ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; our days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$4 00; wo weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three menths, \$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 flops, 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 each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$160 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-colu

Notices of Marriage of 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 announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra ecording to the position desired

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued 'till forbid," 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 dvertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

Amusement Anction and Official advertis one dollar per square for each insertion.

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

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

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

# The Morning Star.

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

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1884 EVENING EDITION.

BEGIN THE WORK.

The papers for weeks have been writing about organizing, but as far as we know it is thus far all talk and no work. It is useless to expect a big majority if nothing but speaking is relied upon. We have tried that since the war in North Carolina and with a result that was not altogether satisfactory. In 1872, Judge Merrimon would have been Governor if at least fifty thousand Democrats had not refused to vote. In 1876. Gov. Vance's majority instead of being something over 13,000 would have been 60,000 or more, if all men who were favorable to the Democratic party had voted. In 1880, Gov. Jarvis's six or seven thousand majority would have been 60,000 at least if all the qualified voters in the State had gone to the polls.

Now stump speaking serves a good purpose. It arouses the people and furnishes a certain sort of political education for the classes who do not read newspapers. In North Carolina there are at least 200,000 electors who do not read the papers. There are 379,000 males over 21 years of age, and it is a great stretch of favor to credit 179,000 with newspaper reading. But there are more than 100,000 voters, we have no doubt, who never hear a speech during the campaign. So something else than speaking must be resorted to if there is to be approximately a full votesomething that has not occurred in this State since 1860.

The counties must be thoroughly organized. The electors must be in duced to vote. The people must be directly reached, and this can only be done by active committee work, The plan of organization as published by the State Committee ought to be adopted at once and the committees in all the counties ought to be actively at work. The following is pertinent. which we take from an editorial in the Pittsboro Record:

"We would suggest that every township committee at once make out two lists containing the names of every voter in the list to be retained by committee and the other to be forwarded to the chairman of the county committee Then find out what men on the list voted at the last election, and how they voted Next ascertain their present political opin ions, see what changes are probable, and so work up the township that the committee will know the day before the election how every man will vote next day. Above all things get those who did not vote at the last election to vote at the next."

## BLAINE AND CIVIL SERVICE.

When Blaine appears in his great role as Civil Service Reformer he is immense. This versatile political genius appears in so many characters that it is hard to keep up with him. But in none is he more insincere and fraudulent than in his part of Civil Service Reformer. His entire career gives the lie direct to all such pretension on his part. He was not only the most corrupt Speaker,

as far as is known, by abusing his office by taking brabes, but he packed the Civil Service Committee always with men who like himself did not believe at all in such reform. Gen Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, who is now blowing and tooting for him, has shown up Blaine's conduct in his own paper, the Hartford

Courant. He said: "Mr. Blaine is most to be congratulated in the adaptation of means to an end in the construction of the Committee on the Reform of the Civil Service. There can be no doubt about what that will do, Congress being determined not to surrender its recently acquired privilege of selecting the agents of the Executive Department, and being determined that civil appointments shall be made as a reward for party service, and that the farce of the reform of the civil service shall end."

Here it is seen that Senator Hawley had no faith in Jim Blaine, of Maine. He saw that with Blame to select a Committee there was no chance whatever for a change for the better.

#### GOODY DAWES.

The readers of the STAR know in what estimate we hold the two Massachusetts Senators, Hoar and Dawes. They are men of education and of narrow prejudices. They are still hating the Southern States with a mortal hatred. Dawes is the man who paraded such cock-and-bull stories in the Senate about the Southern outrages a few years ago. We have no confidence in any statement of fact he might make. In view of the well known record of James G. Blaine, what can be thought of any man's regard for truth and intelligence who would stand up before a crowd and declare to their faces that it was his "solemn conviction that there is no man in public life whose public and private character is more free from stain than that of Mr.

Now Dawes knew when he stated that that Blaine had been bribed whilst Speaker. He knew all about the Mulligan letters and \$105, 000 he had got for his services. He knew of the \$7,500 he got when Speaker from William H. Kemble, (a full account of which we publish today). And still, in view of such a positively most villainous record what a foul attack was that upon Edmunds and Hawley and Morrill: upon Conkling and Evarts and Harrison, and upon all Republicans of honest records and unstained hands What an infamous assault is this declaration of the Massachusetts falsifier upon the pure and honorable records of Cleveland and Hendricks; of Bayard and Thurman; of Vance and Lamar; of Hampton and Morgan, and upon all men of high integrity and spotless name.

Dawes is a partisan, but that is no excuse for bringing defamatory accusations against all of the best and purest public men of the day. Blaine's "public life" as free from stain as Edmunds's or Anthony's or Beck's or Frye's or Garland's. There has never been told a more monstrous falsehood in politics. /I would be just as true a declaration if Dawes had said to his hearers that in all American history there was no soldier "whose public and private life is more free from stain than that of Benedict Arnold." The proof against that traitor is not clearer or stronger than that which identifies Blaine with the rascalities made plain in the Mulligan letters controversy Read Schurz's great speech and be convinced. We have the whole record in another form, but it is far too long for our columns.

Now this Dawes is the "unco good and religiously righteous man" of the Senate. He is so very good he can not speak evil even of Blaine, and shups the Little Rock rascalities at he would shun the enemy of souls He is not too good to make a false statement, however, or to slander the Southern people through false testimony introduced by him in the Senate. The Savannah News tells how good the Dawes is. It says:

"Dawes claims to be a very good man.
His strong point is his alleged purity and
plety. He is so good that he will not listen
to Senstor Vance's stories, because he thinks hat life is too short and too earnest to any time to trifles and amusements, and he is so pure that he pretends to blush if any one of his brother Senators happens to tell an anecdote that is susceptible of a rather broad construction, and yet this good man says publicly that he is convinced that there is no man in public life who is more free from stain of any kind than Blaine."

Now we believe that Dawes mean to deceive. He is not a crank and not a fool. He has eyes and ears and he can read. He knows all about the disreputable record of Blaine.

A Hyde county farmer some weeks ago proposed through the Washington Gazette to construct a railroad from some point on the Wilmington and Weldon to Washington. He wants an outlet for Hyde farmers, and says:

"This route would put Hyde county seventy miles nearer the Wilmington road,

and would be a great saving to this people by way of freight. And, besides, it would relieve them from crossing our turbulent ound in winter, the time our corn is si

We would be pleased to see this road constructed. Wilmington would be helped and other sections would be benefited.

"A Western friend" in the Asheville Advance is disturbed at an announcement in a Raleigh paper that the Western North Carolina Railroad will terminate at Charleston, Swain county, or somewhere beyond. He seems to think that there is a mistake just here or ought to be. At any rate, if we gather the matter aright, he is dissatisfied at the final visit of inspection, and says:

"We thought the obligation as well as the promises of the company was to build the road to Murphy, forty miles beyond the Nantahala. If this road is to stop at the Tennessee, then are the fears of those who oppose the relief legislation to be realized, and the people beyond the Teanes-see doomed to disappointment. 'Almost the last.' Only this and nothing more."

Do not forget Blaine and his views about prohibiting foreign immigration. In his letter of acceptance the great American tail wringer says

"It (the Republican party) has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China, and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a simi ar evil from Europe.'

When the British lion read that he gave a satisfied roar and then crept to his lair.

If Dr. Blaine hopes to gather any comfort from the result of the election which takes place in Maine September 8, the Republican majority should not be less than 15,000. In fact, considering all the circumstances, it ought to reach 20,000.

A NEW CASE AGAINST MR. BLAINE.

More of Corruption - Paid \$7,500 -Bought Again-The Cause of his Defeat in 1876.

Charles H. Bergner, Esq., was in his favorite club in this city the other evening, says a Harrisburg, Pa., let-ter to the Warren Ledger, discussing the political situation and surprised every one by indicating that he is not inclined to vote vote for Blaine. Mr. Bergner is a lawyer of this city. His father was postmaster for many years, the public printer, and the editor and publisher of the Harrisburg Evening Telegraph, the central party organ of the State. Dying a few years ago, his son succeeded to the ownership of the paper, and in 1876 was editor-inchief.

Everybody wanted an explanation. "It is commonly believed," said Mr. Bergner, "the Blaine was defeated for the nomination in 1876 because he was obnexious to the Cameron ring. There is nothing further from the truth, and the only color for the statement lies in the fact that Senator Cameron was opposed to him. His defeat was accomplished by a disclosure made by William H. Kemble, who was a candidate from the Fourth District, Philadelphia, and had no reference direct or indirect to the relations between Senator Cam-

eron and Mr. Blaine. "After the sixth ballot had been completed," continued Mr. Bergner "it became evident that the issue would be decided on the next, The Pennsylvania delegates had been vo ting for John F. Hartranft in obedi ence to the resolutions of the State Convention. In order that the State might make itself felt in the succeed ing ballot the delegation withdrew for consultation. While they were thus engaged the late Morton McMi chael and Gen. Bingham addressed themselves earnestly to the delegates in advocacy of voting for Blaine. At the conclusion of Mr. McMichael's remarks it was evident a deep im impression had been made. Just as the votes were about to be taken Mr. Kemble arose. He asked the delegates to pause in the matter, and gave it as his opinion that the nomination of Blaine would bring defeat to the party. He referred to the damaging stories that would be told and to the doubtful record Mr Blaine had made during his public life. He then drew from his pocket two cancelled checks, and continued: I never had any legitimate business transactions with Mr Blaine. They are signed by me, made payable to his order and indorsed and returned to me through the ordinary channels of such things. When Mr. Blaine was Speaker of the House of Congress I was interested in some pending legislation. I asked his assistance in a way of a favorable ruling. He agreed to rule as I asked for \$5,000. I paid him the money with this check (exhibiting the \$5,000 check). Subsequently Blaine came to me and demanded \$2,500 more, and I was obliged to yield and make the second payment with this check (exhibiting the \$2.500 check). Now, said Mr. Kemble. I defy any man to say that I ever had any other business transaction with Blaine, and I defy any man to dis-pute the genuineness of this indorsement in Blaine's handwriting. If he is nominated by this convention I will give these facts to the public. and his defeat is certain to follow.

The effect of this speech was elec-trical," continued Mr. Bergner. "When Kemble sat down he handed the cancelled check around among the delegates and they were examined Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility carefully, critically. I had them in and nervousness, and am now well."

have no objection to a man being bought, if he will stay bought, but I protest against him demanding the

pay twice.

my hand and am satisfied that they tion decided to cast its vote for Hayes. That vote decided the issue against Blaine.

While the balloting in the Chleago Convention of 1880 was in progress, Gen. Simon Cameron, alluding to the same matter, said to a neighbor that it was evident the people were for Blaine, but owing to the evidence against him it would be fatal to nominate him livrovo vitant and

CURRENT COMMENT

-- "Mr. Cleveland's silence on the tariff question is the most damaging omission of his letter," says one of the Blaine leading newspapers. The editor then proceeds to contrast the "silence" of Mr. Cleveland with the "frankness" of Mr Blaine in a manner intended to be even worse than "damaging" to the former. Mr. Cleveland is not "silent" on the tariff question. He plants himself squarely on the Democratic platform as to that issue and rightly concludes that the formal declaration of party faith on the sub ject of taxation needs no supplemental or explanatory comments. The platform declares against national taxation for private purposes, and insists that the people shall not be taxed to raise money that is not needed for the support of the Gov-ernment. Mr. Cleveland is satisfied with, and the good sense of the country approves of, the taxation plank of his party's declaration of 'principles. But Mr. Blaine has a platform additional to that of his party op the question. In face of the fact that we are raising, by oppressive taxation, a hundred millions a year more than the necessities of Government require, Mr. Blaine wants no reduction of taxes. With four hundred millions of this idle money in the Treasury and a surplus of eight millions a month still accumulating, Mr. Blaine advocates the continuance of war taxes in order that the debts of local government may be paid out of the National funds."-Washington Post, (Dem.)

-- Because comparatively little discussion of the tariff question is now seen or heard in the press or from the stump, it must not be inferred that the question has lost its force as an issue, or that the people are not considering Mr. Blaine's challenge and preparing to accept it. The question of revenue reform, of the lessening of the people's burdens by the reduction and equalization of tariff taxation, is one that is already deeply rooted in popular thought. There has been abundant evidence that pubhe sentiment is much more advanced than it was four years ago, and that the people have learned that there is no logical connection between artificially high prices for food, clothing and all other necessaries of life and their temporal welfare .- Boston Post, Dem.

# Valuable Results of the Greely Expe-

The principle scientific facts discovered are the following:

1. The North Pole is due north of New York. It was not discovered, but its general direction was pretty well established. 2. That the North Pole lies in the

Arctic regions. 3. That it is an almightily cold 4. That nearly all the animals there wear sealskin jackets the year

5. That chief signal officers are somewhat unreliable caterers. 6. That when men cannot get food

they starve to death. 7. That extreme cold produces

8. That the getting back is the chief fun and difficulty of the expe-

SIX GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

An Unparalleled Fact in the Lives of Family of Brothers. Philadelphia Record.

The death of Colonel Charles S. Smith, of this city, who will be buried to-day, leaves but one survivor of a very remarkable family of brothers. Colonel Smith was 94 years old. His surviving brother is Daniel Smith. The other four were James S. Smith, Francis Gurney Smith, Richard S. Smith and William S. Smith. Col onel Smith died from the effects of fall from his horse, and it is a curious fact that all of the others met with their death in the same manner. That, however, which was most remarkable in the lives of all these brothers is the fact that all of them reached the age of 80 years, and each lived to celebrate with their wife the golden wedding.

Mr. Hendricks in the Senate. From Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress" He was but thirty-one years of ag when first chosen, and his record in the House had not prepared the publie to expect the strength and ability which he displayed as a Senator. He was in the full maturity of his powers when he took his seat, and he proved able, watchful and acute in the discharge of his public duties. He was always at his post, was well prepared on all questions, debated with ability, and rapidly gained respect and consideration in the Sen-

A Hearty Old Lady.

An old lady in Rhode Island who is one hundred years of age, brings in all of her swn fire-wood and then splits it to pieces. Iron in the blood, don't you see? If your blood is this and poor, what you need is Browa's Iron Bitters. This prince of tonies contains the only preparation of iron that you can take with safety to the teeth, stomach, and general health. Mrs. Chas. Bugan, Zanesville, Ohio, says, "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility and nervousness, and am now well."

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Chinese War-Admiral Courbet's Official Report of Saturday's Engagement-A Chinese Man-of-War Exploded by a Torpedo-Invasion of Tonquin by the Chinese, and Reported Annihitation of the French Army-A Great Victory Reported to have been Gained by Gen. Gordon over the Rebels,

By Cable to the Morning Star.1 London, August 27.—A dispatch of to-day, from Shanghai to Reuter's Telegram Agency, says the French loss in the bom-bardment of Foo-Chow was seven killed and fourteen wounded. The Chinese loss is estimated at 1,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. The Chinese man of war Yaug-wu was exploded by a torpedo after it had fired both sides of a French torpedo boat. The boiler of the latter was exploded by ans of hand grenades thrown from the Yaugwu, after which the boat was sunk by the Volta, to prevent it being captured by the Chinese. The French expected to oc-cupy the heights commanding the Pagoda

It is reported that there are 7,500 Chinese troops in the vicinity of Foo Chow. According to reports received at Sontay 80,000 Chinese troops have invaded Ton-quin, and have already had an engagement with the French troops. In this battle, it is asserted, the French were annihilated, while several thousand of the Chinese were

Paris, August 27.—The official report of the bombardment at Foo-chow, last Saturday, received from Admiral Courbet, is as follows:

Fvo Chow, Sunday morning, August 24 A good beginning has been made. We opened five yesterday, and in four hours nine Chinese men-of-war and twelve junks were sunk, and the Krupp battery com-manding the arsenal was silenced. Our loss was six killed and twenty-seven wounded. The flect suffered no serious damage, except that the boiler of a torpedo boat was bursted. The Chinese losses were heavy. During the night the fleet was beset by burning wrecks and logs. The torpedo cutter will clear all this away to-day, and afterwards we will bombard the arsenal. We shall not leave the river before the 29th or 30th inst. The officers and men are animated with the greatest ar-

CAIRO, August 27.—Major Kitchen tele graphs from Dongola that a spy has brought in a report that Gen. Gordon gained a great victory over the rebels August 11th, and that two rebel leaders were killed in the engagement.

#### TEXAS.

A U. S. Marshal Visits the Governor's Office to Arrest the Executive, in the Francois Miscegenation Case - He Seeks Legal Advice and Declines to Execute the Writ. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

GALVESTON, August 27.—The News' Austin special says: U. S. Marshal Tracy arrived here Tuesday, and entered the Governor's office in the evening, bent on ar-resting Gov. Ireland under the warrant issued in the Francois miscegenation case. Marshal Tracy introduced the subject by saying, "Governor, I suppose you know what I am here for?" The Governor made a suitable reply. Col. Tracy said he regretted the necessity that he should have to perform such an official duty as to arrest the Governor of Texas, and presented his warrant. Governor Ireland at this functure relieved Col. Tracy by saying be would always cheerfully submit to a process legal on its face, and would answer at the court as required, but he considered that the Marshal of the Eastern District of Texas has no authority to serve a process here, outside of his district, and that the proceedings at Galveston were with-out a shadow of fact upon which to base a case. This being so, while he made no resistance to the writ, and would answer as any citizen should, he would hold Tracey and others who had interested themselves in the matter responsible for their conduct. Tracy referred the Gov-ernor to the U. S. Statutes in the case, which the Governor declared he had already examined, and he so explained their tenor that Tracy, without making the ar rest, left the Executive office to consult U. S. District Attorney Evans, taking the warrant with him. In a couple of hours Tracy returned and informed the Governor that he would not execute the writ, stating that he had consulted with Judge Evans, who verbally condemned the proceedings in strong language. In answer to a written question bearing on the case, submitted to Evans by Tracy, the former furnished Tracy a written opinion, declaring that Tracy, as U. S. Marshal of the Eastern District of Texas, had no authority to arrest a citizen resident in the Western District under a writ issued by the U. S. Commissioner for the Factory District vectors. missioner for the Eastern District, except in special cases. Judge Evans declares that a violation of section 5510, Revised Statutes of the United States, is not a special case. Tracy informed the Governor that he would return to Galveston, and meanwhile the Governor awaits the next move in this celebrated case. It is understood that Judge Evans advises that the proceedings by Francois be dismissed.

## WASHINGTON.

Postponement of Court-Martial for the Trial of Gen. Swaim and Col. Mor (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

WASHINGTON, August 27.-By direction of the President the General Court-Martial appointed for the trial of Brig. Gen Swaim, Judge Advocate General, and Col. Morrow, will meet in this city on the 15th of November next, instead of September 10th, as originally ordered. The postpone ment is made at the request of Gen. Swaim, on the ground that his principal counsel, Gen. Oalkins, of Indians, will be unable to attend and give the case his at tention before the time mentioned. All of the members have been notified of the change in the time of meeting of the court.

# PENNSYLVANIA.

The Scranton Fire-Loss \$75,000. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) SCRANTON, August 27.—The fire, yester day, which destroyed the Ausley planing mill and lumber yard, is supposed to have been incendiary and originated in the glazing factory. Mr. Ausley estimates his loss at \$75,000, and he carried but \$7,000 insurance in the following companies: Liverpool & London & Globe, \$1,000; Girard Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, \$1,000; Hamburg & Bremen of Germany, \$2,000; British American, \$2,000; Sun Fire Office of London, \$1,000.

## OHIO.

and the Line Still Stretches Out-Suspension of Another National Bank. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

Xania, August 27.—The Second National Bank closed its doors this morning. No reason its assigned for the suspension. The President is J. P. Townsley; Cashier, John S. Auking. Paid up capital \$150,000; surplus at last statement, October, 1883, \$20,000; and undivided profits \$23,000. It has two New York correspondents, the National Park Bank and the First National Bank.

NEW YORK.

Change in the Birectory of the Brunswick Western & Railroad of Geor-Decision Against the Texas & Pacific R. R. Co.

NEW YORK, August 27.-The controlling interest in the Brunswick & Western Railroad of Georgia, has been purchased by H. B. Plant, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday, several changes were made. John A. Davis, of Albany, Ga., became President in place of Fred. Wolff; and H. B. Plant, W. S. Chis-holm and H. S. Halnes, directors, in place of E. A. Bamburger, Henry Cudge and C. P. Codyer. In the case of Thomas S. Marler vs.

the Texas & Pacific R. R. Co., to receive interest in cash, upon the income and land grant bonds, Judge Wallace this morning filed a decision in the United States Circuit Court, awarding judgment to the plain-tiff, and holding that the company must pay cash upon the income and land grant bonds for 1882 and 1883. The total sum involved in these cases is between \$700,000 and \$800,000. As Marler's suit was a test case, unless the company pays up their bondholders will begin suit.

# LOUISIANA.

Destructive Fire in New Iberla-Poreman of a Fire Company Killed. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

New Orleans, August 27 .- A dispatch to the Times-Democrat, from new Iberia. La., says a fire broke out at 6.30 o'clock last evening, in the rear of Lesman & Taylor's dry goods store, totally destroying the building and its contents; and also H. Cognerham's residence and furniture store. and a half dozen other buildings. The fire was past control at 9.30 P. M., and there is no telling where it will be extinguished. The loss will be heavy. As the fire neared the telegraph office the operators were obliged to leave the building. Jos. Reynolds, foreman of Fire Co. No. 1 was killed by an iron shutter falling on him. The origin of the fire was accidental.

#### FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Weak and Lower.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, Wall Street, Aug. 27, 11-A. M .- The stock market was irregular but in the main weak to day. The decline in prices ranged from 1 to 11 per cent., and was due to unfavorable reports concerning Trunk Line pool and coal combinations.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 27, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted firm at 281 cents per gallon with sales reported of 50 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 60 per bbl of 280 fbs, with sales at quo-

CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. COTTON-The market was quoted firm. Small sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

cents # 1b. Low Middling......10 

RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine.....

Crude Turpentine...... 124 bbls DOMESTIC MARKETS illy Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Financial. NRW YORK, August 27.-Noon.-Money stronger at 2@3 per cent. Sterling exchange 483@4831 and 485@4851. State bonds dull. Governments strong

Commercia Cotton firmer, with sales to-day of 1,087 bales; middling uplands 10%c; Orleans 11c. Futures steady, with sales at the following quotations: August 10.75c; September 10.74c; October 10.48c; November 10.35c; December 10.38c; January 10.48c. Flour dull. Wheat #@fc better. Corn quiet and better. Pork dull at \$19 00. Lard firm at \$8 00. Spirits turpentine steady at 311c. Rosin steady at \$1 221@1 271. Freights

BALTIMORE, August 26 .- Flour steady at the quotations: Howard street and western superfine \$2 37@2 75; extra \$3 00@ 3 75; family \$4 00@5 00; city mills super \$2 50@3 00; extra \$3 25@3 75; Rio brands \$4 75@4 87. Wheat—southern firmer; western higher, closing firm; southern red 88@ 39c; southern amber 93@95c; No. 1 Maryland 934c bid; No. 2 western winter red on spot 88@881c for fresh. Corn-southern steady; western, no offerings and no bids; southern white 67@69c; yellow 63@64c.

## POREIGN MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, August 27, Noon.-Cotton —business good at hardening prices; mid-dling uplands 6d; do Orleans 6 3-16d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 6,000 bales, ,600 of which were American. Futures firm at an advance; uplands, 1 m c, August and September delivery 6 2-64, 6 3-64@6 4-64d; September and October delivery 6 2-64, 6 3-64@6 4 64d; October and No vember delivery 5 62-64@5 63-64d; November and December delivery 5 58-64@ 59-64d; December and January delivery 5 57-64@5 58-64d; January and February delivery 5 58-64d; September delivery 6 3-64@6 4-64d. Tenders to day 200 bales new and 900 bales old docket. Breadstuffs firm, but not quotably higher.

Cheese—American fine 50s. Spirits turpentine 25s 6d.

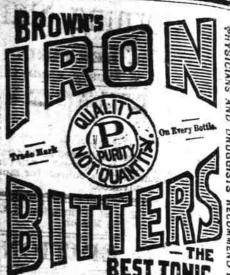
ton have all advanced 1-16d. Uplands 6 1-16d; Orleans 61d. Uplands, l m c, August delivery 6 4-64d, value; August and September delivery 6 6-64d, value; September and October delivery 6 4-64d, value; Oc tober and November delivery 5 63-64d, ouyers' option; November and December delivery 5 59-64d, value; December and January delivery 5 58-64d, buyers' option; January and February delivery 5 59-64d, buyers' option; September delivery 6 5-64d, sellers' option. Futures firm.

Sales of cotton to-day include 8,700 bales

3.00 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, August and September delivery 6 3-64d; September and October delivery 6 3-64d; October and November delivery 5 62-64d; September de-

November delivery 3 02-040; September de-livery 6 4 64d.

4 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, August delivery 6 3-64d, buyers' option; August and Sep-tember delivery 6 3-64d, buyers' option; September and October delivery 6 3-64d, buyers' option; October and November debuyers option; October and November de-livery 5 62-64d, buyers option; November and December delivery 5 59-64d, sellers op-tion; December and January delivery 5 58-64d, buyers option; January and Feb-ruary delivery 5 59-64d, sellers option; September delivery 6 4-64d, buyers op-tion. Futures closed barely steady.



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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Buffalo Lithia Water FOR MALARIAL POISONING

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, OF BALTIMORE. rofessor of Diseases of Women and Children in

USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER

the University of Maryland. Dr. Howard attests the common adaptation , 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 Malarina: Fevers, in all their grades and varieties, to certain forms of Atonic Dyspepsia, and all the Africtions Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon listate from what mineral waters I have seen the grant

est and most unmistakable amount of good acres the largest number of cases in a general way would unhesitatingly say the Buffulo Springs. Mecklenburg county, Va." DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA. Late Professor of General Pathology and Physiology in the Medical College of Virginia: "I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in Malarial Cacheria, Anima Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of Wa-men, Anomia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiae Paipla-tions, &c. 1t has been especially efficacious in

remedies, having been restored to perfect health in a brief space of time by a sojourn at DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN. Extracts from Communication on the Therapeut Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the "Virginia Medical Monthly" for February, 1877. "Their great value in Malarial Discuss and

character, which had obstinutely withstood the

Sequelæ 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 Freeze 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 mi ressing and dangerous symptoms. The patient re povered, 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 bookcial results."

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