

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sundays, at \$7.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months, \$2.00 for three months, \$1.50 for two months, and \$1.00 for one month. The price for single copies is 5 cents. The subscription price for the rate of 15 cents per week is for one year, and for six months \$7.50. The price for advertising is as follows: One square (10 lines) for 10 days, \$1.00; for 20 days, \$1.75; for 30 days, \$2.50; for 40 days, \$3.25; for 50 days, \$4.00; for 60 days, \$4.75; for 70 days, \$5.50; for 80 days, \$6.25; for 90 days, \$7.00; for 100 days, \$7.75; for 120 days, \$9.00; for 150 days, \$11.25; for 180 days, \$13.50; for 210 days, \$15.75; for 240 days, \$18.00; for 270 days, \$20.25; for 300 days, \$22.50. For longer periods, the price is by agreement. Advertisements inserted on a daily basis will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for subsequent insertions. No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price. Advertisements inserted on a daily basis will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for subsequent insertions. No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price. An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements. Notices of Marriages or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertising, and are published at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for subsequent insertions. 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 "until notified" at the option of the publisher, and charged on the date of discontinuance. Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for the actual insertion. Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra. Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion. All announcements and rooming notices of candidates for office, or notices of the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged at advertisements. Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers, with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract. Contract advertisements will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge as transient rates. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in cash. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher. Communications, unless they contain important news, or direct and proper information of real interest, are not wanted, and if acceptable in every other way, they are returned, selected if the name of the author is withheld. Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertisement is inserted on the paper to be sent to him, during the time his advertisement is in the paper, he will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, 1884.
EVENING EDITION.

ABOUT TRINITY COLLEGE.
At the recent Methodist Conference in Wilmington, a somewhat novel but evidently a practical plan for the conduct of Trinity College was devised. It is to transfer the management of the institution for two years to a committee of management, consisting of Col. J. W. Alspangh, Mr. Julian S. Carr and Mr. Jas. A. Gray, of Winston. The Conference is to raise \$3,500 a year for the benefit of the college, and the committee of management, which shall have the benefit of all union fees, shall become responsible for \$3,000 the first two years and \$2,000 the second year. After the two years expire the committee of management retire, having received no compensation for their services. Meanwhile the Methodists will continue their efforts properly to endow the institution.—*Taleigh Chronicle.*

We understand that the faculty of the College have resigned with the exception of Prof. Pegrum, who will probably resign. If we are correctly informed the three laymen named above, will have exclusive control for two years, appointing the faculty and overseeing the management. For many reasons it was necessary that certain radical changes should be made. In accordance with the demand the above novel procedure was adopted and we hope will work out with excellent and most satisfactory results.

The thing needed first is money. Cheap education is better than no education, but you can not have superior schools and colleges without money. When our people generally realize that fact there will be better equipped colleges and schools, high and common. You can hire a faculty at a small price just as you can purchase cheap shoes and clothing. But you will find that cheap teachers are not apt to be better than cheap clothing which is for the most part "shoddy."

Endow Trinity College. That is the first step towards having a superior faculty, with excellent apparatus and all needed buildings. With over one hundred thousand Methodists in North Carolina, including those belonging to the Virginia Conference, beyond Roanoke river, and those belonging to the Holston Conference, beyond the mountains, it ought to be an easy thing to raise \$100,000 for the endowment of their only College. It can be done. If the preachers and people would unite and pull together, the endowment could be raised by the meeting of the Conference at Charlotte next year. We believe that five years are talked of as the time in which to raise \$100,000. Very well. Let it be done, and then you can have a faculty fully qualified and fully abreast with the times.

The Baptists of North Carolina have endowed Wake Forest College with, we believe, \$100,000. Through the liberality of Rev. Dr. Skinner and his father, who gave each \$5,000, and through the generosity of Col. Heck and the late John G. Williams, who erected a handsome building, aided by many other

friends, Wake Forest is on a solid basis, and is manned by a faithful and scholarly faculty.

The Methodists ought to be able to do what the Baptists have done. They ought to be able to raise easily \$20,000 a year for five years. Less than 20 cents each will raise that sum. There ought to be 1,000 members in the State who would be willing to give \$50 each. There ought to be 100 members who would give \$100 each. There ought to be 20 members who would give \$500 each. There ought to be 5 members who would give \$1,000 each. There ought to be even larger sums contributed. Let the whole membership be reached in some way, and the work of endowment can be easily accomplished.

Davidson College is well endowed and has a strong faculty. The University is prospering and is better than it ever was. It ought to have many friends among its alumni who would largely aid in endowing it. Wake Forest is doing a useful work, and is on a solid financial basis. Trinity College alone is weak and shaken up. It ought to be well cared for. The Methodists cannot afford to be without a College of a high grade. The only way to have it is to raise the money.

When the Northern people wish to start any enterprise of importance or of utility the first thing they do is to secure the funds. That being done the other things are easy of accomplishment. Good salaries will secure good talents and ample learning. These in turn will attract the students. We write in the interests of higher education. We wish to see our State colleges among the best.

We do not think any youth should be educated abroad or in any other State. It is a mistake. The boy who goes to preparatory schools and colleges at home is forming friendships that will last through life even down to old age. A man's truest friendships are those formed in youth as a general thing. If he enters the ministry, (nobles of callings,) or becomes an editor, (which will not be apt to pay,) or teaches school, (a great field for usefulness,) or enters one of the professions, or becomes a perennial office-seeker, (a very poor business,) he will find cause to rejoice that he went to school at home, for all over the State will be leading men who were his school-mates. If he goes abroad he forms acquaintances with men not many of whom he will ever meet in life. Remain at home during the period of youth and then stick to North Carolina. So every North Carolina boy should be educated at home. This done and our colleges ought to be successes.

YES AND NO.
A prominent member of the State Senate, in a private letter, asks us this question: "Is there not too much tendency to break down our public men in the estimation of the people? I favor open, manly criticism of their acts, but no attack upon motives until there is some positive evidence to base it on. Do we not, in North Carolina, either overrate or underrate our public men? Are we as candid and discriminating as we should be? I merely throw out these enquiries; do not say that they should be answered in the affirmative."

We do not think that there is any serious "tendency to break down our public men." To the contrary we think the press has been long-suffering and forbearing, especially towards some of the party leaders. There are men in full favor with the best Democratic papers who have records that would not bear the light of day. No paper feels itself called upon to make exposures or to be come the leader in the work of assailing character, and so the leaders go on in their careers petted, magnified, worshipped. We believe that since the war North Carolina has had men in office who ought never to have been honored as they have been. We believe the "tendency" in North Carolina is to greatly "overrate our public men"—not all, but many. Within six months we have seen laudations of the ability of certain men that were fulsome and ridiculous to the last degree. Every man of ordinary observation and candor knows this to be true. There is indeed a sad need of "candor and discrimination." Newspaper writers ordinarily let their adjectives take possession of them when they would write of quite an ordinary mortal, and those understanding the real meaning of words could not see from the language used why Hon. John McLane Commonplace was not as great a thinker as Calhoun, as great a master of English as Webster, and as great a magician in entralling the "crowd as Prentiss.

We think that there should be more sobriety of language in describing the efforts of men of mediocrity. If you exhaust the adjectives over them you have no

words left for high abilities and great speaking power and a noble eloquence. We believe our friend is right as to the want of proper discrimination. The same words are used to describe John Smith and Peter Wilkins, although John and Peter are very unlike. Unless criticism be just, fair, conscientious, penetrating, exact it is unscientific, unreliable and, therefore, valueless.

HOW IT STRUCK A NORTHERN MAN.

There is a long article signed E. G. D., in the New York Times of Thursday, that is headed "Stray Southern Notes." It contains more or less of error mixed with correct observations, but we think truth prevails. Of the negroes he says: "In North Carolina, as in other Southern States, the negroes have made the mistake, natural enough to an extremely ignorant race, of concluding that the only course for them to pursue to maintain their political rights and importance was to force themselves into unnecessary prominence when no question about their rights had been brought up. Instances have been given of their insolent assertion of civil rights. As has been told of the negroes in Danvers, Va., so I heard of the Raleigh negroes that some of them were ill-mannered to white people in the streets."

This applies to Wilmington as well. There are negroes here as elsewhere who think they show their manhood and independence in bearing themselves in an offensive way towards their superior. Many of the women are unbearable and their insolence and bad temper are displayed readily and without provocation. They always take the inside of the walk going and coming thus violating both law and a good custom. They evidently think that the post of honor is to hug the fence.

Another remark of the correspondent is in line with some things that have appeared in these columns: "A fear oppresses some of the best men of the South that when the Republican party disappears in that section, and the whole vote, white and black, becomes Democratic, the control of affairs will fall into the hands of what is frequently called the 'hoodlum' element. For the Democratic party in the South has its bad men, vulgar, greedy and without public spirit, just as the Republican party has in the North. Democrats admit that when the negro vote comes to be divided, and is to be swayed either by argument or money, the bad men with money will get the negro vote, rather than the good men with the best arguments and intentions. So long as the negro vote had to be opposed with the solid white vote the best men have been kept to the front. With Federal offices as well as local offices to fill, with national success flushing and making them careless, it is feared among prudent Southern men that the voters may find themselves in the hands of the 'hoodlum' or vicious white class, and be brought face to face with a new problem scarcely less troublesome than that of the negro question."

We think every reflecting and observant man will accept this statement as true. We are well convinced that the dividing of the negro vote will prove a far greater curse than their being solidly in support of white Radicals. Why any man who makes any pretensions to statesmanship, or who lives off politics, making it a study, can view with satisfaction a division of the negro vote, is to us hard to understand. It strikes us as singularly short-sighted and unwise.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.
Southern mills are advancing their prices for certain classes of goods and the demand is satisfactory. It is reported that the trade outlook in New York is improved. The merchants are said to be satisfied "that hard pan has been reached." It is believed that before March goods will be higher, including brown goods, bleached goods, &c. In New England there is said to be but little first-class goods on hand. The *Manufacturer's Gazette* of Boston, on the 6th inst. said: "Taken all in all, the general trade in cotton goods is very encouraging in its outlook, although there is no money in it in the way of profit at the moment. Cotton has received a set-back from the fact that the speculators, supposing that some little confidence existed among spinners, which was getting to be a thing of the past, were tempted to advance the price more than the legitimate demand would warrant. This at once caused a feeling of distrust, and the moment spinners stopped buying speculators began to tumble futures on the market. It has no more to do with the legitimate demand and supply of cotton than the price of first-class tickets to the moon and return. The whole thing, so far as cotton goods, is in a very healthy condition, everything is encouraging, and we look for a better being as well as better prices all around during this month."

The worst feature is the alarming number of failures that are happening weekly. Alfred Tennyson is now 75 years old. He is by the united voices of the English critics the greatest poet who has lived since Wordsworth. That he has written poems of consummate beauty and finish no one who has the least poetic taste and sympathy will gainsay. That he has written poems that will live as long as the English language is altogether probable, and that his genius is in decadence is perhaps certain. Many of his shorter poems like his "Spring" and "Freedom" of the other day, show only waning powers. His inspiration is gone, if we are to

judge by such efforts, and still it is a fact that able English critics declared that his play of a year or two ago outplayed work of masterly metrical excellence and a fancy that was delicate and exquisite. We have not seen it and give no opinion of our own. He has just published a long dramatic poem on Thomas Becket, and we await the judgment of British criticism as to its merits. If it does not show falling powers it will be wonderful, as he would be alone among old poets in that particular. Men of seventy-five rarely have much imagination.

WHAT IT COST.

The official correspondence of Marshal Wright, of Ohio, full fledged Radical, with the Department of Justice at Washington is an instructive document. He is the fellow who ran the Radical machine in the October election in Ohio. The outrages committed by the deputy marshals went ahead of anything yet seen in American politics. Representative Warner, of the 17th District says: "But I say this: That I do not think a campaign was ever carried on anywhere in which methods more corrupt, forbidding and abhorrent were resorted to to achieve political ends than were resorted to in the 17th District of Ohio, during the last campaign on the part of the Republican party."

This Marshal White has sent in his account to the Department of Justice and here are his own words: "In the election for Congressmen held in this State on the 14th inst. I employed for this city special deputy marshals as follows: Seven men 10 days each, 4 men 9 days each, 5 men 7 days each, 13 men 6 days each, 19 men 5 days each, 16 men 4 days each, 13 men 3 days each, 1,800 men 9 days each—in all 8,372 days, for the payment of which I will require \$17,880. I had to expend for transportation (absolutely necessary), horses and buggies \$76; street car tickets \$3; 1,800 metallic badges \$193.50; or ribbon badges \$2,000 \$41; for printing \$169.50—total, \$18,332."

The people of the whole country are made to pay such an infamous debt as that. Here is an opportunity for real reform. Wipe out the whole system of assistant marshals. It is a disgrace and an offence to all good citizens. It is a source of corruption and a means of oppression.

The *Congressional Record* seems to be to a considerable degree a record of what does not occur. The Public Printer reports that during three Congresses and a half 569 speeches were printed as delivered in the *Record*, not one word of which was ever spoken on the floor of either House. There were 1,183 speeches revised and substantially altered. This is a fraud upon the public and is discredit.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It looks very much as if the Republican party were determined to preserve their high protective policy at the expense of industries in localities where their party has no influence, and is not likely to acquire any. By making commercial treaties they seem to be aiming at reducing the revenue to such an extent that a general reduction of the tariff will be impossible. While they have not dared to attack sugar and rice directly because the could not do so consistently, they have at all times been willing to do so, as the Hawaiian and Spanish treaties indicate. They have been quick to call tariff reformers free traders, but in this policy of making commercial treaties they have become free traders in some things in order to sustain their policy of protection with regard to others.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

"We must differ with our stalwart friend of the *Courier-Journal*. His instincts are guiding him aright in his desire to get the unspeakable Randall out of the House of Representatives, but let him not soil the portfolio once held by the great Robert J. Walker. We want another Walker there." Nay, nay, brother of Des Moines, we said not so. For harmony's sake, the Philadelphia Protectionist being a man not of the bulk and build of Robeson, we mentioned Navy, not Treasury. Our latest advice, however, stated positively that Mr. Randall will not be offered a seat in the Cabinet. He lost his own State by 80,000, which is regarded as quite settling the case.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

COTTON FUTURES.

Judge Seymour's Declination as to the Legality of Dealings in Them. Raleigh News-Observer. The case of Aubrey Bennett & Co., of New York, represented by J. W. Hindsdale and John Devereux, Jr., against E. P. Covington, of Wilmington, represented by Fuller & Snow and John D. Shaw, which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court for eight days, was determined yesterday by a verdict and judgment in favor of the plaintiffs for \$5,346, with interest from September 1, 1880. The legality of dealings in cotton futures was involved. The defendant relied upon the defence of gambling. The plaintiffs showed that Covington, a resident of Wilmington, N. C., employed them to buy 500 bales of cotton, deliverable in May and January, 1880; that they executed his orders in the New York Cotton Exchange, in accordance with the rules and by-laws of the Exchange; that when the several contracts matured they received notices of delivery in every case

from the parties from whom they bought; that Mr. Covington having no funds in their hands, it was necessary for them immediately to sell upon the exchange the same number of bales and transfer the notice of delivery to the purchaser, in order to avoid the actual receipt of and payment for the cotton by them; that at the end of the dealings they rendered an account to Covington showing a balance due them September 1, 1880, of \$5,346 (the amount for which judgment was recovered); that Covington kept this account without objection for nearly three months. The defendant showed that it was the common practice in Wilmington for gentlemen dealing in the New York Cotton Exchange in cotton futures to receive no cotton upon these contracts, but that they sometimes delivered actual cotton upon them; that Covington was never called upon either to receive or deliver any cotton by Bennett & Co., and that he did not do so. The defendant failed to show that there was any agreement or understanding between Bennett & Co. and the members of the Cotton Exchange with whom they dealt on Covington's account, that there should be no actual delivery of cotton in any one of the cases. Judge Seymour charged the jury that the account rendered became an account stated, by reason of Covington's retaining it without objection; that the contracts for the future delivery of cotton upon which the losses were incurred were legal upon their face; that the sale of goods to be delivered at a future day is valid, although the seller has not the goods or any other means of getting them than to go into the market and buy them; but that if under the appearance of such a contract the real intent is merely to speculate in the rise or fall of prices, and the goods are not to be delivered, but that one party is to pay to the other the difference between the contract price and the market price of the goods at the date fixed for executing the contract, that the whole constitutes nothing more than a wager, and is null and void; that before the jury can find that these transactions were illegal, they must find from the evidence that both parties, the seller and buyer, at the time of making the contract did so with the intent not to deliver or receive actual cotton but as a bet on the rise and fall of the market; that they must find, from the evidence, and not from conjecture, that Covington so intended and that the other parties to the contract so intended. The purpose of one party also is not sufficient to render the contract illegal. That in this case, after careful reflection, the court can find no evidence of the intent or the purpose of the parties who contracted with Covington through his agent. That the burden of the proof is upon the defendant to show that the contract was a gambling one, and the court feels constrained to charge that upon this point the burden has not been met. The finding of the jury was in accordance with these facts.

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE CABINET.
Wilson Advance. The fact is North Carolina could supply President Cleveland with an entire Cabinet, and he might go farther and do worse. Carrying out the suggestions of correspondents, with some original ones, we present the following Cabinet for President Cleveland's consideration: Secretary of State—R. B. Vance. Secretary of the Treasury—J. S. Carr. Secretary of the Navy—Appleton Oaksmith. Secretary of War—John A. Gilmer. Secretary of the Interior—Joseph J. Davis. Postmaster General—Thomas J. Jarvis. Attorney General—W. T. Dortch. The above ticket will strike every one as fit to be appointed.

GEN. GRANT.
To the Editor of the Boston Post: "Clothe sin in rags, and a pigmy's straw can pierce it; Plate it with gold, and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks against it." Gen. Grant is indignant at being considered a mendicant and scoffs at the idea of receiving a pension, but intimates his willingness to be placed on the retired list. In view of Gen. Grant having been participant in crimes recently in a \$15,000,000 swindle, it would appear that he deserves to be put on a very retired list, i. e., the roll of the same State institution which is now entertaining his partner Ward. CHARLES E. ENDICOTT. BROOKLINE, Dec. 8, 1884.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The story of English money being sent to America to support free trade is a lie, and a very silly lie.—*Letter of John Bright to James Fritzen, Racine, Wisconsin.* Mr. Randall is in favor of abolishing the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits and tobacco in order that any attack on the tariff schedule, which would naturally lead up to a close observation of the iron industry of his State, may be delayed, if not averted altogether.—*New Haven Evening Register, Dem.* Mr. John Roach has been one of the most zealous and successful opponents of the 20 per cent. horizontal reduction of the tariff, or any other plan of revenue reform, but he has just ordered a 20 per cent. horizontal reduction in the wages of his employees in the machine shops at Chester.—*Wash. Star, Ind. Rep.*

Secretary McCulloch objected to Virginia reprobation. The Republican alliance with the reprobation party of Virginia afforded Senator Riddleberger the opportunity of objecting to his confirmation. And this is the party that pretends to be the financial heroes of the Democratic party.—*Detroit Free Press, Dem.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
VIRGINIA.

Fire in Norfolk—Reported Drowning of Overseemen Not Confirmed.
(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NORFOLK, December 13.—The stores of Bernard, Kohn & Co., hats and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and E. Ball, dry goods, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at \$38,000; insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. FARMERSBURG, December 13.—The reported drowning of twenty-seven men in the Rappahannock river, Tuesday last, is not confirmed, two steamers having arrived here since then, from that locality, who had heard nothing of it. Another steamer will arrive to-night.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market—Prices Unsettled.
(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) New York, Wall Street, Dec. 13, 11 A. M.—Stocks opened fractionally lower for most of the active shares, and then advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Before 10.30 A. M. Quincy broke $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 113, and other shares fell $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At 11 o'clock there was a rally of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

COTTON.

A Summary of the Crop to Date.
(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) New York, Dec. 13.—Receipts of cotton for all interior towns, 134,421 bales; receipts from plantations, 308,889 bales; total visible supply of cotton for the world, 2,042,085 bales, of which 2,473,323 bales are American, against 2,131,600 and 2,635,000 respectively, last year; crop in sight 3,895,289 bales.

A London dispatch says the sentence of Capt. Dudley and mate Stephens, the Mignonette cannibals, has been commuted from hanging to six months' imprisonment without labor. For throat and lung difficulties, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, when seasonably taken, is a certain specific.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
STAR OFFICE, Dec. 13, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 28 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 25 casks at that price. ROSIN—The market was quoted steady at 95 cents for Strained and \$1.00 for Good Strained, with sales as follows. TAR—The market was quoted dull at \$1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. COTTON—The market was quoted steady, with sales reported later of 450 bales on a basis of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary... 8 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Good Ordinary... 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " Low Middling... 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " Middling... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " Good Middling... 10-7-16 " "

PEANUTS—Market steady, with sales at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for Extra Prime, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for Fancy, and 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for Extra Fancy. RECEIPTS. Cotton... 879 bales Spirits Turpentine... 161 casks Rosin... 333 bbls Tar... 159 bbls Crude Turpentine... 63 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial. New York, Dec. 13, Noon.—Money higher and firm at 102 per cent. Sterling exchange 481 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 481 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 485 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 485 $\frac{1}{2}$. State bonds dull. Governments steady. Commercial. Cotton dull and easy, with sales to-day of 285 bales; middling uplands 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; do Orleans 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Futures steady, with sales at the following quotations: December 10.60; January 10.75; February 10.84; March 10.95; April 11.05; May 11.20. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat lower and heavy. Corn dull and lower. Pork dull and weak at \$12.50 @ 13. Lard easy at \$7.00. Spirits turpentine steady at 31c. Rosin steady at \$1.20 @ 1.30. Freight steady. BALTIMORE, December 13.—Flour steady; Howard street and western super \$3.25 @ 3.50; extra \$3.75 @ 3.75; family \$3.50 @ 3.55; city mills super \$3.25 @ 3.75; extra \$3.00 @ 3.55; Rio brands \$4.62 @ 4.75. Wheat—southern steady; western easier, closing 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; southern red 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; do amber 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Maryland 85c asked; No. 2 western winter red on spot 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79c; Corn—southern lower and steady at a decline; western easier, closing dull; southern white 48c; yellow 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 49c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13, Noon.—Cotton dull, with prices generally in buyers' favor; 15-16d; sales to-day 4,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and 3,500 were bales. Futures dull and steady; uplands, 1 m c, December and January delivery 5 63-64d; January and February delivery 5 63-64d; March and April delivery 5 63-64d; May and June delivery 5 63-64d; July and August delivery 5 63-64d. P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, December delivery 5 63-64d; January delivery 5 63-64d; February delivery 5 63-64d; March and April delivery 5 63-64d; May and June delivery 5 63-64d; July and August delivery 5 63-64d. Bales of cotton to-day include 4,300 bales American.

New Goods Now Arriving.

800 BUSH VA. MEAL; 200 BBL. FLOUR, all grades; 100 bbl. N. Y. Apples; 2,500 lbs. N. Y. and Penn. Butter; 25 boxes Cakes; 100 lbs. Candles; 1,000 lbs. Sausage; Sugar-Cured Meats, Bacon; 100 lbs. Tobacco, Canned Goods, Cabbage, &c. B. G. BLAIR. No. 19 North Second St. nov 27

Black Cashmeres.

HENRIETTA CLOTH, EMBROIDERED FLANNEL, low price Dress Goods, Fur Trimmings, Buttons, Shawls, and low price Cloaks. Also, another assortment of our handsome Towels, and Handkerchiefs, very cheap, and must be seen. J. V. HEDRICK. 115 Market St. dec 12

Buffalo Lithia Water

FOR MALARIAL POISONING.
USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, of BALTIMORE, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland. Dr. Howard attests the common adaptation of this water to the "malaria cases" with that of his country, West Virginia, and adds the following: "Indeed, in a certain class of cases it is much more readily attendant upon the early convalescence from grave acute disease; and more especially from the *Cachexia* and *Syphilis* incident to *Malaria*. In all their grades and varieties, to certain forms of *Atonic Dyspepsia*, and the *Atonic Form of Atonic Dyspepsia*, which are remediable only by mineral waters, I have called upon this water, and with the most successful results. In the largest number of cases, a course of this water, unobscured by any other agent, has been followed by a permanent cure of the disease." Buffalo, N. Y., 1884.

DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN. Extracts from Communication on the Therapeutic Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the "Virginia Medical Monthly" for February, 1877. "Their great value in *Malarial Diseases* and *Syphilis* 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 terribly afflicted the Mississippi Valley during the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave prompt relief in a case of *Suppression of Urine*, *Yellow Intermittent Fever*, numerous cases of *Atonic Dyspepsia*, and *decidedly mitigated the usual character*, which had ordinarily without the usual covered, but how far the water may have contributed to that result, I cannot undertake to say. There is no doubt, however, about the fact that its administration was attended by the most beneficial results."

Spring now opens for guests. Water in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles, \$3.00 per case at the Springs. For sale by W. H. Green, where the Springs are, and by all druggists. THOS. F. GOODE, Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y. ad 10 f nrm

Christmas is Coming!

AND WE Are Laying in a Stock OF FIRE CRACKERS COCOA-NUTS, And Other Holiday Goods.

Order early and avoid the rush and probable detention. ADRIAN & VOLLERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, S. E. cor. Dock and Front Sts. dec 5 f

Fish, &c.

200 Bbls and Half Bbls MULLET. 100 Boxes CRACKERS and Cakes. 100 Boxes Cream and Factory CHEESE. 100 Bbls RIO COFFEE. 100 Bbls Refined SUGARS. 75 Cases POTASH and LYE. 50 Boxes SOAP. 1000 Bbls Good FLOUR. HALL & PEARSALL, 30 S D & W

Turpentine Stills.

BURR & BAILEY,

Successors to HART, BAILEY & CO., 19 & 21 SOUTH FRONT ST. MANUFACTURERS OF TURPENTINE STILLS Worms, &c., Engines, Boilers, Iron and Brass Castings, Dealers in Pipe Fittings, Belting, Packing and Mill Supplies. Repair Work a specialty. nov 16 f

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

150 Hds Prime CUBA MOLASSES. 100 do P. R. do 500 Half Rolls Standard BAGGING. 1000 Bales New ARROW TIES. 500 Bbls FLOUR. 500 Bbls SUGAR. 200 Bags COFFEE. Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c., All at Lowest Prices. WORTH & WORTH. aug 24 f

Hothouse Sash.

BURR & BAILEY,

19 & 21 South Front St., WILMINGTON, N. C. MANUFACTURERS OF SASH, BLINDS, Doors, Wood Moulding, Turnings, Scroll Sawing and General Wood Work. Dealers in Plumbers' Supplies. nov 16 f

WHITE CYPRESS & YELLOW PINE SASH,

BLINDS & DOORS.

GUARANTEED AS GOOD AS THE BEST. MOULDING, BRACKETS and ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK. aug 24 f PARSLEY & WIGGINS.

No More If,

FOR OUR GROVER IS ELECTED, AND ALL our customers on that score, be assured, we still remain most emphatically that as good a job of Sash, Blinds, or any other work as our line can be done at our establishment, or can be done in this or any other city, or commonly called, first-class work. Respectfully, H. C. FREMPERT. P. S.—Don't burn this. nov 30 f

Land Plaster,

FOR SALE BY WOODY & CURRIE, Successors to the PORTLAND PLASTER MILL, the product of which are made from HARD PLASTER and FINEST GROUND. Correspondence solicited. ad 10 f

A PRIZE.

Send six cents for postage and receive a receipt for a cost box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to make money right away than anything else in this world. For more particulars, send your name, address, and a few lines to: A. C. TRUETT & CO., Augusta, Maine. mh 30 D & W