For the Journal.

FANCIE'S "K. K. K."

BY E——.

Dismal must be the caves that greet
The "Cyclops" in array,
Where hallow'd saints with martyrs meet
The great grand "K. K. K."

Rough are the words around that's hear
Spoke by this awful band,
Whose bony hands and flowing beard
Denote the "Ku Klux Klan."

Hear the dreadful funeral dirge,
From men who know not day;
From skeletons from graves emerg'd,
The sons of "K. K. K."

Fiendish each howl, groan, moan and shriek,
That comes from every den,
Sepulchrally their bones do schreak—
The lean, lank "Ku Klux Klan."

While hand in hand with demons join,
Alike with saints do they
March on, each giant with his frown,
To sing of "K. K. K."

Deep down in dark dens incarnate,
Lit by a flashing fire brand;
The mean, the good, the low, the great,
Meet with the "Ku Klux Klan."

The "muddy hour," "the bloody moon"
Black deeds will not betray,
The ghastly *cut*, the gaping wound,
Made by the "K. K. K."

On vengeance's victims how they feast,
On what no others can;
On tyrant's flesh, from worms releas'd,
By the great "Ku Klux Klan."

Destined some day are they to wave
Their scepter o'er *this land*,
Or else this land will be a grave,
Made by the "Ku Klux Klan."

From the Round Table for this week.

The Presidency.

If signs are to be trusted which are fast spreading exultation through the ranks of one political party and doubts and dismay through those of the other, the chances that Horatio Seymour will be the next President of the United States are steadily on the increase. Unforeseen circumstances may undoubtedly deflect or restrain the current of popular feeling, but its present direction is unmistakable. Eight State elections will be held, however, between this time and that of the great event in November; and from their results that of the Presidential contest will probably become quite evident. Of course, should the struggle be very close in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the prognostication may be less trustworthy. But there are several States which a short time since were assigned to Grant and Colfax which even Republicans now concede to be doubtful; and should this process of mutation continue, not even the vote of either the Keystone or the Buckeye State would alone necessarily be decisive in the Republican behalf. Thus, should its opponents lose Ohio and gain Pennsylvania, or *vice versa*, from calculations generally accepted at this time the Seymour ticket will carry the day. Suppose, for example, the following—which now appears sufficiently plausible—to show the final result:

Seymour.—Arkansas, 5; California, 5; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Georgia, 9; Indiana, 13; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 7; Maine, 7; Maryland, 7; Missouri, 11; Nevada, 3; New Jersey, 7; New York, 33; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 26; Wisconsin, 8. Total, 164.

Grant.—Alabama, 8; Florida, 3; Illinois, 16; Iowa, 8; Kansas, 3; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 8; Minnesota, 4; Nebraska, 3; New Hampshire, 5; North Carolina, 9; Ohio, 24; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 10; Vermont, 5; West Virginia, 5. Total, *138.

If, on the contrary, the Republicans carry both Maine and Louisiana, or should they carry Indiana, the main result would still be unchanged.

The State elections will probably, to a considerable extent, influence each other, the floating vote always running more or less with the prevalent tide, but as the succession happens to fall encouragement is likely to be pretty evenly distributed.—Thus the first State election—that of Vermont, September 1st—will of course be a Republican success. California, on the following day, will as certainly show a triumph for the Democrats. The Maine election, September 14th, will be much more interesting and significant, because it cannot be counted as a foregone conclusion. The Republican majority of 20,600 in 1866 was reduced by 16,000 votes in 1867. If the process of reduction is still going on—and this Democratic leaders sanguinely hope and strenuously claim—the Republicans may find their last year's majority of 11,600 entirely dissipated in November. After the Maine election, comes a month which will doubtless witness the hardest work of the canvass. The four States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa hold their elections on October 13—the same day. Iowa will, without doubt, go for the Republican ticket; but Indiana is uncertain. Mr. Hendrick's strength is very great, but he has a majority to overcome—that of the last election of '66—of 14,000. On the other hand, Mr. Lincoln's majority in '64 was 34,000, and it remains to be seen how far the re-action has proceeded here as well as elsewhere. As regards Ohio, opinions are naturally very much divided. The wish, in political matters so potentially father to the thought, produces decided convictions that are highly antagonistic. To the imparital observer it seems suggestive enough to perceive that the Republican majority of 60,000 in 1864 was less than 30,000 in 1866, and had dwindled to 3,000 in 1867. From present appearances, the election in Pennsylvania will be closer than in any other State. As to New York, scarcely any but strong partisans now question that she will go for the Democratic candidates by a heavy majority.

*This table omits the States of Virginia, 10; Mississippi, 7; and Texas, 6.

Lee visited by some of his old Soldiers.

Sandy Little is at the White Sulphur and writes to his paper some sparkling letters, from one of which we extract the following, Latin and all:

The list of notables is long. Lee and Beauregard and Maury and Stevens and Stuart and Letcher and many more. Lee, of course, is *primus inter pares*, his beautiful character, which has no parallel in history, *teres, totusque rotundus*, wins for him universal love and admiration. A delegation of his old soldiers, some armless and wounded, called on him Saturday, and the tears rolled down the old chief's face and fell upon the floor. Ah! that tender heart, why didn't it let him burn Fredericksburg and Burnside and his army in 1862, and end the war then.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The internal revenue office has decided that where one party was clearly authorized to transact business under the former internal revenue law, and was doing business at the time of the passage of the act of July 30, 1868, and the other party was not so authorized, the former will be deemed to have priority if within a reasonable time he takes the proper steps to comply with the additional arrangements imposed by the new act.

STATE NEWS.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—At the annual meeting of Stockholders in Statesville last week, Samuel McD. Tate, A. S. Merrimon, Z. B. Vance and Dr. J. C. McDowell were elected Directors on the part of the Stockholders.

Dr. J. J. Mott (one of the State Directors) was elected President of the Road, and R. F. Simonton Secretary and Treasurer.

The office of Financial Agent was created, and Sam'l McD. Tate, the former President, elected to fill it and also act as Superintendent and business manager of the Road.

HOLDEN'S MILITIA.—Fisher, Holden's Adjutant General has divided the State off into three grand districts, each under the command of a Major-General. Halifax, Edgecombe Pitt, Wilson, Wayne, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover, Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick, with *nineteen* other counties constitute the Eastern Division, under the command of a man by the name of Martindale, with headquarters at Jamesville, in Martin county.

The Middle Division is composed of thirty counties, running from Warren and Nash on the North East and Anson on the South East, including Cumberland and Harnett to Rockingham and Caswell on the North. Wiley D. Jones, not a very warlike man, is the Major-General commanding. The counties west of this compose the Western Division, under Bryan, of Wilkes. Each county will compose a separate command under a Colonel. "Let us have peace."

CROPS IN EASTERN CAROLINA.—A gentleman just from Edgecombe informs us that the prospect for a corn crop in the Eastern counties is very fine. This will hold true, we think, of the greater part of the State, except where the young corn was destroyed by tornados or other disasters.

The cotton crop is not so promising except upon high, dry lands, and even this is in danger from the frequent latter rains.—On the low, stiff lands the plant is growing too rapidly for a good yield. We set it down that the cotton crop of this State will be a short one, hardly equal to the last crop. Prices will be well sustained until the new crop begins to be forced into the market too largely for the demand. We hope our North Carolina planters will only sell when the article pays.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

THE WINDMILL SQUIRES.—We published on Saturday, an official effusion from one of Holden's Windmill Squires in Wayne. Here is another from Warren—*verbatim*—not a letter being added to or taken from:

"Waren Co N C August 14 George Field junar you ar herebuy with The authority to a rest ned davis according to your Evidence. A. Spruill.

THE WINDMILL SQUIRES AGAIN.—Isaac Sasser, one of Holden's negro Squires appointed to administer the laws in Wayne county, is doing his work nobly. We suggest that he be placed at once on the Code commission to relieve Judge Tourgee.

Isaac is the only one of Holden's squires who has as yet taken hold of his work, and shown the world and the rest of mankind what a sagacious man our "Guv." is in his selections for the magistracy, and what wonderful material he has got hold of to aid in reconstructing the State. The warrant which appears below, should be inscribed at once on "de archives of gravity," and a copy framed and hung up in the Governor's mansion for his especial gratification. We feel already reconstructed, and are willing to throw up the sponge.—We propose that the Legislature, when it meets again, create a special Judgeship for Isaac's benefit, and if any more of the Governor's Squires should show equal (?) upon trial, make a batch of them. No more let us hear of Macon, Gaston, Graham, Badger, &c., but for all time to come, let the praises be sung for Cuffey Mayo, Carey, Isaac Sasser and "Gov." Holden:

One W. P. Whitley, an overseer of the road made application to "Squire" Sasser for a warrant against Willis Grant, col'd, for refusing to work the road. After about an hours hard labor the Squire produced the following, which we copy verbatim.

IsaaC saSSer j P AuGest
the 29 1868

I serteyfy that w p hitleley compelams that saide Wiles Grant has inat wyork the Rod a Cordinly to law ant i hav yarn ed him a IsaoC

SaSSer
j p

We deem it proper to say that the "Squire" had no dictation in this case, and that he and Gov. Holden is entitled to all the credit.

At a late meeting of Holden's Commissioners for Henderson, a negro member of that august Board stated that the duties of the office to which he had been appointed were so *engrossing* that he could not find time to make provision for his family, and that he would like for the Council to *make an appropriation for his benefit!* Hurrah for Grant and Colfax!

AID FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—At St. Ignatius Church, yesterday morning, Right Rev. Bishop Gibbons, of North Carolina, preached, and a collection was taken up for the benefit of that diocese, yielding a considerable amount. Bishop Gibbons was consecrated a week ago and will immediately enter upon his duties. The diocese is very much impoverished, and the object of the collection was to raise funds to put it again on the road to prosperity.

Baltimore *Gazette*.

MASS MEETING AT ROXBORO'—PERSON ALIVE.—The Democrats and Conservatives of Person had a splendid success on Thursday last, in the way of a mass meeting.—The Hon. William A. Graham and Henry K. Nash, Esq., spoke to the largest crowd that has been gathered for a political discussion in that county since the war.

There are now ten Seymour and Blair Clubs organized in Person.

THE SICKLY SEASON.—The city has been comparatively healthy, until a very recent period, but now hardly a day passes that we do not chronicle the loss of some of our citizens. Typhoid, Bilions and other fevers, are some of the diseases with which the city is afflicted.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

CROPS.—The crops all around us are reported good and business men expect a good season of trade. Fayetteville will be fully supplied with goods and groceries, and all produce will find ready sale here.

Fayetteville *Eagle*.

Messrs. Skinner and Wright have for some time been building a boat 20 miles above here which is well nigh completed, and arrived here yesterday with a cargo of 200 bbls, rosin. This boat is intended to ply between this place and Aversboro' and has promise of plenty of freight.

Fayetteville *Eagle*.

A negro boy, only 14 years of age, killed a young negro girl with a butcher knife, in the streets of Newbern, on Friday last. The difficulty grew out of a dispute about *one cent*.

From the National Intelligencer.

Alleged Armed Democratic Organization in Missouri.

The Cincinnati Gazette professes to have telegrams showing that a Democratic or Conservative organization is on foot in Missouri, which it seems to us, is in the nature of a guaranty of the peace in that State. If our friends do not everywhere meet with organization the armed ones of the Loyal Leagues and the so-called mititia of the Jacobin party wherever it exists, they will be trampled down at the polls.—If they are prepared to meet violence like freemen who "know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them," there will assuredly be no excitement, no disorder, no bloodshed, no deaths. Dastardly Jacobinism counts upon its armed bands of the Loyal League, its professed "*Fighting* Boys in Blue," and a negro militia, or armed constabulary, or something worse to create a reign of terror in the canvass in several States of the Union, and commit deeds of blood at the polls which shall drive the people away from them, and thus a Radical triumph is to be consummated.

"Forewarned, forearmed." If our friends meet the enemy on their own ground and with their own sort of weapons, there is not a particle of room for fear that the latter will move a finger to carry out their infamous designs of fraud, force and bloodshed. It is only the weak and unprepared that they will attempt to dragoon into submission. We present the form of organization which, it is alleged by the murderous Jacobins in Missouri, has been adopted by the Democrats there. If it be all true, there is nothing to fear from it, but everything to hope in the respect of conserving the peace:

"CIRCULAR.

"DEAR SIR:—It is thought by reliable Democrats that the time has arrived to demand and maintain our rights as citizens and freemen.—This cannot be effected by a few individuals scattered through the State without any organization or understanding, but must be reduced to a systematic combination, consisting of good and true Democrats, who know their rights and dare maintain them. *The time has passed when the bayonet rules in Missouri, and in claiming what is right and just, he who asserts it must feel himself willing and able to exercise that firmness always commendable in the estimation even of our enemies.* In view of the above, and very many other apparent reasons, an organization has been formed here which looks to *mutual protection in the approaching contest.* If you approve its contents, you will at once proceed to organize by signing your name to the obligations and selecting such additional names for officers and privates as are contemplated in the instructions to captains, *i. e.*, prudent and trusty Democrats.—If you cannot form a whole company, do the best you can. Remit to George A. Torrille, Esq., box 2,486, St. Louis, Mo., such sums of money as you may collect from time to time for this purpose.—If you can possibly do so, select some reliable Democrat at or near the neighboring precinct who will take command of another company, and advise me of the fact immediately. All the Democratic votes, with activity, vigilance and nerve, will carry the State for Seymour and Blair. We earnestly hope you will not delay correspondence, and, if you decline, please name some reliable and prudent Democrat to whom we can write.

"Your obedient servant,

"———."

Upon this general subject the Intelligencer is already on the record as follows:

"The reserved rights of the people must not be menaced by their own servants who dare to suspend the Constitution. If suspended, let it be suspended by them that made it, and can make it again when they shall have put down its betrayers. But, happily, the Constitution itself is organized for such a work. It provides for the case of general recreancy of public agents. It studiously reserves, undelegated and eternally undelegable, in their natural state, all the powers and means for saving it against the treachery, the weakness, the money, and the army of its ministers and agents. *It is a part of the Constitution that all citizens shall bear arms in its defence*, and their right to do so 'SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.'—He, therefore, who perceives armed organizations growing up under the patronage of public agents, as of others, without being called by the judges and marshals, and without public war, must, if he is in his senses, see that the roof over his head, the security of his hearthstone, the liberty of his person, are in danger; and what then? Let him listen to the Constitution of his country, obey the deep undertone of reserved rights which it pronounces, and combine with his neighbors in an open and public pledge to arm, organize, and train for resistance the moment a blow is struck by the threatening party. Hostility to this would be but a frightful proof of its imminent necessity as a last resort for public order.

"The political parties are now fairly in the field for a peaceful contest at the hustings. One of them is about to resort to arms. What shall the other do? The other party must help the armed opponent by not arming itself, or it must save the peace by armingo to. The indications are startling. Let the real situation be understood."

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

That Watch.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Several slight hints of disapproval have appeared in the Conservative papers, touching the participation of Conservative Senators in the compliments paid to the Lieut. Governor, at the close of the recent session. These might be easily borne in silence, as we felt sure that a little reflection would satisfy our friends that our action in that matter proceeded from no other motive than a sense of the injudiciousness and disagreeableness of being in a *personal* snarl with those with whom we are compelled to hold *official* intercourse. *Sapientibus verbum sat.*

But now we observe a commendatory notice of the matter in the Standard. The praises of that sheet are too much for good men to endure, and therefore a word is necessary, especially since that paper intimates, by our action in this matter, we had dismissed our bitter hatred of Radicals, and also takes occasion from this text, to lecture the glorious ladies of North Carolina for their proud and proper refusal to accord social recognition to the men of the Radical party.

We are willing that the Standard and the Radicals should felicitate themselves over condescension in treating members of their party with *official* and *semi-official* courtesy. It seems to delight them greatly.

The *extraordinary* fact that the Lieut. Governor, with his peculiar biliary organs, did continue in a good humor for six entire weeks, we thought deserving of *extraordinary* recognition. If we could have known that this unwonted damming up of bile had only had the effect of making it *stagnate*, and that it was to break forth the very next day in an *address*, in which we were to be accused of an intention to "restore slavery," and the negroes incited to burn down our houses, steal our crops and cattle, and kill our children, we should, perhaps, have felt less thankful.

The ladies—Glod bless them—are right. Let them persevere. It may do for us *men* sometimes to exchange compliments under *flags of truce*, with our bitter opponents.—But let our noble *women* forever scorn the upholders of that party which seeks their degradation, and which dares to prompt the untutored race among us to deeds of outrage and horror. Let our queens of the social circle continue to ban them. It is a more terrible ban than that of the Howard amendment. And let no man's disabilities be removed until he comes over to the side of decency and virtue—even though he may wear a *gold watch*.

Respectfully, A SENATOR.

The Trade of New York with the South.

A few days ago the following paragraph appeared in the Brooklyn Union, a Radical paper:

"We are assured, on what seems very good authority, that a meeting of the leading dry goods firms of New York was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was resolved that they would sell no more goods to merchants in the Southern States except for cash, during the present season.

The New York Journal of Commerce, referring to the above, says:

"It turns out now that the representation is wholly false. We have inquired personally of "the leading dry goods firms of New York," and they declare that they never heard of this meeting until this paragraph was published, and that they propose to make no change whatever in relation to their custom in the Southern States."

For the Journal.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

Messrs. Editors:—As yet but little general interest has been felt by the people of North Carolina in the University of the South, and probably many of your readers have not even heard of the proposed establishment of such an Institution.

Our own University at Chapel Hill has heretofore furnished facilities for the education of our young men, but since it has been seized by the political party now in power, and is likely to be forever ruined by unfriendly and mistaken legislation, other places must be sought for training those who, by their intellect and learning, are to rule and govern our Southern country when it shall have been released from the grasp of the ignorant fanatics who have been invested with power by the Reconstruction Acts of the Congress of the United States.

I have therefore thought that it might be useful at this time to give, through your columns, some account of the proposed University.

The first public record in regard to it may be found in "an address to the members and friends of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Southern and Southwestern States," published at Philadelphia in 1856, and signed by the then Bishops of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

In this address it was ably and strongly urged upon the people of the South that a great necessity existed for an institution of high grade among them, for the intellectual, moral and religious training of the young—and that, although the enterprise upon the plan proposed was one of great magnitude, the means which were possessed at that time, by the portion of country interested, rendered it desirable and judicious to enter upon the undertaking without delay.

It was proposed that the Institution should be on the most extensive plan pursued by the great Universities of Europe—that it should be under the sole and perpetual direction of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Bishops of the ten uniting Dioceses "*ex officio*," and one clergyman and two laymen from each Diocese, to be elected by their several Conventions—and $500,000 was fixed upon as the smallest sum with which to commence the enterprise.

The proposition was promptly and heartily responded to by the people of the South. Subscriptions to the required amount were obtained, chiefly from planters of large wealth—the Board of Trustees was organized—a magnificent site was selected on that portion of the great Cumberland plateau, in Tennessee, known as Sewanee Mountain, where (chiefly by the liberality of the land owners) nearly 10,000 acres of land were secured to the University—a highly favorable charter was granted by the Legislature of Tennessee in 1858, and a Constitution and statutes for the government of the Institution were adopted in 1860.

The corner stone of one of the principal buildings was laid with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of thousands, and every preparation was in progress for putting it in full operation. But the war then came on, and in its unhappy results has well nigh blasted the hopes of the friends of this great enterprise. The wealth of those who had agreed to contribute of their abundance to its endowment was lost, and but little if anything can be realized from the subscription list. The buildings—public and private—which had been erected, were destroyed by the Federal troops, and the corner stone, before referred to, (a block of elegant Tennessee marble, weighing six tons,) was blown to atoms with gun powder. Nothing remained to the University after the war but its splendid domain, and the undiminished affection of its impoverished friends. Through the instrumentality of the Bishop of Tennessee, aided by the Rev. Mr. Tremlett, of London, subscriptions have been recently obtained from friends in England to a sufficient amount for putting up the necessary buildings, and furnishing all that is required for establishing a junior department of the University, and the Trustees have decided to put it into immediate operation, trusting that the liberality of its friends throughout our whole country and abroad will enable them to extend their operations, until the Institution shall become, as it was originally intended, a great centre for the diffusion of learning and refinement, and of moral and religious influence throughout the land.

The services of Gen. Josiah Gorgas have been secured as Head Master of the Junior Department, which is to go into operation on the 15th of this month. His well known administrative ability, and the high testimonials which have been given by the best and greatest men of our Southern country in regard to the purity of his character; his high scientific attainments, and his admirable qualification in every respect must command the confidence and secure the support of those having sons to be educated.

One word more as to the remarkable site which has been selected for the University. It is on an extensive plateau, on the top of the Cumberland range in Tennessee, about sixty miles west of Chattanooga, near the Railroad from that place to Nashville. The elevation is nearly 2000 feet above tide-water, and about 1000 feet above the neighboring valleys; but a railroad from Cowan station to a Coal Mine at Tracy City passes directly through the property of the University and affords a daily communication to that point, the distance being only 8 miles, and the ascent of the mountain by the trains being accomplished in about one hour.

The climate is very much like that of Buncombe county in our State, and sickness is almost unknown.

The mountain abounds with a variety of the finest timber; sand-stone of the best quality for building is abundant, and the most beautiful marble is easily obtainable in the vicinity. The plateau is very extensive, unlike any other mountain top I have ever heard of. Some idea may be formed of it, from the fact that a road which has been mapped off, skirting around and within the limit of the property, is *thirty miles* in length, varying from a perfect level only by the most gentle undulations, while from many cliffs in every direction, almost boundless views are presented.

The country around is very fertile and supplies of all kinds are abundant at moderate prices.

Situated in the heart of the cotton region, the advantages which the situation possesses must attract very many of the most wealthy and refined of the Southern people, who will establish Summer or permanent residences there, and form a society as attractive as any in the country.

As has been stated, the plan of the University is on the most extensive scale. No less than thirty different schools are embraced in it, covering every department of letters, science and art, and to be increased as the wonderful and rapidly progressing march of knowledge moves on. Only the means are wanted to set this great work in full operation, and make it a blessing to our land, the extent and importance of which can scarcely be imagined. With the blessing of God in restoring the prosperity of our beautiful South, we may hope for the speedy success of the enterprise, and the realization of our most sanguine anticipations.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 1, 1868.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2—Noon.

Some twenty parties throughout the United States, connected with the blank department of the Postoffice, were indicted in Michigan. Under this indictment W. O. Reding, blank agent for the Southern States, G. A. Traver, sixth auditor's office, Wm. Touners, chief clerk of the superintendent of public printing, arrested prisoners, were discharged on the ground that they could not be tried on an indictment found in Michigan for an offence committed in Washington.

Judge Wiley who discharged the prisoners, did not investigate into the guilt of the prisoners as charged in the indictment.

The Governorship of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2—Noon.

The Hon. Mr. Murphy's name has been withdrawn. This leaves Mr. Hoffman clear in the field for Governor.

[LATER.]

John T. Hoffman was nominated on the first ballot.

John Quincey Adams Nominated for Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Sept. 2—P. M.

The Democratic State Convention (1,100 delegates) in session here to-day, nominated John Quincey Adams for Governor and Reuben Noble for Lieutenant Governor.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2—P. M.

General Orlando Brown and a dozen minor officers of negro troops, acting as Bureau functionaries have been mustered out of service. They will continue their functions in the Bureau as civilians.

The New York Herald of this morning has an editorial on "Newspapers and Internal Revenue." It states that it has been served with a notice of the tax on its business, and unless paid the usual remedy would be enforced. It is not informed under what law this attempt to tax the press is made, and styles it a forced and absurd construction of the act by ignorant assessors. The whole tenor of the Revenue laws in regard to the press shows that Congress did not intend to tax newspapers. The incomes from the newspaper business must pay tax the same as other incomes, but the business itself is not taxed. It announces its intention to resist the construction put on the law by the assessor, and believes that the press generally will do the same.

Commissioner Rollins received a dispatch from New York last night informing him that a warrant had been issued against him. At a late hour this afternoon the warrant had not been served.

Mr. Rollins telegraphs that he will not appear personally or by counsel in New York on to-morrow.

Deputy Commissioner Harland also will ignore the warrant for him, should it be served.

It is positively asserted that Rollins will not recognise Binckley, that is he will assign him no duty.

The excitement in official circles is intense with increased bitterness of feeling. It is stated on good authority that the President and Secretary McCulloch disavow any active participation in the New York proceedings against the Commissioner and his deputy, Harland.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Noon.

Sterling Exchange 109¼. Gold 144⅞. Five-twenties of '62, 113¾. North Carolinas, old, 72¾; new, 72. Virginias, ex-coupons, 53¼; new, 52½. Tennessees, ex-coupon, 66⅞; new, 64¾.

Flour—Winter 10@20 cents lower. Wheat—Winter dull and nominally lower. Corn unchanged. Mess Pork dull at $28 80. Lard firm—steam at 19@19¼ cents. Cotton quiet at 30½ cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 44 cents.—Rosin steady—strained common $2 80. Freights no minal.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C, for the month ending 31st August, 1868, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with those for the month of July, 1868, and August, 1867.

ARTICLES.	New York.	Boston.	Phila.	Baltimore.	Kennebunk, Me.	Total, August, 1868.	Total, July, 1868.	Total, August, 1867.	Total July, 1867.
COASTWISE.									
Spirits Turp. bbls	5,446	3,475	278	914		10,113	5,030	5,701	6,468
Crude Turp. "	1,075	116				2,891	2,732	1,690	1,349
Rosin. "	20,315	4,069	3,047	6,143		36,578	33,390	27,811	28,897
Tar. "	4,009	1,433		410		5,442	3,284	3,528	818
Pitch. "	2,490			195		2,685	337	245	565
Cotton. bales	564			50		614	131	396	298
Peas Nuts. bush	20		8			28		11	16
Cotton Sheet'g"	35	124				159		66	16
Cotton Yarn "	124					124		85	314
Lumber, P. P. feet	737	24				761	1,260		
Timber, " "									
Staves, Cypress.									
Shingles. "									
Staves, Oak.	90,000	320,654	110,000	151,000	184,195	867,100	605,868	1,755,316	1,025,857
FOREIGN.									
Spirits Turp. bbls		45,633	244,300	155,684		244,300	244,300	48,000	554,023
Crude Turp. "			11,750			11,750	101,750	14,200	48,000
Rosin. "								5,100	
Tar. "									
Pitch. "									
Cotton. bales									
Peas Nuts. bush									
Cotton Sheet'g"									
Cotton Yarn "									
Lumber, P. P. feet									
Timber, " "									
Staves, Cypress.									
Shingles. "									
Staves, Oak.									
GRAND TOTALS.									
Spirits Turp. bbls	5,446	3,475	278	914		10,113	5,030	5,701	6,468
Crude Turp. "	1,075	116				2,891	2,732	1,690	1,349
Rosin. "	20,315	4,069	3,047	6,143		36,578	33,390	27,811	28,897
Tar. "	4,009	1,433		410		5,442	3,284	3,528	818
Pitch. "	2,490			195		2,685	337	245	565
Cotton. bales	564			50		614	131	396	298
Peas Nuts. bush	20		8			28		11	16
Cotton Sheet'g"	35	124				159		66	16
Cotton Yarn "	124					124		85	314
Lumber, P. P. feet	737	24				761	1,260		
Timber, " "									
Staves, Cypress.									
Shingles. "									
Staves, Oak.	90,000	320,654	110,000	151,000	184,195	867,100	605,868	1,755,316	1,025,857
		45,633	244,300	155,684		244,300	244,300	48,000	554,023
			11,750			11,750	101,750	14,200	48,000
								5,100	
		320,654	110,000	151,000	184,195	867,100	605,868	1,755,316	1,025,857
	90,000	45,633	244,300	155,684		244,300	244,300	48,000	554,023
			11,750			11,750	101,750	14,200	48,000
								5,100	
	90,000	365,287	366,050	306,684	184,195	1,323,216	952,918	1,822,616	1,627,880
	1,075	116				1,191	2,732	1,690	1,349
	20,315	4,069	3,047	6,143		33,574	33,390	27,811	28,897
	4,009	1,433		410		5,852	3,284	3,528	818
	2,490			195		2,685	337	245	565
	564			50		614	131	396	298
	20		8			28		11	16
	35	124				159		66	16
	124					124		85	314
	737	24				761	1,260		
	90,000	365,287	366,050	306,684	184,195	1,323,216	952,918	1,822,616	1,627,880
		45,633	244,300	155,684		244,300	244,300	48,000	554,023
			11,750			11,750	101,750	14,200	48,000
								5,100	

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔ 38 @ 40	LIME, ℔ bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00
BEEF CATTLE,	From store 1 50 @ 1 00
℔ 100 lbs. 6 00 @ 8 00	MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,
BRICKS,	Cuba, hhds. .45 @ 47½
℔ M.....10 00 @15 00	do bbls. .50 @ 52½
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.	Sugar house. 0 @ 40
2nd hand..2 30 @ 2 75	do bbls. .00 @ 43
New.....3 00 @ 3 50	Syrup, bbls. .60 @ 1 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,	NAVAL STORES,
Tallow.....18 @ 20	Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.
Adamantine. 21 @ 22	New Virgin 0 @ 2 75
Sperm.....50 @ 55	Yellow dip. 0 00 @ 2 75
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,	Hard.....1 35 @ 1 40
Java.....37 @ 40	Tar, ℔ bbl. 0 00 @ 2 50
Laguayra... 26 @ 28	Tar, in ordr 0 00 @ 3 00
Rio.....21 @ 24	Pitch, City 3 00 @ 3 25
St. Domingo. 25 @ 28	Rosin, pale 4 50 @ 5 00
COTTON, ℔ lb.,	do No. 1..2 75 @ 4 00
Ord. to Mid'g 24 @ 27	do No. 2..2 00 @ 2 05
Strict Mid'g. 00 @ 28	do No. 3..0 00 @ 1 90
COTTON BAGGING,	Spirits Turpentine,
Gunny, ℔ yd 00 @ 24	℔ gal.....39 @ 40
Dundee.....26 @ 28	NAILS, ℔ lb.,
Rope, ℔ lb... 7 @ 12	Cut.....5 75 @ 6 00
CORN MEAL,	OILS, ℔ gallon,
℔ bushel..1 55 @ 1 60	Sperm.....0 00 @ 3 00
DOMESTICS,	Linseed....1 40 @ 1 50
Sheeting,	Machinery. 1 75 @ 2 00
℔ yard.....13 @ 18	Kerosene.....42 @ 48
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb 0 00 @ 2 00	PEA NUTS, .2 75 @ 3 00
FEATHERS,	POTATOES,
℔ lb.....65 @ 75	Sweet, bush. 0 00 @ 2 00
FISH, ℔ bbl.,	Irish, ℔ bbl. 5 00 @ 5 50
Mackerel,	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,
No. 1...22 00 @25 00	N. C. Bacon.
No. 2...20 00 @22 00	Hams.....22 @ 24
No. 3...15 00 @16 00	Middlings....20 @ 21
Mullets...8 00 @ 9 00	Shoulders....18 @ 19
Herring.	Hog round..20 @ 22
East.....0 00 @ 0 00	Western Bacon.
N.C.roe, 0 00 @ 0 00	Hams.....20 @ 22
do cut, 8 50 @ 9 00	Middlings....18 @ 19
do gross, 0 00 @ 7 00	Shoulders...15½@ 16
Dry Cod, ℔ lb 9 @ 10	Lard, N. C...20 @ 21
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern	do North'rn 16 @ 20
Family...10 50 @16 00	Butter, N. C. 30 @ 35
Superfine. 8 50 @9 00	do North'rn 35 @ 40
Fine..... 7 00 @ 8 00	Cheese.....15 @ 18
NORTH CAROLINA,	PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.
Family...11 50 @12 00	City Mess 31 50 @32 00
Superfine. 11 00 @11 50	Thin " 29 00 @30 00
GLUE, ℔ lb..20 @ 24	Prime, ...28 00 @29 00
GUNNY BAGS. 30 @ 32	Rump....00 00 @00 00
GUANO, Peruvian,	SALT,
Per ton. 90 00 @95 00	Alum, bush. 0 50 @ 60
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,	Liverpool, sack, ground.
Corn.....1 35 @ 1 40	cargo...1 80 @ 2 00
Oats.....00 @ 1 00	from store. 2 20 @ 2 25
Peas, Cow. 1 50@ 1 60	American..1 80 @ 1 90
Rice, rough 2 50 @ 2 75	SUGAR, ℔ lb.,
Carolina,.... 11@ 12	Cuba.....13½@ 14
HIDES, ℔ lb.,	Porto Rico..14½@ 15
Green.....9 @ 9½	C.....15½@ 16½
Dry.....12½@ 15	B.....16½@ 17
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,	A.....00 @ 17½
Eastern..1 00 @ 1 15	Crushed.....00 @ 18
Northern..0 80 @ 0 90	SOAP, ℔ lb.
IRON, ℔ lb.,	Northern,... 7 @ 11
English, ass'd 8 @ 10	Wilmington,
American, ref. 0 @ 10	Ext. Family, 10½@ 11
American,	Family ..... 10 @ 10
sheer.....9 @ 10	Chemical,... 9½@ 10
Swede..... 10 @ 12	Pale..... 7½@ 8
Hoop,	SHINGLES, ℔ M.,
℔ ton. 140 00@145 00	Contract ..4 00 @ 5 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)	Common..3 00 @ 3 50
Whiskey,..1 75 @ 2 25	STAVES, ℔ M.,
Bourbon ..2 00 @ 4 00	W. O. bbl 00 00 @30 00
N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00	R. O. hhd 00 00 @00 00
Gin.....4 00 @ 7 00	T