

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Although our terms are cash, our country friends are requested to send the names of such of their neighbors and acquaintances as they wish to be trustworthy and reliable men, who wish to subscribe for the News but are unable to pay in advance. We will send the paper, and wait for a short time for the amount of their subscription.

Conservative Organization.

We venture to recommend that the citizens of Cumberland county take whatever steps may be deemed most effective and practicable to secure some participation in, and co-operation with, the general Conservative movement which has recently been inaugurated and is now being carried successfully on in North Carolina. By this course much may be done which will be of benefit to our citizens, and, by neglecting it, an injury may be wrought to this section which will be seriously felt hereafter.

By an unfortunate combination of circumstances, among which may be mentioned the session of Superior Court at that time, and the very inclement weather, our county was without any representation in the late Conservative Convention, at Raleigh, a county which can justly claim to be entitled to prominence in every movement which may tend to the preservation of the honor and the best interests of the State. Let our friends by appointing canvassers for the county, that every registered voter may be prepared to act intelligently when the time arrives for him to do so.

We are not prepared to say here what is to be effected in the State by the Conservative organization which has recently been perfected. But it will not be denied that it behooves every good citizen to support it heartily and zealously. We saw the bitter fruits of indifference last fall; let us not be again betrayed into apathy. Nor will we presume to dictate what shall be our mode of action in appointing these county canvassers. But that what we suggest should be done, and that speedily, we are certain.

CONCERT.—The young ladies and gentlemen of St. John's Church, assisted by others, gave a Vocal and Instrumental Concert last week, consisting of two entertainments, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the maintenance and sustentation of the Charity School of St. John's Parish.

The concert was in every respect very satisfactory and entirely successful; the weather was favorable, the audience large and appreciative, (except the small boys with big sticks and marvellous talents for whistling) and the receipts were considerable. Those in attendance were highly entertained and delighted both nights with the fine music offered to them; and we did not here draw a distinction by calling attention to any particular performance, further than to say that "Gipsy Junc" was universally a favorite, being encored half a dozen times.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the net earnings of the two evenings will amount to something over \$100.

PATENT SAFETY LAMP.—Mr. Jos. B. Underwood, of this town, has shown us a Patent Lamp which he has recently invented, for the use of rail road cars, and which, he claims, can be used without the fear of fire or explosion in case of accident to the train. We do not, of course, feel competent or willing to pronounce upon the merits of this lamp, but, in an examination of a thorough trial, but this lamp has, on examination, the appearance of value and usefulness. The lamp which burns is entirely outside the car, and the arrangement is such that, in case of any accident, the entire lamp will be blown out into the air. It is complete and inexpensive, and can be made with little trouble. Mr. Underwood intends applying at Washington for a patent, and we hope that he may meet with success.

RAID ON THE "STAFF OF LIFE."—Quite a bold exploit was committed by a hungry thief, last Saturday evening. A negro man stepped into Mrs. Banks's Confectionery, on Green St., and asked for twenty loaves of bread. They were placed on the counter, and taking them in his hand as if counting them, he backed off from the counter, and suddenly jumped out of the door. Just at the old "Magnolia House" he dropped seven, but succeeded in getting off with the remaining thirteen. Mrs. Banks pursued him, crying, stop this, but he made his escape.

TOWNSHIP.—We learn that quite a pleasant little affair took place down at Rockfish last Thursday—a tournament and coronation ball, at which there was a large crowd, with dancing and much enjoyment. The successful knight on the occasion, was our young friend, Mr. Thos. C. Lutterloh, of this town, a bold and very skillful horseman, who has on one or two other like occasions since the war, been successful in winning the prize.

CHORUSES.—We are glad to see that our municipal authorities are having the street-crossings put in good condition at several points where the work was badly needed.

We have been shown a letter from Thos. Powers, one of the prisoners confined in Fort Macon, on the charge of complicity in the killing of Archibald Beebe. The gentleman sending us this letter, and who was the superior officer of Thos. Powers during the war, says of him: "I feel certain that did President Johnson know this man as well as I do he would straightway release him." We are glad to see from this letter that while the writer may be deficient in the capacity to write well, he is not wanting in the determination to set and think rightly.

His wife and family are here in destitution almost, we learn, and we would be glad to hear of some plan which could be formed of giving them aid and relief.

THE GRAY JACKETS.—We have received from Messrs. Jones, Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va., a copy of the "Gray Jackets, by a Confederate," and we are much pleased with the work. It is a compilation of entertaining sketches and anecdotes of the war, with descriptions of adventure in field and camp. There is, besides, much valuable information of the battles and campaigns of our distinguished leaders, full and correct maps accompanying the account of each engagement.

The publishers have done their share of the work well. The Grayjackets is well got up, the type is clear and beautiful, the binding is elegant and tasteful, and it is altogether a very handsome volume. For sale only by subscription. Agents wanted to canvass for this popular work.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. C. TROY—Miles for sale.
Lecroy—Bishop Atkinson.
J. H. COOK—Furniture at Auction.
W. G. HALL—Just Received.
Reading Club—Sixth Meeting.
W. DAUGHERTY—For Rent.
W. WATSON—Dealer in Eggs &c.
J. A. C. MACRAE—Injunction Bill.
E. J. LILLY—For Rent.
D. McNEILL—Notice.
A. M. CAMPBELL—Mayor's Office.
Jesse W. Henshaw—Attorney at Law.

RAILROAD MEETING.

From the Winston Sentinel.
According to adjournment, a large number of the citizens of Forsyth County met at the Court House in Winston, on Saturday, the 15th inst.
At one o'clock, E. Vogler, Esq., the Chairman, called the meeting to order.

H. W. Fries responded to a call made upon him, as one of the commissioners appointed by a previous meeting to attend a meeting of the Western Railroad Company, held at Fayetteville on the 12th inst. He reported in behalf of the county that the citizens of Fayetteville and Wilmington were anxious to run the road through this section of the county; did not see any chance of much aid from that quarter. He thought the best thing that could be done would be to apply to the State Convention, now in session at Raleigh, for a separate charter for a road connecting with the Central Railroad at some point between Greensboro and Lexington on through the north western part of the State.

It was then moved that a committee of eleven be appointed, whose duty should be to confer with the citizens of Forsyth and adjoining counties, and take in charge the whole subject of the Railroad, and the best means of effecting the same.
The following committee was appointed by the Chair, viz: R. L. Patterson, D. H. Starbuck, H. W. Fries, T. J. Wilson, J. H. Hester, P. A. Wilson, J. M. Stafford, M. Masten, M. Raper, J. Masten, O. Lehman.
On motion of R. L. Patterson, the Chairman of the meeting, E. A. Vogler, Esq., be appointed chairman of the committee, which was unanimously carried.

On motion, D. H. Starbuck and R. L. Patterson were appointed to apply immediately to the State Convention for a charter for said road.
The meeting was addressed by D. H. Starbuck, R. L. Patterson, T. J. Stafford, and P. A. Wilson, all of them doing the subject full justice.
Our young friend, John W. Fries, son of Francis Fries, deceased, was loudly called for, and responded in a brief but able manner. He stated his business career, but all his feelings and interests were identified with this movement, for he felt it was an important one for the future welfare and prosperity of this section, and they should be fully brought to bear for the benefit of the proposed road. This was his first effort at public speaking, was well received, and brought forth considerable applause.

On motion the chairman was directed to call the meeting together at such times and places as he may think best to promote the object.
On motion the meeting adjourned.
E. A. VOGLER, Chairman.
M. MASTEN, Secretary.

The Press on the Johnson-Grant Correspondence.

The papers generally have something to say in regard to the last of this correspondence, and it must be said that generally they do not hold that Grant has the best of it. The following are specimens of their opinions.
[From the Philadelphia Post, radical.]
General Grant's letter will disappoint its readers. It is a reply to one of the least important parts of the President's argument—the charge of insubordination. The question in which the people are especially interested, is whether Mr. Johnson is at all correct in his statement of Grant's position while acting as Secretary of War. General Grant himself challenged Mr. Johnson to make good his word, when he accused him of many and gross misrepresentations. Mr. Johnson accepted this challenge, and undertakes to prove that General Grant did make certain promises, which he afterwards violated. He members of the cabinet; they all sustain the President's assertions.

We think, therefore, that it will be generally regretted that Grant does not make some positive reply to these plain charges; but that by giving the lie, not only to the President but to the gentlemen who have been his official companions for six months in the Cabinet, is a course which we do not like. I propose to notice only that portion of your communication wherein I am charged with insubordination. * * * * * We do not like this sudden termination of the controversy.
[From the New York World, demoral.]
President Johnson's last letter is a document which Gen. Grant's reputation can ill afford to have pass into history. It has the dignity which so well befits conscious superiority, and the studied decorum of its manner makes the relentless logic of the President all the more overwhelming. Nothing could be more conclusive than the reasoning by which the President proves, from General Grant's own letters, that he accepted the War Department for the purpose of circumventing the President, until he consummated his known intentions in its final surrender. Nothing could be more neatly sarcastic than the reply to General Grant's pretence that he could not have complied with the President's wish without violating the law. "I know of no statute," says the President, "that would have been violated had you, carrying out your promise in good faith, tendered your resignation when you concluded not to be made a party in any legal proceeding." There is no scope for Gen. Grant from this well-directed thrust.

[From the New York Times, republican.]
It is by no means pleasant reading for any one who would cherish respect for our highest public officials, or a proper regard for the dignity and responsibility of their positions. The question at issue can scarcely be styled a question of veracity, since it cannot be supposed that such a question could arise between two gentlemen holding their respective positions. Neither of them can be supposed to make an intentionally false statement. Their recollections of a particular conversation are certainly quite different, and the President is substantially sustained in his view of the case by the testimony of four others who heard all that passed.
[From the New York Herald.]
The letters present nothing new, save the General's repudiation of the charge of insubordination. But the President's criticism of General Grant's statements, and of his position altogether, is, to say the least, sharp. General Grant's charge that the President had endeavored to involve him in resistance to the law is quite matched by the President's declaration that Grant had not only acted purposely with duplicity, but that he had intended so to act from the first, and accepted the War Office as Stanton's tool. Altogether this is the most remarkable correspondence that ever passed between national magnates.

The Cincinnati democracy are moving vigorously to secure the holding in that city of the National Democratic Convention. Cleveland and Louisville are also making efforts to the same end, while St. Louis offers stacks of money as a bid for the Convention. The democracy of Indianapolis, however, are quietly moving in favor of their own city. New England and the Middle States will press the claims of New York city.

PROGRESS.—Four locomotives, exported from England, will soon be at work in Abyssinia upon the railway formed in connection with the English expeditionary force now in that country. Abyssinia will doubtless ultimately be the gainer by the English invasion, and the barbarian king Theodore, by having seized English missionaries as captives, may probably thereby bring civilization to his African country.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION ORDERED BY CONGRESS TO FRAME A STATE CONSTITUTION.

Monday Feb. 10.
Mr. Durham offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It is a matter of common rumor, that corrupting influences have been used to secure the passages of certain ordinances, which have been passed by this Convention; and whereas, if these rumors are true, it is the duty of this body to ascertain who are the guilty parties, and expose such said corruption:
Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That a select committee of three members be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report whether corrupting influences have been used to secure the passage of any ordinance, which has been passed by this convention, and if so, the names of the guilty parties, and all the facts connected therewith. The said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and examine witnesses.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.
Hood, negro, moved that a recess be taken until the Circus passed the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the report on Militia was taken up.
By the affirmative vote, Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved as an addition:

"But while and colored persons shall be organized into separate commands, and no white man shall ever be required to obey a negro officer."

Mr. Ashley thought the amendment would draw an unwise distinction between the two races. In the course of his remarks, he stated that Gov. Graham had before 1835 drilled free men of color, and according to the argument of the Conservative gentlemen on this floor, thereby acknowledged those men his social, moral, intellectual equals.
Mr. Durham said: "Sir, I brand that assertion as a falsehood and a palpable lie."
Mr. Ashley simply said that it was so, and continued his remarks in opposition to the amendment at some length.
The yeas and nays upon Mr. Graham's amendment, after a good deal of reluctance, were ordered.

The vote being taken the amendment was lost.
Those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs. Bradley, Durham, Ellis, Graham, of Orange, Hare, Hednett, Marler, Merritt, Williams, of Sampson.
All the other members of the Convention voted in the negative.
On motion, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.
Mr. Durham wanted to know why armed soldiers were here.
The President said they were here by no authority.
Mr. D. replied they should leave their arms behind them. They ought not to be allowed to come in with their arms in their hands.
Mr. Bryan said that he was not afraid of the United States soldiers, and if Conservative gentlemen would behave themselves, they would not hurt them.
Mr. Durham said he would tell the gentleman he was not afraid of either him or the soldiers. The Conservative gentlemen on this floor were not of a "scary kind."

A report was presented, containing three resolutions, testing the sense of this Convention in regard to the election of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts: 1st, By the people; 2d, By the General Assembly; 3d, Appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate or of the General Assembly.
The question stood shall we elect the Supreme Court Judges by the people?
The yeas and nays being called, stood yeas 55, nays 37.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.
Ma' Gen'l Canby visited the Convention today. He was received with the usual honors. The President welcomed him in a short speech, to which the General very briefly and courteously replied. A recess was taken, and the delegates were introduced.
The subject of altering the Judicial system of the State was discussed at length. A proposition to abolish the distinction between courts of Law and courts of Equity was adopted—yeas 50, nays 38.

Thursday, Feb. 13.
Mr. Forkner's ordinance, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an article allowing citizens to plead and practice in the Courts of this State, upon establishing a good moral character and upon payment of the fees, was next taken up. The vote being taken the ordinance was adopted.
The question recurred upon the 2d division of the resolution, whether the people should elect Superior Court Judges. Yeas 92, nays 15.

Friday, Feb. 14.
McDonald, of Chatham, an ordinance making void all contracts and debts made prior to May, 1865. Referred.
Mr. Rose, a resolution affecting debts and contracts made prior to 1865; referred.
SPECIAL ORDER
Report of the Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights. Question being upon the 2d section, it was adopted. Some discussion ensued on the 3rd and 4th sections, when the Convention adjourned until 7 1/2 o'clock.
NIGHT SESSION.
Friday, Feb. 14, 1868.
The Convention called to order at 7 1/2 o'clock. The debate on the 4th, 5th and 6th sections, was resumed. The following are the sections:
Sec. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are part of the American nation; that there is no right on the part of the State to secede, and that all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.
Sec. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State, in contravention or subversion thereof, can have any binding force.
Sec. 5. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt regularly contracted before and since the rebellion shall be regarded as inviolable and never questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.
After prolonged debate, the vote was taken

on the 4th section, and resulted: Yeas 76, nays 4.
The Convention, after considerable debate, adjourned.
Saturday Feb. 15.
SPECIAL ORDER.
The 6th section of the report of the Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights being the special order, was read and put before the house.
A communication was received from the Young Men's Christian Association, asking the use of the Commons Hall for Mr. Macrae to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the poor, which was afterwards withdrawn.
Heaton moved to insert a new section after section 15, as follows: "There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, unless in cases of fraud."
The 19th section reads, "the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained."
Rodman moved to amend by adding, "but the General Assembly may have power to pass laws to prevent its abuses."
Sec. 20, which provides that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended in this State, Rodman moved to strike out which motion was lost, and the section adopted.
Hood moved to insert between 20 and 21 a section providing that no property qualification shall be required in holding office, as follows:
"Political rights and privileges are not dependent upon or modified by property, therefore no property qualification ought to afford the right to vote or hold office."
And Ashley moved to amend by striking out the word "is" in the third line and inserting "are," which motion prevailed, and the section was adopted as amended.
Sections 31, 32 and 33 were adopted.
Durham moved to insert a new section, as follows:
"The Caucasian and African races are distinct by nature and color, therefore all intermarriages between the Caucasian or white race and the African or black race are forever prohibited."
On the proposition Durham demanded the yeas and nays. The first name on the roll was called, when a further call was objected to by some of the members, on the ground that yeas and nays had not been announced. Right here considerable filibustering was carried on, after which the house refused to have the yeas and nays.
Durham contended that as the call had been commenced, it was proper it should be continued; he knew gentlemen were trying to dodge the issue, and it could not be denied. After much filibustering, the Chair decided otherwise, and the motion to lay on the table was of course carried.

Monday, Feb. 17.
Watts called up his ordinance, viz:
"That no Trustee of Mortgage, in any mortgage or deed in trust made to secure debts contracted prior to May 1st, 1865, shall sell the property conveyed to him by such deed, before the 1st of July, 1868, or the adoption of the Constitution, which this Convention has met to form, which ever may first happen, except by consent of the grantor in such deed, or unless the property, conveyed by said deed, (if it be land,) shall bring at the sale the sum at which it was assessed for taxation in the year 1860."
Morton called the yeas and nays, and the roll being called, resulted: yeas 54, nays 38.
By consent, Abbott introduced the following resolution:
"That the contingent expenses of this Convention, including those for labor, be not paid until audited by the Committee on contingent expenses and vouched for by the President and Secretary."
The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

King, of Lenoir, also by permission, an ordinance concerning the qualification of widows in administering on estates. Lies over.
TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868.
According to a motion made and carried, the Bill of Rights was read for the time, when Mr. Watts, in section 6th, 5th line, moved to insert, after the word "pay," the words "or authorized the collections of."—Carried.
Mr. Durham moved to strike out, in section 20, all after the word "restrain."
Mr. Abbott wished to know his reason for so amending.
Mr. Durham replied that these were days of bitter party strife, and if we leave the liberty of the press, as a matter for a Legislature to decide how far and in what way it shall be exercised, we leave the question entirely in the hands of the party that happens to be in the ascendancy. According to the section, as it stood, partisans could prescribe just how far a paper opposed to them in politics should reflect upon even their political acts and opinions. He protested against anything of this kind being incorporated in the Constitution.
—There was no precedent for such a procedure.

Messrs Abbott and Rodman opposed the amendment, on various grounds.
Mr D called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the vote stood: yeas 24, nays 80.
In section 24, Mr Durham moved to add the words, "and without representation in Congress."
Mr Graham, of Orange, moved to amend section 24, by striking out the first paragraph, and inserting: "As a well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed upon."
Mr G said he did not care whether it was adopted or not, but he wished to express his sentiments, for he believed the right to keep, as well as to bear, arms, sacred, and should not be violated.
After some debate, a vote was taken and the amendment adopted.

Mr Heaton moved that the bill be put on its final passage, and called for the yeas and nays.
A roll was called and resulted: yeas 87, and nays 20.
NIGHT SESSION.
TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868.
The report of the Committee on Suffrage was read.
Mr. Graham, of Orange, said he thought it was first to be determined whether they were to make negroes white men, before making white men negroes. But as it seemed to be the intention of the House to discuss the matter as a whole, he would proceed to defend what might be called minority report No. 2. He then made an able speech.
Mr. Watts said he would claim the floor to reply to Mr. Graham, of Orange.
On motion of Galloway, (negro,) the House

adjourned to the usual hour of meeting, to-morrow.
MORNING SESSION.
Wednesday, Feb. 19.
Hood (negro) next occupied the floor—He took up the minority report of Messrs Durham and Graham. He said his race had been enfranchised by the highest law-making power of the land. The question was not whether they should be enfranchised or not, but whether the right, already conferred, should be taken away or not. He said that they intended to maintain their right to the elective franchise, come weal or woe. I tell you, gentlemen, when you attempt to return a race of 700,000 voters and strong men to a slavery worse than their former condition, you attempt a simple impossibility. The war of races, so frequently alluded to, would not be between the black and white men, but it would come between the Conservative and Republican races of this country—the Republican side numbering about 18,000,000, and the Conservatives about 14,000,000; and when the smaller number attempted the extermination of the larger, he had serious fears that they would have rather a hard time. He did not wonder that the Conservatives should have apprehensions in enfranchising the colored people, on account of the damning acts of cruelty and outrages perpetrated by them upon the white class, and not only upon them but upon white Unionists.

The debate was then taken up by Messrs. Rodman, Congleton and Marler.
NIGHT SESSION.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868.
The Suffrage question was resumed, and wrangled on for more than an hour or two, when on motion of Mr. Jones, of Washington, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1868.
Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, submitted a report from the select Committee to whom was referred the resolution in favor of H. B. Guthrie, Sheriff of Orange, accompanied by an ordinance, allowing the said Sheriff \$1200, and a letter from the Public Treasurer in regard to the matter.
Pending action upon the reported ordinance, Mr. Luffin said the hour had arrived to consider the special order, viz: The report of the Committee on reconstructing the Congressional Districts.

Mr. Nicholson was allowed to introduce an ordinance relating to Hon. Bonds, which was ordered to be printed.
The special order was then taken up.
The report was read.
Mr. Luffin said that the delegates would notice that there was only one change, viz: taking New Hanover from the 2d and transferring it to the 3rd District. The reason for such change was, that New Hanover was the geographical outlet of the Cape Fear, and not until 1865 was it a part of the 2nd District.
Mr. Mann opposed the change for various reasons, and stated that the party was so well organized that there would be no difficulty in carrying the next election.
Hood (negro) said that it seemed to be the impression that they could not carry the election in their District, without the aid of New Hanover, but that was not so; they had a sufficient majority to take care of themselves.
After so me discussion, the question recurred upon the report of the Committee.

The yeas and nays were called, on motion of Mr. Heaton, and the vote stood, yeas 71, nays 28.
The Suffrage question was next resumed.
Mr. Tourge gave notice that he would introduce an ordinance, to-morrow morning, to stop the pay of members absenting themselves.
Mr. Pool gave notice that he would move the previous question upon the majority report of the Committee on Suffrage, to-morrow morning.
Hood (negro) gave notice that he would introduce an ordinance, lifting the fine upon Ministers and Justices of the Peace for celebrating the married rites between colored and white people.
As there was not a quorum present, the President declared the House adjourned until this evening, 7 1/2 o'clock.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.—The indications of improvements in dry goods which we noticed last week have been fully justified by a decided activity in trade and a hardening of prices. In domestic cottons there has been an advance, and the increased price of the raw material, to the extent of four cents from the lowest point, and the abundance of money, together with the feeling of security which the passage of the non-contraction law by Congress has created, must tend to a further advance. Some of the large jobbing houses are prudently "stocking up," in anticipation, and standard makes of sheetings and shirtings are in good demand. The country at large, and particularly the West, is bare of goods; and, as the East is not overstocked, a very moderate demand will certainly cause an advance.
In unbleached cotton the inquiry has been active, and an advance has been established in nearly all the popular makes; in some cases all the standard styles have been closed out of first hands. Fine qualities for bleaching, sheetings are in active demand, and a decidedly speculative disposition has been manifested among the large buyers. Transactions have been extensive, and the stock in first hands has been very greatly diminished. Cotton flannels sell slowly at the quotations, and corset jeans are in better demand. There has been more doing in stripes and ticks; and the quotations, which are hardly more than nominal, are now firmly maintained. Cottons and denims are in better request, and prices have advanced a shade. Prints are in very active demand. The winter styles are pretty well closed out, and the new light spring styles, which are very attractive and exhibit marked improvement in designs, sell freely and command full quotations. Ginghams are in good demand; but the season is rather early for laws, and they are not yet in great demand. The new styles are beautiful, and show great improvement in this class of goods. Jaconets and cambrics are in fair demand, and sell readily at the quoted prices. Delaines of dark patterns are moderately active; the spring patterns are not yet in the market. Italian cloths, in small quantities, without being active, fully maintain prices. Cloths do not feel the activity which is manifested in cottons, but there is tolerably good demand from the clothing houses. Jobbers appear to be in no hurry to "stock up" in any kind of woollens. There is but little demand for blankets and flannels, but prices are steady.
There is more activity in foreign goods, but no great anxiety to purchase. The late arrivals of steamers have brought some heavy invoices of silks, dress goods and millinery articles, in anticipation of an active spring trade.—New York Independent, 6th.

New Advertisements.

Mayor's Office, Feb 4, 1868.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville, held at their office this day:
W. C. TROY was appointed CH' Fire-warden.
S. T. Hawley, " Assistant Ward 1.
J. W. Strange, " " " 2.
H. A. McSwain, " " " 3.
C. A. McMillan, " " " 4.
A. A. McKethan, " " " 5.
J. C. Haigh, " " " 6.
C. B. Mallett, " " " 7.

The following gentlemen were appointed Committees of Vigilance—the Commissioner of each Ward to be chairman of the Committee for his Ward—viz:
For Ward 1. J. A. McLaughlin, J. A. Watson,
" 2. P. Taylor, A. M. Campbell,
" 3. S. Sheets, J. W. Powers,
" 4. C. A. McMillan, J. B. Troy,
" 5. K. A. Black, A. Overbaugh,
" 6. D. A. Ray, J. A. McRae,
" 7. C. B. Mallett, J. K. Kyle.
From the Minutes:
A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.
Feb 25. 99-94

INJUNCTION BILL.

J. & N. A. CAMERON, vs. IN EQUITY.
WILLIAM A. MANN, and TO Spring Term, 1868.
SAM'L C. SARGENT, vs. Cumberland.
IT appearing to the Court that Samuel C. Sargent, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in one or more newspapers of the State of North Carolina notifying the said Samuel C. Sargent to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March 1868; then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint, otherwise a decree pro confesso will be entered against him.
Witness: JAMES C. MACRAE, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office in Fayetteville, this 21st day of February, A. D. 1868.
JAMES C. MACRAE, Clerk and Master.
Feb 25. 99-41

FOR RENT.

THIRTEEN LARGE and COMMODIOUS DWELLING on St. James Square, with every in and out-door convenience—large rooms in good repair, well of good water, fine garden, out-houses, stable, &c. Apply to
W. BRADGON, 99-21
Feb 25.

JOHN H. COOK, ARCHITECT.

DESIRABLE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY next, the 3d of March, I will sell at Auction—and continue from day to day until all is disposed of—the
Furniture in the Fayetteville Hotel.
The Furniture is nearly new and of good quality, and embraces every description, in part of
 Beds, Mattresses,
 Bedsteads, Chairs,
 Tables, Washstands,
 Carpets, Sofas,
 Crockery, Glassware,
 Bedding, &c., &c.
This furnishes an excellent opportunity so Hotel keepers and private families to furnish themselves with good furniture at moderate rates. Terms Cash.
REUBEN JONES, 14
Feb 25.

READING CLUB.

SIXTH MEETING of the Shakespeare Reading Club will be held at the residence of Mr. H. L. Myrover, this evening at 7 o'clock.
Feb 25. 11

JOHN W. HINSDALE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

No. 2, Hay Street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts, and in the Court of Bankruptcy for the 3rd Congressional District.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.
July 16, 67-41

T. W. Wheeler, DEALER IN

Rags, Paper Stock—all kinds, Wool, Scrap Iron and Metals, Hides, Biceswax, Tallow, Moss, &c., &c.
For which he is paying the highest cash prices at
McINTYRE'S BUILDING, Fayetteville, N. C., and at store South Water St., next to Worth & Daniel's, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb 25. 99-47

FOR RENT.

COMFORTABLE DWELLING recently occupied by Mrs. Miller, opposite Donaldson Academy. It contains 5 rooms, all recently white-washed. To a good paying tenant it will be rented cheap. Apply to
E. J. LILLY, 99-31
Feb 25.

NOTICE.

THE Magistrate of Cumberland county are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 2d of March. A punctual attendance is necessary, as business of importance is to be transacted.
Feb 25. D. McNEILL, Chm. 11

JUST RECEIVED.

New Irish Potatoes—extra.
Baltimore Bacon—clear and rib sides.
City Mess Pork.
Lard and N. C. Bacon, Sugar and Coffee.
N. O. Syrup, Molasses, &c.
Feb 25. W. G. HALL, 99-31

MULES FOR SALE.

A T my Stable, next Monday, and for few days can be seen about 30 fine Kentucky Mules, which will be sold low for cash, or on short time to prompt customers.
Feb 25. W. C. TROY, 99-11

LECTURE.

THE Rev. BRADFORD ATKINSON, will deliver a Lecture in the town of Fayetteville, in aid of the Charity School under the care of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, on some evening during his ensuing visitation. Notice of time and place will be given hereafter.
Feb 25. 99-14