

The Election.

Before this issue of our paper reaches many subscribers, the election will be over, and nothing we may say now will effect the result. We hope the same good order will be maintained on the day of election that has heretofore been observed by the people of Western North Carolina.

We hope to be able to obtain news enough on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning to indicate with certainty the result of the election. We will communicate it to the public as soon as possible.

We direct attention to the following Card from the Mayor of Charlotte. We do not apprehend the slightest difficulty for we believe that the citizens of this section generally are disposed to do all in their power to promote peace:

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHARLOTTE.

Beloved Citizens:—To the end that the public peace may be maintained and good order prevail on election day—November 3d—I do hereby earnestly invite the cooperation of all good citizens, in sustaining the proper authorities, through their moral influence and good offices, in their efforts to secure the peace of the city, and to prevent any and every disturbance of the public order, and any injudicious acts or language which may have the effect of exciting or provoking to any consequences afterwards to be desired by all of us.

The good reputation that attaches to the good people of Charlotte, on account of their regard for law and order, I cannot permit myself to think for a moment they will allow in the present crisis, to be tarnished by any acts of rashness or violence toward any man however humble. The Mayor will do all in his power to effect such a desirable end, and confidently appeals to his fellow-citizens to aid and sustain him.—Let us have peace!

The law requires (as will be seen by the Act published in this paper last week) that all bar rooms and places where intoxicating liquors are bought and sold, will be closed from 12 o'clock, M., on Monday, the 2nd November, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, the 4th. Any violations will be dealt with as the law directs.

H. M. PRITCHARD, Mayor.

Registration.—Up to Saturday about 2,100 voters were registered in Charlotte—white and black about 100.

12,102 barrels of Vegetables and Fruits (estimated to be worth \$60,514) were shipped over the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad from April 20th to the 1st inst., 1868. These products were raised along the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and were shipped to Northern markets by the producers at considerable profit.

During the Summer we saw large quantities of Peaches passing over the N. C. Railroad going to Northern markets.

In addition to green fruits, large quantities of dried fruit have been shipped from North Carolina, as statements heretofore published show.

Under the head of "Important if True," one of our exchanges publishes the following Washington dispatch, dated Oct. 29.

A prominent politician who returned here yesterday from a Southern tour, reports that the speeches of John Quincy Adams have completely revolutionized Southern sentiment on the subject of negro suffrage, and already have several Southern State executive committees passed resolutions, and others in a few days issue public addresses, recognizing and advocating negro suffrage as a plank in the Democratic platform. This movement, it is understood, swamps a very large amount of Radical capital at the North which the party had been hoarding up for the November contest.

What the other States may do we know not; but it is certainly true that the action indicated has been taken by the Democratic Executive Committees of Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia.

Negro suffrage, in some form, ought to have been recognized by the Democratic Convention which assembled in Raleigh in August; but, unfortunately, that body was not controlled by live men.—Wilmington Star.

The Star is right. We attended the Democratic-Conservative Convention which assembled in Raleigh last August, and we did all in our power to get the Committee on Resolutions to adopt one recognizing qualified suffrage for the colored man. Being a member of that Committee we detained it in consultation for about 8 hours in efforts to make a platform that would be acceptable, to a considerable extent, to both races; but with the exception of Col. E. G. Haywood, Col. David Carter, and myself, the Committee refused to make any such concessions, and thereby, we think, lost to the party several thousand votes.

We have not alluded to this matter heretofore, because, being a member of the Committee that reported the State Platform, we did not think that it would be right to publicly object to its action while the contest was pending, although we opposed and voted against the resolutions in committee.

Seeing that the suffrage question could not be much longer evaded, we thought it would be better for our party to at once face qualified suffrage and secure whatever advantage possible before our opponents exhibited the colored voters against us. No doubt the party will yet proclaim in favor of it, but it may be too late to secure the confidence and support of the colored man.

EXASPERATION.—We hear that it has been reported by some one in this section, that the Rev. E. F. Rockwell, President of Statesville Female College, is a Radical and intended to vote that ticket. Some of Mr. Rockwell's friends think the rumor is calculated to injure his School, and, as it is untrue, ought to be contradicted. The report does him injustice. We happen to know as much about Mr. Rockwell's political opinions as any other man in the State, and we know that he is not a Radical in any sense of the word—he is a Conservative indeed and in truth, but does not meddle with politics more than to vote. If such a report was circulated about us individually we would not notice it, but in Mr. Rockwell's case it may be different, and we therefore, of our own accord, contradict it. We do so as an act of justice to a friend, and not with the slightest disposition to pander to the prescriptive and vindictive spirit of any one.

New Advertisements.

New Fall and Winter Goods—B. Koopmann. Mecklenburg Superior Court—E. A. Osborne, Clerk. Selling out to Close Business—H. & B. Emanuel. Notice to Shippers—J. A. Sadler, Agent. Valuable Land to Rent—W. S. Norment, Agent. Ladies' Dress Goods, price considerably reduced—Drem, Brown & Co. 80 Cols Hope—Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co. Pocket Book Stolen—J. T. Raketrav.

The Advantages of our Section.

The following sensible letter is from a gentleman who is not a native of North Carolina, but who has recently located in this State, and who has discovered, what some natives have failed to do, that there is no better place to live in than North Carolina:

MR. EDITOR:—I have been attracted by the practical ideas you are endeavoring (through your columns) to promulgate to our people. And my attention has been especially called to your efforts to prove, and as I think successfully, that this portion of North Carolina is a highly favored section and needs only the same energy, coupled with good farming, that emigrants to other States employ, which, if exerted and used here, would be attended with like results. While Immigration Societies and Immigrant Agents are busy trying to bring us a foreign population to work our idle lands, I doubt not if you have not availed more by keeping home many who fancied a removal to another State would give them "a high cut" to fortune.

It behooves us to look at this subject in all its practical bearing, and devise some means of placing our State on a footing that will again fix her on the high road to prosperity. I may be in error, but I confess that I doubt our ability to turn the tide of foreign immigration to this quarter, and my opinion is based upon the fact that there is a vast amount of Northern capital used without stint by Agents in Europe who stick to the immigrant from the time he leaves Vaterland until he reaches the Western territories, where labor commands much more than in this country, and a prospect of seeing others of his countrymen who have preceded him, while he does not take into consideration the difficulties which accompany these high inducements. Hence, while I am the last man in the world to discourage foreign immigration to our State, yet it strikes me very forcibly that there is another class of persons to whom we should also extend a welcome and a home.

In past years many of our best people removed to other cotton States. Many of these persons have been impoverished by the war, and are now located in sections where the negroes far outnumber the whites, and they are helplessly in the minority, and cannot hope for a change in their African Constitutions for many years to come. In this State, and in Virginia, we can look forward to better times, and those of the white population who have assisted the negro in fastening odious Constitutions on these States will see how very much they were operating against their true interests, and will, when sober senses return, eventually give us a Constitution similar to that under which we once lived so happy and prosperous.

As a matter of course, if the more Southern States, by means of their overpowering negro majorities, offer greater inducements to the negro to locate there, he will soon remove from our borders, while the white men of these States that they will come to us. Such results, which must eventually be brought about, will place our noble old State in a higher position in the scale of prosperity than she has hitherto enjoyed, while the character of our population will be greatly improved by heavy accessions of the choicest race to be found any where. The people will thoroughly understand each other as well as that mode of farming to which our soil is best adapted.

Even if we do not now succeed in remodeling our Constitution, a few thousand of our long absent friends and kindred can, by their votes, and will accomplish what the election of the Democratic candidates would have failed to do.

I did not intend to introduce politics in this short article, but in the present crisis, it is the wind that blows. His opponent, Mr. Edgerton, made a hundred speeches, more or less, all elaborate and eloquent, but Strader was too much for him.—A. J. Sun.

It is strange that so many people believe that in order to be successful in any election, there must be a great many stump speeches made. The fact is, they generally do more harm than good, either from the ignorance of the orator in not understanding correctly the subject he is speaking about, or from some imprudent declaration or expression. Those who rely for information on stump orators, will often find out their mistake if they will take the trouble to investigate the subject themselves.

Judge Brooks has made the following decision in regard to the discharge of Bankrupts:—Before any bankrupt can be discharged, he must be examined by the Register upon all matters touching his bankruptcy, and he must appear before the Register for this purpose. He does this under order of the Court, made always upon his petition for final discharge. If the creditors or the assignee appear at such time and place, they may examine him.

If a creditor or the assignee desires, at any other time, to examine the debtor, they must of course make such desire known to the Court, and it is as clear that in bankruptcy proceedings the proper way to do this is by petition to the Court; otherwise the Court could know nothing of the desire of the creditors. If a special application be made by the creditors, it may be made to the Register, and he may order the examination, and fill up and direct the execution of the summons to the bankrupt. If the application be made to the Judge, it is not necessary that such applications should be sustained by any certificate of the Register as to the propriety of granting such order.

Let this be certified to Wm. A. Guthrie, Register.

Gen. Grant's Suffrage Views.

Judge Pierpont of Virginia, recently made a speech in New York at a Republican meeting, in which he alluded to Gen. Grant's views on the question of negro suffrage. When Judge Pierpont had the conversation alluded to he was a democrat, but since turned republican. Pierpont said:

"One day at his house in Washington, while he was Secretary of War, I told him that I thought he would make a good democratic candidate if he was right on the question of negro suffrage. He replied that he had no wish for the Presidency; that he had no more a higher office than he had ever expected; that General Sherman would make a good President, and that he would gladly give the half he was worth to make Sherman or any other fit man President; that his feelings and sentiments were entirely opposed to negro suffrage; but that he did not wish to be restrained by any pledges from the right to change his opinion in future if new exigencies should arise. I should have been glad of that if I thought he would do so early in the war, when I was in command at the West, I publicly stated that if the negroes had an insurrection I would hold my army in check until it was put down. But long before the insurrection I should have been glad of a negro insurrection, and would have moved my army all the faster. What I want is the Union—the whole country returned to peace and submissive to the laws. I do not like universal negro suffrage now, but the freedom ought to be protected, and it is to give to the negro the suffrage, then I shall be in favor of letting them vote. I want the Union restored, and to have the South come back, obey the laws, and submit as good citizens, and if the future proves that they will not do it without negro suffrage, then I would give them negro suffrage."

Correct the Bad Practice.

The Newbern Republican, speaking of the Superior Court in session in that City, says:

"We would observe just here that some members of the legal fraternity abuse the privilege of their profession in insulting and trampling under foot the feelings of witnesses. In the U. S. District Court yesterday, an evidence of this kind was rendered by a member of the Newbern bar, in consequence of his inability to brow-beat a witness, and presuming upon his legal position before the Court, made several unparliamentary and unwarrantable allusions to one of the witnesses, a gentleman of prominence and standing in this community."

If the Judge failed to protect the witness why did not the witness protect himself by inflicting punishment upon the lawyer in the presence of the Judge? It is the duty of Judges to protect witnesses from insult while testifying in Court, and if the Judge permits respectable persons to be brow-beaten and insulted in his presence, he too ought to be held to a strict account as well as the lawyer who pursues such a disreputable course. We are decidedly in favor of showing all due respect to Judges, lawyers and officers of Court while in the discharge of their duties, but we insist that they also be made to respect the feelings of others in all proper ways.

THE EFFECT OF "STUMP SPEECHES."—A striking illustration of the effect of stump speeches may be found in the election to Congress of Gen. Strader, the new democratic member from Cincinnati. He made but one speech during the whole canvass, and here it is:—"Never mind the weather, boys, so the wind don't blow." His opponent, Mr. Edgerton, made a hundred speeches, more or less, all elaborate and eloquent, but Strader was too much for him.—A. J. Sun.

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The Famous Apple Tree.

The Montgomery Picayune contains an interesting account of Lee's surrender from which we take the following:

"Every now and then we see in our exchanges erroneous descriptions of the surrender at Appomattox, and how General Lee stood and surrendered under an apple tree—how General Grant admired General Lee's beautiful sword, and returned it, remarking that Lee was too brave a man to be without a weapon, &c. Gentle reader, be wary of these things. Lee did not offer his sword to Grant. Grant did not admire the weapon and return it. If our readers will bear with us, we will give the surrender as we saw it.

General Lee, reviewing the hopeless conflict from a distance, dispatched a flag of truce to Gen. Grant's drawn back. While this correspondence was going on, and while Gen. Lee was waiting for the arrival of Gen. Grant, he took shelter from the sun under an apple tree in McLane's orchard, under which Colonel Talbot, of the engineer corps, had placed some rails for a seat, and fully half a mile from Appomattox. Gen. Grant's arrival on the outskirts of the army was soon announced. Lee, in a full suit of gray, with his English sword girded to his side, rode a forward on his way to meet Grant—he was a warrior to whom history itself might stoop to gaze. The interview between the opposing chieftains was severely simple, but few attendants present. It took place between the pickets of the two armies and lasted only a few minutes. Grant apologized for not having his sword, which was behind in the wagon. The terms were agreed upon, and Lee rode back to his army. Commissioners on either side were appointed to arrange details. The surrender became known; and then, to us for two days a blank. Lists of our names were made out, and two days afterwards, with heavy hearts, we filed by a bridge at a time, before a line of captors, and deposited our banners and arms. General Lee rode homeward on the third day and all was over."

Military Rule in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—General Reynolds, the military commander in Texas, is going it with a high hand in his district, endeavoring to out-Sieckle Sieckles. He has issued many orders lately, and each successive one seems to be worse than the preceding. The latest exploit of the General is a direct interference in the business of a civil court, without any appearance of cause or justification. To-day President Johnson received the following dispatch from Texas:—"RICHMOND, Texas, Oct. 26, 1868.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. The following order was received here by telegraph:—"To Judge McFarland, Richmond, Texas:

For reasons made known by the Governor and Attorney General you will continue until next term the causes involving the question of heirship to the estate of J. C. Clark, deceased.

J. J. REYNOLDS, Brevet Maj. Gen. "We regard this order as a great military usurpation. It is addressed to a judge of a civil court, directing him how he shall decide the question of continuance. Both parties are present and represented by counsel—case ready for trial. Shall the commander of the district control the judiciary? We ask you to revoke the order. Answer. R. C. TRIGG.

The President has replied that he could do nothing, as his hands were tied and cutters only could be bettered by the General-in-Chief. We suspect that the real difficulty is, the President is destitute of moral courage.

New Method of Cultivating Cotton.

The following new ideas in relation to an improved mode of cultivating the staple, we take from the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph of the 15th instant:

"Gossiping the other night upon the probabilities and possibilities of cotton growing, an experienced and intelligent planter in the circle expressed the opinion that 'one of these days' more than four bales of cotton would be raised to the acre upon our poor pine uplands in Middle Georgia. The method he developed was briefly this: To raise the cotton plants in a hot bed, so as to have them ready to transplant, and as large as possible for that purpose, so soon as frost were gone in the spring. Meanwhile to lay out in squares or hills, eight feet apart each way, and have these hills excavated deeply and widely, and heavily manured. By early transplanting, the bolls would begin to open in June, and in a favorable year, produce till November. With two stalks to the hill and fifty matured bolls to the stalk, his calculation was that the product would be seven thousand pounds of seed cotton to the acre. But if one were to judge by a cotton-patch we saw this fall, with an average of about three hundred bolls and blooms to the stalk, and add the condition of five full months fruiting time, it is difficult to tell what would be the product of an acre of cotton under such conditions. We should like to see the experiment tried."

EARTHQUAKES.—The Earthquakes on the Pacific coast of North America, are becoming more numerous. On June 19th, 1858, an earthquake occurred in Mexico. It extended throughout the valley of Mexico, and destroyed property to the value of seven millions of dollars. In some places the shock lasted 14 minutes. On October 28th and 29th, 1865, there were two severe shocks of an earthquake in San Francisco. Walls of buildings were cracked in many places, and several persons were injured during the excitement that prevailed. The damage amounted to over \$250,000. On October 9th, a terrible shock was created in the public schools of the last week. Accounts from Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose represented the shock as the severest ever felt in these cities. The number of shocks felt were six in all, but some consisted in a mere trembling of the earth. The earthquake extended along the entire coast from Potomata to Santa Cruz. On September 23d, 1855, Mt Hood, which had not previously, since the settlement of California, been in a state of eruption, commenced giving signs of life, and for a month continued to belch forth fire and smoke. The earthquake of October 21st and 27th, 1868, is too recent for extended notice.

Of the three largest cities in the northern part of Equador, to wit: Cotacachi, with a population of 65,000 inhabitants; Aliva with 14,000, and Otavalo with 10,000, in all 90,000 souls, not a vestige remains. It is calculated that 60,000 persons in these three cities alone perished by the late earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Another sharp shock of an earthquake occurred at midnight. There was considerable fright, but no damage is reported.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Light shocks of an earthquake were felt in various parts of Cork county, Ireland, yesterday.

HOW TO TELL A WOMAN'S AGE, OR THAT OF ANY OTHER PERSON.—Request the lady to inform you in which of the following columns her age is contained; then add together the figures at the top of the columns designated, and you have the great secret. Suppose an age of seventeen; you will find the number seven in only two columns, viz: the first and the fifth—and the first figures at the head of these columns make seventeen. Here is the magic table:

Table with 6 columns (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th) and 63 rows of numbers. The numbers in each row correspond to the columns, and the sum of the numbers in each row equals the row number.

Latest News.

Military Order.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 30th, 1868.

The distribution of troops being now complete in this District, occasion is taken to remind all officers commanding posts and stations, of the necessity of careful compliance with existing instructions and orders, and especially to fix attention to the object of their presence, in the different localities, which is solely for the preservation of peace, and the rendering of assistance in case of disturbances or riotous proceedings, which the civil authorities may be unable to suppress.

Under no circumstances will officers or soldiers fraternize with political parties, or in any manner interfere with the peaceful exercise, by all citizens, of their rights and privileges as such. The conduct of the troops has so far been satisfactory, and with proper judgment on the part of officers no cause for complaint need be occasioned. To the citizens of the State, it is only necessary to remark, that the political campaign has so far progressed with a degree of quietness and good order creditable to all concerned, and it is to be hoped that such may be the case until its conclusion. The record of North Carolina is yet unmarred by acts of lawlessness, which have in some instances so injuriously affected other communities, and the present exercise of moderation and wisdom will hereafter be the source of much satisfaction to her citizens. The officers, however, and future prosperity of her citizens will be promoted by discouraging and preventing acts of violence. The laws are ample to maintain and preserve the rights of all classes.

By order NELSON A. MILES, Brevet Major General.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30. Cotton active and firm—Sales of 2,800 bales at 25 1/2. North Carolina Bonds, new, 60 1/2. Gold closed weak at 134 1/4. Bonds firmer and advancing.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30. Cotton steady—Havre cotton dull.

A widower of 78 and a spinster of 60 have united their fortunes in Connecticut. Their fortune is not stated, but their united weight is 700 pounds.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. R. Z. Johnson, Mr. Oswald Alexander to Mrs. M. Frances White.

In Ireland county, on the 29th ult., Mr. Eli P. Rickett to Miss Maria Ann Stevenson.

In Union county, on the 14th ult., by Rev. J. N. Craig, Mr. Joseph J. Lewis of Chester District, S. C., to Miss Irene T. Neely, daughter of J. N. Neely.

In Gaston county, on the 21st ult., by Rev. J. J. Kennedy, Joseph E. Falls to Miss Nancy L. Love.

In York District, on the 21st ult., Mr. John F. Bell to Miss Sallie Douglas.

In Buncombe county, on the 14th ult., Robertson A. Freeman, M. D., to Miss Julia Burgin.

At Flat Rock, October 15th, Mr. James W. Ripley to Miss Mary C. Farmer, daughter of Henry T. Farmer, Esq.

In Hendersonville, October 19th, Mr. J. Worly Fuller to Miss Carrie Pearson, daughter of the late Alexander Pearson, Esq. Also, October 25th, Mr. James H. Kyle to Miss Timanda White.

DIED.

In this city, on the 24th ult., Mr. James Capps, aged 43 years.

In this county, at the residence of his son, L. K. Smith, Major Joseph Smith, aged 81 years—one of the oldest citizens of Charlotte.

In this county, on the 25th ult., Agnes Ruth, daughter of E. D. and Laura C. McGinnis, aged 7 months.

In Goldsboro, on the 23d ult., Mr. David C. Carrington, in the 39th year of his age.

Near Kinston, on the 24th ult., Mr. Lewis C. Desmond, a highly respected citizen of Lenoir county.

In Iredell county, on the 21st ult., of Typhoid Fever, Mr. Clement Williams, aged 41 years. He leaves a wife and three children, with a large circle of friends and relations, to mourn their irreparable loss. The deceased had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We have the LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND PRETTIEST STOCK OF LADIES DRESS GOODS to be found in this market—in every variety and style.

Ladies, if you will call and examine our stock you will find what we tell you is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Nov. 2, 1868 2c BREM, BROWN & CO.

Valuable Land to Rent.

The Plantation, with the Buildings, near Tuckasee Ford, on the Catawba River, now occupied by Mrs. E. McLeary—about 100 acres in cultivation and very productive—is to be rented privately. It is good Cotton, Corn and Wheat Land. For terms enquire of Nov. 2, 1868 2w W. S. NORMENT, Agent.

Lost or Stolen.

On the 28th day of October, 1868, out of my pocket at Chester, S. C., a large black POCKET BOOK, containing Sixteen Hundred Dollars in Greenbacks and two or three receipts. Any person who can give any information in regard to it will be liberally rewarded.

Nov. 2, 1868. J. T. BARESTRAY, Ayresville, N. C.

Consignment.

30 COILS ROPE SUITABLE FOR BAILENG Cotton, for sale very cheap to close consignment, by Nov. 2, 1868. STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, Nov. 2, 1868.

COLLECTED BY STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

COTTON.—On Monday the market opened firm at 22 1/2 cents for middling, and some sales were effected at 23 cents for fancy lots. During the rest of the week the market was easier, closing quiet on Saturday at 22 1/2 cents for middling. Sales for the week 706 bales.

Flour.—Demand good; we quote at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per sack from wagons.

New Corn 75 to 80 cents per bushel. Wheat \$1.75 to \$2 per bushel.

New Peas 70 to 75 cents. Oats 50 to 55 cents. Country Bacon is scarce; we quote at 19 to 19 1/2 cents, hog round, from wagons; Baltimore Bacon sides 19 1/2 to 20 cents from stores; Lard 21 cents.

Fresh Butter 30 to 35 cents; Chickens 20 cents; Eggs 15 to 20 cents.

Irish Potatoes 50 to 60 cents per bushel; Sweet Potatoes 75 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Liverpool Salt \$2.75 per sack. Bagging 25 to 28 cents per yard. Corn Whiskey \$2.25 to \$2.50 per gallon by the barrel. Molasses 75 cents to \$1 per gallon by retail. Manufactured Tobacco dull at 40 cents to \$1 per pound. Dry Hides in demand at 15 1/2 to 16 cents. Green Hides 8 1/2 to 7 cents.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—We are still in darkness as to the nature of the insurrection in Cuba. The cable announced a week ago that it was over, but we still hear that it is "nearly suppressed."

Ten million sheets of cartridge paper have been ordered by the French Minister of War to be delivered in a few weeks.

San Blas has been nearly destroyed by a hurricane. Four lives were lost.

There have been heavy floods in Chili, by which thirty persons were drowned.

An unusual phenomena had occurred throughout South America. At Talcahuano the heat of the water cooked the fish.

MURDER.—We learn from the Newbern Journal of Commerce, that on Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, Mr. Jno. West, overseer for J. L. Rhom, Esq., having reason to suspect that some persons were stealing cotton from the plantation of that gentleman, took a negro man, named David Manly, with him, and started towards the field. He had not gone far when he met a party of negroes engaged in stealing cotton. Ordering them to halt, his only answer was a musket shot, which resulted almost instantaneously in his death. The murderers then aimed at Manly, but the gun missed fire, when they ran to the water and made off in a boat, which they had brought for the purpose of loading with cotton.

A grief-stricken father in Iowa had the body of his little daughter, who had died and been buried in his absence, exhumed, that he might take a last look at her loved face. The body was found turned upon its face in the coffin, with both little hands clutched in the hair—evidently buried alive.

Selling out to Close Business.

GREAT BARGAINS!

\$70,000 worth of Goods must be Sold!!

H. & B. EMANUEL

Offer their immense Stock, for the next 60 days, at and below cost price. Must be sold by 1st January next. Clothing, Dry Goods, Hardware.

Groceries, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

Crockery, and 1,000 different articles.

AT AND BELOW COST PRICE.

Wholesale and Retail Buyers, now is the time for Bargains. We are determined to close out, and will sell. Now is the time to buy. H. & B. EMANUEL. Next door to the Mansion House. Nov. 2, 1868. 2m

B. KOOPMANN

A NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF Fall and Winter Goods.

Now in Store, consisting of STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods, Clothing, Cassimeres, Rock Island Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, &c. A full assortment of Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, of the latest style and Fashion. A splendid Stock of Dress Goods, Marine, Empress Cloths, Mohair, Poplins, Delaines, &c. &c. A Handsome Stock of Millinery Goods. A full line of White Goods, Laces and Embroideries. My Woolen Department is complete, consisting of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. I have taken great pains in the selection of these Goods, and I am confident I can present as full and as complete an assortment as any house in the city. With regard to prices they will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house. All I ask is an examination of my Stock before purchasing, and I feel sure I can please the most fastidious, both as to taste and price. Wholesale Buyers will find it to their interest to give me a call, as my stock is large and I will sell at short prices. Nov. 2, 1868. B. KOOPMANN.

C