The smoke has bardly cleared away from the Ohio field before we find other political contests right upon us. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York now claim attention. In the former State only one State officer-the Treasurer, is to be elected, and the spoils are not sufficient to invest the campaign with much interest to the local politicians; consequently the performances of both parties are tame. As the State has always been Republican, we suppose it will remain so, and while the vote will be light, we may expect the Republicans to roll up their usual majority. The Democrats claim that they will carry the State outside of Philadelphia, where, however, they will find a considerable majority against them, that city being as surely Republican as New York city is Democratic.

In Massachusetts, considerable excitement prevails over Butler, who is opposed by both of the old party organizations but who managed to secure three or four nominations by as many different conventions. His chances seem to be better than they were last week. It is thought that Adams, the Democratic nominee, will not be able to hold together more than five thousand of the faithful, while Ben is put ing in his best licks as the fateful day approaches. The situation has given him an opportunity to air his humor, and good nature always tells in a campaign. He has the laugh on Dawes, and the other stalwarts, who now bitterly antagonize him, by referring to the time, not so long ago but that the voters recollect it, when they were on the stump sounding his praises. The campaign which the regular Republicans are making in that State, as elsewhere, turns largely on Southern mat ters, while Ben is running entirely on his good looks and reform in local State affairs. He entertains the crowds, who flock to hear him, by telling how, when he points out local abuses, the stalwarts throw up their hands and reply : "Oh, but have you heard bow they are killing nig gers down South?" and when he show how Massachusetts' taxes have been wasted, how rolling up their eyes, they still make reply: "Oh, but have you heard how they are killing niggers down

His method of laughing down these fellows, who slaughter our poor Southern negroes ad libitum to serve their electioneering purposes, seems to be more effective than any other course he could pur sue; and on the whole it appears that he is getting in his last week's work with more advantage than was originally an ticipated. It may be, however, that the Ohio reverse will tend to weaken the Greenback strength in Massachusetts, which is Butler's main reliance, and this may secure his defeat.

In New York, the Democrats are not so hopeful as they were before the Ohio Waterloo, while the Republicans are very confident. We, however, can see no cause to entertain misgivings as to the general result there.

Under Kelly's leadership the Tammanyites are opposed to the election of Governor Robinson, and may elect Cornell, the Re publican nominee, but then they support the balance of the Democratic ticket, which ought therefore to poll cur full par ty strength; and our party is as certainly in the majority there, as it is in the minority in Pennsylvania. Kelly has not developed any considerable strength in the country, outside of New York city. and it is alleged that the Democrats bave resorted to Tilden's old plan of bringing out the voters, by which each voter is approached, registered, and if found favorable, escorted to the polls on election day, which has always proved very effec-

The nomination of Robinson was no made without careful consideration of its probable results, and it was then though with confidence that he would be able to overcome Kelly's opposition. Besides. since his nomination no inconsiderable number of Republicans have turner against Cornell, and will, to quote Mr Evarts, "vote in the air." We see no rea son to indulge in gloomy forebodings a to the election of the entire ticket, bu even if Robinson shall be defeated, w think the result will show that the State is still Democratic by a considerable ma jority. And while we should regret very much to see so good a Governor as Rob inson has made, defeated because Mr Kelly has chosen to oppose him, yet after all the great interest which centres in the election arises from its probable effec upon the Presidential contest next year If we hold New York this year, there will be no hope for the radicals in the Presidential campaign, while should they succeed there now, we will enter the gres contest of 1880 with less brilliant prospects than we had in 1876.

INSTRAD of later intelligence mitigating the horrors of the recent Spanish floor where so great a loss of life and of property was reported, it gives a still more hear: rending account of that calamity. Property was destroyed to the amount of ten mil lions of dollars, and it is apprehended " at least three thousand lives were lost in the waves that surged over the fertile vallevs which were visited by the annu. flood. When we recollect that all the happened in the short space of two days the appalling nature of the catastrophcan be appreciated, even though we are s) far removed from the scene of its oc

THE BAYARD BOOM .- Ex-Gov. Stock dale, of Texas, who is a member of the national Democratic committee, writes to friend here that Bayard is the man above all others for the Democratic nomication for President, and that he shall use his utsoft at the

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

For the week ending Oct. 24, the total receipts of cotton have reached 214 461 bales. against 181,714 bales last week, 169,408 bales the previous week, and 162,303 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1879, 976,522 bales, against 848,075 bales for the same period of 1878, showing an in crease since September 1, 1879, of 128 447 bales. The details of the receipts for this week and for the corresponding weeks of

	the two previous years are as follows:					
7	Receipts this week at-	1879.	1878,	1877		
	Ne w Orleans	5 .435	13,985	37,591		
	Mobile	14.362 24,661	7.661 26,059	14 06 22,15		
d	Port Royal, &c	2,901	37 965	29,13		
	Galveston	23, 88	25,075	19,87		
	T-nnessee, &c	9,963	8,186	1,51		
	North Carolina	5,546 2 501	7,403	7 4 20.55		
	City Point, &c	7,991	8,462	3,96		
	Total this week.	914 461	163,236	157.60		

Total since Sept. 1.... 976,522 848,075 555,13 The exports for the week reach a total of 117,294 bales, of which 92,945 were to Great Britain, 10,315 to France, and 14,034 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks are now 447,250 bales.

The sales of futures for the week amounted to 1,286,300 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales were 5,712 cales, of which 1,255 were for export and 4,457 for consumption. The course of the week's market is

The visible supply amounts to 1,356,187 bales, against 1,359 557 bales last year. Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

American -

A LANGE CHARLES A PROPERTY	1879.	1878.
The state of the s		
Liverpool stock	57,000	140,00
Coutinental stocks	60.400	166,0 0
American affoat for Europe	20 ,412	900,140
United States stock	441,250	4 6,540
United States interior sto ka.	30,478	45,417
United States exports to-day	7,000	21,000
Total American	937,14)	1,001,957
East Indian, Brazil, &	5 T	
Liverpool stock	139,000	158,000
London stock	59,386	33, 00
Continental stocks	94,410	4.,50
ndia ation for Europe	87,814	102,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., affoat	32,936	17,0 0
Matel Part India &c	4'9, 47	368,000
Total East India, &c	987,140	1,031,957
lotal American	2017140	,,0,,,,00.

Total visible supply.... 1,856,187 1,359,957 The receipts at the interior ports for he week are 88,747 bales, against 76,981 bales last year.

The receipts from the plantations for he week were 229,227 bale. Last year for he same week the receipts from the plan ations were 180,529 bales. Since September 1, 1879, the receipts from the plantaions amounted to 1,065,214 bales, against 940,310 bales last year.

THE OBSERVER is indebted for the above figures to the Financial Chronicle

Considerable rain has fallen the past week in portions of the Atlantic States and in some of the Gulf States, and complaints of damage are made; but the close of the week has brought a decided change, clear cool weather prevailing, with prospects of frost in some sections.

Middling uplands cotton was quoted in Liverpool on Friday last at 6id; in 1878 the price was 6d.; in 1877 6 9-16d and in 1876 6d.

GO SLOW.

We lately took occasion to warn our readers that the advances in the prices of many articles of merchandise had been too rapid, and that the situation was not alto gether satisfactory, because we were going oo fast. Our market reports for to day justify in great measure what we then

Comparing the prices of to-day with hose of two months since, we find that flour has run up from \$4.50 % barrel to \$6 50, and is now on a downward turn. Wheat after going from 95 cents to \$1 45 s also declining, while corn notwithstanding an advance from 45 to 62 cents s still steady. Butter and cheese are booming, aithough they are more than ifty per cent. higher than at August 27th. Everything else in the like manner has inreased in price beyond what the demand for consumption would indicate. We nazard nothing in saying that living to-day s quite thirty per cent. dearer than two nonths ago. We fear that these remark. ible advances are due to speculation ather than to the necessities of trade. It s said that never in the history of this sountry has anything been seen equalling he present speculative fever.

Along the line of our former remarks re some reflections we find in the New York Commercial Bul'etin-which we now produce. That paper says :

Probably nothing in these columns has een read with more satisfaction, if not with more avidity also, than the evidences trevived and growing business activity uring the last week or two. It has been so a satisfaction to publish them, for not oly are they intrinsically gratifying, but hey justify the tone we assumed all arough the long night of depression. We o not question that the era of not merely rdinary prosperity has returned, but extrardinary prosperity, so long predicted, has ome; that there is already a considerable ocrease in general consumption, and that insumption during some years to come will be at an increased rate. For six years. verything, everywhere, has been under ne rule of enforced economy; in general, ne practice has been to do without new nings not indispensable, and to prolon-ne service of old ones. Now, there is a ewing; the general feeling has turned om doubt to confidence, and producers nil dealers no longer fear lest they may

be raught with 100 ample stocks. Ve would not tone down the brightness of the picture, and yet the tendency to iors may be too thickly laid on. It is npossible not to admit, when this adat it is in part merely speculative. It ood part, also, it arises from discounting uture demand. This is seen very notably i iron products, but the same explanation polies more or less to o her merchandise. fter a long term of duliness, dealers are aught with short stocks and rush to supty themselves before prices rise; simirly, manufacturers are found with short ocks and comparatively small productive cilities. Under such circumstances, ex lusive of any other considerations, a pre-ent rise in prices follows inevitably, be-

vance of demand from consumers and in anticipation of a rise produces an immediate deficiency of supply. The increase in consumption is in great part yet to be realized, and how large or how per-manent it will be cannot be foretold. We manent it will be cannot be foretold. do not discourage belief in it, but merely wish to emphasize this cautionary observation: that productive capacity, and also the ability to swiftly augment that capacity, itself, have increased since 1860 in a degree that few persons appreciate. The assumption that prosperity and prices are to so hand in hand by an ascending scale should be sedulously discouraged, for it is not only erroneous but mischievous. What we want now is a gradual, healthy growth of consumption, with which growth in trade should keep an equal step. High prices are not necessarily connected with good trade and general prosperity; on the contrary, the function of machinery and improvement in methods is to gradually reduce cost of production, thus increasing trade and consumption while lowering prices. Experience has shown that the seending plane has descents which are unexpected, abrupt and very unpleasant, and it would be foolish to forget readily the descent of this character from which we are now recovering. Let us try to temper our speed with caution and avoid being seduced into any more hot house prosperity.

THERE are those who do not credit the accounts of great longevity that we sometimes see in the papers. It is indeed often the case that extreme old age becomes invested with a certain mysterious interest, and years are added because the beginning is absolutely unknown. But there are cases on record showing that human powers are capable of surviving much more than a century of waste-for each year after mature development brings its waste. The latest case is that of Stephen Goodale who died recently at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It is said that he had been in the poor house of that place for forty-two years, and that he had reached the unusual age of 118 years before his death. The record ought to show when he entered the poor house, and we suppose no mistake could be made as to his age at that period of his life. The announcement is that he was only 76 years old when he was admitted, and that he was there until his death, having reached the age of 118. The Parrs, we believe, lived a century and a half.

From Washington.

(Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. - If the work of simplifying the rules of the House of Reesentatives is carried out according to to the plan proposed of which there is great hope, it will prove of great advantage, not only to the House, but to all other gislative bodies in he United Stases. The next meeting of the committee on rules will be held in this city on the 10th of November, and it is expected that the committee wi'l kept quite busy from that time until the meeting of Congress in order to complete their work. As has been stated, the purpose is, if possible, to reduce the number of rules to about fifty, to simplify them, and to so frame them, as far as can be done, that the rights of the minority will always be so well protected that the temptation to filibuster and obstruct business, which has caused so many disgraceful scenes in the House, will be very much lessened, if not entirely removed. It is the expectation of the members of 'he committee to be able to submit to the House an American parliamentary code, simple, yet comprehensive in its structure, with the primary object always n view of facilitating rather than embarrassing the progress of legislation, and adapted not only to the wants of Congress and of State Legislatures, but to be equally available for the use of all deliberative bodies, political and otherwise. Such s code as this would of course become stand ard throughout the United States.

THE SUPRENDERED CAPTIVES. The intelligence received by Secretary Schurz last night of the surrender of the captive women and children held by the hostile Utes was very welcome, and the Secretary is very much encouraged to hope that the murderers will next be given up. Of this, however, as already said, there may be doubt entertained. The murder ers are most likely concealed in the moun tain fastnesses, far away from the point where the captives were recovered. It seems now that it was wise in any event to ston Merriu's command from proceed ing further at the time the orders to that effect were received. Winter had already come in that inhospitable region. A bl'nding and freezing snow storm had overtaken Gen. Merritt. At the very moment that the courier reached him with orders to stop tue pursuit be was sending back his wagon train because he could not proceed with it. Inefficiently provisioned and equipped as he was, great suffering would have been entailed on the troops had he moved on.

GOING FOR COMMISSIONER RAUM. Several Virginia Republicans called on

he President yesterday and asked for the removal of Commissioner of Internal Rev. enue Raum. Their reason for making the request was because of the recent letter of the commissioner to an internal revenue inspector in Petersburg, demanding his resignation on account of his alleged support of the debt repudiators. The Presi dent was told that to keep Mr. Raum in ffice would be considered as an evidence that his administration intended to exercise a coercive influence over State politics. The President did not indicate that Mr.

Raum would be removed. THE LOUISIANA CAMPAIGN. Senator Kelling had an interview yes terday with Secretary Evarts on the subjet of Louisiana politics He made a very pressing request of Mr. Evarts to come to Louisiana, next month and speak in the campaign. He told Mr. Evaris that there was no doubt the Republicans would carry Louisiana if proper efforts were made with funds and speakers. Mr. Evarts said he would like very much to go to Louisiana, and would do so if he could make his arrangements. The Republican committee of Louisiana bave determined to invite Blaine, Garfield and twenty or more other prominent Republicans to take the Conter-nce will thus be simplified. part in the campaign, and some of them will be requested to stay there until the

election is over and the vote counted. ABDUCTOR CAUGHT AND COMMITTED. The negro, B b Johnston, who, about bree weeks ago, abducted the little thirteen year old daughter of Mr. Isaac Spell, from her father's house in Providence township, was arrested, Thursday, at Smith's Turnout, on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, in South Carolina. It is shocking to relate that he and the child were married last Tuesday by a minister named Boyd, and that when come up with they were living together as man and wife Johnston and the child were brought to Pineville, in this county, vesterday, and the former had a trial be fore Justice J T. Downs; who ordered him to jail in Charlotte, the negro being the mast and was hurled back on deck, unable to give bond for his appearance. The child was taken charge of by her death two hours after. The body was unable to give bond for his appearance. The child was taken charge of by her father and carried home. She is represented as weak minded, and thus more susceptible to undue influence. Johnston ent rise in prices follows inevitably, beuse this process of stocking up in adof age.—Charlette Observer.

Dr. Eugene Grissom

Having recently copied from the Wil-mington Post an article in relation to Dr. Grissom and political affairs, and having learned from the Doctor himself that the article referred to is not a correct representation of his views, we copy below, from the Charlotte Democrat, an article which, we understand, represents correctly Dr. Gris-om's purposes. In justice to our friend of the Democrat, we publish this article in full.

"Dr Eugene Grissom has been Superintendent and Chief Physician of the North Carolina Insane Asylum for several years past, and he is believed to be so well qual-ified for the place and has discharged his duties so much to the benefit of the insane and the gratification and satisfaction of their relatives and friends, that many per sons in the State (hough differing from Dr. Grissom in politice) advocated and urged his retention as Superintendent of the Asylum when efforts were made before a Democratic Legislature to remove Though Dr. Grissom was a Repub lican (but not an officious or offensive one many Democrats contended that party politics ought not and should not have influence in the management of the Asylum or the appointment of its officers. Among others, that was our opinion, and so thought a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature. Therefore Dr. Grissom has been retained in his pres ent position.

So much by way of preface to the main thing we want to say. Recently, Dr. Grissom has been mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and one or two Republican papers have hoisted his name to the head of their editorial columns. As one Democrat who had advocated the retention of the Doctor is his position as Superintendent of the Asylum on the ground that a man's politics should not be the ruling guide in selecting persons to fill such of fices, or at least manage our charitable and humane institutions, especially when said officer was not an active electioneer ing politician, we did not like the prospect of seeing Dr. Grissom's name used to help defeat the party that had retained him in office and so used while he was filling that office. But we have the word of Dr. Grissom himrelf that he is no aspirant for a political office of any sort—that his name has been used without his consent-that he desires to keep out of politics and retain his position as Superintendent of the Asylum, as well as continue all his life in the discharge of the duties of a physician and alleviaror of the ills and affi ctions of mankind. He would be plea ed, theretore, if his name is dropped from political discussions and never mentioned in connection with political nominations. his desire that that should be done

We make the above statement on the basis of what we learned in a few minutes conversation with Dr. Grissom. We think it is substantially correct. If any an overseer to make them work. Char one doubts it let him write to Dr. Grissom | itable ladies who wished to help Murphy nd savisfy himself more fully.

We don't think there is any necessity for offering an excuse why we, an old-line Democrat, should take particular trouble o announce the intentions and feelings of Republican gentleman in regard to po itical matters, but we will simply remark that we do so because we think it proper in this instance, to say nothing of the long personal friendship that has existed beween Dr. Grissom and ourself."

Synod of North Carolina.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] STATESVILLE, Oct. 23, 1879 EDITOR OBSERVER:-The Synod met

and was opened with prayer. The report of the committee on the evangelization of colored people was read by the chairman, Rev. H. G. Hill, of

Fayetteville. An interesting discussion, which continued during the whole afternoon session, took place on the resolutions reported. This discussion was participated in by Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Wilmington Rev. Messrs. Rumple, Chester, McRae, and alder R. I. McDowell, of Charlotte 2d Church. The Rev. Mr. Billingsby, of Catawba Presbytery, (Northern General Assembly), also spoke by invitation of the Synod on the resolutions.

The resolutions, including one endorsing and recommending to the churches the Seminary of Tuscaloosa, Ala, for the education of colored ministers, were passed, after which the Synod adjourned to Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

The Synod met Friday morning and proceeded to appoint the time for the next Synod The second Wednesday in November, 1880, and the First Presbyte rian Church, Raleigh, were selected. Prof. J R. Blake then, by invita ion of the Synod, presented the claims of Da vidson College. The Synod was also addressed on the same subject by Rev. Mr. McKimmon, of Concord.

A resolution was adopted appointing committee to prepare a paper addressed to the churches of the Synod commending the College to their support. The Synod then adjourned for divine

Local Ministers' Conference.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] CLAYTON, N. C., October 25, 1879. EDITOR OBSERVER:-Friday's session was pleasant and profitable. L Branson preached at 11 o'clock and J. F. Britt at night. The sermon at night was earnest, and the large assemblage of people lingered, listened and rej iced as the speaker

dwelt on the beauties of the cross. Services were held at 8 o'clock this morning by Rev E S. Wright, of Goldsboro. After a session of the Conference the 11 o'clock services were conducted by A. J. Furloyson. The sermons of the day have been sound and earnest, D. P. Meacham conducting the services at

Solomon Pool and J. F. Britt were elected this evening, as agents of "misions and evangelization. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John W. Heptinstall, President; J. F. Britt, Solomon Pool, E. A. Wright, Vice Presidents; L. Branson,

Financial Secretary. The next Conference will be held at Ruberford College, commencing on Wednewday before the last Sabbath in July of

The Conference will bereafter be composed of two delegates from each Presid ng Elder's district. The organization All praise to Clayton for her generous L. BRANSON. hospitality.

Killed on a Derrick.

James Albert, a colored man of this city, employed by General Ransom on one of the derricks used in clearing Neuse river channel o. obstructions, was killed pear LaGrange on Thursday morning. A huge log had been hoisted out of the river and was resting nearly balanced on the edge of the derrick, the heaviest end being in the water. Albert was as ride the end which was on the derrick and was holding one of the guys, when it slipped from its proper position, causing the log to fall back into the river suddenly, throw ing the unfortunate man about twenty feet in the air, where he struck the rigging of brought down on the train Friday night and taken to the residence of the deceased, on German street. Albert was a young man and leaves a wife and one child.—

Newbern Nut Bhell. New York Letter.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] NEW YORK, October 24, 1879 EDITOR OBSERVER: - There is one pecu liarity about these New York winds, and that is, they seem to blow from every di rection at once. Up town, down town and across town, they are always in one's face, and, Shakspeare to the contrary, they are quite as unkind 'as man's ingratitude." One now begins to seek the sunny side of the street, rejecting the shade that was so welcome only a few weeks ago. Winter has begun to send an occasional arant courier in the shape of a blustering day like this, and people go about the streets with red noses and thick wraps. There is a greater display than ever of winter goods in the store windows -cashmere, merinos, Scotch plaids, etc. etc.-most of them at such low prices as to excite doubts of their being the genuine article, and yet women flick around them like bees. The philosopher was right who

said a woman will give twenty-five cents

for a fifty cent article that she does not

want, while a man will give fifty cents

for a twenty-five cent article that he does

wan . Many handsome costumes now go

parading themselves up and down Broad

way, but about most of the faces that go

along with them the least said the better.

One is inclined to think sometimes that

ugliness would not be so painfully ob ru

s ve if it were not so very well dressed

Even when the faces are well enough in

themselves there is sometimes disagreeable

touch me-not expressions in them which spoil everything. "What are you going to wear at the party?" a lady is asked in a once popular novel. "I am going to wear a gown and a smirk " is her unsails factory reply Now it would be well it the ladies on Broadway would dress like wise; or at any rate, wear, if not a smirk, at least a pleasant expression. The burglars bave been busy of late. but although they have broken into sev eral houses, they have not made any very successful hauls. There was a burglary committed, a la Chastine Cox, the other night in Bleecker street; a lady being tagged and bound down to the bed be ore the intruders proceeded with their robbery. Fortunately there was no fatal

result, and what is also very satisfactory,

the extent of the find was two rings, one

valued at a dollar, and the other twenty-

five cents. The City Hall Park is now thronged with tramps, presenting to the eye every phase of dilapida ion from shabby genteel lownwards It is presumable that some of them are really to be pitled, but the greater number will not work and are very far from being ashamed to beg. Ser vants complain that answering the base ment bell is growing to be quite a puis ance, there is such a demand for a mehing to eat. One capnot help wishing that this style of gentry had a master to supply them with food and clothes, and (in the kindness of their hearts and the weakness of their heads) to supply per sons or this description with small sums of money to procure night's lodgings, and they were much grieved to learn after wards that men who were fresh from signing the temperance pledge generally spent this money in drink.

There was a wrestling match after the manner of the ancients in Madison Square Garden the other day, which lasted and hour and a quarter. England and America were represented in this contest, and England throwed

That ridiculous looking old building,

now known as Madison Square Garden. has been, under its various names, the scere of a great diversity of entertainmen's, from Moody and Sankey meetings down to-well, one may as well put Picafore at the other end, as there can be noth ing sillier nor less edifying than that well worn opera. Blue Beard has been succeeded by La

Grande Duchesse at the Fifth Avenue heatre, and Mademoiselle Paoia Marie makes as good a Duchesse as she did a Mrs. Blue Beard - The French opera seems, on the whole, more satisfactory than the Italian, although, in the latter, Mademoiselle Valleria was very kindly re ceived Wednesday evening when she made her debut as Margherita. She is by no means a star of the first magnitude, but she is a good singer, and the public, in default of something better in her line, are willing to be pleased with her. David, another new singer, was received with only a moderate degree of favor. He is a basso. but not a deep one. I should say his voice was like that of the ".niddle sized bear' in the story. It is complained that he dea's too largely in the tremolo, and takes liberties with the time. People say the old are better; and Del Peveute and Companino, when they made their appearance Wednesday evening, were received with

unstinted applause.
Patti will do her last Sabbath-breaking n New York next Sunday evening, when she gives her farewell concert at Booth's Theatre The Sunday work seems much nore shocking in her than in Di Murska; perhaps because the latter comes from the border land of Christendom, dresses like a heathen, and is reported to have had six

hasbands, from first to last Booth's Theatre is to be closed next week, Baucicault being obliged to retire temporarily from public life on account of ill health. He is afficied with paralysis, but it is hop d that his health may be restored by rest and retirement. I seems strange that, while it is complained that stage work is such fearfully hard work, so tew actors care to leave it before (as Dr. Haughton said at Montagu 's funerat) Death rings down the curtain " Jefferon is said to be immensely wealthy, but still Rip Van Winkle throws himself about on the stage as if he liked it; and the same may be said of dozens of others in the profession.

One of this city's latest benevolent ideas s a restaurant for working people. This establishment is situated on Twenty-sixth reet, opposite the Bellevue Hospital. The bill of fare is supposed to be put down at the lowest possible prices, and he coffee is nighty recommended, it being hoped that this latter may prove a kind of counter charm to the bad whisky to be and in the dens close by, which so often completes the ruin of the poor wretches returning from Blackwell's Island. A cup of o ffee and a roll may be had for five cents, and other things are cheap in proportion. Soup is a prominent item in the bill of fare, and it is said to be a very good article. "You should never waste such expensive dishes on boarders, Sister M ." observed a "level-beaded" old Texas lady, as she surveyed her neighbor's dinner table, "Fill 'em up with soup as 1 d."
These in charge of the working people's r staurant are probably of the same opin-OUTIS.

Monroe Cotton Market.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] Monros, N. C., Oct. 25, 1879. EDITOR OBSERVER: The cotton receips for the week ending Saturday, 25 b, were 1 226 bales, at prices from 101 to 103, closing at 101. Largest receipts in one day, on Friday 380 bales.

Wadesboro Cotton Market.

[Correspondence of THE UBSERVER.] WADSBURO, Oct. 25, 1879. EDITOR OBSERVER: - The cation resipis for this week were eight hundred and thirty-three bales, with prices as follows: Monday, 20.h, 10 10; Tuesday, 10.25; Wedsesday, 10.85; Thursday, 10.50; Friday, 10.40; Saturday, 10.55. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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	Satinette Cloths,	Garnet,
	Cashmeres,	Olive,
	Merinos.	Mar ne,
	Plaids.	Bronze,
	Maroon,	Etc , etc.
	The second secon	of the control of the

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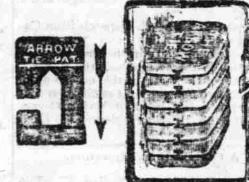
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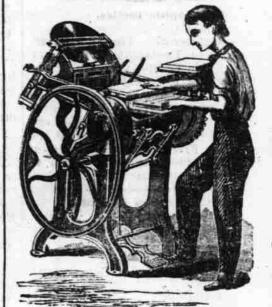
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