

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina...

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year...

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, \$7.00; three weeks, \$9.50; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$30.00; twelve months, \$60.00.

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

Notices under head of "City Items" 30 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

Advertisements inserted one week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for in advance.

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

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

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

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

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

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything 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.

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 to advertise for a longer period during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

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But if they failed in their calculations on the value of the Southern negro vote to them and met with such serious disappointment in that they achieved much in another direction where they had made but little calculation and upon which they put but little dependence. The same act which enfranchised the ex-slaves of the South at the same time enfranchised the negroes of the North who, though numerically bearing no comparison to the colored voters of the South, have proved of inestimable more value to the Republican party.

There are in round figures about 200,000 colored voters in the North who vote the Republican ticket almost to a man. These 200,000 hold the balance of power between the Democratic and Republican parties and by voting solidly for the Republican party, as they do, they have enabled it to hold its grip upon power, which would have been broken long ago, had it not been for the powerful support of this comparatively small, but, under the circumstances, mighty factor. It is in their distribution their potency lies, for they are so distributed that they hold the balance of power in several States, the carrying of which is necessary to Republican triumph in presidential elections.

The following table, which we clip from the National Democrat, shows the strength of the colored vote in the States named, in 1880:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of colored voters. Includes Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Maryland and Missouri.

Maryland and Missouri are both Democratic States but the colored vote helps to elect Republicans to Congress, while West Virginia is a debateable State and always made so by the colored vote.

And, yet, although this force of colored voters hold the destiny of the Republican party in their hands and save it from destruction when did the Republican managers ever have the candor to acknowledge this and recognize their negro allies as political equals? They receive no recognition although without them the party would go to pieces in short order.

THE BALANCE OF POWER. When the leaders of the Republican party emancipated the negroes who were held in slavery they did so not because they were particularly anxious that they should be set free, but because setting them free would cripple their masters who were then engaged in a great struggle for independence; so when they enfranchised the emancipated slave they did so not because they were particularly anxious that he should have the right of suffrage on his own account but because they thought that the negro vote, which they felt sure they could control, would be a powerful factor in perpetuating the party and securing it a lease of power for many years.

As there was no authority under the Constitution by which the slaves could be emancipated without the consent of their owners so there was no authority under the Constitution by which the emancipated slaves could be enfranchised. The more honest of the Republican leaders acknowledged this, admitting that it was not constitutional, but extra constitutional, claiming that it was justified by necessity, as emancipation was.

The scheme worked pretty well for awhile, but they felt too confident, felt too sure that the party was safe from defeat, became bold and reckless, and by their excesses drove the white people of the South into almost solid column against them, and the result was defeat and a sudden collapse of the scheme which promised so much and started out so encouragingly to them. They lost the control of the Southern States which they hoped to make secure through the colored vote, and although they have made several desperate attempts to regain it they have never been able to do so.

But they have never given up trying, for that is one of the main objects of the Lodge Force bill, which has passed the House and is awaiting the action of the Senate.

any reference to the hundreds of men he had disfranchised by a decision procured from a partisan State court.

The convention which met at Atlanta Wednesday to consider the question of establishing direct trade from Southern ports to Europe, is the beginning of a movement which if followed up will result in much benefit to the South. In the proceedings some valuable papers were read showing the progress of Southern development and growth and that direct trade was practicable.

Gov. Fowle, who was one of the committee to devise a plan of action, took an active part in the proceedings, heartily favoring the movement and showing how it would redound not only to the benefit of the South but of the whole country. The resolutions adopted look to the organization of a corporation to promote direct trade from one of the South Atlantic and one of the gulf ports, and suggests the holding of another convention at Atlanta on second Wednesday in January, 1891, to be composed of delegates from each of the Southern States Farmers' Alliances, and commercial bodies to consider and perfect the organization of such corporation or corporations. This movement is in line with the purposes of the convention of Western grain growers which was held at Kansas City last winter to urge the establishment of a deep water port on the gulf coast for the shipment of Western grain. These Western grain growers would, doubtless, if their co-operation were solicited, heartily join in this movement.

To Senator Vance was awarded the honor of closing the tariff debate on the Democratic side. In his speech he stated that as it was decided from the beginning by the majority that the bill should pass substantially as it had been reported, all the Democrats could hope to do was to expose its incongruities, its unfairness, its discrimination in favor of the rich and against the poor, its glaring and outrageous sectional discrimination against the South and the Southern farmer, its defects combined making it a monstrous thing which the American people could not and would not endorse. This the Democratic Senators did, Senator Vance taking a very active and distinguished part in the work of exposure. The bill passed Wednesday as anticipated, on a strict party vote, every Republican Senator present voting for it, including Plumb and Paddock, who smote it so vigorously in the course of the debate, and every Democrat voting against it. It now goes back to the House and then to the tribunal of the people, where final judgment will be pronounced upon it, when they register their verdict at the ballot box in November next.

STATE TOPICS.

The Raleigh Chronicle says there is a concerted movement, which began two years ago, for the establishment by the State of a training school for women. It receives the hearty endorsement of the "The King's Daughters," who are taking an active interest in it and will memorialize the next Legislature to establish one on a broad and liberal plan. An effort was made to establish a school of this kind in Georgia during the meeting of the last Legislature, which failed, we think, but which was warmly advocated in the Legislature and by leading journals in the State. The establishment of such a school, in addition to the one already established would be a long step in advance and would prove a blessing to thousands of deserving young women, who may be so circumstanced that they may have to depend upon themselves for support, and some times for the support of others dependent upon them. At present the avenues of employment for women are too few, which results in part, at least, from the fact that these employments for which young women are qualified are too few. They should have a better chance and a wider field for employment.

MINOR MENTION.

While the Dutch have captured Holland, that is to say, the Republicans have carried Maine by an increased majority over the last off-year, four years ago, the Democrats have gained twelve members in the Legislature, a gain, however, from which they will realize no benefit as they will have but thirty-five members in the House out of 151, and but four Senators in the Senate; which, though, was solidly Republican two years ago. The chief interest in the election centered on Reed's district, where the result shows considerable hocus-pocus. Reed himself did not expect more than a thousand majority, while his more sanguine friends put his figures at fifteen hundred. His majority is four times as great as he counted on, and twice as great as two years ago. And yet his vote this time is 2,000 less than it was two years ago and he didn't receive within 600 of the number of votes cast for his Democratic competitor two years ago. The New York World correspondent says the Democrats in Bedford gave up the contest early in the day as they saw no chance of beating Reed, whose strikers were well supplied with money and were buying votes wherever a purchasable vote was to be found. Abundant evidence of this vote-buying is on record with the Democratic committee to unseat Reed, if a contest were made in the next House and a fair hearing could be had. Mr. Reed can now come to the front and make some more remarks about a free election and a fair count, but he need not make

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Washington Post seeks to palliate the offence of Congressman Cannon against public decency by praising him. Taking sides with the under dog in this case does not appear to have even the usual justification or excuse. Sometimes the under dog deserves to be under.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Health seekers should go to Sparkling Catawba Springs. Beautifully located, in Catawba county, 1,000 feet above sea-level, at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains. Scenery magnificent. Waters possess medicinal properties of the highest order. Board only \$30.00 per month. Read advertisement in this paper, and write Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son, proprietors, for descriptive pamphlets.

farmer \$1,500,000 the Senator sang to some purpose.—N. Y. World, Dem.

The talk now is of a cotton crop of 8,000,000 bales in the South this year, worth, at the least calculation, \$450,000,000. If the cotton seed is taken into consideration, it is certainly to be hoped that this estimate will be realized, but the reports that are now being received from portions of the cotton belt justify a doubt that it will. A month ago the promise of a very large crop was much better than it is now.—Savannah News, Dem.

Pension Agent Lemon makes the best case he can for Commissioner Raum, but admits that after objection had been made to the "completed files order," it was issued January 6th and on the following day he (Lemon) endorsed Raum's note for a large sum. He denies, however, that the order was of any special benefit to him, as the case stands it is very like that of a judge who borrows money from a litigant before his court. It was, to say the least, a most indelicate matter on the part of Commissioner Raum to accept favors from a pension attorney.—Phil. Ledger, Ind.

A WESTERN OPINION.

Something More Than Reciprocity Needed.

The Northwestern Miller, whilst it endorses Mr. Blaine's reciprocity ideas, draws attention to the fact that in our anxiety to secure South American trade we are overlooking existing impediments to the full development of our already existing export trade with European countries. It says: "Now at last it appears that the subject of American commerce is to receive the tardy attention of the American statesmen, and from his recent speeches it seems that the business world is to have no less a champion than Secretary of State James G. Blaine. His arguments in favor of reciprocity strike the key note to the industrial situation, and the statesman who is broad enough, strong enough and vigorous enough to push such views to the foreground and bring forth decided governmental action to their support, will receive their commendation of the commercial world, be he Republican or Democrat. Mr. Blaine has lately uttered such truths as appeal to the common sense of this country. He is unquestionably and undoubted right when he says, as he did in his recent speech at Waterville: 'The United States has reached a point where one of its highest duties is to enlarge the area of its foreign trade.' He considers reciprocity absolutely essential to the growth of our foreign trade, and we agree with him; but we do not want to release our hold on our trade with Great Britain in our efforts to grasp that of our Southern neighbors. The former will be immeasurably strengthened by a radical improvement in the present transportation system, whereby the unreasonable delay, which now curtails and hampers our foreign trade, shall be remedied, and a more acceptable bill of lading secured from the railway and steamship people. We would ask that this be included in the general scheme for extending our export trade.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY, Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Read advertisement of Otterburn Lithia Water in this paper. Unequaled for Dyspepsia and all diseases of kidney and bladder. Price within reach of all.

IRELAND AND HER FAMINE.

Michael Davitt Makes an Appeal to the Great World. New York World.

LONDON, August 30.—To-night's news from Ireland is very serious. An actual famine now seems inevitable. The Queen has given orders for the usual petty relief through the poor laws, but this will be a mere drop in the bucket. America will be appealed to, Michael Davitt, who has returned from a visit to the distressed districts, says that matters are closely approaching the dark famine of 1848.

DUBLIN, August 30.—In the course of a long letter to the Freeman's Journal, Michael Davitt refers to Ireland's experience in the past in appealing for assistance in feeding her starving people, and the prospect that similar steps will have to be taken in the near future. "In 1880," writes Mr. Davitt, "we told America and the whole world that we should never again make a similar request. And what has been the result? Long years have gone by, and how much has the situation improved? How much better prepared are we to make good our boast to-day than we were then?"

"In point of fact we have done absolutely nothing, but we are still ready to burish up our everlasting begging box. The only way to put it forever aside and make Irish famine impossible is to increase the tillage area in the congested districts and enable the people to utilize the acres on acres of mountain and other suitable grazing land from which absolutely no beneficial use is now made. Besides this, there is no other sure cure for starvation but emigration.

"Even should a Parliament be granted Ireland, and a House of Commons again sit in St. Stephen's Green, no other or better remedy could be devised. What is needed is more land and reform in its holding and cultivation."

NOTICE.

I HAVE REMOVED MY LAUNDRY FROM Market to North Front, between Chestnut and Mulberry, where I will be pleased to see all of my friends and the public generally. SAN LEE, Proprietor Chinese Laundry.

PERSONAL.

Senator Sanders, of Montana, always attends pugilistic exhibitions.

Andrew Carnegie's mascot is a brass telegraph key. He keeps it in a glass case.

Mary Anderson has the largest feet of any stage beauty. She wears No. 5 1/2 shoes.

James Redpath is aiding Mrs. Jefferson Davis in getting up the memoirs of her husband.

James G. Hill, President of the Great Northern railway, has given \$10,000 to Macalester college, an institution under Presbyterian auspices.

James Jeffries, of Russell county, Kentucky, has nineteen children, including seven pairs of twins. He also has ten brothers married, and the eleven families have thirty-seven pairs of twins.

Speaking of his proposed missionary enterprise in India, the Rev. Dr. George Pentecost says it was suggested to him by some high-caste Hindus, of which there are 5,000,000 in India.

Me. Sims Reeves, the famous English tenor, is sixty-eight years old, and still a charming singer. He lives with his wife and a daughter in a quiet country home in the suburbs of London, not far from the Crystal Palace.

Joseph Pullitzer, of the New York World, who has become totally blind, has for private secretary a young Englishman named Ponsonby, who is a nephew of Lord Ponsonby, the latter being the private secretary by appointment to Queen Victoria.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Blaine, Sherman and Edmunds are trying to sneak into the fair trade camp through the reciprocity alley.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dem.

If Quay had fathered the Force bill in the Senate how oblivious the fanatical Kennedy would have been to the shortcomings of Quay, whom now he arraigns with tremendous scorn.—Chicago Times, Ind.

The Republicans were not prepared for reciprocity when it was urged by President Arthur and Secretary Fish, but the conditions have changed since then, and the Republicans are always in harmony with the conditions.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Rep.

The proper formula would be: "Ladies and gentlemen, this is the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, who will now introduce, explain and, so far as possible, defend his celebrated Force bill." This would fairly describe the place apparently assigned Lodge in the campaign programme this fall.—Springfield Republican, Rep.

Merit Wins. We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.

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Industrial Manufacturing Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MANUFACTURERS OF TINNED WOODEN BUTTER DISHES, DIAMOND BASKETS, Berry Baskets, Fruit and Vegetable Crates, CANDY BOXES, Orange Boxes, &c., &c.

VENEERS CUT TO ORDER FROM SWEET GUM, POPLAR, SYCAMORE, OAK, ASH, BIRCH, WALNUT, &c.

This Company has an Established Reputation for the Quality of its Work. Can Compete in Prices with any similar Establishment in the United States. Orders for Car Load Lots filled on short notice. Samples and Prices on application. Factory on Cape Fear River, corner Queen and Surry streets. Address

Industrial Manufacturing Co., WILMINGTON, N. C. sep 2 D&W 1f

Cecil County Timothy Hay. HORSE FEED, COW FEED, CHICKEN FEED. Fresh ground Meal, Pearl Hominy, Flour, &c. Telephone No. 92.

JOHN S. McCAHERN, 211 North Water street. je 4 t

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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, September 11. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted dull at 36 1/2 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts later at these figures.

ROBIN—Market quiet at 90 cents per bb for Strained and 95 cts for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at \$1.65 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1.90 for Virginia and Yellow Dip and \$1.20 for Hard.

COTTON.—Quiet, with sales at 9 1/2 cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were—

Ordinary..... 7 1/2 cts lb Good Ordinary..... 7 7-16 " " Low Middling..... 9 3/4 " " Middling..... 9 7/8 " " Good Middling..... 10 1/2 " " RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 1,166 bales Spirits Turpentine..... 217 casks Rosin..... 1,751 bbls Tar..... 154 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 205 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Evening—Sterling exchange active and heavy at 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. Money tight, ranging from 4 to 4 1/2 with interest to 6 per cent, last loan and closing offered at 6. Government securities dull and heavy; four per cent 10 1/2; State securities dull and heavy; North Carolina sixes 12 1/2; fours 9.

Commercial. NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Evening—Cotton firm; sales to-day 330 bales; middling upland 10 1/2-16; middling Orleans 10 1/2; net receipts to-day at all U. S. ports 21,787 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,177 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent — bales; stock at all U. S. ports 129,285 bales.

Cotton.—Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 4,349 bales. Futures closed steady; sales 93,900 bales at the following quotations: September 10.39@10.41; October 10.20@10.21; November 10.14@10.15; December 10.13@10.14; January 10.16@10.17; February 10.20@10.21; March 10.24@10.25; April 10.31@10.32; May 10.37@10.38; June 10.42@10.43.

Southern flour firm and quiet; common to fair extra \$3.35@3.90; good to choice do \$4.00@5.90. Wheat dull and 4@6c higher; No. 3 red 1 06@1 06 1/2 at elevator; options advanced 4 1/2c, losing only 1/4c by the close. The feeling is bullish, based upon unexpected light showing of the crop by the Government report and reports of cold weather. Trading active; No. 2 red September \$1.06; October \$1.07; November 1.08 1/2; December \$1.09 1/2. Corn four cents higher and scarce; No. 2, 57@57 1/2 at elevator; options 57 1/2 @ 58 1/2; higher on the Government's light showing of the crop, cold weather and frightened shorts; September 57 1/2; October 57c; November 57 1/2; December 57 1/2. Oats firm and fairly active and 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4 up; options strong and 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4 up; September 45c; October 44 1/2; November 44 1/2; May 45c; No. 2 spot 44 1/2 @ 45; mixed western 41@42c. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee—options closed steady and quiet; September \$18.10@18.20; October \$17.45 @17.50; November \$16.95@17.00; spot Rio active and firm; fair cargoes 20 1/2c. Sugar—raw dull and nominal; fair refining 5 7-16; refined quiet. Molasses —New Orleans quiet; common to fancy 28@35c. Petroleum quiet and steady. Rice in fair demand and firm. Rosin steady and quiet; strained common to good \$1.40@1.45. Spirits turpentine steady and quiet at 40 1/2 @ 41c. Wool steady and quiet. Pork strong. Beef quiet and dull, best quiet and quiet. Cuts fairly active and steady; middles dull and steady. Lard stronger and quiet; western steam \$6.55; options—September \$6.52@6.55; October \$6.58@6.60. Freight weak; cotton 1-16 @ 1/2; grain 1/2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Cash quotations as follows: Flour quiet but firm with advance of 10c; No. 2 spring and No. 2 red \$1.04 1/2. Corn—No. 2, 50c. Oats—No. 2, 37 1/2c. Mess pork \$10.00. Lard \$6.30. Short rib sides \$5.40@5.50. Shoulders \$5.75 @5.87 1/2. Short clear sides \$5.70 @5.80. Whiskey \$1.13.

The leading futures ranged as follows —opening, highest and closing. Wheat—No. 2, September \$1.02 1/2, 1.04 1/2, 1.04 1/2; December \$1.04 1/2, 1.06 1/2, 1.06 1/2; May \$1.09, 1.10 1/2, 1.10 1/2. Corn—No. 2, September 48 1/2, 50, 50c; October 48 1/2, 50, 50c; May 49, 52 1/2, 52c. Oats—No. 2, September 37, 37 1/2, 37 1/2; October 37, 38 1/2, 38 1/2; May 40, 41 1/2, 41 1/2. Mess pork per bbl—October \$9.50, 10.05, 10.05; January \$11.87 1/2, 12.20, 12.20; May \$12.50, 12.80, 12.80. Lard, per 100 lbs—October \$6.30, 6.37 1/2, 6.37 1/2; January \$6.70, 6.77 1/2, 6.77 1/2; per 100 lbs—October \$5.45, 5.52 1/2, 5.52 1/2; January \$5.87 1/2, 5.94 1/2, 5.94 1/2.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Flour fairly active. Wheat—southern strong; Fultz 95c@1.02; Longberry 95c@1.02; western unsettled and higher; No. 2 winter red on the spot and September \$1.00 1/2. Corn—southern nominal; white 57@59 cents; yellow 57@58 cents; western quiet.

GOTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Sept. 11.—Galveston, easier at 9 1/2c—net receipts 6,368 bales; Norfolk, steady at 10 1/2-16c—net receipts 1,979 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 10 1/2c—net receipts 830 bales; Boston, steady and demand fair at 10 1/2c—net receipts 23 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 11c—net receipts 419 bales; Savannah, easy at 9 1/2c—net receipts 5,863 bales; New Orleans, steady at 9 1/2c—net receipts 910 bales; Mobile, quiet at 9 1/2-16c—net receipts 1,216 bales; Memphis, easy at 10c—net receipts 149 bales; Augusta, quiet at 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2-16c—net receipts 1,054 bales; Charleston, quiet at 9 1/2c—net receipts 2,159 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11, noon.—Cotton business moderate at easier prices: American middling 5 1/2-16d. Sales of 8,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales. Receipts 4,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were American.

Futures quiet: September delivery 5 1/2-64@5 1/2-64; October delivery 5 1/2-64; November and December delivery 5 3/8-64; December and January delivery 5 3/8-64@5 3/8-64; January and

February delivery 5 3/8-64; February and March delivery 5 3/8-64; March and April delivery 5 3/8-64.

2 P. M.—Cotton; American good middling 5 1/2-16d; middling 5 1/2-16d; low middling 5 1/2-16d; good ordinary 5 1/2-16d; ordinary 5 1/2-16d.

Sales to-day included 7,000 bales of American. Wheat firm; demand improving; holders offer sparingly.

Corn firm; demand improving. 4 P. M.—Futures: September 5 1/2-64@5 1/2-64; October 5 3/8-64; November 5 3/8-64; December 5 3/8-64; January 5 3/8-64; February 5 3/8-64; March 5 3/8-64; April 5 3/8-64; May 5 3/8-64; June 5 3/8-64; July 5 3/8-64; August 5 3/8-64; September 5 3/8-64; October 5 3/8-64; November 5 3/8-64; December 5 3/8-64; January 5 3/8-64; February 5