

PUBLISHERS ANNOUNCEMENT

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except Sunday, at \$7.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months, \$2.00 for three months, \$1.00 for one month, or one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to its subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week or any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, 10c; two days, 17c; three days, 23c; four days, 29c; five days, 35c; one week, \$1.00; two weeks, \$1.75; three weeks, \$2.50; one month, \$8.00; two months, \$15.00; three months, \$22.00; six months, \$40.00; one year, \$75.00. Ten lines of solid Roman type make one square.

All announcements of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Divorces, and other notices, will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under the head of "City Items" 50 cents per line for the first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in local columns at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per week for each insertion. Every other day, they will be charged at the rate of a week, with a third of daily rate.

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

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any careful reader. The truth is the plan is singularly defective. As the critic quoted says, there is no working by epochs or by chronology or by sequence of topics. He has imitated now and then Macaulay and Green, but to compare his work with the historical masterpieces of those great writers is to compare Hyperion to Satyr. The *American's* critic says:

"This lack of definite arrangement will perhaps have the consequence of making the work when completed have less the character of a history than of a collection of social, personal and political studies—studies very admirable and extremely interesting in themselves, but not digested or reduced to their philosophic order and proportions. Some future historian may perhaps avail himself of Prof. McMaster's pamphlets and newspapers, and by simply constructing a more artistically proportioned work may obtain a credit not justly his."

He has read all of the old newspapers and public documents of the times following the Revolution, and he loads his pages with opinions that are as much out of place in a grave historical work as it is possible to conceive. He gives the opinions of the scribblers and politicians of the last century, but for the most part fails to tell the reader where the quotations begin and end. The work as far as published is in fact a rare collection of useful information, but it is made prolix and tedious very unnecessarily, and in many places. It is not methodical in its treatment, and fails altogether "to impress one as a clear exponent of the organic growth of the nation," to quote from a writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September. The writer thinks that McMaster fails to discuss "the principles of development," or to "comprehend the meaning of the movement of the great mass with which he describes so many of its features."

The work is clever but it is superficial. There is a want of coherency as well as a "nexus of purpose."

The style is very far below that of the great historic masters although at times there is some very clear, animated and forceful writing. The *Atlantic* critic considers the style too "rotund," and accuses the author of using a multitude of words which he says "bear testimony to the exuberance and fertility of his mind rather than to his power of seeing into his subjects." He regrets that McMaster's style is so excessively "florid," and that he is "so rich in indifferent material." He says the historian dwells far too much "upon petty squabbles and ignoble details." He says he has been evidently "misled by his authorities," and that they have made him "not a partisan, but a chameleon." He says instead of parading so much from old newspapers he ought to have read the papers of his readers and then "given as his own judgment of the rights and wrongs in the cases in dispute." It was his duty to sift the rubbish and not compel his readers to go through it. "A Judge is bound to sum up the evidence, and not merely to read as the pleads on both sides." He well says that the historian's mind "is rather that of a reporter than of a judge."

McMaster is a fluent writer, and in places is very entertaining. But he has not been able to grasp the philosophy of his great theme, and in trying to tell more of the people and less of the leaders in the great political struggle in the last century he has failed signally in placing before his readers the real significance of the great movement. It is the leaders in a great revolution who are the beacon-lights to guide the historic voyager. As the *Atlantic* says: "The few men who grasped the political situation are worth the historian's attention far more than the curs who barked at their heels." Those who have read McMaster will readily appreciate the force of this saying. This work has been very greatly exaggerated as to its excellence by certain Northern writers.

"THAT OLD MAN."

Our readers will remember that the *Star* mentioned that Rev. T. B. Reeks reported the death of an old person at the age of 123. The *Star* suggested that the record should be hunted up, and added that if the age was really 123, that "he will have found the oldest man probably in five hundred years." Now Mr. Reeks is an old friend and schoolmate of a writer, and he is an excellent man. He merely gave the age that was alleged. Rev. E. L. Perkins, in the *Raleigh Advocate*, says:

"The *Star* must have forgotten that Peter Ozorio lived 125 years. He was a Hungarian. Samit Mungo, a Scotchman, lived 125 years, while Jenkins, the Englishman, lived 120 years, leaving two sons, one of which lived to be 100 years old and the other 124 years old."

"In America, Betsy Trantham, of Tennessee, died in 1824, aged 124 years. Flora Thompson, of Harba Island, Pa., died in 1808, aged 120 years. Matthew Bagley, of Georgia, died in 1809, aged 123 years. Thomas Hathcock, of Richmond, Va., died in 1818, aged 123 years. It

would be a very easy matter to furnish a long list of persons who have lived in America to an age beyond that reported by Rev. T. B. Reeks."

If Mr. Perkins had been a reader of the *Star* he would have seen that it is just because of such statements as the above are made that this paper has several times discussed such longevity. We could easily swell his list of apocryphal ages, some of which are historic. Sir Archibald Alison in his "History of Europe," tells of a man who lived to be 180. He lived in Jamaica. Joseph Creb is another. He died in Wisconsin at the reputed age of 141. Baron Walddeck is another. But their names is legion. North Carolina, within the last eight years, has alone reported the death of persons ranging from 110 to 160 years, and these are just as reliable and credible as those given by Mr. Perkins, in all probability.

The trouble with all such cases is there is no sufficient reason to authorize the statement. Whatever evidence there is in all such cases is very far from conclusive, and rests in nearly every case upon uncertain tradition and on the very unsound and very fallible memories of illiterate old men and women.

There is not one case of very extreme longevity that is well fortified by testimony and that will stand the test of the courts. Not one, we believe. We do not know Mr. Perkins personally, but we know him to be a man of intelligence and information, and we are, therefore, surprised that he so readily receives the statements of age as true that he gives as above quoted.

There are several points that might be elaborated, but we will in this connection suggest, rather than argue, as we have presented them before as some length.

1. Insurance companies only take the best subjects. They are all carefully examined by qualified physicians who are fed by the companies for their own protection against fraud and bad cases. The class of the insured are ordinarily the healthiest and most desirable subjects that can be found. No person in whose family are consumption, scrofula and heart disease is insurable. All dangerous hereditary diseases are shut out. Then the insured are apt to be people in good financial condition, who are able to keep up policies, enjoy life, take care of themselves, seek health resorts, and so on. They belong to the better classes. Here then all over the world there is a very large selected class numbering millions. And yet for two hundred years not one man who has been insured has ever lived to be one hundred years old. How singular if great longevity be so common. No company has ever paid a policy to any man's heirs who had attained to even one hundred years. Very remarkable indeed if Mr. Perkins's figures are trustworthy.

2. There have been many tens of thousands of Methodist preachers in the world since Mr. Wesley began his wonderful work of evangelization. Of all the vast number there has never been but one case reported of a death among them at 100 years or beyond. This happened in New Jersey within a few years.

3. So very uncommon is it for a person to reach the 100th year in the United States that a few years since a lady died in New York State at 103, and it was the subject of newspaper discussion, and led to a thorough examination of the proofs. We remember that Dr. Charles Deems had a hand in it.

4. The Jewish people are a robust and healthy race as all know. Of all their number the late Sir Moses Montefiore was the only instance in probably a hundred years of one of their number passing beyond the 100th birthday.

We would very gladly believe in any well attested record. In England births are generally recorded and it is possible in most instances to prove the age of a person. But in this country probably not one birth in ten or fifty is a matter of record. Many years since a foreigner appeared in New York claiming to be some 112 or 115 years old. He had a title and was well feted by a certain class. It turned out that he had been in the English army and his birth being a matter of record when he was sworn in, it was ascertained that the impostor was but 80. You can find 100 negroes in North Carolina that will tell you they are over 100 years old, and some go up high in the next hundred. We heard of one who had seen Christopher Columbus, died in 1824, aged 124 years. Flora Thompson, of Harba Island, Pa., died in 1808, aged 120 years. Matthew Bagley, of Georgia, died in 1809, aged 123 years. Thomas Hathcock, of Richmond, Va., died in 1818, aged 123 years. It

most wonderful curiosity. There are those who believe in the literalness of the passage recorded in Isaiah lvi, 20-22, and that after awhile all mankind will live to be a hundred years old. As yet we have no evidence to justify that interpretation or belief.

CURRENT COMMENT

Senator Edmunds, who has just returned from England, is reported as saying that the depression of business in Great Britain is caused by overproduction, and that the remedy for the civil is a protective tariff. His idea seems to be that foreign markets being glutted with British goods, foreign goods must be excluded from British markets in order to stimulate home consumption. This is the only way in which protection could be of service. How it could render this service we leave to Mr. Edmunds to explain. To our uneducated intellect it looks as if protection would only increase the cost of British goods and still further restrict the market for them. It appears to us also that Mr. Edmunds is inaccurate in saying that there is an overproduction of British manufactures. Mr. Goehen, in his recent Manchester address, demonstrated pretty thoroughly that the surplus stocks of staple goods in Great Britain are no larger now than they were five years ago. All that has been produced during the five years has been consumed. This is what ought to be expected. Men do not go on making articles which they cannot sell at a profit. They submit to the inevitable, and suspend or curtail their operations until supply and demand equal one another. Of course, to bring this about, a part of their productive machinery has to lie idle, and some of their workmen are left without employment. Hence, there is distress, but the distress is due to diminished consumption, and not to overproduction.—N. Y. Sun, Butler Organ.

We regret that Gen. Johnston should have been annoyed by the publication in the *Courier-Journal* of remarks on Stonewall Jackson which, in point of fact, he did not utter. It is simply shocking that opinions should be invented for publication; and a well-regulated Press should have a code of ethics to exclude those capable of such performances. But after all the praise awarded to Jackson strikes us as very scant. Johnston compared him to Ney, whereas German and English and American critics have likened him, in his celerity and boldness, to Napoleon in Italy, and will remain on the same plane with it till the end of time.—Norfolk Landmark.

No Degree Conferred.

Richmond Christian Advocate.

The University of Virginia has for over fifty years boldly announced in its catalogue, "All honorary degrees are forbidden by the laws of the University," and only those wear its honors who win them by regularly entering its classes, standing the rigid examinations given, and reaching the high standard of scholarship required.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

Under our constitution our taxes can never exceed two dollars on the poll and sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the \$100 valuation of property. The State now levies three cents on the poll, the ordinary expenses of the State Government, and for other purposes. The tax levied by the commissioners "shall never exceed double the State tax, except for a special purpose."

In our last issue we pointed out one way by which it was possible for the provision fixing a limit to taxation to be evaded.

As an office is a trust, none but trustworthy and capable persons should be put in. But this is far from being the case. The fact is that recommendations are so easily made, and the process is becoming more and more difficult to get at the true estimate of individuals. Papers signed indiscriminately represent the applicant as all right, when it is known by some of the signers that he will not do for the place. All his deficiencies are concealed by the evasive names, and is kept back. This thing of endorsing every applicant for a position, particularly if he is a clever, easy and popular sort of a person, apart from other considerations, is doing a great deal of damage to all concerned.—Greensboro Times.

FLY-BLAPS.

The internal revenue department did equally as bad.—[English as she is spoke by the *New York Sun*.—Boston Post.

A spirited young woman of Cincinnati has "mittened" her betrothed because he insisted on sending her love letters printed on a type-writer.

"Intelligence office" is the sign which attracts the attention of passers by in a New York street. The man who wrote the sign doubtless has a face beaming with "intelligence."—Boston Post.

"What do you call your last picture?" "Sunset." "But where is the sun?" "Set, of course." "Certainly, but there is no warm light in the sky." "No; it is a dull, cloudy evening." "But there is absolutely nothing to show that it is evening any more than morning." "How stupid of you! Don't you see them chickens near that tree? Well, the rooster is not crowing, is he? That shows it is not morning."—Christian at Work.

"Can't you remember me?" "I don't say that I ever saw you before." "Does it not seem to you that you remember how I caught you at you were getting over the fence one day, and how I tanned your hide for you?" "You be you did. Ah, those happy days will never come again."—Texas Strangers.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FOREIGN.

The Cholera Spreading in Spain, Italy and France - Pittiable Condition of the People in Grenada - Immense Morality Demonstration at Madrid - Destroyed a Village in Austria - Led by Fire - Sulphur Foss Abandoned by Russia - Terrible Accident on the Coast of Sicily.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.)

MARSEILLES, August 22.—The cholera spreading in this city. Thirty localities are now infected. There were 140 deaths from the disease here yesterday.

MARSEILLES, August 22.—Several cases of cholera are reported in Vertimiglia, near Nice, in Italy.

MADRID, August 22.—The condition of Grenada remains pitiable. Hundreds of people are attacked by cholera in the streets nearly every day. There are no doctors and no authorities to look after the victims, who often pass through their agencies on the streets and expire unattended in the gutters. Most of the unaffected population have fled, and the few healthy citizens that remain are disheartened and apathetic. Corpses remain unburied and unidentified.

The misery wrought by the plague has become a nuisance, and the government has resorted to the desperate expedient of compelling soldiers and convicts to carry on the work of removing from the public ways and interring the bodies of the unknown dead.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 22.—Thirty persons died of cholera in this city during the past night.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The morality demonstration at Hyde Park, this afternoon, promises to be attended by an enormous crowd. Contingents for the parade have been met at various points, with banners, bands and numbers, with great enthusiasm. The weather is fine, and thousands of people have assembled at the park to await the commencement of the demonstration.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The village of Landeck, in the Tyrol, has been destroyed by fire.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 22.—The cholera has ceased in Gibraltar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—The *Herald*, of this city, says that Russia, after a topographic survey of the Afghan frontier, has decided to abandon her claim in the Pamir Pass. The *Herald* also denies that Russia has made any kind of agreement with Corea.

LONDON, August 22.—A steamer ran down and sank with all on board the yacht *Kalishoff*, off Oban, Scotland, to-day. Two of the passengers, who were subsequently saved, but all of the others, including the owner, Mr. Crossman, and his wife, are believed to have been drowned.

JULIO SANTOS.

Letter from Panama Relative to his Release by the Government of Ecuador.

(By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The last steamer from Colon brought Mr. Oederdonk, in Washington county, Md., a letter from Alexander Santos, as follows: "Panama, August 18, 1885.—Dear Mr. Oederdonk: At last, at last, we have splendid news from Ecuador. Julio is free, and alive, thanks to yours and Mr. McCormah's great efforts. Julio and all of us will never be able to pay or recompense you on this, but it is great, and he will reward you some day. We had already conceived the idea that we were never to see him again. Hundreds of other persons have to thank you for their freedom. I suppose you understand very well why a general amnesty was granted to the prisoners. Next week I will be in Bohia, with Julio. Since the day I came here I have been sick. * * * While I am in Bohia, I will be of great service to you, helping him to get his affidavit. Julio was not able to come here on account of the scanty resources he found in Bohia, and on account of a nervous attack that struck him when he saw our forsaken and pillaged homes. He is now expected to encounter such a sight. * * * I congratulate you and Mr. McCormah, the saviors of Julio, for your great success. "With much love, etc., I remain your devoted pupil, ALEX. SANTOS."

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Arrest of a Man Charged with Murder in Florida.

(By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

ASHVILLE, N. C., August 22.—James Lowry, alias Bob Dias, alias James Loring, was today arrested for the murder of William Mathis, at a church in Orange county, Fla., some time ago. Lowry was rusticated at Flag Pond, Tenn. He will be delivered to the authorities of Florida upon the requisition of Gov. Ferry.

The Nuisance and the Remedy.

Poul water, filthy streets, bad sewerage and unpleasant smell, when all crowded together into one city, make as malarial and unwholesome a state of affairs as citizens can stand. But the disgusted citizens need not think themselves bound for the conspiracy on this account. Malaria and every other unclean influence can be fought off with Brown's Iron Bitters. Mr. F. Patterson, Marshalltown, Iowa, writes: "Brown's Iron Bitters has completely cured me of malaria."

THE CELEBRATED ARRINGTON GAME FOWLS FOR SALE

MY GAME FOWLS HAVE A NATIONAL REPUTATION. They have fought and won a series of the greatest mains ever fought on this or any other continent, and fifteen pairs, on exhibition at Philadelphia, were honored by the United States Centennial Commissioner with the Diploma and Medal.

Such a variety of Colors and most approved breeds in the United States. I will ship splendid COCKS of fine size and handsome plumage, per Express, C. O. D., from \$4.00 to \$6.00 each. Pairs, \$8.00 and \$9.00 each; or \$7.00 per Pair \$10.00 per Trio. I expect to have a number of these fine Game Fowls for sale in September and October, at Five Dollars per Pair, or Seven Dollars per Trio.

Whoever doubts the superiority of my Birds, will please back the assertion with their stamps. Write for what you want.

J. G. ARRINGTON, 13 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CARLTON HOUSE,

Warsaw, Duquoin County, N. C.

ON LINE OF WILMINGTON AND WELDON Railroad, 45 miles from Wilmington.

Tables always well supplied with the best of the country afford. Rates of Board very reasonable.

H. J. CARLTON, Proprietor.

The New Scarborough House,

No. 104 N. Water St.,

IS NOW UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT, and is now in First Class style in every respect. It is without a doubt the place to get the BEST MEAL FOR 25 CENTS that is to be found in the city. Give me a call and be convinced. Respectfully,

W. R. BLACK, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 22, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 82 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 300 casks at 82 cents.

ROBIN.—The market was quoted steady at 87 cents for Strained and at 90 cents for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$1.60 for Soft and \$1.10 for Hard, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quoted quiet, with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary... 7 1/2 cents @ lb
Good Ordinary... 7 3/4 " " "
Low Middling... 9 1/2 " " "
Middling... 10 " " "
Good Middling... 10 1/2 " " "

RICE.—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Rouget: Upland \$1.00 @ 10; Tidewater \$1.15 @ 10. CLEAN: Common \$1.44 cents; Fair \$1.58 cents; Good \$1.64 cents; Prime \$1.76 cents; Choice \$1.84 cents per pound.

TIMBER.—Market quiet, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first-class heart, \$9.00 @ 10.00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6.50 @ 8.00; Mill Prime, \$6.00 @ 6.50; Good Common Mill, \$4.00 @ 5.00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3.00 @ 4.00.

RECEIPTS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

Cotton... 1 bale
Spirits Turpentine... 238 casks
Rosin... 963 bbls
Tar... 90 bbls
Crude Turpentine... 332 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

New York, Aug. 22, Noon.—Money easy at 1 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 and 48 1/2. State bonds neglected. Governments dull and firm.

Cotton dull, with sales reported of 966 bales; middling uplands 10 5/16; middling Orleans 10 7/16. Futures easy, with sales at the following quotations: August 10.37c; September 9.85c; October 9.64c; November 9.77c; December 9.58c; January 9.65c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat lower. Corn lower. Pork dull at \$11 20 @ 11.50. Lard weak at \$8 3/4. Spirits turpentine steady at 84c. Rosin steady at \$1 10 @ 1 1/4. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—Flour steady. Wheat—southern firmer and steady; western lower and closing dull; southern red \$2.04; southern amber \$2.07; No. 1 Maryland \$2.04 asked; No. 2 western winter dull on spot, August \$2.05 @ 2.06. Corn—southern steady; western lower and closing dull; southern white \$2.55 @ 2.56; do yellow \$2.54 @ 2.55.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.)

Liverpool, Aug. 22, Noon.—Cotton firm and demand light; middling uplands 5 1/16; middling Orleans 5 3/16; sales 4,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; receipts 4,000 bales, no American. Futures quiet at advance; uplands, 1 m c. August and September delivery 5 20-64 @ 5 27-64; September and October delivery 5 23-64 @ 5 25-64; October and November delivery 5 20-64; November and December delivery 5 19-64 @ 5 20-64; December and January delivery 5 20-64 @ 5 21-64; January and February delivery 5 21-64; February and March delivery 5 24-64.

Sales of cotton to-day include 3,000 bales American. Spirits turpentine 26s 6d. P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c. August delivery 5 28-64; sellers' option; August and September delivery 5 28-64; sellers' option; November and December delivery 5 28-64; sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 28-64; sellers' option; January and February delivery 5 28-64; value; March and April delivery 5 28-64; buyers' option. Futures closed firm.

LONDON, Aug. 22, Noon.—Consols 100 1-16.

If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy