ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$3 50; our days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; wo weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$40 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$34 00; ix months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$00 00. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls (lops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.) Notices under head of "City Items" 90 cents per ins for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column s

An extra charge will be made for double or 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 50 cents will pay for a simple annonacement of Marriage or Death. Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged exten according to the position desired

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued 'till forcid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged translent ates for time actually published.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisement 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 at dvertisements.

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-seed their space or advertise any thing foreign their regular business without extra charge a 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-tant news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if social-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

The Morning Star

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

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, 1884

EVENING EDITION

THE UNWISE RESTRICTIONS UPON

Judge Foraker said in his speech in Ohio, when the Republican candidate for Governor in 1883:

THE FARMER.

"If we cannot go into the markets of the world without being subjected to degrading competition, (he is referring to European laborers) we will make ourselves independent of these markets by making markets

We reproduce a part of the editorial of yesterday that was misplaced, as it contained in part the comment we desired to make. We said:

"Rather than compete with England, France and Germany in the markets of the world we will our Chinese Wall higher and be a nation unto ourselves just as China was for a thousand years. This is the Tariff stuff he fed his hearers upon and this is the nonsense that passes current among a class of editors who devote their brains to a discussion of economic questions. The cure of an over-stocked market is to bring in more of the stock. The cure of low prices and commercial distress is to increase production, pile up the taxes, twist in a few more strands into the barbed wire Protec tion fence, "and we will make ourselves independent of these markets" (the European). Such is the sum of the Foraker - Republican solution of great commercial crisis. This is the final outcome of the great wisdom of the g. o. p. after a parturition extending through twenty-odd years,"

We now continue the examination Foraker and his tribe of political economists propose to do our ow work of production, to sell to each other, to live to ourselves, and what we cannot consume to destroy. To have to compete in foreign fields with the productions of the laborers of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Hungary, and so on, is too humiliating to the great American pride The American Eagle would not scream as loud nor spread his wings. as wide as he mounted to his evrie if the products of America were to be sold in the markets abroad where Again, let it be remembered, that there is such "degrading competition," according to Republican Foraker. Everything must be manufactured here. Under this Chinese Wall system no more American cotton is. to be sent abroad. The looms of England shall not have one more ounce of our beautiful Southern product but must fall back again on "Surat" or Egyptian. And so with everything else. It matters not how much surplus wheat and corn the United States may have it must be consumed "at home" or rot in the fields or in the barns and cribs. This

is the output of Foraker wisdom. Is the farmer willing that such madness shall narrow his field of contest and force him to remain in a crowded, largely overstocked home and money chests.

market when the markets of a dozen foreign buyers are open to him? he will look into the figures he will hardly be willing to yield to such narrow and selfish views such views that will work inevitable distruction if adopted. Let us turn again to Mr. Wells. He gives data that show in part how the farming interests are involved in this great economic question.

In 1880, the wheat crop was 498, 000,000 bushels. Of this 312,000,-000 were kept at home and 186,000, 000 were shipped to foreign countries. The great American manu facturing States are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. They are also large producers of grain &c. They required 34,585,667 bushels more than the produced to feed their population. This is what the great manufacturing States consumed of the 312,000, 000 bushels kept at home. If Foraker's views were to prevail in order to have our very large surplus consumed "al home"-186,000,000 bushels-the manufacturing business would have to be enlarged indefinitely almostat any rate more than six fold. But already, as we have shown, the manu facturing business is greatly in ex cess of "home" consumption. T rely upon the United States to use up the manufactured articles already made is absurd, and if it could be done it would be at such ruinous rates as to bankrupt or shut up the mills.

But Foraker favors, and the Blaines and Logans also, the living to ourselves and within ourselves What then will become of the sur plus? Europe shall not have it. will require a multiplication of manufactures until they are six times greater than they now are to con same the surplus of 1880 that was shipped at excellent prices to foreign lands. How then, we ask, will the farmers get rid of their surplus There is a very large excess of wheat above present home consumption and the foreign markets must no longer under the Foraker-Blaine theory be sought for, as it "subjects" us "to degrading competition." So

Of course it is blind fatuity and supreme nonsense to think of building more furnaces and factories as long as there is a glutted home market and the domestic demand is so much less than the production. The Chinese Wall idea is the Republican idea-the idea of Blaine, Logan, Foraker et id omne genus. It is known that our exports are insignifi cant when compared with Great Britain and that they are less than they were in 1859-60 under the Democratic-Walker-Low Tariff. that year the manufactured products constituted 17.7 per cent of the total value of our exports of domestic merchandize. In 1882-83, under the High War Tariff, averaging then 46 per cent., they were but 13.9 per cent of the whole. Our total exports in 1883 were \$804,223,000 and of these manufactured products were but \$111,890,000. The agricul tural products constitute 77 per cent of our products as a people, and are the true basis and hope of national prosperity. Whatever system is jures the farmer injures the trader

England exported \$804,000,000 manufactures alone, or \$22,94 per head. Her imports were but \$148. 000,000 or \$4.22 per head. The United States-and behold the shameful contrast-experted but \$111,890,000,or \$2.03 per head; whilst importing \$212,500,000, or \$3.86 per

and the manufacturer.

Is it not plain that what the United States need is not more Protection but more markets; not a higher Chinese Wall but a wider field of operations; not more production but more commerce; not more Tariff tinkering but a radical reduction of taxation upon raw materials and more extended markets? Here is the cure-all if

great as is the production now of our furnaces and mills they are doing but little more than one-half they are capable of doing. They could easily make in six months if working with full force on full time. more than could be possibly consumed at home in a year. And still the Blaines and Forakers and Logans ask for a continuance of the High Chinese Wall that shuts out completely the markets of the world.

This system shuts out capital as well as labor and goods. It produces trade stagnation and drives,

best appointed of American writers on political economy, says:

"The main cause, therefore, in the opinion of the writer, of our present industrial porcession and business stagnation is our existing tariff and national commercial poicy, which restricts our opportunity to sell or exchange what we have the capacity or desire to produce, by naturally increasing through excessive taxation, the cost of a production, and by intentionally obstruction. existing tariff, it will not be denied existing tariff, it will not be denied, is a great restriction on imports. But it is impossible to place restrictions upon the imports of a country without at the same time limiting the markets for its exports; for all trade and commerce, in the practical business of life, is the interchange of products and services, and there can be no buying without selling, or selling without buying.
Other/causes have undoubtedly come in
and contributed to the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs; but they are all mbordinate and insignificant in compariso with the influence of the existing tariff,"

THE METRIC SYSTEM PROPOSED. There is to be held in Washington in October an International Convention the real object of which it is understood to be is to induce the United States to adopt the French metric system. This will not be an accomplished fact unless a snapindement is taken. If there were the very best reasons for changing the old, familiar system the people would not agree to it if consulted. No. Anglo Saxon people have ever adopted it and we doubt if they ever will adopt it. We do not pretend to have considered the two systems with sufficient care to authorize to dogmatize in the premises. We have got along very well with our old system of measures and the whole American people understand it. 1 change, therefore, without the very best of reasons, would be an outrage and an affliction. The Philadelphia American states the objection to

change in strong terms when it says: "Whatever may be the best usage is such cases, any usage once adopted is be ter than an alteration. To introduce new system of weights and measures, to say nothing of the embarrasament it must produce, and the confusion that would re-sult, would cost the country a vast outlay in the alteration of every kind of gauge and scale now in use. The weighing scales of the country alone are numbered by myriads, and it would require a very solid advantage to compensate for the cost of altering them. So with the gauges employed in our ma-chine-shops and other establishments, that call for delicate measurements. In one of these establishments the decimal system was tried most fully for years and finally

We hope the Government will halt long before it resolves upon changing the measures of fifty-seven million people, and no such revolutien as is proposed shall be forced npon the American people, however plausible the reasons proposed for the

THE PERIODICALS.

Our Little Ones for September contains profusion of pretty pictures and song and other reading that will not fail to de light the youngest members of the house hold. It is beautifully printed and the en gravings are excellent of their sort. Price \$1.50 a year. Address Russell Publishing Company, 36 Bromfield street, Boston.

North Carolina Leacher for August con tains a song set to music and a considerable variety of original and selected articles. Price \$1.00 a year. Prof. Shepherd, of Charleston, has a paper entitled "Com ments Upon Normal School Work in 1884 He confines himself to grammar, and his tory, He was both at Wilson and at Chape

The Relectic Magazine for September has papers from such leading, able and scholar y British publications as Nineteenth Centu ry, Blackwood's Magazine, Fortnightly Reriew, Contemporary Review, National Re view, Macmillan's Magazine, Chamber's Jour nal, Cornhill Magazine, Belgravia, Temple Bar, Saturday Review, Pall Mall Gazett. and Spectator. Among the contributors are such noted authors as Herbert Spencer, W H. Mallock, A. C. Swinburne and J. P. Mahaffy. It is an excellent monthly of se lected matter. We would be glad to see more from the London Quarterly and Edin burgh Review. Price \$5 a year. E. R. Pel ton, 25 Bond street.

CURRENT COMMENT.

"I should be false to my duty and to the truth," said Mr. Dawes a Englewood, "if I did not declare my solemn conviction that there is no man in public life whose public and private character is more, free from stain than that of Mr. Blaine." Dawes takes too gloomy and pessi-mistic a view of our public men. Condemnation so sweeping as this re-calls the severe remarks concerning corruption in official life made by his colleague, Senator Hoar, at the impeachment of Belknap, before the Mulligan letters had been discovered. There are men in public life whose form. character is "more free from stain" than Mr. Blaine's is, and if Mr Dawes will pause a moment and pass in review the characteristics of hundreds of men whom he has known in Washington we are sure that with strethis season. the names of many house gentlemen before him, he will qualify the depressing assertion which we have quoted .- New York Times Rep.

When Mr. Blaine was nominated two months ago we pointed out how mevitably his candidacy would lower the tene of the canvass—how it affronted these ideas and aspira tions on which so largely the Repub lican party has been built up. WAt American ships from the sea. It pays the solemn attention of the party to the manner in which that prediction the manner in which that prediction has been fulfilled.—Star route Elkins, after consultation with Blaine, going to West Virginia to cement the alliance with the Greenbackers and lay

Mr. Wells, one of the wisest and in a local magazine of "soap;" politiest appointed of American writers cal contributions in full blast; Kellyism and Butlerism sbetted and Jingo-ism asserted; Jay Hubbell, Chair-man of the Michigan State Conven-tion, and Jimmy O'Brien, on Wed-nesday, put at the head of the machine in New York city. - New Haven News, Rep.

GEN. J. E. B. STUART'S OPIN-ION OF COL. COWLES.

Lincolton Press. Been rotte Maj. W. A. Graham in his speech in the Congressional Convention Lenoir, endorsing Col. Cowles's nom instion, related that in the last con versation he had with Gen, Stuart about two months before his deat in May 1864, they were speaking of Col. Cowles, and Gen. Stuart, said that some months before he had been calted on by Genriki K. Lee to a detail of two hundred men com-manded by an officer in every way reliable. Gen. Lee wished a reconnoisance in the enemy's rear on the report of which some centemplate movement depended. Gen. Stuar sent Col. Cowles. He was to report in two days. On the third day no report had been received. Gen. Le saw Gen. Stuart and remarked t him: "Stuart, I'm afraid your man Cowles won't do to which Gen Stuart replied: "General if he wen' do there is nobody in this army that will." Col. Cowles had been ver severely wounded on the first di of the scout and the courier who had been out with the report from some cause was delayed in mearching for Gen Lee ally pairerolf &" beilte

TROTTING HORSE EECORD

N. Y. Heralded The reigns of the sovereigns of th trotting turf with their best record in harness; and also the time wit which each beat the record of his predecessor, may be tabulated a follows:

Name of Horse. Year. Flora Temple..... Flora Temple..... Dexter Goldsmith Maid. Maud S.

A glance at this review shows that the record of trotting in harness has been lowered sixteen and one-fourth seconds, or but a little more than quarter of a minute, during the past forty years, and just ten seconds di one-sixth of a minute, during the last quarter of a century. 194

IMPEACHMENT OF THE RE PUBLICAN PARTY.

The following has been published as a partial list of the articles of impeachment against the Republican

The Credit Mobilier swindle. The Boss Shepherd ring frauds. The safe burglary inquiry.

The whiskey frauds. The Freedman's Bank swindle. The Belknap impeachment. The Robeson naval frauds.

The Sanborn frauds. The Indian Bureau frauds. The Pension Bureau frauds.

The Black Friday rascality.
The theft of the Presidency The Indian bribery in 1880.

The Blaine Speakership jobbery. The Star-route frauds This list includes only the counts relating to official fraud and public scandal.

dury vilor Thin, iter plat The Washington Post, in speaking bout the effort of Blaine to get r of the charge of being a Know-Noth

"Mr. Blaine was one of the editors and proprietors of the Kenneber Journal. It was a Know-Nothin paper; but his partner in the publi cation, John L. Stevens, of Augusta says that Mr. Blaine "had no sympa thy with the distinctive views of the Know-Nothing organization"-views that he editorially indorsed and advocated. That's the thinnest fabric of the season; else, Mr. Blaine is greater hypocrite than he was ever charged with being."

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Asheville Citizen. Major Stedman gained another vit tory over his opponent, Judge Faircloth, at Waynesville, and enthused the large crowd greatly. Judge Faircloth, while an excellent gentleman personally, is on the wrong side politically, and is by no means a match for Major Stedman in debate. And, withal, it is the hardest sort of work for the Judge to appear in this

DRAMATIC NOTES. IN

Late will employ negro ushers for his the - Gilbert and Sullivan's new op-

era will be produced at the Savoy Theatre, London, in December. - Mme. Ristori, the great stragic

actress, opens her American sesson at the Chestaut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, No Lilian Spencer has made a fail-ure in "Queena," and will be replaced by Rate Forsyth, who has already met with success out West in the role.

— James Lewis, the comedian of Daly's company, has become a London favorite, and has numerous offers to remain abroad, but Daly will not release him.

- When Bartley Campbell's Se aration" is presented at the Walnut by the Union Square Company Sarah Jewett will fill the leading role, for which she has provided new and magnificent costumes.

FOREIGN. The War Between France and China-

Admiral Courbet's Operations Approved by the French Press-Severe Strictures on London Times-The Cholora-Earthquaic Shock, etc.

PARIS, August 26.—It is believed after Admiral Courbet has destroyed the forts on Min River, between the arsenal and the

river mouth, he will join Admiral Lespis, before Keelung, and arrange with him for the occupation of that place.

There is talk of an expedition from Tonquin into Yuanan, at the end of the wet season, unless China accepts France's terms.

PARIS, August 26, P. M.—The Paris papers indignantly repel the charge made by the Louison Times, that cruelty was papers indignantly repel the charge made by the London Times, that cruelty was exercised by Admiral Courbet at Foo Chow, and indulge in violent abuse of England. The Voltaire and Temps says that France has no need to exculpate itself to the country which set fire to Alexandria. Admiral Courbet destroyed the Chinese gunboats because he could not weaken his crews by occupying them. The Soliel and Republique Francaise approve Admiral Courbet's energetic course. "All he did," they say, "was to obey orders, in the hope of effecting was to obey orders, in the hope of effecting prompt settlement of the existing diffi applied Intochina M. Paul de Cassagnac advocates lliance between France and Germany. PARIS, August 26 — There were three leaths from cholera at Marseilles last night,

and two at Toulon. The cholers is increasing in Cornics. Four deaths have occurred near Ajaccio. It is stated that several persons have been near y killed from over fumigation at talian frontier.

BERLIN, August 26.—Baron De Courcel, French Ambassador, has returned to Berlin from his recent visit to Paris, in re onse to a summons from his government and has started for Varziu, to confer with Prince Bismarck. It is believed that this onference will be in reference to the Franco-Chinese difficulty.

London, August 26.-An earthquake shock lasting thirty seconds was felt to-day on the island of Jersey. FLNANCIAL

New York Stock Market-Wenk and digit a se muchowers.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] New York, Wall Street, Ang. 26, 11 A. M. + Stocks opened strong and higher, and in the first half hour of business there was in Union Pacific, which rose to 52. St. Paul, Northwest, Northern Pacific pre-ferred and Oregon Transcontinental, how-ever, were weaker in the first sales, but soon advanced in sympathy with Union Pacific. After 10.30 o'clock a weaker feeling prevailed and the early improvemen was n stonly lost, but many stocks recorded a decline of 1 to 2 per cent.

THE COTTON GROP. Anticipated Heavy Remand for Silve

Certificates to Move the Cotton Crop. of the Telegraph to the Morning Star.] NEW YORK, Wall Street, August 26.-New Orleans advices report that there will be a heavy demand for silver certificates at an early date, for the purpose of moving the cotton crop. Well-informed bankers say that the probability is that \$50,000,000 will be required for the purpose, but that the withdrawal from the treasury need not be looked for until the latter part of Sea. be looked for until the latter part of Sep tember or early in October.

PENNSYLVANIA

Fire in Scranton-Large Amount of Property Destroyed.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] SCRANTON, PA., August 26.-Fire broke out this morning shortly after 1 o'clock, in the planing mill of Joseph H. Ausley, at Hyde Park. The mill, office, and a large quantity of lumber have been destroyed. At this bour (2 s. m.), the fire is spreading rapidly in the direction of Main street. Several houses are in flames, and as water is scarce a large amount of property will necessarily be destroyed.

For all billious and missmatic disease Ayer's Ague Cure is absolutely a certain safe, and radical cure.

THE LANDMARK PUBLISHED AT

STATESVILLE, IREDELL CO., N. Leading Newspaper in Western North Carolina.

It is the only Democratic Paper published in sdell County one of the largest and wealthiest unities in the State—and has attained a larger ation than any paper ever heretofor

Its circulation in Alexander, Wilkes, Ashe, All that of any two papers in the State combined; at the state combined in Forsyti s rapidly acquiring a strong foothold in Forsythe Burry, Howan and western Mecklenburg.

It is the only paper in Western North Carolina that employs a REGULAR CANVASSING AGENT, and thus keep constantly before the people. Under this system a rapidly increasing circulation is the result, making the LANDMARK. THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN WEST

The Biblical Recorder Edwards, Broughton & Co.

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Organ of North Carolina Baptists In its 44th Year. EVERY BAPTIST SHOULD TAKE IT As an Advertising Medium Unsurpassed

Only \$2.00 Per Year. Address BIBLICAL RECORDER Raleigh, N. C.

The Central Protestant A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWS, baper and the Organ of the Methodist Protestant. Church in North Carolina, is published at Greensboro, N. C.

Greenshoro, N. C.

Terms, 38 00 per amum, in advance.

The eligibility of its location, the number and abtivity of its arents, and the constantly increasing demand for it among the more solid classes of readers in various sections, give the CENTRAL PROTESTAWT seculiar claims upon the patronage of the advertising public. Terms very favor able. Consult your business interest, and address the editor bestoons as the first Greensbore N.

ADVERTISE IN Merchant and Farmer PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

MARTON SOUTH CAROLINA

J. D. McLUCAS

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET STAR OFFICE, Aug. 26, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market duoted dull at 29 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 100 casks a

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 60 bid per bbl, of 280 fbs., with sales a

CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was steady, with siles reported at \$1/00 for Hard and \$1.85 for Virgin and Yellew

COTTON—The market was quoted firm. Small sales reported. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary 98 Good Ordinary 104 Ordinary 81 cents # 1b

Middling 101 Good Middling 11

dr. gruda

President.

Spirits Turpentine. Rosin, Crude Turpentine.....

dewested.

DOMESTIC MARKETS By Telegraph to the Morning Sta Financial.

NEW YORK, August 26 - Nooh. - Money lower at 2@3 per cent. Sterling exchange 4821@483 and 4841@485. State bond. dull. Governments strong a make at an

Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 1,000 bales; middling uplands 10%c; Orleans 11c Futures barely steady; sales at the following quotations: August 10.70c; September 10.68c; October 10.40c; November 10.27c December 10.30c; January 10.39c. Float dull. Wheat 1@1c higher. Corn 1006 better. Pork dull at \$10 00. Lard steady

at \$7.80. Spirits turpentine steady at 314c. Rosin steady at \$1 224@1 274. Freight BALTIMORE, August 26 .- Flour steady and quiet. Wheat—southern easier; western lower and active; southern red 88@90c southern amber 92@94c; No. 1 Maryland 921c bid; No. 2 western winter red on spot 87@871c. Corn—southern steady and quiet

ern white 67@69c; yellow 63@64c. PORRIGN MARKETS. (By Cable to the Morning Star.)

western, no offerings and ne bids; south

LIVERPOOL, August 26, Noon,—Cotto steady, with a fair demand; middling up lands 6d; do Orleans 6 3.16d; sales to day 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculation and export; receipts 3,000 bales 2,500 of which were American. Future steady at a decline; uplands, 1 m c August and September delivery 6d; September and October delivery 6 1-64, 6@ 6 1 64d; October and November deliver 5 60-64, 5 59-64@5 60-64d; January and February delivery 5 55-64d; September de livery 6 2-64@6 1-64d.

Breadstuffs dull and inanimate. Bacon—

long clear middles 50s; short clear middle 51s 6d. Lard-prime western 40s. Chees -American fine 50s 6d. Wheat-Califor nia No. 1, 7s 4d@7s 9d; do. No. 2, 7s@ 7s 2d; red western winter 7s@7s 3d. | Corn -new mixed 5s 7d.

2 P. M.-Uplands, 1 m c, August deliv ery 6d, sellers' option; August and September delivery 6d, sellers' option; September and October delivery 1-64d, sellers option; October and November delivery 5 60-64d, sellers' option; November and December delivery 5 56-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 56-64d sellers' option; January and February de livery 5 56-64d, buyers option; September delivery 6 1-64d, buyers' option. Futures

Bales of cotton to-day include 7,900 bales

4 P. M.-Uplands, 1 mc, August deliver 6d, sellers' option; August and September delivery 6d, sellers' option; September and October delivery 6 1-64d, sellers' option; October and November delivery 5 60-64d, sellers' option: November and December delivery 5 56-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 56-64d, buyers' op-tion; January and February delivery 5 56-64d, sellers option; September delivers 6 1-64d, value. Futures closed barel steady. How home selected botten J

New York Rice Market.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 25. The demand for all styles of rice is in ex cess of any previous year and may properly be termed "large." In foreign sales as easily effected for future delivery, buyer not objecting if parcels are not over a week & ten days off. This scanty way of supplying the demand keeps the prices taut. I domestic there is a free movement, an anything which is vouched for as real Caro-lina sells easily for about 1c per lb more than its true worth as compared to the fine East India kinds. The following are the latest quotations: Carolina and Louisians fair at 54c; good to prime at 54@64c choice at 64@64c, Rangoon at 44@5c duty paid; 24@2.70c in bond. Pains at @54c duty paid; 21@3c in bond. Rice flour at 8@34c. Rice meal at 85c@\$1 25

The Shakers Shaking. What makes a man feel as shaky

chills and feyer? It is shake, shake, shake until you almost shake your teeth out and shake the buttons off of your coat ? What drives chills and fever out? Brown's Iron Bitters. If you have never tried it ge some at once, and don't, shake any more. Mr. Charles M. Newell, of Tettington, Vs., says, "I used Brown's Iron Bitters last fall for chills and fever, and derived great ben efit." It is the best tonic known.

Molasses, Bagging, &c. 150 Hhds Prime CUBA MOLASSES.

100 do do P. R. of doctors 500 Half Rolls Standard BAGGING. 1000 Bales New ARROW TIRS 500 do Pleced To do Antion

100 Bbls SUGAR, Thing of the 200 Bags COPFER, 1 and of how Lime, Coment, Plaster, &c., 112 10
All at Lowest Prices.
aug 24.41 WORTH

500 Bils PLOUR, Mill Mel Andreas

BOSTON POST. HE OLD, INVINCIBLE AND THOROUGHLY TRUE BLUE DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER The clean Family Newspaper of Massachusette Containing the most complete news of any paper in New England.

The Boston Daily Post is especially noted its reliable Commercial and Financial Featur SUBSCRIPTION RATES, DAILY—One Year, 36; Six Months, \$4.50; in WEEKLY PRIDAYS \$1.00 per Year in advance; Six Copies for \$5.00. CLUB RATES.
Five or more to one address will be for as follows:

DAILY POST at \$8.00 per year per cepy: Temples for \$7.50 each, in advance,

WREKLY POST at \$4.00 per year per co
In Clubs of Five or more, one copy will be give to the organizer of the Club.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tends, buickly and completely Cares Dyspersia, Indigestion, Weaknes, Impure Blood, Mularia, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfaffing 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 roduce constipation—other Iron medicines do.
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food re-lieves Heartburn and Belching, and strength

ens 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, Hade only by BROWN CHEMICAL (O., BALTIHORE, HA jy 27 D&Wiy . too or frm nrm jy ? Buffalo Lithia Water

FOR MALARIAL POISONING USB 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 care," 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 convulescence from grave acute diseases; and more especially to the Cachexia and Sequels incident to Malarious Fevers, in all their grades and varieties, to extain forms of Alonic Dyspepsia, and all the Africal Company of the Cachexia and C tions Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all by mineral waters. In short, were I called apply state from what mineral waters I have seen the greest and most unmistakable amount of good worm

the largest number of cases in a general way would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Spring in Mecklenburg county, Va." DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA Late Professor of General Pathology and Physic logy in the Medical College of Virginia "I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in Malarial Cacheria, Antoni Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of Wo men, Ancemia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiae Palpila tions, &c. It has been especially efficacions in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of the character, which had obstinately withstood the un

remedies, having been restored to perfect in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Sun DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN. Extracts from Communication on the Theraput Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the Virginia Medical Monthly for February, 1877.

"Their great value in Malarial Discuss and Sequelæ has been most abundantly and satisfactorily 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 terriby afflicted the Mississippi Valley during the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave prompt relief in a case of Suppression of Urim. in Yellow Fever, and decidedly milligated other distressing and dangerous symptoms. The patient recovered, but how far the water may have contribated 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 book cial results."

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