



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868.

We read the Standard from our boyhood up to the war, with much pleasure and profit. We must always endeavor to be true.

The Standard has become so contemptible in our eyes, that we have never exchanged with it, though at first we wished to do so. When that base and lascivious article on "Work" appeared as editorial, we felt that civilization should forever more scorn the filthy sheet.

As we said, we never see a copy of the Standard unless a friend brings us one. About a month ago a gentleman showed us a copy of the Standard—published two or three days previous in which was an editorial article headed: "Judge Ralph P. Buxton." This article contained a most base and malignant attack on the editor of this paper and the people of Fayetteville—especially the Episcopal church.

A few days ago on our return we obtained the same paper after some search, and this is the first opportunity for reply that we have had. We only quote one or two sentences as follows: "We have the facts from Mrs. Buxton herself, &c. And not only this, but a contemptible coward in the traitorous newspaper in Fayetteville, pronounced her statement false, when he knew his reply to 'Justitia' was directed against a woman. We learn also, that certain of the decayed and seedy oligarchy who belong to the Episcopal church in Fayetteville have threatened to close the Church door against Judge Buxton and his family, on account of his decision."

Is not this enough to surprise saints and devils! The slimy, base villain who sneers and scorns female virtue in his article on "Work" in the next breath assumes to be the protector of womanly purity!

It is but a fiend of hell "stealing the liver of Heaven to serve the devil in." It would be difficult, perhaps, to find out the real author of the Standard's editorials. John B. Neathery is the apparent editor. But whoever is the author of the editorial article referred to, we pronounce him a base, willful and malicious liar, slanderer, and coward. This fellow Neathery has a sneaking hang-dog countenance and is well-fitted to do the dirty work of the radical organ—except that brains, like his honesty—are scarce.

the supposed editor, as he is now the supposed editor. Thus when things play out, Neathery is used as the most pliant and convenient material to fill up with, until some arrangement can be made. During his flat, blank career as war editor, he published officially some of those "rebellious" proclamations of Gov. Vance, which he now copies into the Standard as evidence of Vance's cruelty and treason. He omits however, the flaming editorials he published then in the Conservative, applauding the wisdom, justice and patriotism of those same "reasonable" proclamations.

When the war became tiresome he acted as wet-nurse for the Union-War Peace men, and now he drinks the slops of the carpet-baggers, and monger scawlags. Oh! ye "rebel," ye loyal "traitor," ye mangy scawlag. There is no use in saying it is not you, for we see the scabs on you!

Judge R. P. Buxton.—This official has not attempted to give any satisfactory explanation of his appointment of a contemptible carpet-bagger from Pennsylvania—a man without character, means or citizenship here, as Superior Court Clerk and Judge of Probate for this County.

Perhaps Judge Buxton had a right by law to make this appointment. We also have the right by law to think what we please of his conduct in so doing. Had he been a Tougee or other outcast, we would feel no surprise. But having voluntarily professed and pledged himself as conservative, and having been supported, sustained and honored himself and his family name, for years and years back by this liberal confiding people, we cannot conceal our indignation at this treacherous betrayal of our best interests.

In 1865 Judge Buxton was sent from Cumberland we believe to our state convention to re-establish the government. He then supported Johnson's plan of restoration and was elected by the men who now constitute the Democratic party. In 1866 he was elected Judge by a Conservative Legislature through his vowed conservatism, while at the same time his sympathies and sentiments were with Holden for enough to secure any necessary appointment or nomination at the disposal of that leader. Last March, when the State Executive committee of the Conservative party were nominating candidates for the various offices to be filled at the April election, objection was made to Buxton. Our information is, that some of the Committee thought him Radical or doubtful, and it was agreed to wait and see Buxton or consult him. We learn that he was pointed in convincing the committee that he was no radical but in every way conservative &c. The Conservatives did not recognize any necessity or law for changing our officials or government, and with Buxton's plain professions run him on their ticket with nearly all the other incumbents throughout the State. The radicals also put Buxton on their ticket because, as we have reason to believe, he had been in full understanding with Holden all the while, and probably made the same pledges and professions to the Radical leaders. Pearson and Mitchell were run by the Radicals probably because they were available, and not from any party affiliation. The plan of that party then—as now—was to nominate no ordinary man, unless he was fully pledged to their party principles. Men like Pearson and Mitchell would give the party strength and character in a section where such aid was needed. The first political act of importance which Judge Buxton does then is to appoint J. C. Colahan Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland. This stamps him, in the estimation of his former friends, as a confirmed Radical, notwithstanding all his wishy-washy pretensions and pledges. He tries still to conceal his real purpose and motives by raising a fine sight—that it was an "extension" not an absolute appointment and "forfeiture" is not duly elected by the people and all such silly metaphysics. Buxton appointed Colahan Superior Court Clerk of Cumberland two days after the time expired for Colahan to go in office by his election. Buxton ascertained officially from Mr. Hopkins, chairman of County Commissioners, that the Clerk's office was vacant and then he deliberately appointed this incendiary ultra radical to the office, and we are compelled to have him as our Clerk for years. Let us remember these facts, and know well how we have nurtured and built up worthless men, from our childhood even, who bring us to grief, who laugh at our calamity and mock

when our fear cometh, and then say to us "Help yourselves, if you can." Oh, Carolina, your ancient and honored judicial robes have become as dish rags! The bitter pangs of silent grief can endure yet a while with many a fortune. The counsels, the wiles, and faithless, cannot long prevail. The clear dawn of Justice and Freedom and Truth, must soon again shine on this benighted country; and then the reaction in favor of Virtue, Honor, and Law will be so powerful as to blot from existence the mongrel scum that now blight all government and civilization, and establish forever the pure principles of Republican Liberty.

Exciting.—We were startled, a few evenings since at the sight of a horse running up the pavement, with something like a pole attached to each side. On enquiry, we found that said horse had started to run away with a cart, but had scattered said cart promiscuously along the street. In a few minutes we saw the owner going along with a team gathering up the fragments of the cart, and the horse running on Pers. street another horse ran away with a cart, but soon he disappeared from our view, which reminded us of the sudden manner, in which the Seymour & Blair Clubs disappeared on the 3d November, and the result of both is yet to be ascertained.

Whereas, Messrs. J. K. Kyle & Co., being instigated by a feeling of generosity, and having the love of gentility before their eyes, did, on the 4th inst., present, YE LOCAL, with one superior stylish hat: Now, therefore, this is to commend the said Messrs. Kyle for the excellent taste and judgment displayed; first, in purchasing such superior and fashionable hats, and secondly, in fitting one to our eranium and bidding us depart.

That hat, though, has been a source of inconvenience to us, for every fashionable gentleman wants to know where that beautiful hat came from. On account of the letters K K in their sign, some timid people imagine they are K Kluxes, but all such are seriously mistaken. The Messrs. Kyle are affable and obliging gentlemen, and with a fine stock of well selected goods, nicely arranged in a newly finished house, certainly are prepared to give justice to any one honoring them with a call. They have the handsomest boulevard skirts we have seen, but having no use for the article, we did not invest, but recommend them to the consideration of the Ladies, before the supply is exhausted.

One of our Bankrupt officials was in a county vest of here a few days ago. He was telling the people about Bankruptcy &c., when one of his amazed hearers said: "Look here, Mister, is going into this here Bankruptcy, any thing like jincing the Masons?"

Dolores.—This Novel, from the pen of Benj. Robinson, Esq., of this town, will be ready on the 10th inst. The work will be published for \$1 75 a copy by E. J. Hale & Sons, No. 16 Murray street, N. Y.; and will be sent by them post free to any address upon receipt of the price. Liberal discounts to Agents and Booksellers. Orders sent to the Author at Fayetteville will be supplied with as much promptness as if sent to the Publishers.

"Let us Have Peace."

Washington, Nov. 28.—The New York Herald publishes the following special: In conversation, a few days ago, Gen. Grant expressed his impression that the result of the late election had quieted down the state of feeling throughout the country, and had produced a condition of sober and contented acquiescence in the declared will of the majority, and that an improved tone in the political, as well as in other relations of life, will soon be made manifest. When he made use of the expression, "Let us have peace," he sincerely meant it, and he apprehended no trouble in any section of the country under his administration, while at the same time the rights of all classes and of all communities shall be protected and preserved. Referring to the Fourteenth Amendment, he said Kentucky and Maryland would suffer a loss of representation, after the next census, if they refuse to allow negro suffrage in accordance with the provisions of that amendment. "It will be a bitter pill to them," observed the General, laughing, "but they will have to stand it."

The Sugar Crop.—The Louisiana papers say the reason has been a splendid one for the sugar planters, and they are making preparations for more extensive cultivation of the cane next year. The yield of the cane is everywhere greater than has been known for years back, and the quality of the sugar is superior to that of past times. At the present prices of sugar and molasses the planters will relieve themselves of many of their embarrassments.

The hair is now very high, and the "crimp" and "friz" style is considered "genoalet."

Meeting of Electors Colleges To-day.

The electoral colleges meet to-day to comply with the provision of the constitution of the United States, which directs that the electors, chosen in such manner as the Legislature of each State shall prescribe, shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President. The electors at these meetings, which are known as electoral colleges, are required to make lists of the persons they vote for, and the number of votes cast for each, which lists they are required to sign, certify, and transmit, sealed, to the President of the Senate of the United States, at the seat of government. That officer is required to open these certificates in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the votes are then to be counted, and the person having the greatest number of electoral votes for President, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed is declared to be the President; and so of the Vice-President.

A uniform time for the holding of the presidential election throughout the country was fixed by act of Congress. That act requires the executive authority of each State to cause three certified lists of the names of the electors to be made up, and to be ready on the first Wednesday in December at such place as the Legislature of the State shall direct. In this State Annapolis is the place designated. The electors vote by a ballot, and are required to make three certified lists, which shall be signed by all the electors, with a certified list of the electors attached to each; then a seal shall be placed on each separate package, and a further certificate indorsed on the envelope of each, signed by all the electors, stating that the package contains a list of the votes of such State for President and Vice-President. The electors are then required to appoint and commission a person to take charge of and deliver one of the said certified packages to the President of the Senate at the seat of government, on or before the first Wednesday in January next ensuing; they are further required to forthwith forward another of said certificates by the postoffice to the President of the Senate, and the third is to be delivered to the judge of the district in which the electors are assembled. These and other minute provisions are made to guard against the possible loss or failure of a certificate. In order to vote as aforesaid, Congress is required to be in session on the second Wednesday of February succeeding every meeting of the electors, on which day the certificates are to be opened in the presence of both houses, and the result declared as already stated.

The Mining Interest.—The mining interest of the United States has been gradually attracting more attention for several months past. The coal and silver regions of the great West, as well as the copper, lead, and zinc mines of other sections, give promise of being more extensively worked within the next and following year than for the last five or six years. As an evidence of the truth of this probability, we see it stated that one firm heavily engaged in the manufacture of mining machinery reports that it is in receipt of large orders in their line, and that they continue to come. The going out of favor of mining operations in the last few years was not so much unproductiveness at the mines as it was the breaking up of companies created by speculators, who hoped to profit from the sale of shares. There is plenty of mineral territory in the country that, if judiciously worked, will not fail to pay, and to pay well. The inexhaustible mines of wealth in our Western States and Territories, it is believed, will ere long be subjected to a vigorous and rapid development, and compelled to discharge their treasures.

From the N. Y. Express, 14th.

The Imperial Purple.

Does Grant Aspire to Royal Splendor and Court Pomp?

The following is from the pen of one of the most distinguished journalists of the country, and a citizen of Virginia, who has good opportunities for studying the character of him about whom he writes. It would seem to accord with views expressed at times by General Blair during the canvass. We hope such prognostications will not come true; but who can tell, and better, many think, one despot than 311 in the Senate and House of Representatives, acting against the States, the people, the President, and the judiciary. He will use the Radical party as a stepping stone to the Imperial purple, and then he will strangle it. He is a man raised up of God for that purpose. He is remorseless. His heart is flint. His will is adamant. His fondness for dogs and cigars, his bad grammar, his silence, his ignorance, all do not the least unfit him for the part he has to play. When the Courier des Etats Unis said, in quiet derision, "he talks little and thinks less," it uttered a good joke, which all enjoyed; But those who will be at pains to look back a little will remember two important facts in this "lucky fool's" history. First, he accepted the command of the armies of the United States on condition that he should have absolute control of them. Second, he has persistently refused to stand upon any Republican platform, and has forced that party to make him a candidate without any public pledge whatsoever. These two, put with many other

things, prove that Grant is for himself and no one else.

He is no ordinary man. He would rush his legions against Bragg on Lookout Mountain; who strewed the line of march from the Rapidan to the James with eighty thousand dead; who at the second Cold Harbor allowed his wounded to perish in agonies rather than admit a defeat by sending a flag of truce to Lee, and who, to carry his point, accepted without hesitation the awful responsibility of starving ten thousand of his fellow-countrymen at Andersonville; he who would do this, and would play the terrible game of war as recklessly and coolly as he was wont to play the game of faro, in the days of his penury, is just the man to strangle a State or throttle a Continent, if that State or that Continent stood in the way of his ambition. Self-contained and pitiless, he is the man of all others in America to master, put down, keep down, and trample out of existence the Radical party. What if, in so doing, it be necessary to deluge New England or the West in blood? That would please him well. Nothing better.

Danger lies not that the South is unarmed, and that the South as a choice of evils, to prevent demagoguery, to fanatical Demagoguery. The West is restive, and New England mischievous. But the moment the West perceives that the struggle has begun between Grant and Congress, it will side with Grant. President in name, but Emperor in fact, he will then easily overmaster New England by the simple threat of putting his army in motion. In this way, and this alone, bloodshed may be averted and the revolution now in progress be accomplished peacefully. The Republic will have disappeared and the Empire will have taken its place. We will not have a good government, but will have the best possible under the circumstances, and as good as most governments in Europe. All sections, all classes, both races, will be kept in subjection. The land will repose, the fruits of industry will be gathered; civil liberty will be extinct, but there will be a fair share of personal liberty to those who behave themselves. Therefore we hope that Grant will be Emperor.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Sentinel.

State Penitentiary.

Messrs. Editors.—This Institution has long been needed, and it was hoped it would soon be brought into practical operation, but now, I fear, it is destined soon to be converted into a grand speculating humbug, which will have to be called, for consistency's sake, "The Wild Cat Mineral Land Speculating Company, at the expense of the State, and for the benefit of those whom it may concern."

The Committee of six, appointed at the close of the last session, and when it is doubtful whether a quorum was present or not, did their whole duty nobly, and I might add bravely, for none but a brave set of men could have done as they did. I think they must have been inspired, and it seems, from the manner in which they were selected, that the Speakers of each House must have been impressed as to which of the members were susceptible of inspiration. Otherwise, the appointment would have been made by selecting the Committee from every part of the State, as has always been the case heretofore; and more especially so, when we take into consideration all the power the ingenious bill prepared by the Senator from Chatham confers upon the Committee.

It appears that the gentleman from Chatham must have been inspired with some knowledge as to the place which the present Committee would select for the location of the Penitentiary, or the Committee first appointed, and which was not so favorably impressed with the city of Lockville, would not have been so informally quashed by the bill offered by the gentleman from Lockville. The said former Committee gave much of their time inquiring into a proper place for the Penitentiary, and although they were generally good men not one of them was appointed on the Committee of six. Three members of the last Committee are from three counties adjoining each other on the line of Virginia, namely, Granville, Halifax and Warren, although Mr. C. L. Harris, who is made a prominent party to the bill lives in Raleigh, as also James I. Harris, both living on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, making five out of the seven. Of course, that could not have had any influence with the Committee in making the selection.

We only think it strange that the accident happened in both houses to appoint men on the Committee, who lived nearly all together in adjoining Counties, and on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, which is contemplated to be extended within about three miles of the city of Lockville, where our Penitentiary is to be built, and in a country which is said to be so poor that not a tree can be seen for miles, and to use the language of one who has seen the country, including this territory of 8,000

acres, "it is the most barren, God forsaken country on earth, without timber or anything else."

Of course, the Committee thought otherwise, or they would not have purchased it. Some say that the State has no use for the 8,000 acres of land, and the Committee bought it because it was cheap, and because the State wanted to go into the General Land Agency business for the benefit of those whom it may concern. Others say that some of the Committee smelt mineral on it and concluded it to be a gold mine.

We are told that this tract of land would not bring fifty cents per acre at public auction, which will cost the State the little sum of one hundred thousand dollars to begin with,—land which we doubt ever sold before as high as fifty cents per acre.

Again, we claim the Committee had no right to make such a purchase of land, as not more than ten acres of it could be used for the Penitentiary. That amount is ample for all purposes. Again we claim that there is no water power at the place selected, unless the State cuts a large Canal through a high hill, at an immense cost; and if water power is used, there would be no use in it.

Who do not know any better. The stone spoken of is six miles below, and can only be had by the State building a line of steam boats to bring it up the river after quarrying it, and the amount sufficient, at three cents a perch, the price asked for it, will cost the State \$75,000, besides quarrying it and getting it up the river.

Now we learn that all the land the State could desire for the Penitentiary, has been offered the State at other points, more accessible and more desirable. Also stone quarries free from any cost, whatever, and all the State would have to do would be to build the Penitentiary.

We hope the Legislature will take the whole matter into their own hands and appoint a good Committee from each portion of the State, composed of practical good men, and let them make the selection at once, and at some point where the material is to be had for manufacturing the various articles commonly made inside of a State's prison, and not think of carrying a State prison where neither Sheriff or citizen can go on business, and where the same could not be built at all for the want of lumber, material, &c.

TAX PAYER.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Table with columns: COUNTY, VOTE ON CONSTITUTION, FOR PRESIDENT, and Great and Colfax. Lists election results for various counties including Alexander, Albemarle, Amherst, etc.

Physicians who prescribe, and families who use Wines and Lignors, should give the preference to those imported and bottled by U. S. Wolf, 22 Bunker St., N. Y. Each bottle bears the certificate of the proprietor, and is sold at a very moderate price on the coast of importation.

Can it be possible that over Five Million Bottles of Plantation Bitters have been sold during the past year? It is almost incredible, nevertheless it is absolutely true, and is the most convincing proof of their wonderful medicinal and health restoring qualities. Every family should be supplied with these Bitters, at whatever cost or trouble it may be to obtain them. Be careful that you get the genuine, and that you are not imposed upon by a spurious article. MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior of the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. nov.26.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 7.

Market price table listing various goods such as Bacon, Coffee, Flour, and other commodities with their respective prices.

MARKETING ON THE STREET.

Corrected by E. P. POWERS. Lists prices for various goods like Beeh, Veal, Pork, Mutton, etc.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

From the Wilmington Journal, Dec. 5. Lists market prices for various goods and currencies.

General Market Report.

New York, Dec. 4—6 P. M. Lists market news and prices from New York.

Foreign Markets—By Cable.

London, Dec. 4—Noon. Lists foreign market prices and exchange rates.

NOTICE.

Having this day closed my entire stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise to S. Patterson, I hereby notify all persons who are indebted to me, either by Note or Account to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.