

THE EAGLE



FOR PRESIDENT: HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

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

ELECTORAL TICKET, FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

- 1st. Thomas J. Jarvis, of Tyrrell. 2nd. John Hughes, of Owen. 3rd. James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland. 4th. William J. Green, of Warren. 5th. Marmaduke S. Robins, of Randolph. 6th. William M. Robbins, of Rowan. 7th. Lee M. McAfee, of Cleveland.

FOR CONGRESS—Third District. Allmand A. McKay, of Sampson.

For State Senate—Sixteenth District. John A. Oates, of Sampson.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1868.

THE RADICALS ARE CHANGING FRONT.—They see that the white man of this state are becoming united against them. They know the men of the Western counties whom they have heretofore controlled, are now alarmed and disgusted at the prospect of negro equality and negro superiority. It is also plain that these former supporters of radical measures are fast repudiating the party. The radical leaders have resolved on a desperate remedy. They now attempt to pacify their white allies by openly proclaiming the policy of conciliating the negroes in some far off country or place. At the same time they stir up the negroes in the Eastern counties, and make every assurance of perfect equality and protection. Gov. Holden now advocates sending the negroes away in colonies and says it is the policy of the radical party. Benj. H. Howe a prominent radical of Clatsam, says the same.

The leaders of the radical party do not pretend to honesty or consistency. They love to boast of their hair breadth escapes from constitutional punishment. They love the notoriety of destroying old legal technicalities, customs and forms; and to thus intimidate and buffet, by superior military necessity, the influence of the combined virtue and intelligence of the country. They realize a kind of glory and revenge in managing public affairs as they please. Surprised and astonished at their own accidental importance and promotion, no wonder they at once conclude that the world has repudiated its former honesty, religion and talents, since they have become its present favorites. They boast of crime, bribery, theft and murder but they reply with hendiadys delight, "Prove it on me." "Match him?" "Why has Butler become great in this party? Because he has been a thief, thief and tyrant by wholesale and then made it public and notorious. Barnum became great by humbugging the people and then became immortal by publishing a book to tell how he did it. Holden, Dockery, and Coleman; Devesee, Toussaint and byrnes tell you, "jewhinkins, how we swim! Ain't it bully? We have run the gamut of mobs, wars, rape and penitentiaries, but we have come through by the skin of our teeth. What care we what they say of our political inconsistency—or bribery or stealing or perjury or murder? We feel perfectly happy. We ain't good places. Little did we ever expect to come out so well. We rode in by the negro vote through a lucky combination of circumstances. We must make another desperate adventure. New changes demand it. We will send the stupid friendless negro away and let him rot among the mud holes where a mosquito can't live three hours. The ignorant whites may then take us up and give us good luck again. If we fail we will not be disappointed. It is all luck and risk anyhow. Meantime, for fear of accidents, we must seek heavy insurance on all this liberally text. Can such brazen, effrontery and unprincipled demagogues be longer allowed to abuse our patience and pollute our country?

We have heard with much pleasure from various persons of the eloquent and able speech of our Elector, J. C. Dobbin at Elizabethtown, last week. Mr. Dobbin sustains his high reputation for burning eloquence, and natural oratory. O. H. Dockery appealed to his old line whigs to go with him and not follow a democratic party. Mr. Dobbin made a happy hit in his reply. He said that Mr. Dockery had turned his back on the noble old Whig party and its honored champions—Graham, Mordecai, Mealy, Vance, Berger, Hale, Bayne, Worth, Ash, Fuller, Cowan and Turner—and stood almost alone in support of an incendiary radical party, led by such sessionists and demagogues as Holden, Settle, Dick, Rodman, Harringer, W. J. Clark, ed. cantwell and jony m donald, and 0 0 0 1.

We are requested to state that H. A. London, Jr., of Pittsboro, has consented to address the Democratic Club of this town next Monday night. Mr. London is an eloquent speaker and has rendered noble service in the cause. We are glad the Club has secured his services for the occasion. He is one of the rising young men of the state.

AGENTS WANTED.—Send 15 cents for a specimen number of the CAROLINA FARMER, containing splendid List of Premiums for new subscribers. Active Agents are making \$5 to \$10 per day. Address, Wm. H. BERNARD, Proprietor, Wilmington, N. C.

Our bow-legged neighbor-in-law, O. H. Dockery, will dance to his partner, Galloway, negro Elektor, at Lillington, on Friday, (to-morrow). He will cut the broad-shuffle and jump Jim Crow, at Wadesboro on Friday following, 30th inst.

Oliver's performances are wonderful. He creates as much amusement in the eyes of "loyalty" as would a circus or hanging. We are informed by an eye witness that Oliver performed more than the bills called for at Elizabethtown, last week, and displayed himself in gymnastics. He and the radical sheriff elect showed their agility by lying flat on their backs and holding up anvils and other weights at arm's length. But Oliver's great feat is the broad-shuffle. He is also good at seven-up. We would advise all our people who want garden seeds, artichokes, beans and such like to get Oliver to have some sent in time for next spring—as his term is not out till 4th of March. We have had no garden seeds from the Patent Office since 1861. It is said Oliver drew \$4500 for about one month's service in Congress. He is very expensive and we had better get seeds and such like as we can. He does no other good and the money is lost now anyhow.

We learn that James Milage Turner, the 324 mile race horse of Harnett is the radical candidate for the legislature for this County. This secures a democratic majority, which was nearly certain before. Dr. Ben. C. Williams is the Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives from Harnett, and will be elected. James Milage says, as we are informed, that he will deduct the mileage he drew improper, at Raleigh, when he gets pay from the county for his service as commissioner and other offices. The people would compromise rather than take his services. Jeem's conscience must have been much disturbed for the last two months. It was not the theft—but the being caught at it—there was the rub. James Milage Turner is the same man who lived about 30 miles from Raleigh, but as member of the recent mongrel convention, he demanded and received pay for 524 miles to Raleigh and back via the Cape Fear River, Wilmington, and Goldsboro. Jeems carries out progress and the advanced principles of the age. We learn that Bullard the \$100 man is radical candidate for Senator—which secures Col. Oates' election.

The radical liars and under strikers are telling ignorant people that the Northern States have already voted for Grant and elected him, and that all that is necessary for the few Southern States is to vote and Grant will be President. This is entirely false. The elections last week were only for clerks, sheriffs, members of Congress, &c. Every State in the Union, north and south, voted again on 3rd Nov. for President. The elections last week show the Democrats and Radicals equal in number man to man.

Important to Voters.

In the election in this State, to come off on the 3rd of November next, it is important for voters to understand they must vote where they register, unless they obtain a certificate from the Registrar, that they have registered at a given precinct. This is the law in the case, taken from the "Act to provide for the registration of voters." "No. 11 The Registrar of voters shall, at the request of any legal registered voter in his precinct, furnish to such voter under his signature a certificate of registration, stating the office and precinct in which such voter is registered, and shall make an entry of such certificate against the name of such voter on the registration book. Upon such certificate of registration, such elector may vote in any precinct, without further registration. "No. 12. Upon receiving such vote, the Judges of election shall fold such certificate of registration with the ballot of the elector offering to vote thereon, and deposit it with the ballot in the ballot box. Remember that every voter must have a resident of this State twelve months preceding the day of election, and a resident of the County, in which he votes, thirty days before the election.

A WORD TO THE PEOPLE

We have, heretofore, intimated, upon the strength of common rumor, that the State authorities had instructed the Registrars, Pollkeepers, &c., to have the tickets printed on one ballot for Electors, Members of Congress and Members of the Legislature, all to be voted in one box. This plan is contrary to law, and we now learn, from good authority, that the State authorities have issued no such order, and will not do so.

For convenience, the printers may print them together and they will cost less, but any voter can easily cut them apart. Read the following: RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 19, 1868. "In our view there is nothing in the Ordinances of the late Convention, or in the acts of the last session of the General Assembly, that repeals the provisions of law heretofore in force as regards the number of boxes required in case candidates for different offices are voted for at the same place and on the same day. We are therefore of opinion that at the approaching election the candidates for Congress, for Electors of President, and for such vacancies in the General Assembly as may exist, should be voted for in separate boxes—one box or one set of boxes for each office. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, DANIEL G. FOWLER, SAM'L F. PHILLIPS, THOMAS BRIDGE.

O. H. Dockery speached here and cut the pigeon wing yesterday from 183 to 216 persons. He used no argument, but talked war like he did in 1861. We once heard of a fellow tried for stealing a sheep. His lawyer told him to appear crazy and say "Bal" to everybody who would talk to him. So the lawyer offered the thief to the court as crazy. The usual tests were put to him, to all of which he replied "Bal" to the astonishment of the court. He was acquitted. The lawyer then said, "This was a first rate trick—but—'Bal, Bal'—that little fee you know."

"Bal, Bal" said the sheep man and as he left the court house he whispered to the owner of the sheep, "I stole your sheep, but don't you, prove it." When you talk to Oliver about his war of 1861 and bring argument on him, he bellows out "Blair, Blair!" When his radical friends accuse him of deception he says "D—n you, prove it. Blair Blair!" B. F. Fuller replied most successfully to Oliver.

The Elections Last Week.

As the returns come in slowly, they appear far more favorable to the Democratic party than the first telegraphic reports led us to apprehend. The largest vote ever polled was cast in the three States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. In the first, in a vote of nearly 700,000, the majority, it is now stated, will not exceed, if it reaches, 8,000 and it is alleged that over 5,000 fraudulent and imported votes were given in Philadelphia alone. In this connection, it is significant to remark that, in 1840, at the October elections the Democrats had a majority of 5,000, and yet, in the November election, the electoral vote of the State was given to Gen. Harrison.

In Ohio, it now turns out that the Radical majority upon the largest estimates, will not much exceed 10,000. Eight thousand of that majority is made up of illegal negro voters, who were allowed, in Radical localities, to cast their ballots, in violation of the Constitution of Ohio, which prohibits negro suffrage. In addition to this, it is stated that the Jews, who are all opposed to Grant, on account of his obnoxious order, voted the local Radical ticket. The Cincinnati Gazette, a journal of great discretion and ability, expresses gratification at the result, and avows great confidence in being able to carry the State at the Presidential election.

In Indiana, the Democracy have done nobly, so well, that their success in November is assured. Mr. Hendricks is defeated by probably less than 1,000 votes, against a Radical majority, last year, of about 15,000. The gallant Voorhees is certainly elected to Congress. The result is that, in the three States, casting about 1,400,000 votes, the Radicals have an artificial majority of only about 18,000—13,000 of that number being composed of known illegal votes. Ten Democratic members of Congress have been gained, and some of the most bitter and malignant Radical leaders—men like Ashley, Covode and others—have been defeated.

As the Richmond Whig observes, the issue of these elections, viewed in the light of a mere reconnaissance in force, is a magnificent achievement. This result (it adds) has been accomplished where the State governments and State patronage were in the hands of our adversaries—where the Federal patronage was to a great extent exerted in the same direction—and where the shoddyists and contractors, of every hue, who made money during the war, and where the whisky and all the other rings were co-operating.

A STORY.—As 5 forms were going down street yesterday Mr. A said who are they? B replied one was O. H. Dockery seeking voters, another was the Col. of melish, a third was one Bullard, the \$100 man, the fourth was J. Milage Turner—bending as if he had 524 miles to walk, and the little poodle hopping along was named Welsh.

TICKETS! TICKETS!

In any quantity can be had at the EAGLE Office, at 50 cents per hundred. The following is the extract, found in section second of the act imposing taxes upon distilled spirits: "And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to exempt distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively, from such other of the provisions of this act relating to the manufacture of spirits as in his judgment may seem expedient." As to the Whiskey tax, Commissioner Rollins has never urged a modification of the whiskey tax in Western North Carolina, or anywhere else upon Secretary McCulloch, consequently the Secretary has never refused to modify it. This we know.—Commissioner Rollins decided that the tax could not be modified.

This decision having been brought to the attention of the Secretary, not by the Commissioner, but by others, he being anxious, if possible, to afford relief to the small distillers, whose business has been utterly destroyed by the Radical Congress—referring the matter to the Attorney General, whose opinion has not yet been given. A Radical Congress passed the law and a Radical Commissioner has announced his construction of the law, which construction is, no doubt, in strict conformity with the Radical purpose to build up the large distilleries by effectually destroying the small ones; such as exist in Western North Carolina.—We have authority from Washington for making the above statement.

Look at the law, as published: What power does it give the Secretary? None, whatever, save simply to approve such modification as the Commissioners may offer him for his approval. The Commissioners have not offered any modification for his approval. The act gives the Secretary no power to afford relief, unless such relief is proposed by the Commissioner. The Commissioner says the law does not authorize him to propose relief. The Secretary, not doubting the honest intentions of the Commissioner, yet hoping that his decision may be erroneous—has in his anxiety to afford relief, if possible, referred the matter, as before stated, to the Attorney General.—Raleigh Sentinel.

The Attorney General decides as follows. But Rollins and his radical associates have delayed this decision until it is of little use to our people. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, Oct. 12, 1868.

In accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, rendered on the 10th instant, distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes, exclusively, are hereby exempted from so much of the provisions of Section 59 of the act of July 20, 1838, as imposes a special tax of four hundred dollars upon distillers producing one hundred barrels, or less, of distilled spirits, and of four dollars per barrel for every barrel in excess of one hundred barrels. This exemption is additional to the exemptions heretofore specified in series 4, No. 7, and Assessors and Collectors will govern themselves accordingly.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner. Approved: HUGH McCULLOUGH, Secretary of Treasury.

FOR THE EAGLE. Manchester, Oct. 17, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Please allow me to state through your paper, that I repudiate all sympathy with the Radical party, on account of the vile slander offered to our fair women—our wives, daughters and sisters, by the Standard; the chief organ of the Radical party in this State. I pronounce it a gross insult, and outrage upon the purity and virtue of the females, and in future, I shall act for peace with the great Democratic party, and vote for Seymour and Blair—believing that the safety of the nation depends on their election. J. C. GOODMAN.

Capt. J. C. Dobbin. This gentleman, who was chosen by the Fayetteville Convention as Elector for the Third District, in going and doing his duty as a Campaigner. On Tuesday last he spoke at Elizabethtown and the following day at Blocker's. Yesterday he spoke at Clinton. At the former place, and at each everywhere he goes, he is received with the greatest enthusiasm and speaks with most excellent effect. After fulfilling his appointments in Harnett, Moore and Montgomery counties, Capt. Dobbin will come to Wilmington, making an appointment here a few nights before the election.—Wm. Journal.

The following dispatch to the Associated Press will be read with surprise in Europe, where there is yet some respect paid to fundamental principles. "General Schenk has telegraphed to Th. M. L. Tollock, Secretary of the Union Republican Congressional Committee, from Dayton, Ohio, October 3, that he and Senator Morgan have decided it is not necessary to notify a quorum of Congress to meet on the 10th inst.—the presiding officer will accordingly, on that day, adjourn the two Houses of Congress to 13th November." The single individual "adjoining Congress" is worthy of the civilization of the Kickapoo; so is also the order of Schenk and Morgan, for Congress to not assemble. Alas, Republic!

From the Wilmington Star. The Special Militia in Robeson.

We call the attention of our readers to this "forcing" of the subpoenaed requisition on "Gov." Holden by five Magistrates of Robeson county for a force of Detailed Militia. It was at first only signed by four Magistrates, and was returned by the Adjutant General for another signature, the law requiring five. The handwriting of the original manuscript can be proven to be that of Dr. Thomas, the Bureau man, and for the purpose of showing the animus which promoted him, we have only to say that the act providing for the Detailed Militia was passed on the 24th of August, only four days before the date of the requisition—actually before he had had time to acquaint himself with its details. This is shown by his sending it out with only four signatures, when the law expressly required five. This man who is only a Dr. by Legvet, having never studied the noble science of medicine, was formerly an attache of a 3rd class Theatre, and for a living, travelled the most of his life as the manager of a strolling circus company.

As for the Magistrate signing the petition, Sylvester Albin, is a New York yankee, who arrived in North Carolina a year or two before the war and married in Robeson county. The first known of him by the public was his taking up his quarters in the county jail at the instance of his father-in-law and where he was released to join the 31st Regiment North Carolina troops. He did not remain long in this regiment, his courage not being at any higher pitch than his own confessions to be by applying for troops to protect his "loil" life. He was then employed to purchase chickens and other necessaries for one of the hospitals in this city, but the military finding that more chickens were sold to the Hotels and in the Market House than reached the Hospital, his speculations were brought to an abrupt conclusion by dismissal. Since the war he has been frequently engaged in not very creditable horse transactions.

Allen Waters was during the war an apprehender and prosecutor of our unfortunate deserters from our army, and is detested by all Union people for his bitterness and cruelty towards those who displayed Union sentiment. Evans is so obscure a character that nothing is known of him, except that he does not bear a good reputation for the cardinal virtues.

Leith was a Confederate soldier, and deserted to the enemy in the beginning of the war. He remained North until its close. Proctor is so well known that any comment upon him is unnecessary. Such then is the material upon whose requisition the "Governor" orders the detailed militia to be called out. A quintette of pretty fish truly to call out troops. But—of such is the kingdom? of requisition.

Here is the copy referred to above: WHITE HOUSE, BOSTON COURT, August 28th, 1868. His Excellency, Gov. W. W. Holden: Sir: We the undersigned, Magistrates of the county of Robeson, North Carolina, would respectfully ask for authority to organize a Police force for the protection of the rights and liberties of our fellow-citizens. It is our firm conviction that unless a suitable Police force be organized, riot—if not bloodshed—is inevitable. The threats made by the enemies of good government against white and colored republicans, create the necessity for a prompt organization of a police force. SEYMOUR ALBIN, J. P. (seal). ALLEN WATERS, J. P. (seal). D. EVANS, J. P. (seal). B. F. LEITH, J. P. (seal). E. K. PROCTOR, J. P. (seal).

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original in the office of the Adjutant General, and contains the following endorsement on the back by said Adjutant General, viz: September 21. Dr. THOMAS—Please have another Justice sign this. The law requires that five should sign for S. M. Yours, A. W. FISHER, Adj-General.

From the New York World.

The Wickedest General—Governor Vance of North Carolina, Impales Kliptrick. Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 13, 1868. Sir: I see by the public prints that General Kliptrick has decorated me with his disapprobation before the people of Pennsylvania. He informs them, substantially, that he named me by capturing me and riding me two hundred miles on a bar-back mule. I will do the gentleman the justice to say that he knew that was a lie when he uttered it. I surrendered to a General Schofield at Greensboro, N. C., on the 2nd of May, 1865, who told me to go to my home and remain there, saying if he got any orders to arrest me he would send there for me. Accordingly I was arrested on the 13th of May at home by a detachment of 300 cavalry under Major Porter, of Harrisburg, who took me by capturing me and riding me two hundred miles on a bar-back mule. I will do the gentleman the justice to say that he knew that was a lie when he uttered it. I surrendered to a General Schofield at Greensboro, N. C., on the 2nd of May, 1865, who told me to go to my home and remain there, saying if he got any orders to arrest me he would send there for me. This impression has been since confirmed.

The General no doubt remembers, among other incidents of the war, the dressing up of a strumpet—who assisted him in putting down the rebellion—in the uniform of an orderly, and introducing her into a respectable family of ladies in a certain village in North Carolina. This, and other feats of arms and strategy, so creditable to the uniform he wore, and the flag under which he served, would, no doubt, have been quite as amusing as the mule story to his hearers. I wonder he forgot it. Respectfully yours, Z. B. VANCE.

Governor Vance.

We learn by telegrams that this distinguished gentleman will certainly be present at the rebellion—in the uniform of the 28th and 29th instant. Great preparations are being made to entertain him and other guests, and a good time is promised everybody who attends the great Mass Meeting in the hospitable village of Lilesville.—Wm. Journal.

Official Correspondence Regarding the Spanish Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. The following is an official copy of the late telegraphic correspondence between the Department of State and the United States Legation at Madrid, relative to recent events in Spain: SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 20, 1868. Revolutionary government is established.—Queen started for France. JOHN P. HALE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, October 1, 1868. John P. Hale, Minister, Madrid: Keep me well advised. SEWARD.

[Received October 4, 1868.] To Secretary Seward, Washington: General Serrano, leader of insurgents, entered Madrid this afternoon, heading his victorious army, joined by 50,000 armed citizens here. Madrid is quiet. No bloodshed here. An election was held on Monday last for a constitutional convention. I shall want instructions. HALE, Madrid.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, October 5, 1868. John P. Hale, U. S. Minister, Madrid: If new national government is peacefully established in full possession at Madrid, and there remains no contesting government in Spain, you will recognize the new government de facto, so as to prosecute any necessary business affecting the government of the United States or their citizens. SEWARD.

[Translation.] Received October 13, 1868. To the Minister of Spain, at Washington: Communicate to the United States government our gratitude for its prompt recognition. MADRID, 13th. PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, October 13, 1868. To J. P. Hale, U. S. Minister, Madrid: Reciprocity in the President's name the salutation of the provisional government communicated by the Spanish minister here, and tender the best wishes of the United States for the peace, prosperity and happiness of Spain under present and definite government. SEWARD.

From the Tarboro' Southerner. DETERMINED TO HAVE WAR AND BLOODSHED.

TROOPS CALLED FOR. The rebellious governor of this State has done all that was in his power to provoke bloodshed. He forced a bill through the Legislature, by the aid of Welker—the fighting parson who tries to ape Brown—and the other League disorganizers of the Radical party. He called for arms through his carpet-bag Congressman! Congress refused to grant the arms and the Secretary of War told Governor Holden, he "could not arm the militia!"—Then in a paroxysm of despair he caused the incendiary article, against women and advising negroes to steal, to appear in his PAPER! All this, though enough to have caused an outbreak anywhere on the face of this earth, except in this down-trodden South—proved a perfect failure! No riots—no drilling—no arming! except among his own pets, which is openly carried on in every part of the State and not one word said against it, or a single man arrested! Yet, the State is too quiet and Radicalism too near dead to allow things to stop here. TROOPS MUST BE ON THE MARCH! Military government must be continued or the people may submit until it will be impossible for even this Arch-traitor, who took the lead in the war of 1861, to avenge them to a consciousness of their rights. The people beware!

These remarks were called forth by the appearance of the remarkable letter in the Standard of Friday last, which was written purposely to effect the State elections North.—Let North Carolina resent it and put down the party whose leader would thus traduce and wrong the whole South for a political end! It has been charged by the Conservative press of this State for months that arms were being imported, and they were known to be in the hands of Holden's Leagues, yet no action could the peace Governor be induced to take until it was suggested that the fact might be of service to his friends in Pennsylvania. We never speak of honesty in connection with this party; but, has it no sense of shame—no feelings of remorse—no fears of an outraged people—no dread of future eternal punishment?

How THEY ARE TAUGHT.—A negro soldier standing near the Postoffice yesterday, was heard to remark that he "would shoot any n—d white man that dared call him a negro soldier!" and that his General had so instructed the troops under his command: What next?—Goldsboro' Messenger.

MARRIED.

On the morning of the 14th inst., at the Presbyterian Church in Laurinburg, by the Rev. N. T. Bowden, Mr. James L. Conroy of Fayetteville, formerly of Hillsboro, N. C., and Miss Mary Carter, daughter of Col. John C. McLaurin, of Richmond county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 22. BACON—North Carolina, @20; Western Sides, 18@19. BAGGING—Gunny, @20; Dunette, @21. BEANS—@30. BEEF—@30. CANDLES—Adamantine, 22 2/3; Tallow, 20@22. COFFEE—@23. RICE—@21. COTTON—@21. DOMESTIC GOODS—4-4 Sheatings, 12@13. FLOUR—Family, @11 50; Superfine, @11 00; Fine, @10 00; Cross, @10 00. FRUIT—Peaches, peeled, @15; unpeeled, @12. Apples, @8. GRAIN—Corn, Old, @1 50; New, @2 00. Wheat, @2 00. Oats, @75. Peas, @1 25. FEATHERS—@45. HIDES—Dry, 12@15; Wet, @12.

IRON—Swedes, 10@12; American, per sack, 2 40@2 50. LUMBER—Common, 20@22. MACHINES—@45. ONIONS—In demand, 1 25. NAILS—@61.8. Salt, @2 00. American, per sack, 2 40@2 50. Liverpool, per sack, @2 60. LIQUORS—French Brandy, none; Apple Brandy, 2 50@3; N. C. Whiskey, 3 00. SUGAR—@16.18. Com. Brwn., 12@14. Crushed, 20@24. ROBIN—@3.20. Yellow, @3.20. No 1 Robin, @3.20. Common, @3.20. TURPENTINE—@3.20. Virgin Dip, @3.20. Yellow, @3.20. Semp., @3.20. Spirits, @3.20. FALLOW—@10@12. TOBACCO—Common Black, 25@30; Good Medium, @35; Bright, @40; No. 1, @45.

MARKETING ON THE STREET. Fayetteville, N. C., October 22. CORRECTED BY E. P. POWERS. BEEF—7@8. VEAL—@6. PORK—@8. MUTTON—@8. VENISON—@10. BUTTER—35@40. TALLOW—75@80. TURKEYS—20@30. CHICKENS—@20. IRISH POTATOES—\$1 00@1 10. SWAMP DO.—@50@60. TURNIPS—@60. PEAN [white]—@1 25. APPLES—80@90.

FAYETTEVILLE MONEY MARKET.

P. A. WILEY & CO., Bankers. Bank of Cape Fear, 30. "Charlotte, 30. "Clarendon, 30. "Commerces, 30. "Fayetteville, 30. "Lexington, 30. "North Carolina, 30. "Roxboro', 30. "Thomasville, 30. "Wadesboro', 30. "Wilmington, 30. "Yanceyville, 30. Commercial Bank, Wilmington, 25. Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, old, 25. Farmers' Bank, new, 25. Merchants' Bank, Newbern, 20. Miners' and Planters', 20. Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co., 20. Gold, 150. Silver, 150. Exchange on N. York, selling 1 pr et. prem.

State National Bank, RALEIGH, N. C.

JNO. G. WILLIAMS, President. WM. E. ANDERSON, Cashier. PRECES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES. Bank of N. C. (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B. 60. Cape Fear, 33. Charlotte, 33. Wilmington, at Graham, 10. Lexington, 10. Roxboro', 20. Wadesboro', 20. Thomasville, 20. Wilmington, 20. Commerce, 20. Washington, 20. Yanceyville, 20. Miners and Planters' Bank, 40. Farmers' Bank, Greensboro' new 10, old 20. Commercial Bank, Wilmington, 25. Merchants' Bank, Newbern, 20. Greensboro' Mutual, 20. Virginia Bank Note, above 20. South Carolina, 20. Georgia, 20. Gold, 123. Silver, 123. C. O. B. coupons, 68. Old Sixes, 68. Exchange on N. Y. 47. H. & G. R. Stock, 47. October 1868.

Buying Rates of WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS, GREENSBORO', N. C.

Bank of N. C. 60. Cape Fear, 22. Charlotte, 22. Wadesboro', 20. Wilmington, 20. Roxboro', 20. Thomasville, 20. Lexington at Graham, 23. Commerce, 10. Fayetteville, 10. Washington, 10. Yanceyville, 10. Merchants' Bank of Newbern, 20. Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, old 40, new 20. Miners and Planters' Bank, 40. Commercial Bank of Wilmington, 25. Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co. old 26, new 20. Virginia Bank Note, above 20. South Carolina, 20. Georgia, 20. N. C. B. Stock, 20. October 1868.

READ THIS!

I RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of the ladies to my new and handsome stock just received, embracing many new and useful goods not kept before: Fine and Common Carpeting, Rugs and Mats, Floor & Table Oil Cloth, 4 x 6-4 wide, Oil and Paper Shades, 6 Wall Paper and Bordering, First Quality Perfumery, and Toilet Soaps, Combs and Brushes, Lava Tea Pots, Covered Mugs and Pitchers, Jelly Tumblers, Breakfast Castors, Butter Knives, Tea, Toilet and Chamber Sets, and many beautiful articles suitable for Bridal Presents, just in season. Call and look at the Crockery Store. A. R. CARVER, Oct. 22.

ENTERTAINMENT At Fayetteville Hall!

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, the 23d instant, at 7 1/2 o'clock, & COMIC LECTURE, on Yankee Character, by a former Editor of Fayetteville: Being a spirited, scathing, humorous and indignant illustration of notorious New England men. It also shows up Radical corruption, meanness and ruin. Let the people reason themselves for the overthrow of this incendiary party of war and wickedness. Let ladies, gentlemen and all come. Admission, 25 cents. One half the proceeds will be given to the various churches in town, for benevolent purposes. Oct. 22.

SCHOOL.

MRS. SWANN will resume the duties of her school on Monday, Oct. 26th. Terms, as heretofore, half in advance. Oct 1. 2-10

WILMINGTON MARKET.

From the Wilmington Journal, October 21st. Turkeys—Market steady. Sales of 550 bbls. at \$2 65 for soft, and \$1 60 for hard, 7 3/4 lbs. SERRANO TURKEYS—1 cent higher to-day, but the market closes weak. Sales 362 bbls. at 41 cents 7/8 gallon. ROAST—Sales of 478 bbls. at \$1 00@1 65 for strained, \$1 75@1 90 for No. 2, and \$5, 25 for No. 1. Tea—Only 13 bbls. received and sold at 23 3/4 lb. Cotton—Sales of 43 bales at 22 cents for good ordinary, 23 cents for low middling, and 24 cents for middling.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

New York, Oct. 20.—P. M. Governments closed weak. Five-twentieths of '62, 113 1/2. Tennessee's 71; new 71 1/2. North Carolina's, new, 66 1/2. Virginia's 56. Money active but stringency—call loans sharp at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange heavy at 104. Gold weaker and declining at 150 1/2. Southern bonds heavy. Cotton a shade lower—sales of 1,900 bales at 25 cents. Flour—State and Western 56@60 cents lower; superfine 55@58 1/2; Southern 54 and falling; common to fair extra 42 1/2 @45. Wheat heavy and 2 1/2 cents lower—red Western 82 1/2. Mixed corn 81 1/2@82 1/4. Pork closed firm at 48 5/8@49 1/2. Lard heavy but lower—stearns rendered 17 1/2@18 1/4; kettle rendered 18 1/2@19 1/4. Whiskey quiet. Groceries dull. Freights dull.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—Afternoon. Cotton steady—sales 12,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and nominal. Broadstuffs dull. Red Wheat 9s 11d. Pork quiet and steady. Beef scarce at 8s. Lard 5s 6d. Yellow quiet at 51s.

Col. A. McKay, the Congressional Candidate for the 3d District, and James C. Dobbin, Elector, will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places:

- Lillington, Harnett County, Wednesday, Oct. 21st. Jonesboro, Thursday, Oct. 22d. Carthage, Friday, Oct. 23d. Try, Monday, Oct. 26th. Mr. Dobbin will also address the people as follows: Wilmington, Friday, Oct. 30th, (night). Fayetteville, Monday, Nov. 2nd, (night).

Col. John A. Oates' Appointments.

Dismal Swamp, Friday, Oct. 23. Greenwood Academy, Cum. Sat., " 24. Avonsporo', Harnett, Monday, " 26. Lillington, " Tuesday, " 27.