STATE NEWS.

WESTERN DIVISION W. C. RAILROAD—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—First meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, was held in the Court House at Morganton on the 15th October, 1868.

On motion, Hon. A. S. Merriman was called to the Chair, and G. M. Roberts appointed Secretary.

A committee of three was then appointed to verify proxies and report the number of shares represented in the meeting, to-wit: Governor Z. B. Vance, G. W. Dickey and General T. L. Clingman, who reported the number of Stockholders present—18—representing 3,080 shares.

On motion, the Stockholders proceeded to the election of four Directors, to wit: Hon. A. T. Davidson, General T. L. Clingman, G. M. Roberts and James H. Merriman, Esq.

Resolved, That the by-laws of the Eastern Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad be adopted as the by-laws of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, so far as they are locally applicable, and that a committee be appointed to draft by-laws and report at the next meeting.

The Chairman appointed General M. S. Littlefield, General T. L. Clingman and G. W. Swepson, on said committee. On motion,

The salary of the President was fixed at....$4,000
The salary of the Chief Engineer..... 3,000
The salary of the Sec'y and Treasurer..... 1,200

After a short recess, and a re-assembling of the Stockholders, the meeting adjourned.

A. S. MERRIMAN, Chm'n.
G. M. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

First meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad was held in the Court House at Morganton, on the 15th October, 1868.

Present: Hon. J. C. Abbott, G. W. Swepson, G. W. Gahagan, G. W. Dickey, General R. M. Henry and J. R. Ammons, Directors on the part of the State; and Hon. A. T. Davidson, General T. L. Clingman and G. M. Roberts, on the part of the Stockholders.

On motion, Hon. J. C. Abbott was called to the Chair, and G. M. Roberts appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Board proceeded to the election of President for the said Western Division.

General T. L. Clingman nominated G. W. Swepson, who was declared duly elected.

Hon. J. C. Abbot then vacated the Chair, and the President assumed the duties of the same.

On motion, G. M. Roberts was appointed to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.

Major J. C. Turner was elected Chief Engineer.

It was ordered that the Chief Engineer proceed forthwith to survey and locate the main trunk of the road from the French Broad to the Tennessee line, at or near Ducktown; and also the branch of said road from the Paint Rock to the main line at or near Asheville.

On motion of General T. L. Clingman, it was

Resolved, That the President and Chief Engineer be, and they are hereby authorized, to let out by contract the whole of the road forthwith, upon the condition, nevertheless, that the right is reserved to re-let the whole, or any part of the said work at any time hereafter that they may see fit.

Asheville *News*.

AFFAIRS IN JONES COUNTY.—"Colgrove's Kingdom" just now is excited over the arrest of Mr. Thos. Gooding, for the shooting of a negro man in his employment.—The facts as given to us, and our informant is a reliable eye-witness, are as follows:

On Thursday last, Mr. Gooding having occasion to tell a negro man whom he had employed to peform a certain piece of work, was replied to by the negro in an insolent tone. An altercation ensued, which was ended by Mr. Gooding snatching up a gun and shooting the negro.—Whether the wound is serious or otherwise we did not learn. Colgrove, the man who runs the county just now, and who also acts as Radical Sheriff, arrested Mr. Gooding for this act, and refusing to take any one for bail except Mr. Thos. Smith or Col. Benj. Askew, though many gentlemen lawfully qualified offered their names, carried him to the county jail. Colgrove knew that Mr. Smith was in this city at the time, and that it would be impossible for him to get information of the affair and return in the twenty-four hours given Mr. Gooding to get his bond signed. When our informant left Trenton, that gentleman was at the jail door, having but five minutes in which to hear from Mr. Smith. In all probability he was incarcerated. The Sheriff and other Radicals of the town abused Mr. Gooding in the most cowardly and outrageous manner while in custody. Comments are unnecessary.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

HOW THEY TUMBLE OUT.—In a letter from one of the purest men of Yancey county, we find that Yancey is determined to be the banner county of this District for Seymour and Blair. The writer says:

I will new give you a long list of names which you will be certain and publish out of the *League* in your next paper:

James Higgins, Sr,	Clingman Auston,
James Wilson,	Samuel Auston,
Fielding Hensley,	Emery Jones,
James Morrow,	John R Moss,
Samuel Randolph,	H H Ray,
Linus Shelton,	D R Pate,
Samuel Wilson,	J G Wilson,
Charles Higgins,	T S Ray,
William Wilson,	Wm Woodard,
J R Buckner,	Andrew Auston,
Allen Fender, Esq,	B J Moss, Esq,
Henry Meetcalf	Wm Moss.
Tucker Crawford,	

MADISON COUNTY.

H D Ammons,	John Haney, Jr.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Jos Haney,	Alfred Haney,
David L Haney,	H K Brooks,
Jas L Brooks,	Harrison Buckner,
J N Rector,	Wm Brown, Sr,
J T Williams,	John Bonham,
G W Cole,	Henry Wright,
J E Casey,	Rice Mays,
Jesse Ledford,	Madison Wells, (colored)

HENDERSON COUNTY.

Elijah Wright,	J E Doty.
Bly Wright,	

Asheville *News*.

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Association, composed of citizens of the counties of Granville, Warren and Franklin, has been in existence for about ten years. Through weal or woe, while nearly all other Agricultural Associations in the State have suspended operations, this Association has steadily kept on its way, and has accomplished much, in its section, in promoting the spirit of emulation among the planters and mechanics.

Its 1 st Fair at Henderson exceeded in numbers and interest any previous one.—The articles on exhibition were numerous, and it distributed a large number of premiums. On Thursday the crowd was immense, and that gifted orator, Henry K. Nash, Esq., of Orange, delivered one of the most eloquent and powerful orations of his life. The political *status* of the country so strongly bears on the farming and mechanical interests of the people, that it was almost impossible to avoid some allusion to politics on such an occasion. Mr. Nash, therefore, could not well ignore it. Many of his passages were trenchant, eloquent and powerful.

On this account, the *Woman Insulter* of this city assails Mr. Nash and the Agricultural Society, threatening to cut off the annual donation of $50 *made by law* to all such Associations. The threat is puerile and in keeping with Radicalism. The Society, of course, is abundantly able to do without the paltry donation, but, as a matter of principle, it should contend for it.—Mr. Jenkins, the Public Treasurer, will not refuse to pay any *lawful claim*, and will, no doubt, pay it when presented.—Should he refuse, *the law* will compel its payment.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

RADICAL WASTE.—Some time before Gov. Worth left the Executive Office, he and the other Commissioners of Public Buildings, in conformity to law, had the Capitol painted and the rooms carpeted and fitted up substantially and neatly enough for business offices. Everything was in good order, and it is generally thought, we believe, would have answered very well for some time. Since "Gov." Holden has been in office, we learn that the carpeting has been taken up, and new and costly carpeting has been put down and other extravagant expenditures made. It is believed that, in the condition of our people much of this is a needless expense. But again: *What has become of the carpeting* which was taken up? We have not heard of its having been sold at auction or otherwise. It was worth half its original cost, perhaps. It is reported that it has been divided out among the State officers. If they have paid anything for it, the public are not so advised.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—Mr. R. N. Taylor, has recently put in successful operation a large foundry and machine shop, capable of working a mass of five thousand pounds of iron or brass, and which will keep steadily employed fifteen or twenty workmen. Everything used by our agriculturists can now be made at home, and we trust they will not send elsewhere and have their work done. Under the control of Mr. Hanks, one of the most scientific machinists in the State, and with the energy and capital of Mr. Taylor at the head of it, the new enterprise will be, beyond all peradventure, a success. Everything from a garden rake to a steam engine can be manufactured, and we are sure that those who patronize the new foundry will be fully satisfied. It is situated on the corner of South Front and Spring streets.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

COMING OUT.—Mr. F. W. Taylor, of Wilson, elected County Register on the Radical ticket last Spring, joined the Democratic Club on Thursday, and delivered a fine and effective speech.

NORTH CAROLINA CHEESE AT THE DANVILLE FAIR.—There were specimens of cheese from the Elk Mountain Manufactory, Ashville, Buncombe county, N. C., which showed that *what Buncombe makes* is far better than that which is generally "made for Buncombe." The cheese was very good. It is said that the business is carried on upon a large scale. The region produces grass finely, and is admirably suited to the dairy and cheese business.

CHOWAN.—None of the Radical County officers elected, in this county, we are told, were able to give a bond, except the Register. The other offices had to be filled by the Commissioners, who were compelled to appoint the defeated Conservative candidates.—no Radical being found able to give the bond, except the Register, aforesaid. Well done, Chowan!

General Bradley T. Johnson, of Frederick, Maryland, who married one of North Carolina's fairest daughters, and who fought gallantly, through all the war of the Confederate States, is practicing law in Richmond, Va., with marked success.—A Cincinnati journal estimates his income at $25,000 per annum.

The Post Office called "Cherryville" (at the head of the Western Division of the Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad) is now open—J. W. Quinn, P. M.

Behind the Scenes.

The New York Democrat—Brick Pomeroy's paper—denies that the National Democratic or New York State Democratic Committee demanded a change of Democratic candidates, or were responsible in any way for the position taken by the World.—In making this denial the Democrat gives the following as the inside history of the affair:

"The article was inserted in the World after a wealthy bondholder of this city had been to the office and made the 'little arrangement' and the right *change!* The appearance of the World Thursday morning, with the article in, was the first either of the committees knew of it. The news reached Washington before noon, and the Democrats there, knowing the World was partly owned by members of the National Committee, and knowing that it assumed to speak for them, were panic-stricken.

"Mr. Hoover, chairman of the Congressional Democratic Committee, telegraphed to Mr. Tilden, of this city, to know if the demand for a change was by authority.—Mr. Tilden was out of the city, and could not at once reply. Mr. Coyle, of the National Intelligencer, called a meeting at his office that night for consultation. At this meeting were present Postmaster General Randall, Snow, Hoover, Coyle and others. Supposing the World article to be by authority, Chase was named as the successor, with Hancock, Adams, Hendricks, Ewing or Franklin for Vice-President. Mr. Coyle said he had seen Chase, and that Chase would accept.

"Then came a man from Washington here to know if the change was to be made, and, if so, to consolidate on some one man. Here he learned that the national committee knew nothing of the matter. Mr. Tilden went at eleven P. M., to the residence of Manton Marble, editor of the World, and begged of him, till four o'clock in the morning, to state that the article was unauthorized, and to take it back, but Marble refused, and came out with another demand,

"Several members of the national committee met and signed an article briefly denying the authority of the World to speak for them. Could this denial have received Belmont's signature it would have been published at once, but it did not, and was destroyed, and a day lost before the denial which did appear was published."

Important Insurance Decision.

The New York Court of Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in the State, has decided that suicide does not vitiate a life insurance policy. The American Mutual Life Insurance Company refused to pay the widow of Marcus W. Gibson the sum for which his life had been insured because he committed suicide, but the court reaffirmed the decision of the lower courts that the policy must be paid. The company attempted to prove that Gibson was an atheist or infidel, and therefore that the suicide was intentional, the deceased not having the fear of God before him; but the court ruled out this as irrelevant, and held that in an action to recover for an insurance upon the life of the deceased, it is incompetent to inquire into his religious faith with a view of influencing the question whether, in such case, death was occasioned by an intent of self-destruction or of accident.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.

Letter from President Johnson.

The National Expenditures and the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25.—The President of the United States has addressed the following letter to General Ewing.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., October 24, 1868.—Dear Sir: In a recent conversation upon the subject of the finances, you expressed a desire to be furnished with some of the leading facts then mentioned, touching the national expenditures and the public debt. I now comply with your request, regretting, however, that other and more pressing matters have prevented me from more clearly illustrating the absolute necessity for immediate reform in the financial operations of the government.

In 1776 our national independence was proclaimed, and after an exhaustive, bloody struggle of seven years was, in 1783, acknowledged by the parent government.—In 1787 the federal constitution was framed, and in 1789 the government went into operation under its provisions, burdened with a debt of seventy-five millions of dollars cleared during the war of the revolution. Immediately upon the organization of Congress, measures were devised for the payment of the national obligations and the restoration of the public credit, and when in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, the debt had already been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars. It was then largely increased by the three years' struggle that ensued between the two nations until, in 1816, it had reached the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions.

Peace again established, provision was made for the earliest practicable liquidation of this indebtedness, in order that it might not become a permanent incumbrance upon the people. Under wise and economical legislation the entire amount was paid in a period of twenty years and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. Even after its payment a large fund remained in the treasury, which, for safe keeping, was deposited with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants.

In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions of dollars, and this was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion.

In the spring of 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, so that when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the dreadful conflict, the obligations of the government had reached the vast amount of twenty-six hundred millions. They had not yet, however, attained their highest point, for when the army and navy had been paid, the volunteer forces disbanded and the navy largely reduced, it was found in February, 1866, that our indebtedness exceeded twenty-eight hundred millons of dollars.

Having thus referred to the indebtedness of the government at various periods of its existence, it may be well to call attention to a brief statement of facts connected with its expenditures. From the fourth day of March, 1789, to the thirtieth of June, 1861, the entire public expenditures were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. Although covering a period of seventy-two years, this amount seems small when compared with the expenses of the government during the recent war of four years' duration; for, from the first of July, 1861, to the thirtieth of June, 1865, they reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions of dollars.

An investigation into the disbursements since the first day of July, 1865, further shows that by adding to the expenditures of the last three years the estimated cost of administering the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, 1869, we obtain the sum of sixteen hundred millions of dollars as the amount required for the four years immediately following the cessation of hostilities—or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the war.

It will be seen from this brief review, that from 1791 to 1861 our public debt was at no time more than one hundred and twenty-seven million of dollars, while subsequently four years of war expanded it to twenty-eight hundred million. It will also be perceived that while, prior to 1861, the largest annual disbursement was not quite seventy-four million for the year 1858, the expenditures during the last three years of peace have successively been five hundred and twenty million, three hundred and forty-six million, and three hundred and ninety-three million—three hundred and seventy-two million being the amount which it is estimated will be necessary for the year ending the 30th of June next.

In making this comparison, we should remember that during the long interval between 1789 and 1861 the government was frequently required to make expenditures of an extraordinary character. Large sums were paid to Indians as annuities and for the purchase of their lands, and expensive wars were waged against powerful tribes. Louisiana was acquired from France at a cost of $15,000,000; Florida, in consideration of five million, was ceded to us by Spain; California became part of our possessions on payment to Mexico of fifteen million; while for ten million our government secured from Texas the territory of New Mexico. During these periods of our history we were also engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico—the first waged against one of the most powerful nations of the world—the other made additionally expensive by the prosecution of military operations in the enemy's territory.

The startling facts thus concisely stated, suggests an inquiry as to the cause of this immense increase in the expenditures and indebtedness of the country. During the civil war the maintenance of the federal government was the one great purpose that animated our people, and that economy which should always characterize our financial operations was overlooked in the great effort of the nation to preserve its existence. Many abuses, which had their origin in the war, continued to exist long after it had been brought to a triumphant conclusion, and the people, having become accustomed to a lavish expenditure of the public money for an object so dear to them as the preservation of the integrity of their free institutions, have patiently tolerated taxation of the most oppressive character. Large sums of money continue to be extorted from them, and squandered in useless and extravagant appropriations. Enormous expenditures are demanded for purposes the accomplishment of which requires a large standing army, perversion of the constitution, and subjugation of States to negro domination.

With a military establishment costing in time of peace not less than one hundred millions annually, and a debt the interest upon which draws from the treasury each year nearly one hundred and fifty millions—making a total of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars for these two items of expenditure alone—retrenchment has become an absolute necessity, or bankruptcy must soon overtake us and involve the country in its paralyzing and disastrous results. If, however, a wise economy be adopted, the taxes may soon be materially reduced, not merely for the benefit of a few, but in the interest of all. A revenue would yet remain sufficient for the administration of the government, as well as for such a reduction of the public debt as would in a few years relieve the people from millions of interest now annually drawn from their resources.

The idea that the debt is to become permanent should be at all times discountenanced, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment of an amount in interest every sixteen years equal to the original sum. The gradual liquidation of the public debt would by degrees release the large capital invested in the securities of the government, which, seeking remuneration in other sources of income, would add to the wealth of the nation, upon which it is now so great a drain. This immense debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of the few and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the government. The debtors would become the servants of the lenders—the creditors the masters of the people. It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy forty millions of people have enslaved themselves, and exchanged slaveholders for new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax-gatherers. Hence the vital issue whether Congress and its arbitrary assumptions of authority shall supersede the supreme law of the land—whether in time of peace the country shall be controlled by a multitude of tax collectors and a standing army—the one almost as numerous as the other, and making the debt a permanent burden upon the productive industry of the people; or whether the constitution, with each and all of its guaranties, shall be sacredly preserved—whether now, as in 1789 and 1816, provision shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as practicable, that the fruits of their labors may be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain a moneyed monopoly at home and abroad. The contest is not merely who shall occupy the principal offices in the people's gift, but whether the high behests of the federal constitution shall be observed and maintained, in order that our liberties may be preserved; the union of the States restored, that our federal system may be unimpaired; fraternal feeling re-established, that our national strength may be renewed; the expenditures diminished, that taxation may be lightened; and the public debt once more extinguished, that it may not injuriously affect the life and energy, the prosperity and morals of the nation.

Believing that for the redress of the great wrongs and the correction of the many abuses under which the country is now laboring, we must look to the American people, and that in them is our hope.

I am, very truly, your friend,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General Thomas Ewing.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The Executive Committee of the Democratic Club of Wilmington, through the undersigned, their subcommittee, would most earnestly urge upon you the duty of registering without further delay. Many of our voters are waiting until the last of the week to enrol their names upon the Registration Books. This is wrong. If our voters shall continue to defer registering, it will be impossible for that perfect organization upon the day of election, which so materially assists in bringing out the full strength of a party. We have but a few days before us for work, and every hour of that time, which can possibly be spared from other duties, should be most zealously devoted to the furtherance of that cause, which all who truly love North Carolina have so deeply at heart. Your native State calls upon her sons to be up and doing. Her noble heart is troubled at the degradation into which she has been forced; her proud head is bent beneath the weight of shame which oppresses her spirit. Let us rally to her redemption. Let us place once more within her grasp her ancient sceptre and her staff, and she will again lift up her benign countenance, glowing with a mother's pride and exultation, to behold the happy faces of her disenthralled sons. Come, then, fellow-citizens, of New Hanover, and hasten to join in the good work. We will have no more of sloth or despondency, but our camp, gleaming with its bright watch-fires, shall resound with the busy preparation for the coming conflict.

We can and will carry North Carolina for our honored nominees, if her people falter not by the way-side. Strike from our vocabulary the word fail. Cowards fail, but brave men fight on, until success crowns their efforts. Attend immediately your different places of registration and enrol yourselves at once as voters. Put not off to the morrow what can be done to-day. Let us not be content to await victory with impassive confidence, but march forth from our tents in solid column to its achievement. With Seymour and Blair, the statesman and the soldier; the Union under the Constitution of our Fathers; the Flag of the Thirty-seven Stars in all their bright lustre inscribed upon our banners, we will press forward, not merely for a party triumph, but for the restoration of that love and cordiality which once held us together as a common people, having the same common interests and laws. To your posts, then, fellow Democrats. Register and vote. Do but your full duty, and we will await the final result in confidence.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Club.

FREDERICK D. POISSON,
JOHN W. ATKINSON,
CHAS. M. STEDMAN, } Sub-Com.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 27, 1868.

Vigilants hanged a man in Iowa the other day for murder, before the victim had died, and he is likely to recover.

A busy man is a locomotive, and life a track.—Every night he drives into "the house," and stops. Every morning he is fired up anew, and away he goes switching off in one direction and then in another. In this routine of business he forgets that the physical organization is of the most delegate kind. If a hard iron locomotive needs constant care, and to be well oiled up and rubbed off every day, how much more necessary is it that all men and women should use PLANTATION BITTERS, which are the *ne plus ultra* of everything which is necessary to keep the system in a perfect tone of health.

Meetings of State Bodies.

The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church (South) meets in Statesville on the 2d of December.

The Grand Lodge of Masons for North Carolina meets in Raleigh on the 7th of December, and the State Council Friends of Temperance in Raleigh on Wednesday, the 9th of December.

Public Speaking.

The people of Long Creek, Rocky Point, Lower Black River and Piney Woods have invited Col. E. D. HALL and Major J. A. ENGELHARD to deliver public addresses upon the issues of the cauvass at Lillington on Monday, November 2d, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Come one, come all, and listen to the truth, as it will be eloquently expressed by these gallant standard bearers.

MANY CITIZENS.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From St. Louis, Mo.—More Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28—Noon.

A Cheyenne dispatch received to-day, says that the Indians attacked Hunt and Hale's train near Perry station on Sunday last, killing four men and capturing fourteen mules.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 28—Noon.

The contest between Mercer and Prosser (both Radicals) for Congress, is wavering.

Prosser's friends have raised a pole and run up a carpet-bag instead of the national colors.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Oct 28—Noon.

Arrived—Steamships San Jacinto, Huntsville Albemare and Clyde.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28—P. M.

Chief Justice Chase holds Court in Charleston, S. C., next week.

Gov. Seymour speaks at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to-night.

Secretary Schofield allows the clerks in his Department to go home for the purpose of voting for President.

Dr. J. B. Littlewood, of Illinois, has been appointed chief clerk of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The President is announced as helpless under the reconstruction acts in restraining the district commanders from interfering with the Courts of their districts. A case comes from Texas and involves the postponement by Gen. Reynolds' order of the settlement of an estate.

Among the President's visitors to-day were Mr. and Mrs. J. T. May, of Augusta, Ga.

The Radical clerks held a meeting and resolved to arm and organize for their own protection while passing through Baltimore on their way home for the purpose of voting for President next Tuesday.

The national banking capital of Virginia, is nine million of dollars.

From Alabama.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28—P. M.

The Register of this morning contains a letter from Mr. John Forsythe to the New York World, emphatically denouncing the Times for misquoting and garbling his words.

He proves that the Register never said the Democratic party is beaten, and quotes the context omitted by the Times.

The letter concludes thus:

"The Mobile Register has not given up for an instant the momentous struggle for Constitutional liberty. It has never written, We are beaten. It claims Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana as certain for the Democrats."

Movements of Gen. Blair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—P. M.

Gen. Blair addressed an immense crowd at Tammany Hall last night.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 28—P. M.

The ship Two Brothers, ashore at Bodies Island, is stripped of everything. She will be sold at auction.

Marine Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28—P M

Sailed—Brig Moonlight for Surinam; Schooner Maria Hall for a Northern port.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 28—P M.

Arrived—Steamer Montgomery for New York.
Cleared—Steamship Thames for New York.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Oct. 28—P. M.

It is fully confirmed that Prussia, Italy, Portugal, France and England, have renewed their relations with Spain.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Noon.

Money active at 7 ₱ cent. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Gold 134¼. Five-twenties, of '62, 113.—North Carolinas, new, 65½. Virginias, ex-coupon, 55; new 56. Tennessees, new and old 70.

Flour drooping. Wheat heavy and quiet. Corn 1@2 cents better. Mess Pork $27. Lard dull—steam 16¼@17¾. Cotton quiet at 25½ cents. Spirits Turpentine steady. Rosin is in rather better request.

Direct Steam Communication between Charleston and Liverpool.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP LINE, composed of the First Class Iron Steamers
GOLDEN HORN, 1188 tons, H. C. MACBETH, Commander.
BOSPHORUS, 950 tons, J. MURRELL, Commander.
MARMORA, 940 tons, F. MURRELL, Commander.
Days of sailing from Charleston 1st and 15th of each month, as follows:

GOLDEN HORN..... 15th November.
BOSPHORUS..... 1st December.
MARMORA..... 15th December.

Arrangements having been made with the South Carolina and other Railroad Companies for the prompt forwarding of through freight, shippers of Cotton from the interior may rely on the utmost dispatch.

Cotton consigned to the undersigned for shipment by this line will be forwarded free of commissions, actual expenses only added.

ROBERT MURE & CO., Agents,
Charleston, S. C.
oct 25 21-eodlmo-lmw

ROBERT MURE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AGENTS CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Advances made on shipments of Cotton, Rice and Naval Stores to Foreign and Domestic Ports.
oct 25 21-eodlm-lmw

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

july 21 251-1y-24-1y

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb	38 @	40	LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			From store	0 00 @	1 75
₱ 100 lbs.	8 00 @	10 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 @	37½
2nd hand	.2 30 @	2 75	do bbls.	.00 @	40
New.....	3 00 @	3 50	Syrup, bbls	.60 @	1 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			NAVAL STORES,		
Tallow.....	.18 @	20	Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.		
Adamantine	21 @	23	Virgin	.0 0 @	2 65
Sperm.....	.50 @	55	Yellow dip	.0 00 @	2 65
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			Hard.....	.0 00 @	1 65
Java.....	.37 @	40	Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	2 35
Laguayra	.26 @	28	Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	2 80
Rio.....	.21 @	24	Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25
St. Domingo	.25 @	28	Rosin, pale	4 50 @	5 50
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			do No. 1	.2 50 @	4 00
Ord. to Mid'g	21 @	23½	do No. 2	.1 70 @	1 90
Strict Mid'g	.00 @	23½	do No. 3	.1 60 @	1 65
COTTON BAGGING,			Spirits Turpentine,		
Gunny, ₱ yd	25 @	26	₱ gal	.00 @	40
Dundee	.26 @	28	NAILS, ₱ lb.,		
Rope, ₱ lb	.7 @	10	Cut	.5 75 @	6 00
CORN MEAL,			OILS, ₱ gallon,		
₱ bushel	.1 40 @	1 45	Sperm	.0 00 @	3 00
DOMESTICS,			Linseed	.1 40 @	1 50
Sheeting,			Machinery	.1 75 @	2 00
₱ yard	.12 @	16	Kerosene	.42 @	48
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	00 @	2 00	PEA NUTS,	.2 00 @	2 50
FEATHERS,			POTATOES,		
₱ lb	.65 @	75	Sweet, bush	0 75 @	80
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			Irish, ₱ bbl	3 00 @	3 25
Mackerel,			PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,		
No. 1	.22 00 @	25 00	N. C. Bacon.		
No. 2	.20 00 @	22 00	Hams	.22 @	24
No. 3	.14 00 @	16 00	Middlings	.20 @	21
Mullets	.7 00 @	8 00	Shoulders	.16 @	16½
Herring,			Hog round	.21 @	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 @	18½
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	Shoulders	.15½ @	16
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	Lard, N. C.	.20 @	23
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			do North'rn	16½ @	23
Family	.10 50 @	16 00	Butter, N. C.	30 @	35
Superfine	8 00 @	9 00	do North'rn	45 @	50
Fine	7 00 @	8 00	Cheese	.15 @	18
NORTH CAROLINA,			PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.		
Family	.11 50 @	12 00	City Mess	30 00 @	30 50
Superfine	11 00 @	11 50	Thin "	29 00 @	00 00
GLUE, ₱ lb	.20 @	24	Prime	.28 00 @	00 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 28 @	1 30	cargo	.0 00 @	2 00
Oats	.75 @	90	from store	2 20 @	2 25
Peas, Cow	1 15 @	1 20	American	.1 70 @	1 75
Rice, rough	2 25 @	2 50	SUGAR, ₱ lb.,		
Carolina	.10½ @	11	Cuba	.13½ @	14
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			Porto Rico	.14½ @	15
Green	.9 @	9½	C...	.15½ @	16
Dry	.12½ @	15	B...	.00. @	16½
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			A...	.00 @	17
Eastern	.1 15 @	1 20	Crushed	.00 @	17½
Northern	70 @	75	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 50 @	6 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			Common	.3 50 @	4 00
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	TIMBER, ₱ M.,		
Brandy	.4 00 @	9 00	Shipping	.12 00 @	13 00
LUMBER, (River,			Mill, prime	10 00 @	11 00
Fl'r Bds	.15 00 @	17 00	Mill Fair	.8 00 @	9 00
Wide do	.12 00 @	14 00	Mill, inferior to		
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	ord	.5 00 @	7 00
			TALLOW, lb	.10 @	11

REVIEW
OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, October 29, 1868.

TURPENTINE.—For this article the market has ruled firm during the week just ended, and the price of hard is a shade higher. There has been a fair demand for distilling purposes, and all brought in has found ready sale. The arrivals continue meagre, and are principally of small parcels, and for the week comprise only 1,163 bbls., as follows:

	bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	172	$2 65	$1 65
Saturday	365	2 65	1 65
Monday	122	2 65	1 65
Tuesday	433	2 65	1 65
Wednesday	71	2 65	1 65

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has ruled quiet, and the transactions have been meagre. There has been a moderate enquiry for both coastwise and foreign export, but the stock on market being in a few hands, has been generally held above the views of buyers, and an advance is asked on quotation given below. Parcels have found sale when offered on market at 40 cents, at which it closes quiet but steady, with a small stock in receivers' hands. The sales for the week are only 649 bbls., as follows:

Saturday.... 50 casks at 39½ cents ₱ gallon.
Do .....346 " " 40 " " "
Tuesday..... 65 " " 40 " " "
Wednesday..138 " " 40 " " "
Thursday.... 50 " " 40 " " "

ROSIN.—During the week just ended the market for the lower grades has ruled quiet, and prices are a shade lower than given in our last. The demand is very light, and under the advices from abroad prices have rather a declining tendency; holders, however, are generally firm in asking quotations given below, with a moderate stock in market. For fine No. 1 and Pale there has been a fair demand throughout the week, and when offered has found ready sale; there is, however, little or no stock on market at present. The sales are 5,934 bbls., as follows: Friday, 2,934 bbls at $1 67½ for strained, $1 75 for No. 2, $3 12½ @$4 for No. 1, and $6 75 for "window glass;" Saturday, 326 bbls. at $1 70 for strained, $3 50 @$4 for No. 1, and $5 55 for Pale; Monday, 56 bbls. at $1 80 for No. 2; Tuesday, 1,537 bbls. at $1 65 for strained, $1 70 for strained and No. 2, $1 80 @$1 90 for No. 2, $2 for low No. 1, $3 25@$4 37½ for fair to good No. 1; Wednesday, 451, bbls. at $1 60@$1 65 for strained, and $1 70@$1 75 for No. 2, as in quality—all ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Has ruled steady during the week, with a moderate enquiry for shipping purposes, and the price is without change. The receipts have been very light, footing up only —— bbls., which sold at $2 35 ₱ bbl.

BARRELS.—The market is fully supplied with empty spirit barrels, and only a limited enquiry exists. We quote in the small way from wharf as follows: Second hand $2 25@$2 40 for lots as they run, and $2 70@$3 for selected;—new, $2 75 @$3 for country, and $3@$3 50 each for New York and city make, according to quantity.

BEESWAX—Is in request, and sells readily at 38 @40 cents ₱ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—