ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square me 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, \$60 00. Ten ines of solid Nonpareli type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Rops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for ach 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-column r triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Re-pect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate o cents will pay for a simple announcem

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 formid,' 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 Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements 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

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger-with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates. 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 acceptable 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.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, '84

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVENING EDITION.

GOV. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

The letter of acceptance of Gov. Cleveland is capital. It is in admirable taste. It is brief, direct, lucid. There is no stump-speaking, or false manipulation of figures and perversion of facts as in the case of Blaine's almost interminable letter. There is not a particle of demagoguery in it. There is, however, evidence of ability and statesmanship that is full of encouragement. It has none of the cheap claptrap or platitudinous nonsense or ignorant assertion of Logan's windy letter. It is terse, correct, sufficiently comprehensive and most felicitous in its formulating of known political truths upon the enforcement of which depend the prosperity, safety, perpetuity and glory of our common country. We are exceedingly gratified that Gov. Cleveland has offered to his countrymen at this hour such an example of dignity, statesmanship, elevation of sentiment and sound views of government as is to be found in his brief letter. It is an eminently wise and appropriate response, and even intelligent and honorable Republicans must admire the tone and temper of the letter of acceptance.

Mr. Cleveland accepts the principles as embodied in the National platform. That is all any Democrat can desire or the country requires. He is very pointed in his condemnation of the abuses of officials in neglecting duty and in lending themselves to the dirty work of trying to perpetuate rule by unwarranted methods. He very wisely favors the limitation of the Presidential office to one term. The Constitution ought to be changed and as speedily as possible. The Confederate States, in their Constitution, which was a decided improvement on the one under which we are living, made the President ineligible to a second term, and extended the term to six years. This was most wise. By having the term extended to six years you get rid of much of the injury that is done in oft-recurring Presidential elections. ty-five elections. In a six years' term there would be in round numbers but seventeen elections. But the main reason for a change is that given so briefly by Gov. Cleveland. He says:

"When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public places once gained; and, more than all, the availability the party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders with a zeal born of the benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for reelection the most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people."

his views presented now are not growth of opinion and practice that manufactured for the hour, but are a is sapping the foundations of society part of the principles of his life and and lessening the family system upon which his official acts are based. He says prudently and justly:

"As relating to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of thesewho come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen popour government and add to our citizen pop-ulation, yet, as a means of protection to our workingmen, a different rule should pre-vail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our ield of labor.

"The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights, when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil, and be framed with the view of improving the condition of the

He says, and we hope, he is correct; that the people "are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the Government in an honest, simple and plain manner," and he adds:

"The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt re-sponse to the needs of the people as they arise, and a vigilant protection of all their

If elected he pledges himself ."to dedicate every effort to the country's good, and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, whom I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of ublic duty."

His record in the past gives ample assurance that he has the ability, honesty, fidelity and zeal to carry into practical opperation this promise so solemnly made to the whole coun-

Let the Democrate of the country go to work. There is an unseemly and dangerous lethargy. Let the campaign be begun in carnest. Let the banner of Reform be flung to the breeze; let the clubs be organized; let men bestir themselves remembering that honest and fair dealing and a "plain, simple" economical administration of the Government hang upon the election of Grover Cleveland, of New York. Let the long roll be sounded.

NEW ENGLAND METHODISTS AND THE FAMILY.

If you wish to hit a fanatic as a general thing go for a Northern Methodist. They are the extremest men in their political views, and they appear to regard it as a part of their religion to be unjust and unkind to the South. The late Gil Haven, the Boston fanatic who refused to "bunk" with his brother Sambo who was put in the same room with him, was elected because of his conspicuous hostility to the South. The old Methodist paper of Boston, Zion's Herald, referring to the election of one W. F. Mallalieu to the Episcopacy,

"His election was a remembrance of Gilpert Haven and the New England idea. The Church in spots is growing tired of compromise, and the election of Bishop Mallalieu is a triumph again of the rights of man, as seen from the new South. The colored delegates, to a man, voted for him, first, last and all the time. * * He will will have the pleasant recollection of knowing and remembering that every dele-gate in the six New England Conferences, save two, voted for him.

For downright fanatical hatred and sanctimonious pretense commend us to the New England Methodists. Whilst they are worrying themselves about the South and Sambo's rights, their own land is being deluged with crime, with horrors of all sorts, with infidelity, and with an abuse of the marital relations that is absolutely shocking to civilization, an offence to all pure Christianity, an outrage upon all decency and safety, and a positive disgrace to the United States.

Do you think this language too strong or the loathing we feel too deep? If so, you do not read New England papers and the productions of New England writers. There is great deal more of crime among the whites of New England than there is among the whites of the South. That is true, absolutely true. We have proved this before from actual sta

There is a paper covering but seven pages of The Century for August that we would be glad for all In a century now there will be twen- men to read. It is by an able and cholarly man and a New Englander at that-Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden. It is called "Three Dangers." It would do good if read by every male citizen in the land. We find one of the dangers mentioned is the assault upon the family, Dr. Gladden is very strong in his presentation of this phase of his subject. There is no high civilization without the family. The nations that have

of a great State and it is seen that this true, but there is a gradual society and a noble civilization. We copy from Dr. Gladden's able paper that our readers may see what a leading thinker in New England has to

> the family relation. He says: "An increase of the proportion of the people who do not live in families means an increase of public peril, a decay of social virtue, a diminution of the common weal. Unfortunately, it is quite impossible to deny that this institution, on whose health the social order depends, is now suffering a considerable loss of respect and power.
>
> * * Fewer families are formed; more

say of the assaults upon chastity and

families are broken up.
"The statistics of Massachusetts relating this subject are more complete than those of any other State; but, so far as the facts have been gathered in other States, substantially the same tendencies appear. We may take Massachusetts, therefore, as a fair sample; and we find that in that commonwealth the population increased between 1860 and 1880 forty-five per cent, while the marriages increased only twenty-five per cent. In 1860 there was one marriage to every 99 persons; in 1880 one marriage to every 114 persons.

"The number of divorces, meanwhile increased from 243 in 1860 to 600 in 1878 (have not the figures for 1880), one hundred and forty five per cent In 1860 there was one divorce for every 51 marriages; in 1878 there was one divorce for every 21 marriages. Massachusetts is the best of the New England States in this respect; in all the others the proportion of dispress to marriages is much larger than in Massachusetts.

"It is not possible to add to the signifi-

cance of these figures. They are the numerical expression of a force that is assailing the foundations of society." We shall return to Dr. Gladden's paper because of other important points he raises as to other "dangers." He admits that unchastity prevails a great deal among the fac-

tory women and he gives the causes.

In the South, among the whites, the condition of affairs is very unike that described by the able New Englander, we rejoice to know. Here the family system prevails universally and divorces are comparatively infrequent. They ought never to be granted except upon pure Bible grounds. Any stretch of power beyond this is to disregard the Divine prerogative and to stab society and monogamy. In South Carolina there was but one divorce in the whole history of the State before the carpet baggers came down with their "higher civilization" and "like a wolf on the fold." We trust that the family system will forever remain intact, fully preserved, the foundation of all pure civilization, the safety of the social organism, the glory of the Union, the safeguard and hope of

If the New England Methodists will give more consideration and attention to the condition of things at home and play the Paul Pry less in nosing among Southern whites they will be wise in their day and generation. If Bishop Mallalieu will go to work at home to strengthen and purify the monogamous family arrangement, so blessed and honored of the Saviour, and let alone politics and fanatical criticism upon the white people of the South he will show himself to be more of a philosopher and a Christian than we take him to be. Let him first pull the beam out of the New England eye before he comes this way to attempt his quackery in extracting the mote from the eye of the South.

We do not by any means dislike the people of New England. So far from this we know their good points and have no little admiration for their great qualities. We read their books and their literature, know much of their history and find a great deal to commend and to emulate. But a portion of their people have always shown too much willingness to interfere in other people's matters and of this class the Methodists are conspicuous.

The New York Times thinks that the St. John candidacy will affect Blaine's vote in New York more than it will Cleveland's. We hope this is so. He will doubtless cause Blaine to lose more votes in the Western States than he will cause Cleveland to lose. The Times thinks it is possible for the Prohibitionists to poll 50,000 votes in that State. It places the Republican loss at 35,000, if the 50,000 votes are Cleveland loses 15,000.

CURRENT COMMENT. - Mr. Blaine will doubtless take pause and consider well before he attempts to dignify a blackguard's libel into a national theme. Because one man out of fifty-five millions has seen fit to make a brutal assault upon Blaine's domestic life, that next to all of the fifty-five millions condemn with loathing and contempt, is no reason why Blaine should confess the necessity of diverting a Presidential

brutal Blaine scandal or any politicolegal jingoism in the Federal or other which is positively vital to a pure Blaine scandals. - Phil. Times, Ind.

> -- Candidate Blaine is sure that all honorable Democrats will justify him in defending the honor of his family. If Mr. Blaine had so much as lifted his voice once in protest against the foul slanders which his supporters have hurled against Gov. Cleveland, and are still hurling against him, he would get more sympathy from "honorable Democrats" than he will as the case stands. Mr. Blaine's dastardly attacks upon the late Hon. James G. Madigan and the late Hon. Nathan Clifford were of a different character from those which he himself now proposes to meet, but they were none the less wicked and malicious. Mr. Blaine is hardly in a position to seek the sympathy of onorable Democrats. He may get t, but a sense of the fitness of things should forbid his asking for it. Boston Post, Dem.

BLAINE AND BUTLER.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.

WASHINGTON, August 16 .- On March 16, 1871, Benjamin F. Butler, then a Republican member of the United States House of Representatives, reproached James G. Blaine, then Speaker, with being a bolter from a resolution of the caucus of the Republican party in the House and charged him with working with the Democrats in the House to secure the defeat of a measure of his own party.

When Butler's colleague, Mr. Dawes, now Senator, asked him what was "better than to acquiesce with the will of the majority?" Butler answered: "Always to acquiesce with the Republican majority and never with the Democratic majority. That is the way I understand ac-

quiescence." He boldly charged that Blaine had, through one of his colleagues (Mr. Peters, of Maine), sprung a resolu-tion of his own upon the House by what Butler called "a legislative trick," which he claimed defeated the will of the Republican majority by the aid of Democratic votes. He said he "saw the Speaker go over there on the Democratic side of the House, getting Democrats to agree to support his resolution." He said further: "I saw the Speaker colloquy with the Democrats and I knew very well what was to come and I saw his resolution substituted for the bill of the majority of the Republican party, forced through by influence on the floor and by the Speaker's gavel at his desk by the aid of Democratic votes. I see gentlemen here, both from the North and the South, who have told me that they were put in a very delicate position by the action of the Speaker in league with the opposition.

Here's richness for you; from Buter, too, whom the newspapers are now threatening to call "Old Ben

He twice said of Blaine in that debate (Blaine having upon the floor, after putting Mr. Wheeler in the chair as Speaker pro tempore, to bandy words with Butler):

> "For ways that are dark And tricks that are vain. I will name Speaker And that I dare maintain.'

He also said, after Blaine had grown angry and called him "insolent" what goes to show of how lit-tle avail it is for any one to abuse him (Butler), since he rather enjoys

He thus addressed the House at

that time, having twitted Mr. Blaine with Presidential aspirations more than once: "But all this abuse of me, this getting exceedingly wrathy by the Speaker against me, does not harm any one and will frighten nobody. The calling of hard names will do no harm to me here or in the country. If I could have been killed by being called hard names I should have died long ago. [Laughter]. I have withstood the rough side of a rougher tongue than that just wagged at me. I have seen abuse with more ingenuity, but not more ma-lignity, launched at me. And I have survived and shall survive long after the Speaker has filled the Presidential chair-very long."

GORDON'S POSITION.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard forwards the text of General Gordon's letter to the Mudir of Dongola. It is as follows:-"Khartoum and Sennaar are still holding out up to the present, and the messenger who brings this, Mohamed Ahmed, will give you news of me. When he arrives give him all the news you have, and tell him at what place the expedition coming from Cairo now is, and the numbers com-We have 8,000 soldiers at Khartoum, The Nile has risen. Give \$100 from the government to this messenger. Dated 28th Shaaban, 1301." The correspondent adds the following particulars:- "The man who brought this letter reports that Gen. Gordon, Lieutenant Colonel Stewart and Mr. Power are all well, but that they had received no news from the outside world. The besiegers had retired from their first positions, but still kept up the blockade. Their numbers were estimated dominated the world and possessed the lands have been those that president for reelection the most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people."

His remarks about labor and the laboring classes are sensible and proper. He quotes from his message of two years ago as Governor

dominated the world and possessed the lands have been those that prescription is that in New the lands have been those that prescription is that in New tem. The application is that in New laboring classes are sensible and possessed the lands have been those that prescription its great legitimate is armed steamers on the river, and makes sorties in all directions. Lately he set out with three steamers to capture a supply of maize that was on didates, leaders and organs to understand that the issue of electing a large convoy. He waited till the proper. He quotes from his message of two years ago as Governor lization prevails. But not only is

THE LATEST NEWS. courts. Long before the 4th of November next, the people will have forgotten the Cleveland and the

The Greenbackers in Convention-The Factions get up a Stormy Time-Ad-Journment to 27th.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

BLOOMINGTON, August 20.—Forty four delegates assembled yesterday afternoon, pursuant to the call for the Greenback Anti-Monopoly Labor Convention of the State. A. J. Streeter was made chairman The object was to nominate a State ticket and Presidential electors for Butler and West The strife between the Greenback Anti-Monopolist faction and the Straight-out Greenbackers began at once, and con-tioued until the final adjournment, resulting in quite a wide and deep chasm. On one side were the regulars, who met pur-suant to the call of Dr. Waters, of this city; and on the other were those who will obey McKeighan's call and assemble here on the 27th of this month.

A motion to adjourn to the 27th, caused a hot discussion, and was lost. The candidacy of Gen. Butler was endorsed. A motion to nominate a State ticket and appoint a committee to harmonize the differ ences with the convention of the 27th was

At the evening session a motion to choose Presidential electors was lost, and several Straightout Greenbackers retired. The convention finally adjourned till the 27th, the McKeighan delegates being invited to take part in the deliberations.

FOREIGN.

Cholera Reports-Germany Charge Great Britain with Mean Unfriend Ilness-France and China. (By Cable to the Morning Star.)

PARIS, August 20.—There were four deaths from cholers at Marseilles last night, and one at Toulon. The public health of the latter city is improved. The report that cholera had appeared at

Dunkerque, in the Department Du Nord BERLIN, August 20.—The North German Gazette holds that the British government is responsible for the attempts which have been made to hamper and seal up the Ger-

man colony at Angra Pequena, and says i is displaying a spirit of mean unfriendliness towards a friendly nation. London, August 20.-A dispatch from Pekin to the Times says France has reduced the indemnity demanded of China to 200, 000,000 francs. The French Minister has been ordered to withdraw if the payment is

IOWA.

Prevalence of a Scourge in Several Towns Resembling Cholera.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) CHICAGO, August 20.—The Daily News' Des Moines (Iowa) dispatch says: Contrell, a village of 250 inhabitants, in Van Buren county, is being scourged by a very fatal disease, which is believed to be a very violent type of gray or bloody flux, though some of the physicians pronounce it chol era. The disease comes on with cramps succeeded by bloody discharges and The deaths are one in every four attacked. Thirty-two persons were sich Monday. Ten deaths had occurred. Three died Monday night-two children and one old lady. The disease has been increasing for the past two weeks.

At Wilton, five miles west, one death has occurred, which the physicians ascribe to cholera. The neighborhood is not on the usual line of travel

NEW JERSEY.

Democratic State Convention - A rangements for Organization. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

TRENTON, August 20.-Most of the 638 delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at noon, have arrived. The permanent organization has been arranged by the State Committee. Geo. B. McClel-lan will be chairman; and D. S. Crater, S. W. Semple and T. F. Noonan, secretaries. After the Electors have been nominated, speeches will be made by Samuel J. Ran-dall and W. U. Hensel, of Pennsylvania It is probable that only one session will be held. The Electors at Large will, it appears, be Edward Balbach, of Newark, and ex Gov. Bedle, of Jersey City.

DAKOTA.

Heavy Rains and Hall-Damage to the Crops and Railroads.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) BISMARCK, Aug. 20 .- It has rained stead and hard for twenty-four hours. Reports from the West show much damage. At Belfield, one hundred miles west, the crops were entirely destroyed by hail; and at Little Missouri it is reported that eleven miles of railroad track were washed out. No hail fell at Bismarck, but there was a steady fall of rain. Harvesting is about finished and will be damaged but little.

KENTUCKY.

Pardon of Two Convicts for Valuable Assistance in an Outbreak. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

FRANKFORT, Aug. 20 .- Governor Knott has pardoned James Cunningham and Owen Bradly, the prisoners who rendered valuable assistance to the officers during the escape of prisoners last week. Cunningham was in for the killing of the seducer of his sister; and Bradly, whose erm expires in October next, for horse

FINANCIAL. New York Stock Market-Active and

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORK, Wall Street, August 20, 11 M .- Stocks are buoyant and active. Union Pacific was the special feature and dvanced 24 per cent. on large transactions. The improvement in the remainder of the list was less marked.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES. Honest, patriotic men can't stand Libe-

Democratic party in this county. And we confidently predict that ere the 4th of November nearly all of them will be in favor of reform and the honest administration of the government. - Salisbury Watchman.

The charge to the grand jury by Chairman Nash, of the Inferior Court, while admirable in all regards, was especially clear and forcible on the statutes against cruelty o animals. This is universally esteemed by all right-minded men and women as one of the best and most humane of our statutes.— 1 arboro Southerner.

It will be will be well for a prosperous State and people to consider what it is that brought about its improved condition, and if it shall that the wonderful improvement is due—as such improvements are generally due—to a change from bad government to good government, it will be well also, we say, for that people to pause long and con sider before they go back from good gov-erament to bad.—Rocky Mount Reporter.

Its unfailing power entitles Ayer's Sarsa parilla to be considered the only sure specific for blood disorders.

MEXICO.

Official Denisl of Execution of Conspirators - Unprecedented Buliness at the Capital.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Sr. Louis, August 20.—Late special ad vices from the City of Mexico to the Globe-Democrat, say that the authorities denv that any conspirators have been shot. Gen. Chovarria is to be sent to Yucatan. Extreme secrecy is maintained by the authorities regarding the trial and disposition of the prisoners. The Diario Official ped-lishes the full revolutionary proclamation, seized at Jardon's house. There are many strong points in it against the existing administration. The conspiracy had not sufficient backing to warrant an insurrec-tion, and could not have succeeded in any event for lack of men and money. The business situation is duller than ever before

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 20, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted quiet at 29 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at 281 cents. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 95 cents for Strained and \$1 00 for Good Strained, with sales reported of

760 bbls at quotations. TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 55 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quel tations, being an advance of 5 cents on last

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

COTTON-The market was quoted firm. No sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary.... 84 cents # 1b. Good Ordinary . . . 91 Low Middling . . . 108 Middling.................10# 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..... 310 casks Rosin..... 71 bbls Tar..... Crude Turpentine.....

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Financial.

NEW YORK, August 20.-Noon,-Money firm at 1@2 per cent. Sterling exchange 4821@4821 and 4841@4841. State bonds dull. Governments steady.

Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 816 bales; middling uplands 10 13-16c; Orleans 11 1-16c. Futures steady; sales at the following quotations: August 10.67c; September 10.60c; October 10.30c; November 10.18c; December 10.19c; January 10.30c. Flour unchanged. Wheat declined 1@1c, but recovered and advanced 1@1c. Corn 1@11c higher. Pork firm at \$19 00. Lard steady at \$8 00. Spirits turpentine steady at 32c. Rosin steady at \$1 20@1 271. Freights dull. BALTIMORE, August 20.-Flour steady

and quiet: Howard street and western superfine \$2 35@2 50; extra \$3 00@ 3 78; family \$4 00@5 00; city mills super \$2 50@3 00; extra \$3 12@3 75; Rio brands \$4 75@4 78. Wheat—southern higher; western firmer; southern red 88@90c; southern amber 91@95c; No.1 Maryland 931@934c No. 2 western winter red on spot 881@881c. Corn-southern easier and quiet; western, no offerings and no bids; southern white 67@68c; yellow 64@65c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, August 20, Noon,-Cotton

dull and prices generally in buyers favor; middling uplands 61d; do Orleans 6 5-16d; sales to day 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; receipts 4,400 bales, all of which were American. Futures flat and irregular; uplands, 1 m c, August and September delivery 6 2-64@ 6 1-64d; September and October delivery 6 3-64, 6 4-64@9 3-64d; October and November delivery 5 60-64@5 61-64d; November and December delivery 5 56-64d; December and January delivery 5 56-64d; January and February delivery 5 56-64, 5 57-64@5 56-64d; February and March delivery 5 57-64, 5 58-64@5 57-64d; March and April delivery 5 61-64d; September de-livery 6 4-64@6 3-64d. Tenders to-day of bales new docket; 100 bales old

Breadstuffs dull, with only a retail business doing. Bacon—long clear middles 5s 6d; short 5s 6d. Wheat—Carifornia No. 1, 7s 6d@8s; do No. 2, 7s 2d@7s 6d; red western spring 7s@7s 2d; winter 7s 2d@7s 5d. Corn-new mixed 5s 81d. Spirits turpentine 25s 6d. 2 P. M.—Quotations of American cotton

have all declined 1-16d. Uplands 6 1-16d Orleans 61d. Uplands, 1 m c, August delivery 62-64d, sellers' option; August and September delivery 62-64d, sellers' option; September and October delivery 6 8-64d, sellers option; October and November delivery 5 60-64d, buyers option; November and December delivery 5 56-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 56-64d, sellers' option; January and February delivery 5 56-64d, sellers' option; September delivery 6 3-64d, sellers' option. Futures dull. 4 P. M .- Uplands, 1 m c, Angust delivery

6 1-64d, sellers' option; August and September delivery 6 1-64d, sellers' option; September and October delivery 6 1-64d buyers' option; October and November delivery 5 59-64d, sellers' option; 'November and December delivery 5 55-64d, value; December and January delivery 5 55-64d sellers' option; January and February deliv ery 5 56-64d, value; September delivery 6 1-64d, buyers' option. Futures closed

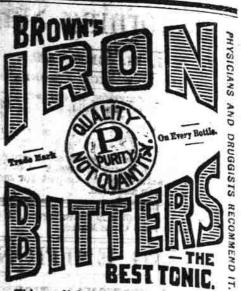
New York Naval Stores Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 19.

Spirits Turpentine-The market is quiet yet firm; merchantable order is quoted at 82c. Rosins are firm and unchanged, with light sales. Quotations are: Strained at light sales. Quotations are: Strained at \$1 20@1 22\frac{1}{2}; good strained at \$1 27\frac{1}{2}; No. 2 E at \$1 30@1 35; No. 2 F at \$1 40@1 45; No. 1 G at \$1 50; No. 1 H at \$1 80; good No. 1 I at \$1 95@2 00; low pale K at \$2 35; Pale M at \$2 85; extra pale N at \$3 40@3 50; window glass W at \$4 12\frac{1}{2}. Tar is quoted at \$2 for Wilmington; pitch is quoted at \$1 70.

savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, Aug. 18.

The market was steady, with only a moderate demand. The sales for the day were 6 bbls. Appended are the official quotations of the Board of Trade; Fair 51@5fc; Good 51@51c; Prime 51@6c. Rough rice—Country lots 90c@\$1 20; tide water \$1 25@1 40.

New York Peanut Market, N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 19. Peanuts have a moderate distributing business at steady prices. Quotations are 6c for hand-picked, 74c for extra hand-picked, and 8@84c for fancy hand-picked.



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

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

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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. Dr. Howard attests the common adaptation of 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 from grave acute diseases; and more especially to the Cachexia and Sequels incident to Malarious Fevers, in all their grades and varieties, to certain forms of Atonic Dyspensia, and all the Affections Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon to state from what mineral waters I have seen the great est and most unmistakable amount of good access the largest number of cases in a general way I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Spring in Mecklenburg county, Va."

DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA. Late Professor of General Pathology and Physic "I have observed marked sanative effects from Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of the men, Anomia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiac Palpitations, &c. It has been especially efficacions in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of this character, which had obstinately withstood the usual respectives, having here respectively.

remedies, having been restored to perfect health in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Spring." DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN. Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the "Virginia Medical Monthly" for February, 1877.

"Their great value in Malarial Diseases and Sequelo has been most abundantly and satisfac-torily 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 Union, in Yellow Fever, and decidedly mitigated other distressing and dangerous supprigns. The patient reressing and dangerous symptoms. The nationt re overed, 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 benefit

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