

ANNOUNCEMENT.  
THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published every day except Sundays, at 75 cents per week, or \$3.00 per month in advance. It has over 10,000 subscribers at the rate of 10 cents per week. It is published at No. 100 E. Third Street, Wilmington, N. C. For further particulars, see the advertisement on this page.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square 100 words, for five days, \$3.00; one week, \$5.00; two weeks, \$9.00; one month, \$15.00; three months, \$45.00; six months, \$80.00; one year, \$150.00. For longer terms, apply to the office. Notices under head of "City Items" 50 cents per line for first insertion, and 25 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.  
No advertisements inserted in Local Column except on special notice.  
Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged 100 percent for each insertion. Every other day, three times per week, \$10.00 a week. Two or three days of daily rate.  
An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.  
Notices of Resolutions, Resolutions, Thanks, &c., are charged as ordinary advertisements, but only half rate when for one month, 75 cents; for three months, \$1.00; for six months, \$1.50; for one year, \$2.00. All advertisements must be prepaid in advance. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Note, or Cash.  
All communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accepted in every other case, they will be returned if not of the real name of the author is withheld.  
Advertisements should always specify the time or space desired to be advertised. If no time is specified, the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. When an advertiser contracts for a space of time, the proprietor will only be responsible for the matting of the paper to his address.

# The Morning Star.

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

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1885  
EVENING EDITION.

## GEN. GORDON DEAD.

The announcement that the heroic Charles George Gordon was stabbed to death by Arabs at Khartoum will not only send a thrill of horror and regret throughout England and her vast dominions, but will cause profound regret among the intelligent people of this great country. He has been literally sacrificed by red-tapeism and the dilatoriness of the British Government. He could have been rescued if the Cabinet had so ordered three months earlier than they did. While the British people were loudly demanding a rescue the Government delayed for months before it finally resolved upon sending Wolsey and a small army to the Sudan. But the attempt was made too late and those sent to rescue will be fortunate if they get back without the destruction of the whole force.

There is a peculiar interest attaching to the fate of Gen. Gordon. His life is a most startling romance. It is very unlike any other man's life we have ever read. There is no hero in fiction who ever had so amazing and brilliant a career as this modest, resolute, and consecrated Christian hero. In piety he deserves to rank with Havelock and Stonewall Jackson. In devotion to duty he has scarcely had an equal in modern times.

When the Government sent for him some fourteen months since and told him that it desired him to go to the Sudan alone and see if he could not pacify the tribes and get out safely the garrisons and women and children and non-combatants in the towns, the summons was very sudden and unexpected. Gen. Gordon had just made arrangements to go to the Congo country in Central Africa, under the patronage of another Government, but when he received the summons to appear before the Cabinet, and was told what was desired, he did not hesitate a minute. At the call of his country he promptly said, "I will go," although he knew that in all probability it was an order leading him to death among enemies. In five or six hours after he received the call he had left England and was on his way to the country of the Arabs, where only intense anxiety and prolonged agony and death by stabbing awaited him.

He went alone. He crossed the desert on a dromedary to Khartoum. No one was with him in that solitary and lonely ride but God. How he safely made his way across the wide wastes over which flitted countless hosts of wild and reckless men of the desert ready to plunder and kill is known only to Him who protected the devoted and faithful servant amid all his perils and along the solitary and arid way. After a

month's journey he entered alone the little city of Khartoum that was the scene of his death. His reception was very enthusiastic. He had before been in the Sudan and knew much of Arab character and life and habits. He had been absolute governor of the Soudan for three years and by his wise and humane course had attached many tribes to him. His coming again was hailed with high satisfaction by all of the people in the towns, and many of the tribes seemed glad. Great rejoicings marked his advent to Khartoum. Soon after arriving he issued a proclamation in which he promised a beneficent rule, assuring all that he did not come to oppress, but to protect and help. But he was soon compelled to appeal to arms in order to extricate garrisons and procure provisions. The Mahdi appeared as an active and implacable enemy, and at last the small force of Gordon by treachery and numbers was overwhelmed and the brave leader was laid low.

Gen. Gordon was fifty-two years old and of small stature. He was a man of much simplicity and was an intense enthusiast. He believed in doing things that to other men appeared impossible, perhaps wild and unreasonable. In the United States the plodders would have called him "a crank." He actually accomplished some of the most marvellous feats known to history, and his career in China is one of the wonders of modern warfare. He was accused of fanaticism, and yet he was as lovable as a child, as devout as a saint, and as brave as any hero of romance or of history.

Since Abraham obeyed the voice of God and went out leaving his ancestral home and his country to wander in a strange land, there has been nothing comparable to Gordon's obeying the summons at 3 o'clock on the 18th of January, 1884, and at 8 o'clock the same evening, leaving London, which he was never to see again, for the long and perilous ride over the wild desert filled with moving hostile tribes. Abraham did not believe any more in Jehovah than Gordon did. With him God was an ever present God, and to lean upon and obey Him was the delight of his soul and the religion of his life. We do not believe there is anything equal in profane history to this act of Gordon's in obeying the call of his country. It is the sublimest act of duty of record among all the splendid acts of the martyrs and heroes. Even Luther's sublime courage and splendid boldness when summoned before the Emperor was not as great a trial and as pure an act of trust as we conceive was Gordon's wonderful ride across the desert on the dromedary, going as he felt he was to death among cruel and vengeful barbarians. The Christian hero and saint has fallen. As long as men love the heroic and the courageous; as long as men shall delight in duty and respond to the demands of a high patriotism; as long as men shall revere the good and great, will this story of Gordon's life be read with sympathetic and responsive hearts and with a kindling admiration. He made God his trust and duty his guiding principle. What a lesson for all!

## THE LOCATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Constitution of North Carolina has this clause:

"As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall establish and maintain, in connection with the University, a department of Agriculture, of Mechanics, of Mining, and of Normal Instruction."

This is the organic law, and from it there is no appeal. By it it is made the duty of the Legislature to "establish and maintain" certain colleges or schools. But more than this: the Legislature is not left to decide where certain schools or colleges may be established. The Constitution is specific; it is to "establish and maintain" them "in connection with the University."

So from this there is no chance of departure. The law binds and must be carried into effect "as soon as practicable." But what sort of schools or colleges, or as it is expressed and described in the Constitution itself, what sort of "department" is to be established? Is this left for conjecture or preference? The law is quite explicit. There is no mistaking it. The colleges or "department" must consist of "Agriculture, of Mechanics, of Mining, and of Normal Instruction."

This ought to settle the matter as far as the Legislature is concerned. Of course the Constitution does not say there shall not be such schools "established and maintained elsewhere," but the people will hardly be willing to be taxed for a "depart-

ment of Agriculture, of Mechanics and of Mining" for the University and for another quite similar "department" or college at another point not far distant.

So the Star regards the proposition of a certain organization at Raleigh calling itself the "Watauga Club" to establish an Industrial School at that place as unnecessary and impolitic. It will be a source of burden on the people, and a needless burden, we may suppose, if the Legislature carries out the requirements of the Constitution. It will cost, say from \$10,000 to \$35,000 to establish a School of Technology at Raleigh. This can be done much more cheaply at Chapel Hill, and for reasons set forth in the memorial of the said "Watauga Club of Raleigh, N. C.," to the General Assembly, than it can be done at Raleigh, and, if there were no other reason for preferring Chapel Hill than this one of economy, that ought to determine the selection of the place. But there is another and more convincing argument why the General Assembly should locate it at the University, and that is the Constitution itself declares that there shall be such schools or department in connection with the University, and that they shall be "maintained" by the State. So the question of location is really out of the discussion. It is settled by organic law.

As to the necessity of a school of Technology, or an Industrial School, or a "department of Agriculture, of Mechanics and of Mining," for by all of these names is the same thing described, there can be no doubt among well informed people. Such schools have been established elsewhere and with very decided benefit. In fact they are absolutely essential to the full prosperity and success of a State. The memorial of the Watauga Club sets forth some cogent reasons and instructive facts showing the advantages to be derived from an Industrial School. It says:

"Large polytechnic and industrial schools have been founded, and are maintained in all of the principal States of Europe. In the United States they have developed to an almost equal extent. Most of the larger cities contain such schools, and they are increasing in number and proportions yearly. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an investment in building and machinery amounting about \$70,000. Its permanent endowment fund is \$387,000, including one-third of the Land Scrip Fund, donated to the State by the General Government. Its annual catalogue for the years 1884 and 1885 shows a list of 67 instructors of all grades. This school has been in existence for twenty years. During this time the number of students has steadily increased from 72 to 879, and this last number is more than double what it was in 1860."

But there are many other schools of this class all through the North. The memorial says:

"The Worcester Free Institute of Industrial Science had, in 1883, a total enrollment of about \$624,000, with an annual income of about \$24,000. The fifteen professors were employed. The products of the students work are sold for the benefit of the institution which realizes some \$5,000 per annum from this source."

"The Chicago Manual Training School was founded by association of gentlemen connected with the Commercial Club of Chicago."

"Of one mentioned we had had some knowledge for a year or two. It is the admirable school in our sister State of Virginia. The memorial says of it:

"The Miller Manual Labor School, of Albemarle county, Va., was richly endowed by the will of Samuel Miller, in which he left instructions that buildings should be erected for the comfortable accommodation of one hundred pupils and their teachers; and that these pupils, being residents of the county of Albemarle, should be fed, clothed and instructed free of expense. Instruction is given in wood and iron working; running of steam engines, technical drawing, printing, electrical engineering, agriculture, and in the other scientific and general studies usually pursued at such schools. Boys cannot remain in the school after they are eighteen years of age save in exceptional cases, and parents and guardians must relinquish hold upon them during the time they shall be required to remain at the school."

A year or more since the editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate gave a most interesting account of this school and paid a fitting tribute to the generous and worthy founder and benefactor.

To show what kind of a legislator Mr. Blair (author of the Paternal Pedagogy bill) is and how he regards the pockets of tax-payers, it is only necessary to point to his course as to pensions. This raider on Treasury has gravely proposed to pay a pension to every man in the Northern army who served as much as three months. This would cost, it is estimated, not less than one thousand million dollars—\$1,000,000,000. This is the man who introduced the bill to tax the people and then distribute the surplus mainly for the education of the negro. And there are Democrats who are with him.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

Personal intercourse is a wonderful disillusionizer. If the country at large could know all the actual facts as to the character and conduct of conspicuous placemen at Washington, if the veil could be lifted from each and the truth in its naked-

ness be revealed, there would be a revolution as startling as complete in our political fabric. There are at this moment in the National Capital men posing as statesmen and patriots, supported by ardent followers, whom a single blast of truth would consign to universal ignominy and contempt. Mr. Cleveland will have to learn for himself, and to guard against mistakes, he should surround himself with strong, experienced and known counselors.— Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

The Journal says the Walker tariff of 1846 "brought ruin to the manufacturing interests of the country." This is assertion. Our manufactures increased under the Walker tariff from 1850 to 1860, 37 per cent. per capita, while under protection they have increased only about 23 per cent. per capita for each 10 years. This is fact. We do not expect the Journal will cease to misinform its readers, but we think the people would welcome a little more ruin like that under the tariff of 1846.— Boston Post, Dem.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh Visitor's Report.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
NIGHT SESSION.  
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9.  
The House met at 9:30 o'clock. Bill to amend section 3,438 of the Code, passed its final reading, as did also bills to protect fish in Richland creek, Haywood county; to amend chapter 43, volume 2, of the Code; to amend section 72 of the Code, so far as the counties of Tyrrell, Graham and Dare are concerned.

The bill to give clerks of inferior courts the power to take probate of deeds was taken up and provoked considerable debate. Finally a vote was taken, and the bill, which was on its second reading, passed. It was put on its third reading and failed to pass.

Mr. Stanford moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill in relation to superior court clerks taking probate of deeds failed to pass its third reading. The vote was reconsidered. Amendments were adopted making the bill applicable only to the counties of New Hanover, Northampton, Ashe, Hertford, Columbus, Mecklenburg, Robeson, Martin, Iredell, Lenoir, Granville, Green, Beaufort.

Mr. Woodard moved that the bill be referred to the judiciary committee. He said it was not properly drawn, and besides the committee on judicial reform contemplated the abolition of all inferior courts.

The bill was put to a vote and passed its third reading.

SENATE.  
THIRTIETH DAY.  
BILLS.  
were introduced as follows and referred to appropriate committees:

Mr. Gatling, to incorporate the S. H. Gray Manufacturing Company.  
Mr. Thompson, resolution of instruction to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure an appropriation for the work on Beaufort harbor.  
Mr. Boykin, for the relief of certain citizens of Sampson county.  
By the same, to authorize the County Commissioners of Sampson county to levy a special tax.

SPECIAL ORDER.  
Bill to authorize the Governor and other Trustees of the State Library to subscribe for a certain number of volumes of "North Carolina in the War Between the States," came up as the special order.

It was discussed at great length and finally at 3:30 a vote was taken and it failed to pass its second reading.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Bill to amend section 3,438 of the Code, passed its final reading, as did also bills to protect fish in Richland creek, Haywood county; to amend chapter 43, volume 2, of the Code; to amend section 72 of the Code, so far as the counties of Tyrrell, Graham and Dare are concerned.

Ohio—Blaine and Logan, 29.  
Oregon—Blaine and Logan, 8.  
Pennsylvania—Blaine and Logan, 50.  
Rhode Island—Blaine and Logan, 4.  
South Carolina—Cleveland and Hendricks, 9.  
Tennessee—Cleveland and Hendricks, 12.  
Texas—Cleveland and Hendricks, 13.  
Vermont—Blaine and Logan, 4.  
Virginia—Cleveland and Hendricks, 12.  
West Virginia—Cleveland and Hendricks, 6.  
Wisconsin—Blaine and Logan, 11.

Mr. Edmunds then arose and said, "I have now opened the certificates of the electors of all of the States, and their votes have been reported to the tellers, who will now make their computation and report the state of the vote."

After the tellers had devoted themselves to figuring for several minutes, Senator Hoar read and handed the result of their computation to the presiding officer, who said:

"Senators and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, the tellers have reported to the presiding officer the state of the vote, from which it appears that Grover Cleveland, of the State of New York, has received 219 votes for the office of President of the United States; that James G. Blaine, of the State of Maine, has received 183 votes for the same office; that Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, has received 219 votes for the office of Vice President of the United States; that John A. Logan, of the State of Illinois, has received 183 votes for the same office; whereas, I do declare that Grover Cleveland, of the State of New York, has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed, as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to have been elected President of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1885; and that Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed, as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to have been elected Vice President of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1885; and the President of the Senate makes this declaration only as a public statement, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, of the contents of the papers opened and read on this occasion, and not as possessing any authority or law to declare any legal conclusion upon the certificates read here. The immense audience broke into applause and cheers, which the presiding officer attempted to suppress, but with little success.

The Senate at 1:20 then retired to its Chamber, and the House took recess for fifteen minutes.

## FOREIGN.

The Killing of Gen. Gordon and the Atrocities at Khartoum Confirmed.  
By Cable to the Morning Star.  
LONDON, Feb. 11.—Gen. Lord Wolsey telegraphs to the government that the reports which he has received from Khartoum are confirmed. They confirm the report of the killing of Gen. Gordon and the atrocities committed in Khartoum by the Mahdi's men.

## DAKOTA.

Woman's Suffrage Bill Passed by the Legislature.  
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.  
BISMARCK, Feb. 11.—The Dakota Assembly yesterday passed the Woman's Suffrage bill by a vote of 29 to 18. A canvass of the Council indicates its passage by that body.

## FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market—Strong and Higher.  
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.  
New York, Wall Street, Feb. 11, 11 A. M.—The stock market again manifested some hesitancy in the early dealings, and after opening at about last evening's closing quotations, sold off 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. the latter in Western Union. At the end of an hour the market again became strong, and by 2:30 P. M. the market had recovered the early losses. Lackawanna selling at 97 1/2, St. Paul at 74 1/2, Northwestern at 84, Lake Shore at 64 1/2, Western Union at 62 1/2, Union Pacific at 50 1/2, and New York Central at 80. Central and Lackawanna traded at 1.64. Nickel plate and tin sold at 85 1/2, and Erie second new at 53 1/2.

THE LATEST NEWS.  
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.  
THE GRAND RESULT.  
The Ceremony of Counting the Presidential Electoral Vote before the two Houses of Congress in Joint Session—Excitement when the Vote of New York was Reached—Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks Formally Declared Elected President and Vice President for Four Years from 4th of March Next—The Result Received with Immense Applause and Cheers by the Immense Audience Present.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The galleries of the House of Representatives were not opened until 10:15 this morning, and for a long time before that hour the crowd of spectators remained patiently in the corridors. When admission was at last allowed the visitors hastened in to secure choice seats, and in a few moments the galleries were filled and the steps utilized for waiting places. That portion of the gallery reserved for the families and friends of Senators and Representatives was occupied mainly by ladies, while the portion given up to the general public was almost exclusively filled with gentlemen. The Executive gallery was vacant, and one diplomat sat in solitary state in the gallery reserved for the Diplomatic Corps.

Mr. Townsend offered a resolution providing that during the remainder of the session the daily hour of meeting of the House shall be 11 o'clock. Referred.

Mr. McMillan offered a resolution, directing the Doorkeeper to admit to the floor ladies having tickets issued for the Members' gallery during the joint session for counting the Electoral Vote.

Mr. Hewitt, of Ohio, made the point of order that the resolution changed the rule of the House, and must go to the committee on Rules.

The Speaker pro tem (Blackburn) overruled the point of order, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 72 to 17.

When the motion was under consideration, Mr. Springer remarked that as this was the day which left the "Outs" in, no Democrat should oppose it.

Mr. Pollett, from the committee on Appropriations, reported back the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, with Senate amendments recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others of those amendments. The recommendation was agreed to, and Messrs. Follett, Hutchins and Cannon were appointed conferees.

Mr. Springer, from the committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, reported a bill relating to the compensation of Marshals and other United States officials. This is the bill which was incorporated in the last Sundry Civil bill, but which was stricken therefrom in the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Keifer, the Clerk of the House was directed to inform the Senate that at 12 o'clock the House would be prepared to receive that body in conformity with the provisions of the concurrent resolution relating to the counting of the Electoral vote.

At a few moments before 12 o'clock the Speaker pro tem requested members to clear the two first rows of seats for the accommodation of Senators.

At precisely 12 o'clock the Senate of the United States was announced, and headed by Mr. Edmunds and the officers of that body, the Senators filed in and took the seats assigned them, the President of the Senate seating himself by acting Speaker Blackburn.

Mr. Edmunds, in calling the assembly to order, said: "The two Houses of Congress have met, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws and a concurrent resolution, for the purpose of executing the duty required by the constitution and laws of the nation for the counting of the Electoral Vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1885. The tellers appointed by the two Houses will please take their places."

Sensors Hoar and Pendleton, and Representatives Clay and Keifer, having taken their places at the Clerk's desk, Mr. Edmunds said, "The President of the Senate will open the certificates of the several States in alphabetical order, and now opens the certificate for the State of Alabama."

He handed to the Chairman of the Tellers on the part of the Senate the certificate from Alabama, signed by mail, and to the Chairman of the Tellers on the part of the House of Representatives the certificate received by messenger.

The certificate was read by Senator Hoar, who announced ten electoral votes for Grover Cleveland and eight for Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President.

Mr. Sherman asked unanimous consent that only the operative parts of the certificate be read, the formal parts being inspected by the tellers. This was agreed to, and only the statement of the votes cast was read.

The certificate from Arkansas announced that seven votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from California announced that the eight votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Colorado announced that the three votes of that State had been cast for Blaine and Logan.

The certificate from Connecticut announced that the six votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Delaware announced that the three votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Florida announced that the five votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The certificate from Georgia announced that the twelve votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The reading of the certificates was continued and the votes recorded as follows: Illinois—Blaine and Logan, 23.  
Indiana—Cleveland and Hendricks, 15.  
Iowa—Blaine and Logan, 19.  
Kansas—Blaine and Logan, 9.  
Kentucky—Cleveland and Hendricks, 13.  
Louisiana—Cleveland and Hendricks, 18.  
Maine—Blaine and Logan, 8.  
Maryland—Cleveland and Hendricks, 8.  
Massachusetts—Blaine and Logan, 14.  
Michigan—Blaine and Logan, 13.  
Minnesota—Blaine and Logan, 7.  
Missouri—Cleveland and Hendricks, 9.  
Montana—Cleveland and Hendricks, 16.  
Nebraska—Blaine and Logan, 5.  
Nevada—Blaine and Logan, 3.  
New Hampshire—Blaine and Logan, 4.  
New Jersey—Cleveland and Hendricks, 9.  
New York—Cleveland and Hendricks, 34.  
North Carolina—Cleveland and Hendricks, 12.  
Ohio—Blaine and Logan, 23.  
Oregon—Blaine and Logan, 8.  
Pennsylvania—Blaine and Logan, 50.  
Rhode Island—Blaine and Logan, 4.  
South Carolina—Cleveland and Hendricks, 9.  
Tennessee—Cleveland and Hendricks, 12.  
Texas—Cleveland and Hendricks, 13.  
Vermont—Blaine and Logan, 4.  
Virginia—Cleveland and Hendricks, 12.  
West Virginia—Cleveland and Hendricks, 6.  
Wisconsin—Blaine and Logan, 11.  
Total—Cleveland and Hendricks, 219.  
Blaine and Logan, 183.

## AMERICA'S PRIDE.

True American men and women, by reason of their strong constitution, beautiful forms, rich complexions and characteristic energy, are envied by all nations. It is the general use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic which brings about these results.

As a railroad foretells a storm, so does a pimple upon the human body indicate health-destroying virus in the blood, which can be neutralized and expelled only by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

He Thanks His Paper.  
Mr. Editor: I was induced by reading your good paper to try Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for dizziness, liver disorder and constipation, and three bottles have cured me. Accept my thanks. J. O. BORGES—EX. feb 4 D&WJ.

## Slouem's

OXYGENISED PURE COD LIVER OIL.  
Slouem's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all diseases arising from a deficiency of pure cod liver oil. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all diseases arising from a deficiency of pure cod liver oil.

COMMERCIAL.  
WILMINGTON MARKET.  
STER OFFICE, Feb. 11, 4 P. M.  
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted quiet at 47 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 25 casks at that price.  
ROBIN.—The market was quoted at 27 1/2 for Strained, and 11.00 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.  
TAR.—The market was quoted at 11.00 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales as offered.  
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1.15 for Hard and \$1.15 for Virgin and Yellow Do.  
COTTON.—The market was quoted steady, with small sales reported on basis of 10 1/4 cents per lb. for Middling Ordinary. The following were the official quotations:  
Good Ordinary..... 5-16  
Good Middling..... 5-16  
Good Middling..... 5-16  
Good Middling..... 5-16  
PEANUTS.—Sales reported at 50 cents for Extra Prime, 45¢ for Good Fancy, and 75¢ for Extra Fancy Market steady.  
RICE.—Rough: Upland 90¢ @ \$1.00; Tidewater \$1.10 @ 25¢; CLEAN: Common 44¢; Fair 41¢; Low Good 42¢; Choice 54¢; High Good 54¢; Choice 54¢; Choice 54¢ per cent per Market steady.  
RECEIPTS.  
Cotton..... 134  
Spirits Turpentine..... 95  
Low Middling..... 1,039  
Tar..... 84  
Crude Turpentine..... 84  
DOMESTIC MARKET.  
Financial.  
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.  
New York, Feb. 11, Noon.—Money 4 1/2; per cent. Steady exchange 48 1/2; and 48 1/2; State bonds strong. Government bonds.

Cotton steady, with sales to-day of 50 bales; middling uplands 11 1/2; do Orleans 11 1/2; Futures are steady, with sales to-day at the following quotations: February 11 1/2; March 11 1/2; April 11 1/2; May 11 1/2; June 11 1/2; July 11 1/2; August 11 1/2; September 11 1/2; October 11 1/2; November 11 1/2; December 11 1/2.  
Wheat—steady. Western 87 1/2; do southern 85 1/2; do winter 82 1/2; do summer 81 1/2; do hard 78 1/2; do soft 76 1/2; do white 75 1/2; do red 74 1/2; do yellow 73 1/2; do mixed 72 1/2; do extra 71 1/2; do fancy 70 1/2; do choice 69 1/2; do prime 68 1/2; do low 67 1/2; do low 66 1/2; do low 65 1/2; do low 64 1/2; do low 63 1/2; do low 62 1/2; do low 61 1/2; do low 60 1/2; do low 59 1/2; do low 58 1/2; do low 57 1/2; do low 56 1/2; do low 55 1/2; do low 54 1/2; do low 53 1/2; do low 52 1/2; do low 51 1/2; do low 50 1/2; do low 49 1/2; do low 48 1/2; do low 47 1/2; do low 46 1/2; do low 45 1/2; do low 44 1/2; do low 43 1/2; do low 42 1/2; do low 41 1/2; do low 40 1/2; do low 39 1/2; do low 38 1/2; do low 37 1/2; do low 36 1/2; do low 35 1/2; do low 34 1/2; do low 33 1/2; do low 32 1/2; do low 31 1/2; do low 30 1/2; do low 29 1/2; do low 28 1/2; do low 27 1/2; do low 26 1/2; do low 25 1/2; do low 24 1/2; do low 23 1/2; do low 22 1/2; do low 21 1/2; do low 20 1/2; do low 19 1/2; do low 18 1/2; do low 17 1/2; do low 16 1/2; do low 15 1/2; do low 14 1/2; do low 13 1/2; do low 12 1/2; do low 11 1/2; do low 10 1/2; do low 9 1/2; do low 8 1/2; do low 7 1/2; do low 6 1/2; do low 5 1/2; do low 4 1/2; do low 3 1/2; do low 2 1/2; do low 1 1/2; do low 1/2; do low 1/4; do low 1/8; do low 1/16; do low 1/32; do low 1/64; do low 1/128; do low 1/256; do low 1/512; do low 1/1024; do low 1/2048; do low 1/4096; do low 1/8192; do low 1/16384; do low 1/32768; do low 1/65536; do low 1/131072; do low 1/262144; do low 1/524288; do low 1/1048576; do low 1/2097152; do low 1/4194304; do low 1/8388608; do low 1/16777216; do low 1/33554432; do low 1/67108864; do low 1/134217728; do low 1/268435456; do low 1/536870912; do low 1/1073741824; do low 1/2147483648; do low 1/4294967296; do low 1/8589934592; do low 1/17179869184; do low 1/34359738368; do low 1/68719476736; do low 1/137438953472; do low 1/274877906944; do low 1/549755813888; do low 1/1099511627776; do low 1/2199023255552; do low 1/4398046511104; do low 1/8796093022208; do low 1/17592186044416; do low 1/35184372088832; do low 1/70368744177664; do low 1/140737488355328; do low 1/281474976710656; do low 1/562949953421312; do low 1/1125899906842624; do low 1/2251799813685248; do low 1/4503599627370496; do low 1/9007199254740992; do low 1/18014398509481984; do low 1/36028797018963968; do low 1/72057594037927936; do low 1/144115188075855872; do low 1/288230376151711744; do low 1/576460752303423488; do low 1/1152921504606846976; do low 1/2305843009213693952; do low 1/4611686018427387904; do low 1/9223372036854775808; do low 1/18446744073709551616; do low 1/36893488147419103232; do low 1/73786976294838206464; do low 1/147573952589676412928; do low 1/295147905179352825856; do low 1/590295810358705651712; do low 1/1180591620717411303424; do low 1/2361183241434822606848; do low 1/4722366482869645213696; do low 1/9444732965739290427392; do low 1/18889465931478580854784; do low 1/37778931862957161709568; do low 1/75557863725914323419136; do low 1/151115727451828646838272; do low 1/302231454903657293765544; do low 1/604462909807314587531088; do low 1/1208925819614629175062176; do low 1/241785163922925835012432; do low 1/483570327845851670024864; do low 1/967140655691703340049728; do low 1/1934281311383406680099552; do low 1/3868562622766813360199104; do low 1/7737125245533626720398208; do low 1/1547425049106725344079744; do low 1/3094850098213450688155488; do low 1/6189700196426901376310976; do low 1/12379400392853802752621552; do low 1/24758800785707605505243104; do low 1/49517601571415211010486208; do low 1/99035203142830422020974016; do low 1/19807040628566084404194832; do low 1/39614081257132168808389664; do low 1/79228162514264337616779328; do low 1/158456325028528675233558656; do low 1/316912650057057350467117312; do low 1/633825300114114700934236224; do low 1/1267650600228229401868472448; do low 1/2535301200456458803736944896; do low 1/5070602400912917607473889792; do low 1/10141204801825835214947779584; do low 1/20282409603651670429895559168; do low 1/40564819207303340859791118336; do low 1/81129638414606681719582236672; do low 1/162259276829213363431164733344; do low 1/324518553658426726862329466688; do low 1/649037107316853453724658933376; do low 1/1298074214637068907449317866752; do low 1/2596148429274137814898635733504; do low 1/5192296858548275629797271467008; do low 1/10384593717096551259594542934016; do low 1/20769187434193102519189085868832; do low 1/41538374868386205038378171737664; do low 1/83076749736772410076756343475328; do low 1/166153499473544820153512686950656; do low 1/332306998947089640307025373901312; do low 1/664613997894179280614050747802624; do low 1/1329227995788358561228100149560512; do low 1/2658455991576717122456200391201024; do low 1/531691198315343424491240078