

FOR PRESIDENT: HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

Pennsylvania.

It is impossible to over-estimate with what intense eagerness and anxiety the campaign in this great State and the result which will be declared on the 13th is watched by the people of the whole country everywhere.

And what are the Democrats doing? Surely one to look at their operations would think that they are far from idle. The very best men of our party have been pushed forward in the field.

It is openly confessed by the Radicals, notwithstanding their fraud and trickery, that the contest will be close. Never, perhaps, has the Keystone State witnessed a campaign so warm and hotly contested.

Pennsylvania possesses a strong foreign element which is greatly in our favor. The middle classes, too, long for the success of that party which so befriended them in the past, and promises to relieve them of the enormous, unjust burden of taxation in the future.

Do our friends everywhere appreciate the necessity of more thorough and complete organization? The first flush of political excitement has caused the formation of clubs in every quarter of the State and in almost every precinct of every county.

And let us so arrange the matter that we may make these organizations as it were perpetual. North Carolina must and will do her part in the coming election, and we are sanguine that her voice will be raised for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

strength and influence to preserve and protect our own.

But in the campaign before us, work awaits us, and it must be work strenuous, untiring, unceasing, organized and united—action telling of a strength of unity and organization which defies defeat and in prospective erects the standard of success upon the height of a people's joy.

CARPET-BAGGER DEPIKED. He has an apathy for all morality; a keen relish for all indecency; dreams destruction of all law and order.

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FAYETTEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 5, 1868.

Editors Journal.—A comparison of the present days of Fayetteville with its past red thrift and solid prosperity, cannot fail to fill with serious and even mournful reflections the mind of him who may ponder upon the history of the good old town, cherishing her with love and affection.

Never in Yankee parlance, a "go-ahead" place, she was formerly full of comfort and substance, and, like some old brown stone homestead, well surrounded by an air of quiet and tranquillity, was of many a year of usefulness. Now, while her streets yet resound with noise and din, and her business places are open and stir, I much fear that it is rather the bustle of anxiety and unrest than the impetus given by money-making and the advancement of a profitable business.

On this basis the yearly rate of increase of the debt would be over one hundred and five millions of dollars. If to this annual rate of increase we add interest at the rate of six per cent. a year, compounded annually for twenty years, the debt would increase to the extent of \$180,000,000, about the sum estimated by Mr. Delmar. The average for the last three years has been \$400,000,000. And yet Congress denies payment to public creditors, and refuses to make proper appropriations for all of the ordinary objects of legislation.

It is true, Congress, to keep down the public debt, in hope to hide its corrupt practices, has denied justice for years to public creditors, and has persistently refused appropriations for necessary public purposes. Yet the debt has steadily increased, and must continue to augment when Congress shall manfully do its whole duty to the country, and when, also, the public debt will be reduced to its proper level of private expenditure that it possibly can.

Mr. Wells, whose duty is simply to go about the country and observe practically the working of the excise acts, and report to the Secretary of the Treasury what articles give the most or least revenue, and at the same time enhance revenue has adventured into waters beyond his depth, and utterly unknown to him, when treating of the great subject matter of Mr. Delmar's report.

It is clear, then, that the expenditures can only be reduced by a change of men and measures, and that change can only come from the overthrow of the Radical party and policy. For three years and a half not a Confederate soldier has been in the field, nor an arm raised against the Federal Government, yet the Radical party during all this period has given us war measures and war expenditures, they are rapidly increasing the public debt, and are continued in power must choose between augmented taxation or national bankruptcy.

It is doubly necessary that they should continue. Then we will need all their strength and influence to preserve and protect our own.

Gov. Holden has notified the Sheriff of this county to cause an election to be held in New Hanover on the 3d of November next, for the purpose of choosing a member of the House of Representatives of North Carolina, to fill the place of Joseph C. Abbott, resigned.

From the National Intelligencer, 5th inst. PUBLIC DEBT RAPIDLY INCREASING—IF RADICAL RULE CONTINUES, NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY IS INEVITABLE!

The table which we publish to-day is a transcript from the books of the Treasury. It is authentic and accurate. It contains no conjectures, but only recorded facts. From this table it appears that the debt on the 31st of August last was greater, by over one hundred and sixty-eight millions,

It must be remembered, also, that this last increase of debt is during the great quarter when the average rate of revenue from imports exceeds about one-third the rate for the fiscal year. Suppose the debt to increase at the rate of one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars, adding to this interest compounded at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and the debt would be doubled in about fourteen years, long before which we would have passed into bankruptcy.

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ATTENTION is called to an article on this page, from the National Intelligencer, relative to the Bankruptcy of the Government, &c., based upon the report of Mr. Delmar, who has lately exposed the operations and financial condition of the Government, or more properly speaking, the rascality of Congress.

From the National Intelligencer, 31st inst. \$39,500,000—Figures do not Lie! Mr. Delmar's Statement. Expenditures in September, Twenty-eight and a half millions. Exclusive of Interest on Public Debt.

We are enabled to state, upon reliable official authority, that the expenditures last month were \$28,455,000. There was no interest to pay last month on the public debt. Noting for "Alaska," Army transportation, of course, formed a large part, but it will be much heavier when the winter season sets in.

From the National Intelligencer, 1st inst. BANKRUPTCY OF THE GOVERNMENT. A DEFICIT OF \$154,000,000. PUBLIC CREDITORS NOT PAID. \$8,000,000 Given to Manufacturers. THE PUBLIC DEBT INCREASING! Average Yearly Expenditures \$140,000,000.

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down expenses was to render the Treasury bankrupt. Besides, if these many millions could be spared annually, the burden might better have been lifted from other shoulders.

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The Catholic Council of 1869.

The European papers have lately been filled with speculations as to the character and purposes of the General Council of the Catholic Church, to be assembled next year in Rome. From communications by authority, it would appear that the Council is not convoked for the same purpose as its predecessors, viz: the deciding of dogmas, or resolution of false doctrines. Its object is, in the first place, to concentrate the immense natural power of the Church in one solemn protest against the unchristian legislation of many governments of the civilized and Christian world. Even in States that profess to be Catholic, the law is not infrequently overruled and defied, the only discipline but the doctrine, of the Church. Thus, for example, her teaching as to the holy, indissoluble nature of the marriage tie is ignored or explicitly disavowed in the codes of all Catholic European governments, except in the Papal States. Perhaps all our readers may not be aware that South Carolina, while she was a foreign Commonwealth, alone amongst her sister States, maintained in her laws, and enforced by pains and penalties, this same principle of the unity and perpetuity of the marriage bond.

It is not unlikely that, in view of the progress of modern society, the expediency of securing all connexion between Church and State will maturely weighed in the Council. Thinking that the unchristian legislation of many governments, viz: the deciding of dogmas, or resolution of false doctrines. Its object is, in the first place, to concentrate the immense natural power of the Church in one solemn protest against the unchristian legislation of many governments of the civilized and Christian world. Even in States that profess to be Catholic, the law is not infrequently overruled and defied, the only discipline but the doctrine, of the Church. Thus, for example, her teaching as to the holy, indissoluble nature of the marriage tie is ignored or explicitly disavowed in the codes of all Catholic European governments, except in the Papal States.

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