The New York Tribune in an article beaded "Some Prudential Points," has said somethings not altogether unwise. It is the most ultra of the Radical papers and we do not often find anything in its columps near akin to common sense. In the article referred to it discounts the future and locks into the grounds upon which the country will be asked to repudiate its

It dismisses the Greenback party with a wave of its hand, for it says: If it had any purpose, that purpose has sanished since resumption brought general prosperity. If it had any adherents they have gone back to other parties when they have discovered that the Greenback party had no chance of success. Perhaps there will be a Greenback ticket, but there certainly will be no reason to fear it.

Of the Democratic party it suggests that the Democratic party, as a party of inflation or repudiation, can make little headway. Its ablest men see that its career in that direction is ended. It can get beaten, if it likes, by kicking against the pricks indefinitely, but it will not commit itself to soft-money notions unless it has lost all hope of success, and has decided to make such a failure as will leave it less embarrassed thereafter. Perhaps the money question may be dodged; perhaps it may be made conspicuous without a chance or hope of success; but this is tolerably certain, that the Democratic party will not put stress on questions of that sort if fights to win.

Foreshadowing the action of Congre at the approaching session, it predicts the the outcry about federal election laws wi be abandoned. Democrats know that was a blunder. They see, what the ought to have seen before they began th cortest at the last session of Congres that no party can afford to stake its en istence upon its success in sweep laws designed to prevent fraud. If th existing laws are defective, amendmen can be proposed. But it is not possible put amendments into such form that they shall constitute a prominent issue for a national contest. In fact after a survey of the ground it

can find no issue at all, on which the Democrats can go to the country, for it declares that the course of the government toward the South will not be a matter of importance in partisan discussion. The Republicans will not, and the Democrats cannot, assail the extremely lenient and generous course of the present administration. All discussion as to the course of any previous administration will be treated with con tempt by a people who do not propose to revive the previous administration. Clatter about Grantism and Imperialism will be disposed of, if, as we believe the Republicans see fit to disregard the few men who wish a third term for their own con-

venience. enemies may say. It does us no harm But we suspect that long before the next election, the Tribune will find the i sues already raised cannot be put aside so easily as it imagines, and that they are broad and strong enough to carry the Democrats into power.

INTERVIEWS.

Now is the time of the year when the average Congressman arriving at Wash- conducted as chief editor until the 1st ington City will put up temporarily at a September, 1851, when it was suppressed first-class hotel and send his card around to some reporter asking for an interview. the Liberal party on the Island. On that We may look out for more Congressional interviews in these Indian summer days than there were falling stars on the night when Prof. Tice Americans and a few Cubans and Hungadeclared we were to have a shower. Every Congressman will be delighted to see his name in big letters, and his views Smith, the English Vice Consul in that spread out for the delectation and edificacit;, ministered to the wants of the tion of the people. We do not object merely because the operation will enlarge the self esteem of these honorable Colonels and Majors. But we do object to the infliction upon the community of so much balderdash as will be served up by the too yielding reporters. The views of the average Congressman amount to nothing. In point of fact, judging from some samples we have lately seen, they amount to less than nothing. Their hindsight is, however, very much better than their foresight. They amuse themselves with tell ing the why and the wherefore of our defeat in Ohio, and in abusing this, that and the other possible Presidential nominee. The latest phase of opinion developed by this new-fangled system of interview is

indicates that the country at large have de-Kelly took it into his bead to run as an independent candidate in New York State. It also teaches us that Southern folks would prefer Grant as a dictator for life, to the election of some other Radical for four years in the regular way.

In fact, it tells us much nonsense. The average Congressman never was a very wise fellow, and just now he seems to

have lost his head completely. We beg that the reporters will spare us from any more in erviews. Let us wait in patience until Congress shall meet, and and then let every Southern members think twice before he speaks.

JUDGE WESTBROOK, of New York, decides that the remains of Dennis Coppers must receive sepulture beside those of his mother, in the Calvary Catholic Cemetery. The superintendent of the cemetery had refused to allow their interment in the cemetery because Coppers had been a Freemason. Judge Westbrook bases his decision on the fact that the sale of a cemetery lot is an absoTHE COTTON MOVEMENT.

For the week ending November 14, the total receipts of cotton have reached 220, 216 bales, against 225,087 bales last week, 245,613 bales the previous week, and 214, 461 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1879, 1,667,438 bales, against 1,864,233 bales for the same period of 1878, showing an increase since September 1, 1879, of 303,205 bales. The details of the receipts for this week and for the corresponding weeks of the two previous years are as fol-

10W8:			4077
Receipts this week at-	1879.	1878.	1877
	61,279	38,871	56,30
New Orleans	** ***	19,723	15,37
Mobile	10.000	21,768	24,32
Port Royal, &c		700	26
Savannah		96,379	31,70
Galveston		21,390	20,37
Indianola, &c	321	299	28
Tennessee, &c	12,571	12,887	6,43
Florida	256	2,584	7.69
North Carolina	5,991	8,9 9	23,96
Norfolk		17,283 5,161	7,61
City Point, &c	15,598	0,101	.,
	~~	176 004	194,57
Total this week	A30'810	110 004	202,01
			VI. 50 540

Total since Sept. 1, 1,667,438 1,364,233 1,125,72 The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 196.325 bales, of which 130,878 were to Great Britain, 23, 696 to France, and 41,751 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 578,768 bales.

The sales of futures for the week were 1,466,200 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales were 5,723 bales, of which 247 were for export, 5,176 for consumption, and 300 for speculation. The course of the week's market is

stated elsewhere. The visible supply amounts to 1,800,528 bales, against 1,661,129 bales last year.

Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are as follows: American -

t	Zamer and the first	1879.	1878.
se at	Liverpool stock	171,000 46,000 503,434 578,767 88,902 34,000	142,000 144,000 379,000 511,462 104,417 40,000
it Y	Total American	1,422,174	1,320,879
e 8, k.	East Indian, Brazil, di Liverpool stock London stock Continental stocks India affoat for Europe Rgypt, Brazil, &c., affoat	117,000 59,881 94,362 74,675 39,656	140,900 33,750 48,000 100,000 19,0:0
ie ts	Total East India &c Total American	37 3,494 1,422,104	340,250 1,320,879
o	Total visible supply	1,800,528	1,661,129

The above figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight of 139,399 bales as compared with the same date of 1878, en increase of 91,440 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1877, and a decrease of 503,063 bales as compared

The receipts from the plantations for the week ending November 14, 1879, were 273,437 bales against 201,089 bales last year. The total receipts from plantations since September 1, 1879, were 1,847,263 bales; ic 1878 they were 1,533,164 bales, and in 1877 were 1,243,242 bales.

THE OBSERVER is indebted for the above figures to the Financial Chronicle boom along in their own way without of November 15. The weather has been favorable for politicians of the North propose.

picking. Middling uplands cotton was quoted at and in 1876 6 7-16d.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN S. THRASHER.

Col. Thrasher who has just died in Galveston has apparently played a man's part in the affairs of the world.

He was a native of Maine, and early became a journalist.

"In 1849 he purchased the Faro Industrial, of Havana, a daily paper, which he by Gen. Jose de la Concha. Thrasher's paper was at that time the only organ of day, the memorable 1st September, Gen. Narciso Lopez was executed for invading Cuba at the head of a military expedition, 400 men strong, composed mostly of rians. Thrasher, together with Mr. Charles Callaban, who was in Havana as correspondent of the Picayune, and Mr.

American prisoners, furnishing them with clothing and provisions, and attending to their correspondence with their families. A few days after these events, Mr. Threaher was arrested, tried before a courtmartial, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in Ceuta, with perpetual prohibition of returning to Cuba, Several months after his incarceration, he was released at the solicitation of Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina, the then United States Minister at Madrid, and his

worthy wife, who obtained our friend's freedom from Queen Isabella II. Mr. Thrasher then travelled extensively through Europe and in 1852 came to New Orleans, where he established a Sunday paper, the "Beacon of Cuba", in the English language. He also organized a political association denominated the 'Joven Cube." He afterwards joined the editorial staff of the Picayune. In 1853, 1854 and early in 1855 he acted labor for the committee.

with Gen. John A. Quitman, Capt. Geo. If Congressmen are to be believed, it J. K. Duncan and the Cuban Junta--com-B. McClellan, Capt. Gustavus W. Smith, posed of Gaspar Betancourt Cisnerous spaired of the republic, because Boss Francisco Prias, Count of Pozos Dulces, Porfirio Valiente and Domingo Goicouria in order to fit out a military expedition under Gen Quitman, and once more attempt the independence of Cuba. Their plans were thwarted by the Federal Gov

He afterwards did a great deal of brilliant intellectual work. He served in the South during the war. After its close he devoted himself again to writing in New York.

The Galveston News says he was " man of talents, a fine scholar, a proficient in statistics, of large and varied informa ion, progressive ideas and liberal views. He was true to his friends, thoroughly honest, and a genial and jovial compan-

AND now comes one Dr. Jager, a German philosopher, and says that he has found out where the soul resides. It is not in the heart nor in the mind; but in the nose. He knows about it.

From the votes at recent elections on the down here. Suppose we agree to that Pacific slore, it is estimated that the population there is 1.266,000, as compared with

THE Industrial Exhibition of the colored people that opened here on yesterday is highly creditable to them in every respect. As an enterprise it shows that they are seeking their improvement and are earnest in their efforts to elevate their race. The exhibits are good and indicate that the colored folks hereabouts are not a thriftless

We have not at hand a reliable estimate of the quantity of land negroes own in North Carolina, but it is very considerable and is increasing each year. A great deal of the farming in this State is done entirely by negroes who either rent the land for money, or for a part of the crop, or work on shares upon other terms satisfactory to them.

There are many negro schools taught in North Carolina, and a considerable number of military companies have been formed by the negroes under our general law. All these things indicate the increasing prosperity of these people since the exit of the carpet-bagger and the withdrawal of the Freedmen's Bureau from the State. So long as vile fellows came down from the North to stir them up against their white neighbors, they were discontented and unhappy; so long as they were trained to look to the Freed men's Bureau as a refuge from the ills of life, they were thriftless, wanting in self-reliance and did not look to the State law for protection. In the progress of time all such Republican artifices to control their votes have been withdrawn, and they now cultivate kindly sentiments to wards the whites, and try to make their iving under the law like other people.

They have quite forgotten that they are

the "wards of the nation," and feel that they are no different from other folks in matter of meat and bread, which is one of the prime objects of their existence. Their fair now being held is a mark of their progress in the various walks of life. There are five papers published by colored people in North Carolina. Some of thes we have seen, others we have not. Those we have seen are certainly conducted in the interest of good government and with a view of promoting natural and friendly relations between the races. All these things show that the negroes are steadily improving among us, and give the lie to the slanders which Secretaries Sherman, Evarts, and other Radical speakers have been retailing about the South throughout the North. Indeed, we do not know but that these gentry will now engage in another crussade against us for letting the negroes manage their concerns unmolested, and we more than suspect that they will raise a furore among the faithful at the North over the latest and most dreadful outrage upon the rights of the North in this matter. No negro fair has ever been held at the North, and therefore it is derogatory to "Northern civilization" that one should be allowed in North Carolina. Well, let the outrage mill do its work-the people of North Carolina will giving much heed to what the rascally

Just forty-three years ago yesterday, 1878 the price was 5fd.; in 1877 6fd, snow, shoe-deep. It was the third Monday in November, 1836. The Legislature met that day in the Governor's mansion, and the County Court of Wake met in the old wooden court-house, now Cook's Hotel.

The Legislature held its first session in the Capitol in November, 1840. Governor Morehead was inaugurated in the new Capitol on the first day of January, 1841. The Senate was presided over in 1836 by Hugh Waddell, of Orange, and the House of Commons by William H. Haywood. Jr., of Wake.

The Maine Sensation.

Something of a sensation has been created here by reports from Maine of a purpose on the part of Gov. Garcelon and the Democratic council to throw out enough Republican members elect of the Legislature to give the Democrats a majority. A report was current that Senator Blaine had applied to Washington for troops, but inquiry proved this to be groundless. The facts in the case appears to be that a number of Republicans were elected to the Legislature through fraud and bribery, but there is no evidence to justify the supposition that in canvassing the votes the Governor and his council will resort to any proceedings not authorized by the law of Maine.

The Kellogg-Spofford Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16. - Senators Cameron, Hill and Vance, the Kellogg-Spofford investigating sub committee, arrived here to day accompanied by James R. Randall, of the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, as clerk: S. W. Small, of the Atlanta Constitution, as stenographer, and Gen. Wilcox as sergeant atarms. The investigation will begin to morrow in parlor C of the St. Charles Hotel. The indications point to two weeks'

Unprecedented Drought in Virginia.

Petersburg, Va., November 16 .- The drought which has prevailed to such an alarming extent in this section of the State during the past three months is causing great anxiety and uneasiness. Wells and streams are drying up, and in some adjacent counties people are compelled to travel miles in vehicles in search of water for family use. In several of the churches here to-day prayers were offered for the much needed rain.

Dashed His Brains Out. BALTIMORE, November 16,-William Harry Worthington, aged thirty-five, bookkeeper in the grain house of Goldsborough & Johnson, South and German streets, while insane from typhoid fever, jumped from a fourth story window of the Mansion house to the sidewalk of St. Paul street, dashing out his brains.

We hear of a considerable number of persons who went on the Wilmington excursion from the western counties. It is greatly to be hoped that they enjoyed themselves, and that they will come back better North Carolinians. The late elections in the North seem to show a spirit and do our trading hereafter at home as far try it? - Wilkesboro Index.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 16.-It has been an open secret in Washington sin he New York election, that many Republican leaders appreciated the bollowness of their apparent triumph in the "pivotal State" in next year's contest, and saw the necessity of looking elsewhere for compensating strength. The united vote of Kelly and Robinson leaves no ground for debate or speculation as to the attitude of New York next year with Bayard or any other Democratic candidate thoroughly acceptable to the commercial interests of the East. Of what account is sixty thousand Republican majority in Penn sylvania, forty thousand in Iowa, or twenty five thousand plurality in Ohio, so long as they are powerless to carry either New York or Indiana?" Encouraged by delusive indications of Democratic dissension in the South, it is really true, that the Republican leaders are meditating an active campaign throughout that whole ection, and are already seriously engaged in plans to carry several Southern States. In no Southern State are there serious nenaces of schism or mutiny. Just now the Republicans take great comfort from a letter recently written by Congressman Felton, of Georgia, and from some in-teresting gossip by ex-Chief Justice Lochrane, of the same State. Leading Republican newspapers are actually felicitating themselves upon the fact that a gen-tleman who was chief justice of Georgia in the days of Bullock, and who was an avowed supporter of Grant throughout his two terms, now talks kindly of Gen. Grant, and thinks his election to the Presdency would be a good thing for the South. They derive comfort, too, from a captious letter from Dr. Felton, who has been three times elected to Congress as an ndependent by receiving the solid Repubican vote, reinforced by disaffected Democrats. He has always been very bitter anti-Tilden and an intense Greenbacker. A close examination of the Georgia press and of the positions of Georgia Democratic leaders leaves no room for apprehension of serious rupture among Democrats there.

(Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

victions of duty to themselves and the While this is believed to be the exact political situation as it at present appears. and while it is thus recognized by some of the politicians here who are working the Grant movement, it is still claimed by them that certain contingencies may arise which will entirely reverse the situation, not only as regards the South, but as regards New York. Within the last few days conferences have been held in this city by certain friends of Gen. Grant, including some who are known to possess his personal confidence. The suggestion was made that the whole country would be electrifled if Gen. Grant was promptly brought out as a candidate for the Presidency, not of a political convention, but as non-partisan in every sense of the word as the candidate of the people, both of the South and of the North. It may not be doubted that such a programme as this would meet entire satisfaction from Gen. Grant, if he should once be satisfied that it can be successfully executed. That is the question. It is considered as settledand this is thoroughly understood by General Grant's friends here—that his candidacy in any event, whether partisan or hon partisan, will depend upon his own judgment and confidence as to the certainty of his election.

The same is true of every Southern State.

udged the temper of the Southern peo-

le in matters involving their serious con-

It is not the first time that they have mis

A Democratic statesman, whose own name has several times been mentioned in connection with his party nomination for the Presidency, in coversation with your correspondent since General Grant's return to the United States, re marked that nothing was more convincnever run for the Presidency if any reasonable doubt surrounded the result. There is no difficulty, therefore, in accounting for the reserve which General Grant has maintained on the subject of the Presidency since he set foot on his native shores. Nor need there be any ap prehension that when the time comes for him to speak out, he will not do so in terms which cannot be mistaken.

Chemicals for Agricultural Purposes – Important to Dealers and Farmers.

(Correspondence of THE OBSERVER) CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Nov. 17, 1879. EDITOR OBSERVER :- Below you will find an important circular, published by order of the Board of Agriculture. Your farmer readers will notice that all the materials which they use in composting can be purchased under certain conditions anywhere Acid phosphates and dissolved bone must be purchased from some of the forty five manufacturers who have paid the tax and have the right to sell their phosphates and dissolved bones in North Carolina. Guided by this circular your readers will have no difficulty in procuring goods from parties who have the right to sell. and if cheated in their purchases can ob tain the assistance of the experiment station to secure redress.

Yours sincerely ALBERT R. LEDOUX. At a meeting of the Board of Agriculture. October 15, 1879, it was resolved that the following articles should be admitted free of tax, with such additions or changes as may afterwards be made by the Executive Committee, upon consultation with the chemist:

Ground bone, bone ash, ground bone black ground phosphate rock, or other mineral phosphate, nitrogenous organic matter commercially free from phosphoric acid and potash, nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash (or saltpetre) sulphate of ammonia, muriate of ammonia, kainit, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of potash, sulphate of soda, muriate of petash, lime, plaster, ground cracklings, ground tankage, salt and oil of vitriol. Upon the following articles the license

tax will be exacted: Any of the above articles, or others, sold for fertilizers or fertilizing material, under any trade mark or proprietary brand, dissolved bone, dissolved bone black, dissolved mineral phosphates; (all acid phosphates or superphosphates), and any two or more of the articles mentioned in the first list, if combined, either chemically or mechanically.

Wadesboro Cotton Market.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] WADESBORO, Nov. 15, 1879. EDITOR OBSERVER :- The following is he cotton report for this week: Monday, 10 85; Tuesday, 11; Wednesday, 11 35; Thursday, 111; Friday, 11.73; Saturday, 114.

Mr. Thomas A. Fcott was asked some questions at St. Louis about Bayard as a presidential candidate, and he said: "Bayard is one of the very best men in this country. If the democrats should nominate him they will have a very strong candidate, and do themselves great honor. He would get a great many independent votes in Pennsylvania. But Mr. Tilden is going to be a strong man for the democratic nomination. I do not think he is out of the race, by any means.'

Two ladies presented themselves at the door of a fancy ball, and on being asked by the usber what character they personulation the e is 1.266,000, as compared with as may be. That is the way the yankees about 821,000 when the last census was adopted to get rich. Why should we not taken.

and do our trading nerestier at nome as far ated, they replied that they were not in special costum?, whereupon he bawled to get rich. Why should we not try it?—Wilkesboro Index.

New York Letter.

New York, Nov. 14th, 1879. EDITOR OFFERENCE:-The day fixed for

It is presumable, however, that they will ubmit patiently to their disappoi as the best of us are in no particular hu

to go to heaven. The smaller parks are now looking brown and bare, the November winds having committed havoc among the withering leaves. Central Park is "just lovely;" but Central Park is "just lovely" at all seasons; one does not know whether o admire it most when the crowd go up here to skate, or when they go a picnicking. At present it is worth climbing the steep winding stair of the Belvedere to admire the kaleidoscope of au'umn; for in spite of the lateness of the season, the foliage is many colored, gold, crimson and maroon being predominant. Looking northward one sees High Bridge and its tower looming up in the distance, and ooking southward one end of Brooklyn Bridge is dimly visible even through the autumn mist. If one goes early in the morning there is a chance of not being bothered by other admirers going into raptures over the view. One sympathizes with the little girl who liked certain parts of Central Park well enough when no one in hearing was exclaiming, "Oh, how lovely !"

A new style of letter paper is ornamented with the different stations of the elevated railway; an odd fancy, as this wonderful improvement is by no means a thing of beauty. It has been the ruination (from an artistic point of view,) of the Battery Park, the company having failed to keep to the contract in the matter of draping it as well as possible with ornamental views. To the lew who are not in a burry, it is a great nuisance, its thundering cars, rushing by every few minutes, putting a stop to anything like connected conversation among hose traveling the three railway routes. Along Six b avenue in particular, I should imagine the question often asked is, "What did you say ?" Besides this one scarcely ever takes up a paper wi hout seeing one or m re 'accidents on the L. Road " People are continually falling from it and getting

Proctor lectured last evening on "The Immensity of Space," and kept his house ful of hearers listening to him for the immense space of two hours, a liberty which I should have supposed could be taken only by Dr. Joseph Cook, who is, indeed, a most pitiless lecturer.

Herald, "Forty Pinafore Singers Wanted," can sing best, but seldom lets them sing Mariman, Maplesar's prima donna, is

on her way to this country, and it is o be hoped that when she arrives the Italian opera will look up.

He Would Carry Every Poubtful Mat

Col. James O. Broadhead, a Missouri gentleman whose name is a pretty good indicative of his character, was in Wash ington last week. Legal business called him hither, but as a Post reporter ascertained, he is not averse to the discussion of politics. You had something to do with fash

you not, Colonel?" inquired the Post. "I have been accused of it, so far as the tail end of the ticket was concerned. But, really, I was a very humble member of the convention. I never saw the celebrated letter addressed to me that gained Frank Blair the Vice-Presidential nomination until after it was in print." "Had you any hope of electing the

cket nominated then? "Certainly not. It was a mere form to keep up the organization. Gov. Seymour recognized that fact, and had very decided scruples against being the candidate. I was in the convention and know that his declination was genuine, and that he really meant it, but finally accepted in the hope that the use of his name would be beneficial to the party, even if injurious to him

personally. "Do you think it would be a judicious action on the part of the Democracy to again nominate him?

The very best thing that can be done. But I hardly believe he will accept. Seymour would carry every doubtful State in the country. As opposed to Grant, whom I think certain to be the Republican nominee, he would carry Ohio. Foster only had a majority of 2,0. 0 in that State, and the Cincinnati and Cleveland Germans, who would desert Grant in a body, as ra's desert a sinking ship, would change that very quickly if the alternative of Grant or Seymour were presented to them. I make that statement on the authority of ex-Senator John B. Henderson, and think he got his points from Carl

Schurz." "The Democrats have a splendid opportunity, and if they don't follow their usual practice, and make fools of themselves before the next election, they will elect their man next year," added the Colonel. "The idea of Seymour is an inspiration, and if he can only be induced to accept, he certainly will be elected."

"Bayard, who is prominently mentioned as a candidate, would, I think, be able to carry New York, and in case Seymour positively refuses, he would be the most available man to choose. Potter, who has been mentioned, is out of the question. I regard him as the author of all our roubles. His resolution to investigate Hayes' title rallied the stalwart Republicans to the defense of Mr. Hayes, and embarrassed the Democracy seriously. Mr. Hendricks, for whom I have a very warm feeling, would be objectionable to Eastern Democrats on account of his soft-money views. Looking the field over, I regard the Post's suggestion the best that could be made, but am apprehensive that Mr. Seymour would decline, although his

The Boston Courier says it's a sneezy

[Cor.espondence of THE OBSERVES.] the final judgment passed off quietly here. If any stars fell, they did so too quietly to attract attention, and the Millerites, or Second Adventists, or whatever they are called nowadays, awoke this morning find themselves still in the land of living, the old heaven and the old earth holding out bravely in spite of the late predictions. It is reported that one congregation in this city exchanged solemn farewells among themselves last Sunday in anticipation of what yester lay might, could, would or should bring forth; a leave taking calculated to remind the ungodly of the old song, never sung in

"The world is coming to an end,
Few days! few days!
The world is coming to an end—
I'm going home!"

In response to an advertisement in the numbers of ambitious souls are making their way in o the Fifth Avenue Theatre to have their voices tried by Mr. Carte, who invites the a to sing the song they brough it, most of them when weighed in the musical scale being found decided y wanting. The Pinafore to which these amateurs aspire is the Pinafore, the one forthcoming under the auspices of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, who, instead of being lynch d as they ought to have been, are being treated like princes, or

SEYMOUR MUST BE NOMINATED.

ioning the Democratic ticket in 1878. had

"The two candidates must come from New York and Indiana," remarked the

candidacy would insure certain victory. Mr. Seymour's nomination would have a strong tendency to bring about that

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