PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except Monday, at $7 00 per year, $4 00 for six months, $2 00 for three months, $1.50 for two months; 75c. for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week or any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 50 per year, $1 00 for six months 50 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $80 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged 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 according 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 rates for time actually published.

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

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

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

Remittances 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 important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accepted, able in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN, 13, 1885.

EVENING EDITION.

IS THERE PRECEDENT FOR THE BLAIR BILL?

We are no great readers of Congressional speeches. Until last week we had not even read a speech in opposition to the Blair bill. A resident of Washington drew our attention to the uncommon merits of Senator Coke's second speech on that dangerous bill. We wrote to the Senator last week for a copy and Saturday night we concluded the reading of it. It is a masterly discussion of principles that are fundamental. Truly spoke Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, when following Senator Coke he said:

"It is with considerable embarrassment that I rise to address the Senate after so able, exhaustive and conclusive an argument as that to which the Senate has just listened. I think the opponents of the bill might well rest their opposition on the argument which has just been submitted by the Senator from Texas, an argument that I think is unanswerable and conclusive of the whole question."

And so it is. It has not been answered and there is not a living man who can answer it, and because it is unanswerable. We have not read or heard an argument in ten years that so impressed us. The Senator from Texas has shown that he is fully able to grapple successfully with grave Constitutional questions, and that he is one of the great intellects in the country. No man of candor and intelligence can read his admirable speech without feeling that he is listening to an able and conscientious advocate who is fully master of his subject. With the assistance of the able Senator we now propose to take up briefly another of the three points relied upon by the friends of the bill. We have discussed the *constitutionality* of the bill; let us now consider whether *it is in accordance with precedent.*

The advocates of the Blair bill, in and out of Congress, seek to justify the violations of the Constitution by an appeal to *what has been done.* Say some of these advocates, by opposing it you attempt to be more of a Democrat than Jefferson or Jackson was. No Democrat regards these worthies as infallible. They blundered sometimes, just as Mr. Gladstone has blundered in his Egyptian policy. But is it a fact that under Jackson you will find a case parallel to the Blair bill, involving the same principles and under the same circumstances? Not a bit of it. The proposition to raise taxes to disburse them for purposes of education in the *States,* and by Federal authority, and the proposition to distribute a surplus in the Treasury *placed there without design,* and that accrued from *the sales of public lands,* are two very different propositions, and involve two very different principles of constitutional law. The Congress has a right, under the Constitution, to dispose of the public lands as it pleases; but the Congress has no authority under the Constitution to tax the people and appropriate the money to grand schemes of Paternal school teaching in the States under whatsoever plea it may be.

Congress, as we have shown in many articles, has no Constitutional power to go into the school teaching business. Judge Cooley, highest authority, is quoted by Mr. Coke, as teaching that the purposes "of taxation is *for obtaining revenue*"—that "all definitions of taxation imply that it is to be imposed only for public purposes" and within the "jurisdiction of the Congress." Senator Coke takes the correct view when he says: "I deny that the common schools of these United States are within the jurisdiction of the Congress or the Government of the United States. * * I say that they are within the jurisdiction of the government of the *States;* that they are hedged about and encircled by the reserved rights of the States." This is as true as words of Holy Writ. The Senator says:

"I deny that the Government of the United States can enter that circle and take charge of those things embraced in it, or that the Government of the United States has the power *to impose taxes upon the people for the purpose of going outside of its own* jurisdiction into the jurisdiction of the States and expending the money so raised.',

Again he says:

"The whole theory of taxation is that the Government needs it, and I plant myself upon the proposition that not one dollar, as Judge Cooley says, can be taken as taxes not needed to carry out the administration of the Government in the execution of its governmental functions. He says that any taxation not intended for that purpose *is not taxation; it is simply taking it by superior force.*

"Here is a bill before the Senate appropriating $105,000,000 to be expended, not for a national purpose, says my friend from Mississippi, but for a purpose pertaining to the government of the States; this money raised by taxation not to be used as revenue, but to be delivered as a gift to States for a purpose over which he claims that the States have exclusive jurisdiction. I say that whenever he claims that the States have exclusive jurisdiction over public schools he will stultify himself to vote for this bill, and if he votes for the bill and *the Federal Government chooses to take charge of the schools of this country he is estopped to deny their power or their right to do so.* There is no mode of getting away from that proposition. It can not be evaded; it can not be dodged; it is as inexorable as fate itself."

If the Blair bill is adopted, as it will be, it will not be ten years before every speaker and writer who favors Paternal Pedagogy will insist that the Congress shall regulate the schools in the States just as the Government controls the mails.

So much for the argument of authority to act. Now for the *precedent.* It is claimed that the Democratic party distributed (and that President Jackson recommended it) $28,000,000 in 1836, the act being approved June 23d of that year. This large sum was distributed among the States. This having been done under a Democratic Administration it is argued that this is a full and sufficient precedent for distributing $105,000, as the Blair bill originally proposed to give, to cure illiteracy in the several sovereign States. But are the cases identical? Are the principles involved alike? They are very different as will be seen from the following extracts from the clear-headed Senator. Referring to the bill of 1836 he says:

"The bill provided for the deposit with the several States of this money in proportion to their representation in the two Houses of Congress subject to the call of the Government of the United States, to be paid back whenever it should be called for. That bill produced a great debate in the two Houses of Congress. Mr. Benton, of Missouri, led the opposition to it. He said then what has proved true since, that the deposit was provided for only as an evasion of the constitutional objection to giving it to the States. He denounced it as a fraudulent evasion of the constitutional objection to giving it to the States. It was money too that came into the Treasury for the most part, almost exclusively from the sale of the public lands. Mr. Benton contended that it would be unconstitutional to give that money to the States, and he said that the bill was framed in that shape knowing well that the Government *would never call for it in order to evade this constitutional objection.* The Government has never yet called for a dollar of it, and Mr. Benton's prophecy has been literally fulfilled.

"I challenge gentlemen who have not examined that debate to examine it. They will find that the friends of the bill—the men who voted for the distribution—placed their votes *upon the ground that there was a casual, unexpected, unusual, unlooked for amount* in the Treasury and they would vote for its distribution, *but each one of them declared that he would never vote* and *Congress could not constitutionally legislate a surplus* into the Treasury *in order to give it to the States,* as the pending bill proposes to do. That was declared by the friends of the bill—by the gentlemen who voted for it. They said they voted for it because the money was unexpectedly in the Treasury, and the General Government had no use for it, and therefore they would vote to deposit it with the States, but they deemed it necessary to say *that they would never legislate to collect a surplus in order to distribute it, because they believed it would be unconstitutional to do it.* The history of those times show these facts.

"Mr. President, here are gentlemen claiming it to be in the power of the Government to tax the people, to send the tax-gatherer among them and take of their substance and give it away outside of the jurisdiction of the Government, who claim that that power exists because the United States Government has habitually been giving lands to the cause of public education."

Now Congress has complete power over the public lands. So says Judge Story; so says Chancellor Kent, and so say the Supreme Court. The Congress has always exercised supreme power over the public lands. All along the century "it has been granting *public lands* in aid of education," as Senator Coke says. He says farther:

"I have stated that I will vote to-morrow for a bill granting public lands to the States in aid of education, because we have a right to grant them; but we have not the right to grant the people's money taken from them by taxation."

There is big difference. Congress has no power to tax the people for any scheme of education in the States, because it is beyond the authority and jurisdiction of the Congress so to do; but it has the power to dispose of the public lands. Chancellor Kent, the commentator on the Constitution, says that "Congress have the exclusive right of pre-emption to all Indian lands lying within the territories of the United States." Justice Story says:

"On the other hand, the public lands hold out, after the discharge of the national debt, ample revenues to be devoted *to the cause of education* and *sound learning* and to *internal improvements* without trenching upon the property or embarrassing the pursuits of the people by burdensome taxation. The constitutional objection to the appropriation of the other revenues of the Government to such objects has not been supposed to apply to an appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands."

Our space is exhausted. Senator Coke argues the point and shows at large the difference between *taxing* to educate and *giving lands* to educate, and with great perspicacity and force. The following is all we can reproduce, but it is enough to satisfy the candid receptive mind. He says:

"The distinction is here: that Congress has no power to levy taxes and *to collect money* except for purposes within its constitutional jurisdiction, except to advance purposes over which it has constitutional powes and where the duty rests upon Congress to give it. That is the theory of Mr. Cooley; that is the theory of Mr. Monroe; that is the theory of taxation itself. *You cannot lay taxes except for revenue,* and *revenue means money needed to execute the powers of the Government.* I ask you what powers of the Government, under your construction, are being executed by the revenues paid into the States for the common school system? In reference to land, *the land is under the absolute and unlimited power of Congress.* The principles applicable to taxation do not apply with reference to land. All of our authorities, our commentators, our statesmen, our judges, admit that the Government is the proprietor, the owner of the lands, and may do with them as the Government pleases, give them away, sell them, or do anything it pleases with them."

MESSAGE NOTES.

Governor Jarvis speaks in terms of deserved compliment of the State Guard. Legislators ought to do what ever is really necessary to keep up the standard, to give efficiency and interest to this body of citizen soldiery and to fill up its ranks. It is a very necessary "institution" in the changing environments. The message contains particulars concerning the erection of the new Governor's Residence. The Governor renews his recommendations to erect new Supreme Court rooms and a new State Library. He proposes that it shall be at the west end of the Agricultural building. There is no doubt, we suppose, that both of these are much needed, and the intelligence of the State ought to be willing to meet all proper demands and needed expenditures. A good substantial building should be erected and without any extravagance or unnecessary display, but probably not just now.

The Governor is in the building vein. He recommends the erection of a building on the grounds near the Raleigh Asylum, for the maintenance of the old, harmless incurables. Here is something that appeals to our humanity, and we say let it be built, although the erection of other buildings must be deferred for five years or more. The Governor says;

"Such a building, constructed on the associated dormitory plan, sufficient to accommodate a hundred patients, can be built by the Penitentiary and authorities at but little cost."

We do not believe that the same Legislature will vote a large appropriation to the University, erect two public buildings, make additional expenditures on the new Governor's Mansion, increase the number of Judicial Circuits, and increase by thousands the pay of the State officials. Two years hence the people might have something unpleasant to say. We believe that *imperative* appropriations should be made, and in a spirit of enlightened liberality, but it will probably be wise not to undertake all improvements at once. It is a good maxim to act upon sometimes to make haste slowly—the *festina lente* of Augustus Cæsar.

But these are not all the appropriations asked for. The purchase of an additional lot has been referred to in another editorial. The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum wants funds for certain needed repairs, alterations, &c. Here is where we would vote aye every time. These are necessaries for the comfort of God's afflicted. Other appropriations may be deferred, but the benevolent institutions must be cared for.

The vindictiveness and bitterness and utter untruthfulness with which ex-President Davis is assailed in the Congress of the United States and in the public prints are a disgrace to the country, and an outrage upon honor, veracity and fair dealing. Ingalls and Conger and that vile old fraud, John Sherman, are consumed by hatred and bile. We rejoice that there are such Southern men as Lamar and Vest and Morgan to hurl back lies and slanders in the teeth of the graceless and malignant assailants.

COL. H. T. BENNETT.

We are glad that we are fully sustained, by those competent to judge, in the high estimate we have ever placed upon our distinguished representative in Congress. We have always insisted that he was one of the really intellectual men of the State, and that in personal and moral manhood he was second to no public man in North Carolina. Lieut. Gov. Stedman, who has been recently in Washington, tells us that he was informed by both Senators and members of the House that Judge Bennett ranks as a man of brains with the foremost men in either body, and that he is considered by all as a conspicuous type of the very best representatives noted for high honor, great personal and moral courage, and unbending fidelity and integrity to all trusts.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—In so far as the black man is the victim of any form of oppression he deserves the sympathy of all men. Wherever he is refused educational facilities and religious advantages, wherever he is incommoded unnecessarily as traveller in public conveyances, there is urgent demand for reform in his interest. We can go that far with Mr. Cable; but we cannot advocate the degradation of the white race for the sake of the questionable elevation of the black.—*New Orleans Picayune, Dem.*

—Our valued contemporary, the New York *Sun,* in admonishing the Louisville *Courier-Journal* for its failure to perceive that the abolition of the internal revenue system "would absolutely compel a reduction of the tariff," falls into the obfuscation which it deplores. Let us not be too absolute. There are more ways than one to skin a cat. Suppose, instead of raising deficient revenue by taking the duty off iron and steel, and thus increasing imports, the gentle protectionists should prefer to put a duty on tea and coffee, or add a cent or so per pound to the sugar duty. This is the protectionist method of making up deficiencies in the revenue. —*Philadelphia Record, Ind.*

—The leading organs of opinion in London are furious against the Ministry for not being more decided and aggressive in its Egyptian policy. It is even asserted that Gladstone's Ministry will be overthrown by a vote of censure as soon as Parliament assembles, and that the fear of this is the cause of Gladstone's insomnia. Bismarck has certainly shown great power in stirring up the continental powers against England; but it is hardly probable that any demands that the powers may make on England will be conceded or that the refusal will lead to war. England holds Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus and the Suez Canal, and will have great advantages in any military or naval contest in the Mediterranean, unless Spain and Italy should join a coalition against her. Moreover, she has an army now in Egypt. Thus it seems to the English mind that England holds the winning cards, and ought not to be bluffed. The wavering and apologetic course of the Ministry has been very unsatisfactory to the people, and the dissatisfaction will make itself felt at the opening of Parliament.—*Baltimore American.*

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

There is no one evil that is gnawing with more deadly effect into the vitals of our free institutions than this everlasting cry of appropriation! It has played havoc with the National government. The statesmanship of our Senators and Congressmen is measured by their ability to get an appropriation for their section. Is it to become so with our State government? We recognize the fact that it is right and proper at times for the States to appropriate, but only when it is beyond question, wisdom to do so.—*Winston Leader.*

It is wrong for a man to be forced to wait for years before his case, no matter how just, can ever be heard. It is the duty of the State to provide quick and pure justice for every man, no matter how poor and humble he may be. The present judiciary of the state does not accomplish this. There are not a sufficient number of Judges and Courts in the State to keep the dockets of the different counties clear.—*Kinston Free Press.*

If a colored man should think of removing, it would be the part of prudence for him to interview one who, bitten by bitter experience, could fully inform him of the other side of the picture. It is a rash man who will leap in the dark. Breaking up root and branch and removing from one's native home is a serious undertaking. A prudent, economical sober, saving labor man in North Carolina can thrive as well as anywhere on the civilized globe. We merely submit these remarks of an advisory nature.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

POLITICAL POINTS.

—What a pity that all the Cabinet timber in the Young Democratic Battalion is green.—*Phil. Times, Ind.*

—Walt Whitman says President Cleveland has a good supply of "old fashioned horse sense." In that case a stable government is assured.—*N. O. Picayune, Dem.*

—It has been suggested that Editor Dana should write President elect Cleveland's inaugural address. We object to this. Dana would occupy one half of the address with the grossest flattery of the Widow Butler, and just now we are her friend because she has none. She's gone and forgotten, too.—*Phil. Call.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

VIRGINIA.

The Banking Firm of Payne & Co. Make an Assignment—Death of a Well Known Railroad Contractor.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

BALTIMORE, January 13.—A special from Warrenton, Va. says the sudden death of C. E. F. Payne, the active partner of the firm of Payne & Co., bankers, in Warrenton, made it necessary that an assignment of the assets should be made, and an announcement to this effect was made to-day. The surviving partner has made a full assignment of all assets to Albert Fletcher, A. D. Payne and R. Taylor Scott, who have taken charge thereof and assumed the trust. No preferences have been made and a pro rata to depositors and other creditors will be made with as much dispatch as possible.

STAUNTON, January 13.—C. R. Mason, the oldest Southern railroad contractor, and head of the contracting firms of Mason, Gooch & Hoge and C. R. Mason & Co., lessees of the Kentucky penitentiary, died last night near Staunton, aged 86. During the war he was chief of the Pioneer Corps under Stonewall Jackson.

TEXAS.

A Negro Villain Hung by a Mob.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

GALVESTON, January 12.—The *Times* Greenville special says: At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Tom Reddy, a negro, went to the house of Mrs. Webb, a widow, broke in the door, and attempted to outrage the lady. Her outcries caused the negro to flee. He was apprehended some hours afterwards and jailed. Late last night two hundred masked men demanded the prisoner. The sheriff, seeing that he was powerless, surrendered the negro, and the mob hanged him.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market—Weak and Depressed.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, Wall Street, Jan. 13, 11 A.M.—The stock market fell off ¼ to ½ per cent. at the opening, advanced ½ to ¾ per cent. before call, and then weakened and declined ¼ to ¾ per cent. Grangers were rather strong throughout. West Shore 5's were depressed and broke 1 per cent. to 87 on large transactions.

"A Quarter of a Cup of Tea."

"Yes, madam," said the Dominie. "Just a quarter of a cup of tea, if you please, and half a slice of toast. That is all I can eat before preaching this evening, for my dyspepsia is so bad." The poor man preached an awfully dry sermon, which put his hearers to sleep. But why should a minister have dyspepsia as long as Brown's Iron Bitters is to be had at the drug stores? The Rev. Mr. Offley, of Newbern, N. C., says, "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters one of the best medicines known." †

Christmas is Coming!

AND WE

Are Laying in a Stock

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FIRE CRACKERS

COCOA-NUTS,

And Other Holiday Goods.

☞ Order early and avoid the rush and probable detention.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

dec 5 tf S. E. cor. Dock and Front Sts.

JNO. W. GORDON. JOS. D. SMITH.

Jno. W. Gordon & Smith

AGENTS,

Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.,

which, as we have once or twice remarked, pays all losses without discount

Give us a trial, and we will do our best to please you. jan 11 tf

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

150 Hhds Prime CUBA MOLASSES.
100 do do P. R. do
500 Half Rolls Standard BAGGING
1000 Bales New ARROW TIES.
500 do Pieced do
500 Bbls FLOUR,
100 Bbls SUGAR,
200 Bags COFFEE,

Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
All at Lowest Prices.

aug 24 tf WORTH & WORTH.

New River Mullets.

100 BARRELS FINE NEW RIVER MULLETS just received from the fishery, for sale low.
Also, 100 BOXES CHOICE BRANDS OF TOBACCO, to be sold at factory prices.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
dec 7 tf 18 Market Street.

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"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."—Boston Post.

Hale's Industrial Series.

Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. The Woods and Timbers of North Carolina.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

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A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSpaper and the Organ of the Methodist Protestant Church in North Carolina, is published at Greensboro, N. C.
Terms, $2 00 per annum, in advance.
The eligibility of its location, the number and activity of its agents, and the constantly increasing demand for it among the more solid classes of readers in various sections, give the CENTRAL PROTESTANT peculiar claims upon the patronage of the advertising public. Terms very favorable. Consult your business interest, and address the editor

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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 13, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 27½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1 05 for Strained and $1 10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. [The types made us say $1 00 for Good Strained yesterday, when it should have been $1 10].

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm, with sales reported at $1 15 for Hard and $1 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON—The market was quoted steady, with small sales reported at quotations. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	8 5-16 cents ₱ lb.
Good Ordinary	9 9-16 " "
Low Middling	10¼ " "
Middling	10 9-16 " "
Good Middling	10¼ " "

PEANUTS—Market steady, with sales at 55@60 cents for Extra Prime, 65@70 cents for Fancy, and 75@80 cents for Extra Fancy.

RICE—ROUGH: Upland 90c@$1 05; Tidewater $1 10@1 25. CLEAN: Common 4¼ cents; Fair 4¾@5¼ cents; Low Good 5¼@5½ cents; High Good 5¾@5¾ cents; Prime 5¾@5¾ cents; Choice 5¾@6 cents per pound. Market steady.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	361	bales
Spirits Turpentine	285	casks
Rosin	1,419	bbls
Tar	291	bbls
Crude Turpentine	39	bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13, Noon.—Money quiet and weak at 1@2 per cent. Sterling exchange 481@481¼ and 485@485¼. State bonds quiet. Governments steady.

Commercial.

Cotton very dull, with sales to-day of 74 bales; middling uplands 11 1-16c; do Orleans 11 5-16c. Futures steady; sales at the following quotations: January 10.98c; February 11.02c; March 11.06c; April 11.19c; May 11.31c; June 11.44c. Flour steady. Wheat unsettled and lower. Corn lower and dull. Pork dull at $13 25@13 50. Lard easy at $7 15. Spirits turpentine dull at 31½c. Rosin dull at $1 22½@1 30. Freights quiet and steady.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Flour firm with fair inquiry. Wheat—southern steady and fairly active; western lower and inactive; southern red 92@93c; do amber 94@95½c; No. 1 Maryland 94½@94½c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 91½c bid. Corn—southern steady; western lower and fairly active; southern white and yellow 50@51c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

LIVERPOOL, January 13, Noon.—Cotton dull and prices generally in buyers' favor; uplands 5 15-16d; Orleans 6 1-16d; sales of 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; receipts 34,000 bales, 31,400 of which were American. Futures steady and at a decline; uplands, l m c, January and February delivery 5 59-64@5 58-64d; February and March delivery 5 61-64@5 60-64d; March and April delivery 6 1-64@6d; April and May delivery 6 5-64@6 4-64d; May and June delivery 6 8-64@6 7-64d; June and July delivery 6 12-64@6 11-64d; August and September delivery 6 18-64d.

Breadstuffs steady and in fair demand. Corn—new mixed 5s. Long clear middles 33s, 9d; short 34s 6d. Lard—prime western 37s 3d.

Spirits turpentine 23s 3d.

5 P.M.—Uplands, l m c, January delivery 5 56-64d, buyers' option; January and February delivery 5 56-64d, buyers' option; February and March delivery 5 59-64d, sellers' option; March and April delivery 5 63-64d, sellers' option; April and May delivery 6 3-64d, sellers' option; May and June delivery 6 7-64d, sellers' option; June and July delivery 6 10-64d, value; July and August delivery 6 13-64d, value; August and September delivery 6 17-64d, value. Futures closed quiet.

Sales of cotton to-day include 3,200 bales American.

New York Rice Market.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 12.

RICE—We note the continuance of a good demand in the domestic sorts, and although no higher rates are being secured outside quotations are demanded and realized. Advices from the South note large movement at all points, and it is quite evident that there is a general stocking up all over. Foreign quiet. Quotations: Carolina and Louisiana, common to fair at 4¼@5¼c; good to prime at 5¼@6c; choice at 6¼@6¾c; extra (brand) at 6¾@6¾c; Rangoon at 4¼@5c duty paid, and 2¾@2¾c in bond; Patna at 5¼@5¼c; Java at 5¼@5¾c.

—100—

ADDITIONAL DOZEN LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HDKFS, including 30 dozen of my famous Narrow Hem L. C. Hdkfs at 15c., and duplicates of the best styles in my first offering. Gents' L. C. and China Silk Hdkfs. Gents' 36-inch Silk Umbrellas at $2.50, worth $4. Also many other bargains, which will be shown with pleasure. JNO. J. HEDRICK,
dec 21 tf 115 Market St.

HUMAN PROGRESS

IS AN IMMUTABLE LAW, IN THE VERY NATure of things. We cannot go backwards if we would. The old fashioned open fire, with the array of cooking utensils, must stand aside for the modern Cook Stove, with its superior advantages. Our FARMER GIRL COOK will give you entire satisfaction, if you will allow us to give you an introduction.

W. H. ALDERMAN & CO.,
jan 7 tf Plumbers, Gas Fitters & Tinsmiths.

New Goods Now Arriving.

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I have tried for eleven years to have my wife cured of a terrible skin disease. The CUTICURA REMEDIES (CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally), have done in six weeks what I have tried for eleven years to have done. You shall have the particulars as soon as I can give them to you, and as we are so well known in this part of the country, it will benefit you, and the remedies will cure all who use them.

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I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES for Blotches, and am completely cured, to my inexpressible joy. CUTICURA SOAP is the best I have ever used, and to the profession it is invaluable for cleansing the skin, thereby removing all 'cork,' grease, paint, and all the stuff used by them, leaving the skin pure and white and soft. My greatest pleasure is in recommending such an article.

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I have had the Salt Rheum for about three years, and have spent time and money to have it cured, without success, until I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which are doing the work.

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Having paid about $200 to first class doctors to cure my baby without success, I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which completely cured after using three bottles. WM. GORDON.
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Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CUTICURA SOAP for Rough, Chapped and Reddened Skin and Hands.

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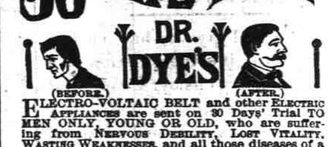

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VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

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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 in "a wide range of cases"* with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and adds the following:

"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 *Sequelæ* incident to *Malarious Fevers,* in all their grades and varieties, to certain forms of *Atonic Dyspepsia,* and all the *Affections Peculiar to Women* that are remediable at all by mineral waters. *In short, were I called upon to state from what mineral waters I have seen the greatest and most unmistakable amount of good accrue in the largest number of cases in a general way I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Springs, in 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 curative effects from the Buffalo Water in *Malarial Cachexia, Antonic Dyspepsia,* some of the *Peculiar Affections of Women, Anæmia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiac Palpitations,* &c. It has been especially efficacious in *Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of this character, which had obstinately withstood the usual remedies, having been restored to perfect health in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Springs."*

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 *Sequela* 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,* in *Yellow Fever, and decidedly mitigated other distressing and dangerous symptoms.* The patient recovered, but how far the water may have contributed 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 beneficial results."*

Springs now opens for guests.
Water in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles $5 per case at the Springs.
Springs pamphlet mailed to any address.
For sale by W. H. Green, where the Springs pamphlet may be found.

THOS. F. GOODE, Proprietor,
ap 10 tf nrm Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va

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