mexico says that forty persons in all have been arrested in connection with the conspiracy. Gen. Peza, Chief of the Artillery Department, and Gen. Echegary, are imprisoned. Echegary commanded the garrison at Vera Cruz under the Diaz administration five years ago. Peza and Echegary are great friends, and are thought to have had no connection with the conspiracy. the conspiracy.

Gen. Charornia's whereabouts are unknown. He had been removed from the barracks. His son is out looking for him. The prisoners have been turned over to Juan Pirez de Leon, the first Judge of this district. The authorities deny that any prisoners have been sent to Vera Cruz or

The conspiracy is reported to have in-Diaz and Gonzales, under the leadership of Jardon, editor of La Opinon, and two Colonels, Balcedo and Redrequiese, Government detectives are said to have

ion's possession. Gen. Allatorre has not The plan of the conspiracy is said to have been to reconstruct the government as in 1876, under President Lerado.

It is thought the cause was betrayed by compositor in Jardon's office, who has been arrested and his wife kept in close confinement.

FOREIGN.

Declaration of War Between France and China - The Hanlan-Beach Sculling Match at Sydney-The Latter the Winner,

By (able to the Morning Star.) London, August 16 .- A dispatch from Foo Chow to the Times says: "France has rejected the mediation of any Power. China refuses to pay the indemnity de manded by France, and has declared war. "Admiral Courbet has demanded 2,000 men from Tonquin. Gen. Millet sent 600

men, together with two batteries of artil lery, on Monday, with sealed orders.
"Chinese troops, to the number of 6,000, have landed at Haihow. Heavy masses of troops are stationed on the Kwangsi fron-

"The French and Chinese war ships have steam up, and their decks are cleared for

"The Chinese authorities have dispatched war orders to the Viceroys of the provinces. Officials pretend that they are prepared for of the troops, forts, etc., is no better than London, August 16.-A dispatch from

Sydney, N. S. W., reports that the sculling match between Hanlan and Beach, for the championship of the world and £500 a side, took place to day on the Parramatta river. Beech won the match by seven lengths.

YELLOW FEVER.

Case Reported on the U. S. Steam ship Galena, at Key West-The Vessel Ordered to Portsmouth, N. H.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Washington, August 16.—The acting Secretary of the Navy yesterday received a telegram from Commander Batchellor, of the U.S. steamship Galena, now at Key West, reporting that Ensign E. E. Cape hart had been sent to the hospital with what was believed to be yellow fever, and the vessel had been in quarantine.

Acting Secretary English telegraphed to Commander Batchellor, in reply, that if the case should prove to be yellow fever, he was to preceed with the Galeua direct to

the lower harbor, Portsmouth, N. H. A later telegram from Commander Batch eller said there was no longer any doubt of the genuineness of the case, and he would sail as instructed.

A telegram was to-day received from Paymaster J. M. Jordan, in charge of the station at Key West, reporting the departure of the Galena, at 1.15 a. m. to day, and that she had no new cases. He was in-structed to send daily telegraphic reports of the condition of Ensign Capehart.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Strong and Higher.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, Wall Street, August 16, 11 M.—Speculation at the Stock Exchange was strong this morning; prices rose 1 to 11c. Kansas & Texas and Union Pacific were the features, the former selling up to 10%, and the latter to 48%. COTTON.

A Summary of the Crop to Date. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] NEW YORK, Aug. 16,-Receipts of cotton for all interior towns, 1,383 bales; re-ceipts from plantations, 831 bales; total visible supply of cotton for the world 1,692,810 bales, of which 954,610 bales re American, against 1,855,142 and 1,855,

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.

142 respectively last year; crop in sight, 5,649,838 bales.

 No, dear, gas-tronomy is not the science of illuminating with coal gas. Try again, please. - Merchant Traveller. - A little school girl's definition of scandal was: "Nobody does nothing and everybody goes on telling of it everywhere."—Indianapolis News.

- "Have you ever read Chitty's Blackstone?" inquired a recent graduate of the Columbis law school of a young lady. "No, I never dld," was the reply "but I've read Wilkie Collins' Moonstone." - It was a Boston lady who asked waiter in a restaurant to bring her "some detached propellers of the amphibious animal of the genus rana." When he found out that she only wanted frogs' legs he became a raving maniac.—New York Journal.

- Gen. Butler and the Detroit Free Press all shoot wide of the mark when quoting the bread and butter poem. The lines are by an African poet, and the original reads:

I nebber had a fresh hoecake Spread o'er wid 'lasses t'ick and wide, But jiss as I a bite would take "Twould drop down on de 'lasses side."

—Charles A. Dana. Lather me lightly and speak to me low !

Trust me, barber, the time is near When barbers may talk from ear to ear And no one hear ! Lather me lightly and speak to me low. Lather me lightly and speak to me low Ob, interrogative barber mine.

Your close warm breath, is strong like wine— (Lather me here—

Here in the other eye) -speak to me low

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, Aug. 16, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted firm at 29 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 100 casks at

that price. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 95 cents for Strained and \$1 00 for Good

Strained, with sales as offered. TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 40 bid per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 85 for Virgin and Yellow

COTTON-The market was quoted firm. Small sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary 84 cents P 1b Good Ordinary..... 94 Low Middling 108 Middling......103 Good Middling.....11

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.

Spirits Turpentine..... Tar..... Crude Turpentine. 107 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS

Financial.

NEW YORK, August 16.-Noon,-Money steady at 1@2 per cent. Sterling exchange 4821@4822 and 4841@4842. State bonds quiet. Governments strong.

Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of, 676 bales; middling uplands 104c; Orleans 114c. Futures barely steady, with sales at the following quotations: August 10.81c; September 10.74c;October 10.45c;November 10.30c; December 10.30c; January 10.40c. Flour heavy. Wheat better. Corn 1@1c higher. Pork firm at \$18 00. Lard firmer at \$8 20. Spirits turpentine steady at 31@311c. Rosin steady at \$1 20@1 25. Freights steady:

BALTIMORE, August 16 .- Flour quiet and easy: Howard street and western superfine \$2 38@2 75; extra \$3 00@ 3 75; family \$4 00@5 00; city mills super \$2 50@3 00; extra \$3 12@3 75; Rio brands \$5 00. Wheat—southern quiet and steady; western easier and quiet; southern red 85@ 88c; southern amber 89@93c; No. 1 Maryland 911@912c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 871@878. Corn—southern steady; stern no offerings and no bids; southern white 67@68c; yellow 66@67c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.] LIVERPOOL, August 16, Noon.-Cottondull with a limited inquiry; free supplies offering; middling uplands 6 3-16d; do Orleans 6gd; sales to day 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; receipts 7,000 bales, all of which were American. Futures quiet and easier; uplands, l m c, August and September delivery 67-64d; September and October delivery 67-64d;October and November delivery 6d; November and December delivery 5 59-64d; December and January delivery 5 59-64d; September

delivery 6 9-64, 6 8-64@ 6 9-64d.

1 P. M.—Uplands, I m c, August de-livery 6 6-64d, sellers' option; August and September delivery 6 6-64d, sellers' option: September and October delivery 6 6-64d buyers option; October and November de livery 5 63-64d, sellers' option; November and December delivery 5 59-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 58-64d, sellers' option; January and February delivery 5 59-64d, sellers' option; September delivery 6 7-64d, sellers' option. Futures closed easy. Sales of cotton to-day include 5,600 bales

Headache, Costiveness, and Piles, are easily and thoroughly cured by a judicious use of Aver's Pills.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

Opening of a New Line for Freight and Passengers. Greensboro, Fayetteville, Shoe Heel

THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL-WAY has been completed from Greensboro via Fayetteville to Shoe Heel, connecting with the Carolina Central at Shoe Heel for Wilming-ton, and asks the patronage of the public.

Rates for Freight and Passengers will be made as liberal as any Road in the State.

This is the straitest and shortest connection that can be made from Wilmington and the Counties of North Carolina and South Carolina adjacent to Shoe Heel, to all Points in Western North Carolina, and to those North of Greensboro reached by the Richmond & Danville system, and from Sanford by the Seaboard Air-Line. The Company guarantees prompt and safe transportation for Freight and Passengers, to all points North and South, at the most liberal rates.

For Freight Tariffs and Passenger Rates apply to JOHN M. ROSE, General Freight and Passen-ger Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. JAS. S. MORRISON, JNO: M. ROSE, Gen'l Freight & Pass, Ag't.

OLD BILL 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.

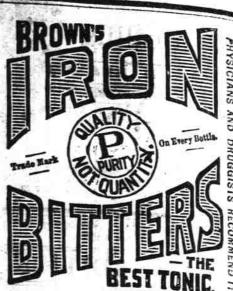
B. L. Perry, Proprietor. First Class in all its appointments. Terms \$2.00 per dov. feb 8 tf

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.

The Lincoln Press. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT LINCOLN-TON, N. C.

By JOHN C. TIPTON, Ed'r and Prop'r. The PRESS is acknowledged, by those who have tried it, to be one of the best Advertising Mediums in Western North Carolina. It has a large and steadily increasing patronage in Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, Cleaveland, Burke and Mecklenburg counties. Advertising rates liberal. Subscription \$1.50 per annum. mh 11 tf



This medicine, combining Ifon with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cares Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys, and Liver.

It 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 from medicines of produce constipation—other Iron medicines d It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulat 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

jy 27 D&Wiy toc or frm nrm Buffalo Lithia Water FOR MALARIAL POISONING

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DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN Extracts from Communication on the Therapeat Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the "Virginia Medical Monthly"

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