

It is a property as it would be an/inter minuble task, to expose the ever recurring outbillity to do justice to the subject. At home its infigence for evil is powerless. At the North, it hassione, and in doing, us great harm. ut, however, is its ton, evident pro

Knowing, therefore, it's status in North Carolins, we shall not cumber our onlumos with daily refutations of its labels. Were we to at-tempt to notice them aff, we should not have space or time for saclat size. We prefer tabors more profitable and congential. But for the intion of those who do not read the organ of Radicalism in this State, we make the following grouping of some of its later atterances, that they may see the lengths to which it is going :

It publishes, in its sentro of the 6th., a comization, over the signature of "Restoration," without dissent from the views of the writer, in which negro suffrage is indirectly, if not posi-

tively, advocated ; It endeavors to frighten the people into the support of the Howard amendment, by threstng the abrogation of all pardons and a conequent issecurity of all titles to real estate ;

It repeats the slander that Union men and negroes are the objects of persecution and hostility in the State;

It declares the civil authorities inadequate to the protection of life and property ; and, therefore, it wants martial law and more troops in the State ;

It pronounces the "reconstructed State goverament" a failure ; and, therefore, it desires that it should be remanded to a provisional or territorial condition ;

It deplores the immunity from pusishment enjoyed by what it calls "conscious traitors." Knowing what it means by that designation, it is plain that it would like to see a pretty general system of hanging and cotification employed.

This is some of the poison. The antidote will be found in the destestation of all good and true Boothern Union men.

On Dir.-That a negro regiment is to be brought to this City, in the course of a few days, for the purpose of being municred out. We sincerely hope that the remortis without foun-dation.-Systinely

If a negro regiment should be mustered out here, it is fair to presume that the General in command will see to it that they concernt themsulves properly, should they show a disposition not to do as. Wherefore this attempt to excite prejudice against soluted mont. These colored prejudice against entored mont interpretably troops, if mustered out here, will probably trade in our stores and shops, and leave a con-siderable amount of greenbacks among us.

Thet "bead centre" of all mischief in North Carolina, only second to Boolzobob himself, the Standard, thus pervirts a short and very plain paragraph of the Sentinel.

We presume the dulinst reader of our columas perfectly understood us. Our remark was prompted by a regard for the welfare of both races. There are sheady here more colored men than can find profitable employment. This is paipable to every one. Our own colored popu-lation, that follong here, are more entitled to our sympathy than strangers, and onless there was yment for all, we prefer that our own people should be sustained. Moreover, the colored regiments were not mustered into the service here. If brought here to be disbunded, and convicts, justice and right have achieved a er, soldier-like, would spend their money, and | triumph, which is the herald of better days to in a few works would be mattle to get home. Indeed, we learn that a white Federal soldier has remarked here, that the object of bringing the negro regiments South to distand is that they are not wanted at the North, and that, once hare, they cannot get back. Further, our police find but little difficulty is managing our present population, white or black, but a large addition of any class of men, who cannot find loymont, would greatly increase their diffi-Summer of a Stre

Vermont's Condition of Union. A few days sgo, Mr. Walloo BRESHAM, the leader of the Conservatives in the Lower House of the Vermont Legislature, offered the follow

ing resolution : Whenen, It is most desirable that the Union of all the States should become perfect at the carliest moment consistent with the peace and welfare of the nation, that every State should become fully represented in the national coun-cils, and take its share in the legislation of the country ; and, as, The possession and exercise of more

Whee Whereas, The possession and exercise of more than the just share or power by any section is injurious, and its tendency is distracting and desponsibiling, as well to that section as to all others; therefore,

ed, by the Senate and House of Rep taiseted, by the Southern States, lately in insurrection, will adopt, in order to terminate our national difficulties, the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, on the 13th day of June, 1866, no further and the several states charter to the the several conditions should be required to entitle the Southern States to be immediately and fully represented in the national councils, except that their representatives be loval men.

Of course, Mr. Balonan's resolution was not expressive of his sentiments, or those of any Conservative in Vermont, He believes in no conditions of representation, except the right of representation under the forms prescribed by the supreme law. But he gave the Vermont Legislature a chance to say to the South, with as much weight as their voice carries : "Pass How. ann's amendments, "and you shall have representation In Congress without further conditions except loyalty in the individual representative." On the 31st of October the representatives of Vermont voted this preamble and resolution

down, thus declaring the amendment dat a condition of Union, and adopted one declaring the ten States out of the Union, and that they should not enter the Union except on the condition of universal suffrage ! What says the Standard / Does he "go it" with his Vermont brethren and allies ?

Information Wanted.

Our Newbern cotemporaries have published several accounts of outrages committed in the lower Counties of a diabolical and wicked character. It is represented that bands of desperadoes are committing these outrages, upon all classes and colors. So far as we can learn, no organized effort has been made to arrest them. We believe the civil authority is ample to put them down and break them up. Recently a correspondent of the Washington Chronicle, writing from Newbern, but who, we are inclined to think, resides in Washington city, urged that two or three thousand cavalry are needed in this State for the preservation of order. Today, the Standard utters the same sentiments, which we believe unwarranted by the facts. If this state of things exists, Gov. Worth has received no official information of it, and it is proper that the civil authorities in those Counties should lodge with him correct information about the matter. We ask the attention of our Newbern cotemporaries to the article of the Blandard of to-day. Gov, Worth has the pledge of the general government to aid him in sup pressing all disorder which the civil government cannot quell and remove, and he should know the facts.

BALTIMORE.-It is with heartfelt gratification that we announce the triumph of the Conservative ticket in Baltimore. Despite all the vile fraud and chicane of the Radicals, despite their bold and unblushing attempts to govern that great city by a pitiful minority, aided by ruffians

November Mateors-Letter from Profes New.on.

YALE COLLEDS, November 3, 1888. EXTRACTS.

For the last three or four years there have been distinct indications of the return of the. November meteors. This was particularly man-fest last year, inasunch as single observers, on the morning of the 13th of November, witness ed about seventy five meteors per hour. A par-ty of tour persons, at New Haven, counted 328 in an hour, and s party at Greenwich observatory counted 250 in an tory counted 250 in an hour. These numbers are probably five or six times as great as would

be obtained on ordinary mornings. We cannot prodict with display this year. The thirty three-year cycle ends in 1866, rather than 1865, and hence such a display may be looked for. But we must remember for many returns of the period since A. D. 902 we have no account of a correspon ding shower.

But for the experience of last year the morning of November 14 would be named as the time to look for the meteors. But their occurrapee then on the 13th, and not on the 14th. makes it necessary to look for them on eithe

morning this year. They cannot be expected in great abundance until the constellation Leo is above the horizon -that is, until after 11 o'clock. In previous displays, the maximum has usually been be een 3 o'clock and dawn.

Previous displays have continued several rours, and have been visible over considerable egious. If the time of the shower falls this ear between the mornings of the 13th and 14th, it may appear only to those on the other side of the cardi. Thus, in 1832, the display was ex-clusively European, although we had clear skies, while in 1833 this continent alone enjoyed the exhibition. So, in 1799 a grand display was witnessed in America, while in Europe a few meteors only attracted the notice of observers.

Shooting stars appear in the upper region the atmosphere. They rarely descend below of the atmosphere. They rarely descend below a height of thirty miles, and probably do not sppcar at a greater height than 125 miles. They move with great rapidity, having an average velocity of at least twenty-five miles a second, nearly or quite one hundred times the ordinary relocity of a cannon ball,

It is generally admitted that shooting stars are small bodies moving in orbits like planets or comets, which encounter the earth and are barned up, or are dissipated in the upper regi-ons of the atmosphere. Groups of such bodies moving together in a common direction produce the August and November exhibitions.

The true November meteors proceed in lines radiating from the constellation Leo, or more exactly from the stekle in Leo. This radiation is due to perspective-the paths being all par allel to each other.

Abdication of Maximilian.

The long prophesied withdrawal of Maximilian from the imperial honors to which he was seduced by the Emperor of the French has at We publish claewhere the inlast taken place. teligence, which we have reason to believe authentic, of his departure from the City of Mexico, and of his expected arrival at Vera Cruz. By this time the Austrian steamer despatched for his accommodation has received ilm on board, and the late wearsr of a crown that rested solely on French bayonets has left the unfriendly shore, to which he was never really invited, and where his presence was regarded as a standing menace to democratic institutions For Magimilian, the Austrian prince, the American people have paught but good will; for the husband of the unfortunate Carlotta, the kindliest sympathy ; but for Maximilian, the Mexican Emperor, it was impossible that they should have anything but aversion and hostile wishes. May prospering gales wait him safe home to the greetings of his ancestral friends, and to the embraces of a wife happily restored to her right mind !- Nat. Intelligencer.

SPORTS OF YOUTH .- A writer in the last num ber of Blackwood's Magazine says, that "the de-velopment of 'muscular' education, is beginning to attract a good deal of attention," and that "the gospel of athletics has been presched very "the grouper of a the missionaries may point to very considerable results in all quarters, whatever may be their weight, for good or evil."--The remark is made concerning England-but the same may be said in this country. Witness the base ball epidemic. Young men will have

NEW YORK LETTER.

Trade and Finance-The Crash Coming-"Cornering" Another Name for Swind-ling-The National Banks-The Rush of rators into Wall Street-Business at the South-Mr. Peabody and the Radisale

> (Correspondence Richmond Examinor.) NEW YORK, NOV. 5, 1800.

In this city during the last few days political affairs have been secondary, in the minds of most men, to the more tangible and more only outly urgent questions of trade and finance. The conviction gains ground that we are on the eve of very serious em barrassment. The trade of the city, generally speaking, is now worse than it has been since 1857. All branches of business feel the depression—some of them to an extent that threatens roin. Importers and manuafacturers complain of more than dullness, for beside being anable to lighten their stocks, they experience difficulty in making the usual collections. Hence the ominous renewals of paper, much of it at comparatively long dates. Nor is this suggestive circumstance discernible only here. They same complaint is heard at Philadelphis, where a perceptil le increase in the amount of six months' paper, emanating from dry goods commission houses, begins by excite uncasiness. The willinguess to grant credits running half a year has been one of the signs of our commercial recklessness; and the fact that in many cases an extension for a similar period has become necessary indicates an unsound state of affairs. Enormous stocks, expanded credit, and disappointment in regard to Southern collections, are premonitions of evil not to be spoken of lightly. They tell of the crash that is coming. This time, as at the crash that is coming. This time, as at other times, the crash will begin with the dry goods houses. And experience has shown that when a few large dry goods concorns topple over, other branches are not far removed from

danger. Inflation and gambling speculation are widely ramified. The grain, pork and butter trade are at this moment subject to unhealthy activity. In them, as in nearly all, other branches, "corners" are in vogue, and "cornering" is but another term for swindling, with bankruptcy as a probable result. Inquiries amongst commission houses have satisfied me that but for fraudulent combinations, and contrivances, butter would fall to less than two-thirds of its present price. Pork has been kept up by the tricks of a lot large operators, who seem likely to suffer severa ly for their pains. The enormous quantity held by one or two firms renders a maintenance of the present price impossible. There has been a large fall within the last few days, and within the next ninety days the fail will be yet greater. Of the speculation is grain you may judge when I inform you that the Chicago banks now exact a margin of about forty per cent, on grain paper, instead of ten per cent, as usual.

The wild speculation now is progress bodes no good to the National banks. They may ride through difficulties for a season because of their exception from specie payments, but depend upon it, there will be trouble amongst them be fore the winter is ended. The hazardous datas of their business may be inferred from their enormous profits, One of the bunks of city has paid twenty per cent. in dividends this year, besides adding ten per cent. to its surplug which stands at \$300,000, while the original capital was but \$500,000. The paper mo/ey abble must burst some day. This Nationa banking system, as we see it at the North, in i huge contrivance for fostering infinition of all kinds. And though there can be no run for gold as in olden days, there may be collepses, and then how will the National securities main tain their ground ?

If aught were required to show the imputi ties of our business atmosphere, it might be traced in the rush of "operators" into Wall street. There extraordinary activity, provails ; railway stocks that are intrinsically valueless. (because representing roads overburdened with bonded debt.) are up in the clouds; and other stocks, of which nothing good is known, are bought and sold with an eagerness that implies ughtleseness not far removed from desper-. People speculate now who never in their speculated before. And why? Simply a the ation. with a vain hope to retrieve, by a lucky throw with a vain hope to retrieve, by a lucky, throw of the Wall street dice, the means lost in legit-imate trade. Manufacturers and merchanis, large and small, try to escape from the conse-quences of depression by dabbling in stocks.— Somthing they must do, or nothing can save them. The enormous rent, the high salaries and wages, the general, all pervading extrava-gance of home life, form a load which only rich men can hope long to endure. Hence the multitude, having nothing else to do, go down to Wall street to gvert huginess perdition. I apprehend that more will lose than gain by the effort. And will Track for anziery, which is nour or a septempt built operacity of the Northern proping their partiana requirements to the South are a specific to the sagasity of the Northern proping their partiana requirements to the South are to the South to perceive that so long as the status of the South area as period to the country must be subject to counting means the south area as period to country must be subject to counting means the south area as period to the country must be subject to counting means the south area as period to country must be subject to counting means the south area as period to country must be subject to counting means the south area as period to business physics area the individuals who are how we have a to long as the status of the South area as the status of the South area as period to business physics area to the status of the South area as the status of the South terance of the Hadical demands For my part, I am manghty enough to think that a real good old fashloard business crisis will be a bicasing to the North. The kick of an extended crash is not pleasant. All of ps must suffer under it, and not a few of us be crushed. But, after all, the good will be greater than the ovil; for, by no other process, that I can imagine, will the great curse of inflation be destroyed. Bents must come down; the cost of living must be raduced ; the buge paper money living must be raduced; the buge paper money swindle must come to an end; and nothing short of an old fashioned smash will accomplish <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

trans Plan

ted as a poor pretence, and all because his "loy ity" does not come up to the Badical standard rom such liberalism and loyalty, may Heaven alts" do eleliver us!

MARRIED. At Christ Church, off Wednesday evening, the 7th, nuc, by the Bert, R. S. Massin, D. D., Mas. Baser, C. Wastr, 'O Bins Liver H. Bryan, abliest daughter of Mrs. John S. Bryan, all of this City.

At "Enneralds," Warren county, the residence of ch. W. J. Greven on the 4th, instant, by Rev. Dr. Jodges, Mr. W. F. Rimmer, of Washington City, to line Anorz B. Country, of the above county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W nonnee Hal. JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD, of New Hamorer County, as a candidate for re-election to the Principal (Cericship of the Senate of the en-sting General Assensity.

MUETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Fic annan's Dresce Win. con May B. B. Co., Withirorow, N. C., Nov. 5, 1868.] THE Ninetowith Annual Meeting of the Stocknet-holders of the Withington and Manchester East-rad Company will be held in the sity of Withington, N. C., on Wednesday, the 28th instant. WM-X WALKER.

FOR RENT.

THE Hotel, near the N. C. R. R. Depot, known an the CAROLINA HOUSE. Terms Beaumable. Apply to GEO. L. TONNOFFSKI

Nov 8-1w 19 21 11 1 NOW BEING RECEIVED:

Barrels Superior and Extra Flour,
Firkins prime Sweet Goshen Butter,
Firkins prime Factory and Dairy Chrisse,
Borrels Frime Leaf Lard,
Barrels Brown and Behied Sugars,
Bagis Hio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
Berge Cardia, Sector and Advecting,

00 Boxes Catalles, Sporth and Adamastine 15 Bbls. Crackers, 50 Gross Blackford.

50 Boxes Family and other Soaps, 500 Baxes Family and other Soaps, 500 Battlets Baren Stden, 500 Shoulders, These goods are officed at the lowest prices to the

N . 847 DE TET O PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Zell's super Phosphate Bone

These Fertilizers are recommended as being equal any in use, and are followed in any quantity at the d transportation above fultimore prices, PULLIAM, JONE & CO. LIME,

The Mason and Hamilia Cabinet Or-

gan.

ONE of the larger instruments of this celebrated make will bent the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and islind, for a few days. I. E. MATHEWS;" Gen'l Southern Agent. Nor 8-94 1 + 17-5000

JOHN W. COSBY,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL forsish Plans and Specifications for Dwellings, Churches, Factory Buildings, Jails and description of Building; Ano, all kinds of an with prompiness and on reasonable terms. Act.

W & ARE ALTHOUSIZED TO AN-nonnee J. T. BROWN, of High Point, Guilford Contry, as a candidate for Assistant/Doorkeeper to the mat. House of Commons. Nov 7-td

FINE NANSEMOND OVSTERS.

E VEBY evening (except Sunday,) after the arrival of the train, from Nansemond OTSTERS can be at \$1.25 per gallon, at DAVIS & JONES'. Nov. 7-1m.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALMONT & GANTON RAIL BOAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OPPICE, Nov. 7th. 1866. Nov, 7th. 1866.) N and after Sunday, Nov. 4th., 1866, trains on the Baleigh and Gaston R. R. will run as follows: Mail train leaves Baleigh, 8,00, A. M. Arrives at Weldon 2,00, P. M. Mail train leaves Weldon at 11,00, A. M. Arrives at Baleigh 6,00, P. M. 2.00, P. M. 11.00, A. M. 6.00, P. M. 5.00, P. M. 4.00, A.M. 4.00, P. M. Project train leaves Baloigh at Arrives at Weldon Project trains leaves Weldon at Arrive at Baleigh Bull trains connect North at 5

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS ! SUGARS-50 bbls, whole, half and quarter, ALL BRANDS OF FLOUR, COFFEES MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.

CHEESE

LARD.

BACON.

PORE

BUTTE

has failed to do. Numbers of cases of CHRONSC DIASREES. have been curv CONSUMPTIVES. Try our Equalizor - a few applications will convince you of the power it has to expand the Chest and Jungs. Dur EQUALIZER has the effect that any Scientific

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CATSUPS,

Baleigh, Nov. 1-1w Agent and Openitor

W. ROBERT ANDREWS.

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New Goods! New Goods::

NEW GOODSIII

ALL AND SEE MY STOCK OF

DRESS AND FANCY

GOODS:

Embroidered Poplins,

Alpanas,

SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS, CLOAKS, BATS,

Ladies will find my assortment the most attractive

I invite Gentlemen to call and see my assortment of

CLOTHING.

I am determined to piezes all who favor us with a call, in the quality and prices of Goods.

Oct. 31-3m (One door below L. E. HELSYT.)

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IN

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DR. HADFIELD'S

EQUALIZER.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL

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IT WILL CERE

General Dehility, Rheumatism. Dyspepsia,

Neuralgia, Convulsions, Paralysis, Spi-nal Diseases, Weak Chests, Weak

Limbs, Incipient Consumption,

Epilepsy, and all Chronic

Diseases which Medicine

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Ealmorals.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

No. 28 Payetteville Street, RALEIGH, N. C.

The Standard has such a had opinion of us, for which we cannot sufficiently express our grief) that it could not be induced, under any ers, it intimates, to "vote" for us for anything. Holden says that he would "vote" for Gen. Cox before he would vote for us. Coneldering the estimate in which he holds us, (for which again we must pause to weep awhile,) our gallant friend, the General, will hardly take deciaration as a compliment.

If we never get Holden's "vote" until we ask for it, the "crack o' doom" will find us without that most clausaging support. The support of the Standard has killed its becatomics. Here in North Carolina its support is justly regarded as an evil as devoatly to be decaded as the cholers or the small pox. It support is like the polsexhalation of the Upas,-death to all that many under it. All that is accessity to secure the defeat of any man is to got the Standard to endorse him,- and lot the thing is done. What a precious showing this is, to be

"When the worst comes, so it costainly will, member our warning." Do not hold us re-coulds for what is in reserve for you,"-Stas-

If the worst should come, you will be, and deservedly be, held as much respondiale for it as any min in the country. To say nothing of your having taught seemsion for yours before the war, you have persistently invited Badleal agatam the man. Whatever of bittersee mists towards North Carolina, for alleget "disloyalty," has been more your work than that of may other man South of Mason and Dixon's line, - Brownlow and Hamilton not excepted.

Two approach on clocked to the Legislature of Massachusett: Dids is Radical theory reduced to practice, and this what the Stadicals would force upon the South. In electing negroes to ent them, these Puritan Radicals virtually admit them to be their own equals in morality and intelligence. No one will context the point. burned on Wednesday moraling.

And the second in the

This secures twenty-one members of the lower branch of the Legislature, and gives the control to the Conservatives beyond a doubt,

This ensures the election of a Conservative United States Senator in place of Mr. Creswell, and it drives a nall in the coffin of the Constitutional Amendment.

THE SEMP-WREELY Floridian attributes to the Sentinel the recent commandation, by the Standard, of Harper's Weekly, and proceeds to comment with just severity upon the endorsement. We beg our cotemporary to be a little more careful, If he ever reads the Bentinel at all, he must have known that we could be guitty of no such sanction of that filthy Radical publication.

THE NORTHERN - elections, generally, bage gone pretty much as we anticipated.

The Constitutional Amendment in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Nov. 5, 1866.

Ex. Provisional Governor Perry publishes a long letter addressed to Charlos W. Woodward, of Philadeiphia, in reply to a letter from that gentleman, urging South Carolina to ratify the constitutional amendment. Governor Perry takes the ground that the Southern States may be rained, but cannot be dishonored and diagraced except by their own acts. He ex-presses the conviction that the amendment emp never gain the ament of throe-fourths presses the conviction that the amendment on never gain the assent of three-fourths of the States. He reviews sections of the amendment seristim, and gives his viewa against each at some length. He closes his let-ter in these words :-- "Let me conclude by as-suring you that as isoble as South Carolina may be, and as powerless as you say she is to pro-tect herselt, she is nevertheless able to main-tain amid all her oppressions her honor unsul-lised, and will never voluntarily scorpt her own degradation." adation."

The Constitutional Amendment in Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 5, 1866.

constitutional amendment was referred The constitutional amendment was referred to day, in each House, with instructions to ye-port as soon as practicable. A. H. Stephens opposes, and thiers the Legislature should act immediately on the subject, and settle the ques-tion so far as Georgia is concerned. The rejec-tion of the amendment is docmed certain.

The radical press did not rolish the "sauce" stered to Butler in his recent which was adv variant was administered to butter in an recent attempt to speak in the City Hall Park. When the radical rowdles interrupted the Fresdent in his speaches, on his tour, it inwardly chuckled. "Same for the goods is same for the gander."

their sports and amusements, and the more healthful they are, the better. It is better for them to play base ball than to "practice" at bar rooms. It is better to be "excited" at a game rooms. It is better to be "excited" at a game of "nihletics" than at a game of cards. It is. better for them to play at base hall than at loo or whist. It is better for them to return to their homes wearied with the open sports of the field than to seek their dwellings overcome with the miserable potations of strong drink. — Therefore it is, that we heartily approve of all the manly exercises of young men, which will wean them from the bottle and the table. They may err in the too great display they may make of their sport, in the newspapers, but the results are all for good and not for evil.—Alecandria Gazette. Mr. Wilmer McLean advertises for sale "the house in which General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginis to General Grant, on the 9th of April 1865, at Appoination Court

house,

It is stated that Commodore Vanderbilt in-tends to retire from active basiness so soon as he obtains competence. His estate is now esti-mated at only fifty millions.

The War Department has called for 473,000 iron head blocks for the "National" cemeteries. Each to be inscribed with the name rank, regi ment, arm, company and corps of the sle beneath, and the date of his death.

It is said, says the Apalancke, that President Johnson will visit Memphis in a few weeks.

Meredith P. Gentry, of Nashville, died Mor day.

They are going to have a penitentiary in Co-lumbia, S.C.

General G. T. Anderson is a candidate for Mayor of Atlanta.

We learn from Goy, Bullock that "by Diving favor the people of Massachusetts have enjoyed another year of peace." We hope they will allow their mighbors to enjoy the same bisas-

The World truly remarks, if the Radicals be-lieve all that is published about the crucity to freadmen in the South, it is the best evidence of

the inefficiency of the Freedmen's Bureau, and that that incubus upon the South should at once be withdrawn.

Col. A. J. Fietcher, the Secretary of State of Tennessee, has been intrusted with a large portion of the executive bialous, owing to the insble health of Gov. Brownlow, and the Nash-ville Stasts Zeitung carnestly recommised a him as the Radical candidate for Governor at the pert election. 1000

ath, with N.C. F L. P. & W. R. R. and S. & R. R. R. W. O. LEWIS, Nov 7.42. Progross copy.

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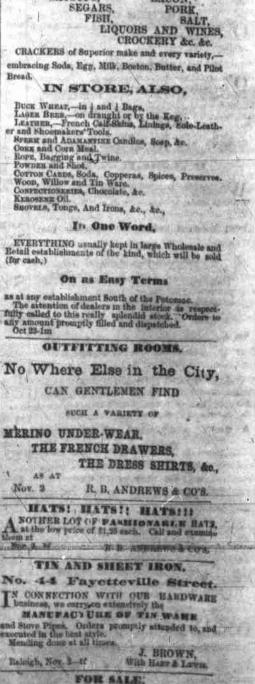
North Carolina, ser Office over A. CHEECH'S Store, Faretteville Street, Haleigh, N. C. Nov 7-d:twiw

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

B. P. WHLLAMSON & CO., beg leave to announce that, pursuant to instructions from Dr. P. BAB-COCK, the Proprietor, they will offer for ade, at Anotion, 1

On Tuesday, the 27th. Instant, at

The Dwelling House, ont-houses and offices, in which he new realdes, together with



A FINE HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNEss Apply to C. W. D. Hutchings, Raleigh, or the un-invigned, four miles West of Baleich, Oct. 31-tf W. S. TUCKER.

THE STATE