

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:
One year \$2.10, six months \$1.25,
including Postage.
If any person sending for subscribers will
specify one copy gratis.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Transient advertisements payable in ad-
vance; yearly advertisements quarterly
in advance.

1 in. \$1.00 2 in. \$2.00 3 in. \$3.00 4 in. \$4.00
5 in. \$5.00 6 in. \$6.00 7 in. \$7.00 8 in. \$8.00
9 in. \$9.00 10 in. \$10.00 11 in. \$11.00 12 in. \$12.00
13 in. \$13.00 14 in. \$14.00 15 in. \$15.00 16 in. \$16.00
17 in. \$17.00 18 in. \$18.00 19 in. \$19.00 20 in. \$20.00
21 in. \$21.00 22 in. \$22.00 23 in. \$23.00 24 in. \$24.00
25 in. \$25.00 26 in. \$26.00 27 in. \$27.00 28 in. \$28.00
29 in. \$29.00 30 in. \$30.00 31 in. \$31.00 32 in. \$32.00
33 in. \$33.00 34 in. \$34.00 35 in. \$35.00 36 in. \$36.00
37 in. \$37.00 38 in. \$38.00 39 in. \$39.00 40 in. \$40.00
41 in. \$41.00 42 in. \$42.00 43 in. \$43.00 44 in. \$44.00
45 in. \$45.00 46 in. \$46.00 47 in. \$47.00 48 in. \$48.00
49 in. \$49.00 50 in. \$50.00 51 in. \$51.00 52 in. \$52.00
53 in. \$53.00 54 in. \$54.00 55 in. \$55.00 56 in. \$56.00
57 in. \$57.00 58 in. \$58.00 59 in. \$59.00 60 in. \$60.00
61 in. \$61.00 62 in. \$62.00 63 in. \$63.00 64 in. \$64.00
65 in. \$65.00 66 in. \$66.00 67 in. \$67.00 68 in. \$68.00
69 in. \$69.00 70 in. \$70.00 71 in. \$71.00 72 in. \$72.00
73 in. \$73.00 74 in. \$74.00 75 in. \$75.00 76 in. \$76.00
77 in. \$77.00 78 in. \$78.00 79 in. \$79.00 80 in. \$80.00
81 in. \$81.00 82 in. \$82.00 83 in. \$83.00 84 in. \$84.00
85 in. \$85.00 86 in. \$86.00 87 in. \$87.00 88 in. \$88.00
89 in. \$89.00 90 in. \$90.00 91 in. \$91.00 92 in. \$92.00
93 in. \$93.00 94 in. \$94.00 95 in. \$95.00 96 in. \$96.00
97 in. \$97.00 98 in. \$98.00 99 in. \$99.00 100 in. \$100.00

Specials twenty-five and local fifty per cent. higher.

Court orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

Count orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's
orders, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' no-
tices, six weeks, \$3.00—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertise-
ments.

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1876.

{New Series No. 448.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Indiana.

Hark the peal from tower and steeple!
Hark the shouting of the people!
Hark the gun!
Yet another "his the token
That the gallant West has spoken,
And corruption's chains are broken,
Every one.

Hail to her who bore our banner,
Hail to glorious Indiana,
First in the field!
To dishonor uncompliant,
See she rushes forth defiant
Thro' the battle, like a giant
Flashed with wine!

Wax ye bold, men, and bolder!
Press the shoulder, boys, to shoulder
The time!
Let no recreant or defaulter
Pause to crawl or to falter
Think, to waver or to falter
Were a crime!

Unto every man that doubteth,
Unto every State she shouteth
"Follow on!"
Mind ye how the valiant you,
Mark the raving beast which goes
yore!
Drive the herd of wolves before you,
Sire and son!"

NEW YORK, Oct. 22. C. L.

Judge Settle on Boyd.

Is Judge Settle for Boyd? We venture
to answer in the negative, unless he has
changed his mind since he gave in his
sworn testimony before the United States
Senate Investigating Committee in 1871.
It will be remembered that a committee
was appointed by the U. S. Senate in
January of that year to investigate the
Ku Klux. Judge Settle, being first sworn,
was examined as follows:

Question.—With your knowledge of the
means by which the organization seeks
to accomplish its purposes, do you believe
it would be safe to entrust its members
with political power as members of Con-
gress or the State Legislature?

Answer.—No sir. Having heard the
character of their oath I could not trust
them with anything anywhere.

Question.—Would it be prudent to re-
move the disabilities of such men?

Answer.—Well I would not trust a man
in any position private or public who I be-
lieve was a member of that organization
or who had taken these oaths.

This testimony may be found on page
36 of the Report of the Senate Committee,
Feb. 7, 1872. So Judge Settle is against
Boyd or he has gone back on his oath be-
fore this committee.

How is it Captain Settle?

THE ELECTION LAW.

Address of the Democratic-Conser-
vative Committee.

RALEIGH, Oct. 17, 1876.

To the Voters of North Carolina:

Supervisors of election have been
appointed for the eastern—and are
being selected for the western
district of our State. It is to be
remembered that no act of intimidation,
or disturbances have hereto-
fore been reported as having oc-
curred at any polling place in North
Carolina, even during the most ex-
citing elections through which we
have passed. In addition, we were
informed definitely that these fed-
eral supervisors were not considered
necessary and were not desired by
either party in several counties.—
Yet we find that they have been
applied for with a unanimity that
is remarkable. This cannot fail to
strike the unprejudiced observer
that there is a hidden meaning in
this new and extraordinary move-
ment. It is certain that this dan-
gerous innovation did not originate
with the people of North Carolina;
and we feel assured it will not re-
ceive the countenance of our quiet,
law-loving citizens.

Each voter should exercise the
constitutional right of casting his
vote freely and without intima-
tion, and we should not be content
with less, believing with Mr. Jeff-
erson that "error may be safely tol-
erated when reason is left free to
combat it."

In order that every one may
clearly comprehend his right and
duties, we respectfully call atten-
tion to the following concise digest
of the election laws, which was
carefully prepared by one of the
most eminent members of our bar,
and which, after examination, we
adopt as our own:—

1. There shall be an election held
on Tuesday after the first Monday
in November, 1876, for governor,
lieutenant governor, secretary of
state, auditor, treasurer, superin-
tendent of public instruction, and
attorney general; and also for
members of the general assembly;
for county treasurers, registers of
deeds, county surveyors, county
commissioners, coroners and sheriffs;
also for members of the house of
representatives of congress, and
electors of president and vice-pres-
ident of the United States.

All these elections—state and
federal—shall be held at the times
and places and in the manner, as
may be prescribed by the legisla-
ture; but "congress may at any
time by law make or alter such
regulations as to the elections of
representatives for congress."

2. The county commissioners are
by law, vested with the power to
establish the places of election in
each township and ward of a city
having 2,000 inhabitants.

Each voter shall register his name
before he votes; and the county
commissioners shall select some one
person in each township as regis-
trar for that precinct, whose duty
it shall be to register the name
of each person who may desire to
vote, and who, within a specified
time before the day of election, shall
present his name in the judgment
of the registrar he shall be
qualified to vote.

3. The county commissioners shall
at each place of election, "appoint
four judges or inspectors of elec-
tion, two of whom shall be of a dif-
ferent political party, where possi-
ble, from the registrar of that place
of election."

The judges of election and the

registrar, on the day of, and pre-
vious to, the election, shall be sworn
by a justice of the peace "to con-
duct the election fairly and impar-
tially according to the constitution
and laws of the State." "They
shall keep poll books, in which shall
be entered the name of every per-
son who shall vote; and at the close
of the election the judges shall
certify the same over their signa-
ture."

"The polls shall be opened on the
day of election from seven o'clock
in the morning until sunset of the
same day; and each voter whose
name may appear registered, and
who shall not be challenged and
rejected shall hand in his ballots to
the judges who shall carefully de-
posit the ballots in the ballot
boxes." "The ballots shall be on
white paper and may be printed or
written, or partly written and partly
printed, and without device.—See
Art. Rev. c. 32, § 4 11 and 16.—
Acts of 73-74 c. 132, § 12, 74-75,
c. 237; s. 5. Cons. U. S. art. 1 sec.
4 p. 1, art. 2, s. 1 p. 2. State cons.
art. 6, s. 2.

And here we would remind our
friends that no one has a right to
inspect the ticket of any person
who may offer to vote, and to do
so without his consent, is a clear
violation of the law.

It is the duty of the judges of
election to provide separate ballot
boxes for the state officers, and
members of the general assembly,
county officers and the constitu-
tional amendments, the paper vote
for which is "ratification," with
none of which have the supervisors
as such any right whatever to in-
terfere. They are also to provide
boxes for representatives in con-
gress and presidential electors, and
with these alone have the super-
visors any right to interfere, the
state elections being conducted en-
tirely under the election laws of
North Carolina.

We would therefore, advise our
friends to have their boxes for state
officers so arranged that they may
be voted in first, in order that if
there are any challenges or wrangles
made by supervisors, the contest
may arise in regard merely to fed-
eral officers and not affect the elec-
tion for those of the state.

It is not contemplated by the law
that there shall be more than one
set of registration books, and super-
visors, judges of election, and all
others are advised that the super-
visors of elections can challenge,
substitute, count or have to do, only
with the voters as they present
themselves and their ballots at the
boxes for federal officers.

We urge upon the judges of elec-
tion to perform their duty fearlessly
and faithfully, and to guard and
protect the purity of the ballot box,
and to afford every qualified voter
a free opportunity to cast his ballot
for the candidate of his choice.

We call upon every citizen to
preserve and maintain the peace on
the day of election, and to that end,
between the utmost tolerance and
thus deprive the unscrupulous
of even a pretext for creating a
disturbance and enabling partisan
federal officials to wrest from the
people the signal victory we feel
confident they will achieve.

We would likewise call attention
to the law on our statute book which
prohibits the selling or giving away
of spirituous liquors or intoxicating
drinks on the day of election, and
suggest the propriety of every citi-
zen seeing to the rigid enforcement
of this wholesome law.

The attention of supervisors is
called to the fact that they are not
required to take what is known as
the "iron-clad oath," but the one
which has been modified and which
is taken by the officers of the state.

We urgently request that reliable,
speedy and minute information be
furnished with the names of wit-
nesses of every departure from the
line of duty on the part of the fed-
eral supervisors, or of the failure
anywhere on the part of the federal
authorities to have provided intelli-
gent men of good character, for
supervisors who can read and write
the English language representing
equally the democratic and repub-
lican parties.

We respectfully call attention to
a series of "instructions to super-
visors," issued by the chief super-
visors for this district, and while
in the main, they are not objection-
able, yet they are not sufficiently
clear in confining the duties of these
officers to the federal elections alone,
which no doubt was unintentionally
overlooked by their author. The
eleventh section of these instruc-
tions however, is peculiarly repre-
sentative as it assumes to clothe his
subordinates with immunities un-
known to the law, into which error,
he may have been unwittingly led
by the accommodating zeal of the
attorney general of the United
States. The section is as follows:

11. Supervisors of election, while
on duty, are not subject to arrest
by any state authority or process
whatever, and in no such case
should submit to arrest.

It is related that Frederick the
Great, on one occasion proposed to
take from a poor miller a piece of
land near his castle which the miller
had refused to sell. But when the
messenger informed him of his
purpose, the humble peasant drew
himself up with dignity and bade
him tell Frederick that there was
law in Prussia yet, and the monarch
bowed before his majesty. And so
we say to any one who enunciates
such a proposition as that any of-
ficer can defy the law with impunity,
resort to ballot-box stuffing, in-
timidation or any infraction of the
criminal law and yet refuse to sub-
mit to arrest, there is law in North
Carolina yet, and we hope not even
an unbiased, moral-character law-
yer would advise any one to dis-
obey it.

We see no cause for any conflict
and trust that every one will so
deport himself as to carry out the

law in good faith, and with the ut-
most courtesy and kindness of feel-
ing enable us to reap the full bene-
fits of the reform and reconciliation
so auspiciously begun in the Octo-
ber elections, and to transmit to
posterity the blessings of free gov-
ernment, a paternal union establish-
ed in the confidence and with love
of all, strengthened and not im-
paired by our acts.

In conclusion let us urge upon
our friends then importance of at-
tending early at the polls, of seeing
that every voter favoring reform
deposits his ballot in the box, and
that the amendments are fully ex-
plained and their benefits secured
by these votes. Neglect nothing,
perform your whole duty to your
State and country and all will be
well.

WM. R. COX,
Chairman.

S. A. ASHE, Secretary.

From the Raleigh News.

Vance and Peace Propositions.

Vance returned from Richmond,
and, elated at the proposition of
Davis to make him his successor,
the ambitious Governor unbosomed
himself to one of his principal cabi-
net officers (Col. Russ). He tells
Russ that we must now fight it out;
that he (Vance) could be the suc-
cessor of Davis. Vance was will-
ing to continue a hopeless war, to
cause thousands of widows and
orphans and to deluge the land in
blood, merely in order that he
should occupy the seat of Jefferson
Davis.—Raleigh Constitution.

When Judge Settle charged this
upon Governor Vance at New Light,
Col. Russ arose and said:

"I am here to settle a controversy
between the candidates. I have
never been guilty of the charge al-
luded to by my friend Settle. I
would not do any injustice. He
has been misinformed, and it is false
in toto. It is hard to say after thir-
teen years what a man did say thir-
teen years ago. But with my hand
on my heart, and my God before
me, it is not so."

That settled it, and we shall
probably hear no more of the slan-
derous statement on the stump.—
Judge Settle will certainly not
have the hardihood to broach it
again.

The fact is Governor Vance was
for peace, for an honorable settle-
ment of our difficulties with the
North, as long as there was the
least hope of obtaining it. In De-
cember, 1863, he urged President
Davis to "constantly tender negotia-
tions," that the sufferings of the
people might not be prolonged
"unnecessarily one moment."

It is matter of history that
Vance's policy of conciliation did
not meet the views of the Confed-
erate authorities at Richmond; and
his earnest efforts in the direction
of peace were of no avail. Instead
of being willing, as the Republi-
cans say he was, "to continue a
hopeless war, and deluge the land
in blood," Governor Vance advo-
cated the constant tender of peace
propositions to the Federal authori-
ties whilst there remained a gleam
of hope for the termination of hos-
tilities upon fair and honorable
terms.

No one, in all the dark, stormy
and troublous times of the war, was
more tender of the lives and happi-
ness of the citizens of North Caro-
lina than Governor Vance. The
poor women and children left at
home, as well as the soldiers at the
front, were his constant care. He
was ever doing something to alle-
viate their sufferings, to arrest as
far as possible the calamities of the
war, and shelter the weak and fee-
ble from its fury. He was true to
the South and her cause. Manful-
ly, nobly, did he do his duty; but
even while up-lifting the sword in
our defence, he bore in his hand
the olive-branch, as well.

Can't Eat Crow Any Longer.

One of the radical nominees for
the Legislature in Wake county re-
fuses to "eat crow" any longer, and
gives his reasons to the public at
large in the following card: It will
prove interesting reading to those
who have been worshipping false
political gods, and who need the
necessary stamina to come out and
join the party of democracy and re-
form. Here it is:

To the People of Wake County:

On the 11th day of September,
1876, I was nominated by the Re-
publicans of Wake county for the
Legislature of Representatives of North
Carolina; and since that time I
have endeavored to give the mat-
ter my most serious thought, with
the following conclusions:

I am satisfied that the interests
of my people require a change in
the administration of the govern-
ment and the system of persecution
inaugurated by the Republican party
is productive of much evil and
distress. I believe our country, to
be prosperous, the people must be
at peace with one another, and the
Republican party in striving to pro-
mote discord, is destroying our
prosperity. My own people, among
whom I was born and raised and
with whom, I die, I hope to be
buried, need my assistance, and
desiring to promote their interest,
which is my own, I feel it to be my
duty to sever my connection with
the Republican party, and affiliate
with the Democratic party of the
country, which is seeking reform
and reconciliation.

J. P. H. ADAMS.
Raleigh, Oct. 11th 1876.

"This is a White Man's Gov-
ernment, made by White Men for
White Men and their posterity for-
ever."—Stephen A. Douglas, Sr.

What does Stephen A. Douglas,
Sr., Radical candidate for elector
on the negro ticket, think of this?

Important Circular.

The Raleigh News has obtained
from the Clerk of the Supreme
Court the following important cir-
cular from Chief Justice Pearson,
in relation to the returns of the
votes on the Constitutional Amend-
ments to which the Sheriffs of the
various counties should pay particu-
lar attention:

To the Sheriffs of the Several
Counties of North Carolina:

Your attention is directed to Sec-
tion 2, of an Ordinance entitled
"An Ordinance to submit to the
people the amendments to the Con-
stitution adopted by this Conven-
tion," passed by the recent State
Convention in this State. By a
provision of said section, you are
required to make "returns of the
whole vote cast for the ratification
and rejection of said amendments," in
your several counties, to the
Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court of the State, at Raleigh,
within thirty days after the elec-
tion.

You will, therefore, forward said
returns, within the time specified,
to "R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice,
(care of the Clerk of the Supreme
Court,) Raleigh, North Carolina,"
and marked on the outside of the
envelope containing the same, the
words "Vote on Constitutional
Amendments."

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1876.



Conservative Nominations.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
Of New York.

For Vice President,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Of Indiana.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For Electors at Large:
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

District Electors:
1st District—**LEWIS C. LATHAM.**
2nd District—**JOHN F. WOOLLEN.**
3rd District—**JOHN D. STANFORD.**
4th District—**FRANK H. HUBBARD.**
5th District—**FRANK C. ROBBINS.**
6th District—**ROBERT P. WARING.**
7th District—**WILLIAM B. GLENN.**
8th District—**ALPHONZO C. AVERY.**

STATE TICKET.

For Governor
ZEBULON B. VANCE, of Mecklenburg.

For Lieutenant Governor,
THOMAS J. JARVIS.

For Secretary of State,
JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD.

For Public Auditor,
SAMUEL L. LOVE, of Haywood.

For Treasurer,
JOHN M. WORTH.

For Attorney General,
THOMAS S. KENAN.

For Sup. of Public Instruction,
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnston.

FOR CONGRESS.

Fifth District,
ALFRED M. SCALES, of Guilford.

GUILFORD COUNTY TICKET.

For Senate,
JUNIOUS H. SCALES, of Guilford.
THOMAS M. HOLTS, of Alamance.

For House of Representatives,
LYNDON SWAIN.
JOHN N. STAPLES.

For Coroner,
OLIVER C. WHEELER.

For Sheriff,
ROBERT M. STAFFORD.

For Register of Deeds,
WILLIAM U. STEINER.

For Surveyor,
WILLIAM P. MCLEAN.

For Treasurer,
WYATT W. RAGSDALE.

For Commissioners,
EMSLY ARMFIELD.
LUTHER C. WINCHESTER.
JAMES A. STEWART.
RUFUS K. DENNY.
REUBEN F. SECHREST.

GRAND RALLY

AT
LIBERTY,
Randolph County, N. C., on
Monday, October 30th, 1876.
GOVERNOR VANCE,
and others will
ADDRESS THE PEOPLE.

REGISTER.

If you have not registered, do so at once.

Don't forget the Club Mass Meeting on the 4th. Come as organizations and let every club be here in force.

Suppose.

Suppose Thomas Settle be elected Governor will he not be bound in compliance with his opinion rendered when upon the bench, to recommend the payment of the infamous special tax bonds? He pronounces them legal and as a Judge has endorsed them.

When we hear a negro stump speaker appeal to his color to vote the Radical ticket on the ground that their liberties are at stake we make all due allowances, but when a white man, for party purposes, resorts to this style of appeal we lose all patience with him, for he lies and he knows he lies when he does it. And yet they expect their fellow white citizens whom they so belie and slander to meet them pleasantly and treat them courteously.

The fairest and most candid Radical speaker we have yet heard, of their credit be it said, are negroes, whom their white associates would do well in this respect, at least, to imitate.

If Stephen A. Douglas was not a general in the Kirk war why did Josiah Turner sue him for false imprisonment, and why did he, Douglas, admit the fact by pleading minority? We can readily see how the grandiloquent title of General, as a handle to a boy's name, should tickle the juvenile fancy, as it sounds ponderous, especially away from home, and looks impressive in print.

R. M. Stafford is doing good work for Vance and reform.

THE SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

Judge Settle Endorses Them, and Pronounces Them Valid.

If the reader will refer to the 63rd N. C. Reports, in the case of A. J. Galloway vs D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer, he will find Judge Settle, as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, dissenting from the opinion of Judge Pearson in a case involving the validity of the special tax bonds issued by the Legislature of 1868. In that case Judge Pearson took the ground that the act of the Legislature in issuing these special tax bonds was unconstitutional, because they had not been submitted to the people for ratification, and gives a lengthy opinion in support of his position. Judge Settle dissents from this opinion and declares the acts of the Legislature valid, thereby asserting the legality of the bonds and, per consequence, the duty of the State to pay them. Thus, if the validity of that gigantic \$20,000,000 swindle depended upon the legal opinion of Judge Settle, the people would be legally and morally bound to pay the last dollar of them.

The point that presents itself here is this: If Judge Settle, in an opinion rendered as a Judge, pronounces in favor of the constitutionality and validity of those \$20,000,000 of bonds, will he not feel himself bound, if elected Governor of the State, to maintain his consistency, regard them as a just and lawful debt and urge upon the Legislature the recognition of them and the levying of a tax to pay the interest, and also such legislation as may be necessary to redeem the bonds when matured?

To be consistent he cannot do otherwise, and he is one of the men who makes it his proud boast that he always does right, irrespective of consequences.

The people were saved from the burden of paying \$1,200,000 a year interest on this great fraud by the prompt action of Hon. T. J. Jarvis, who introduced and passed through the Legislature a bill repealing the act under which the special tax to pay the interest had been levied, a tax which they would still be paying had the Radicals retained control of the Legislature. He passed it in spite of the Radicals who did their level best to defeat him and perpetuate this fraud upon the people. Suppose we had to-day a Governor committed to them as Judge Settle is, and a Legislature fashioned after his own mould, how long would it be before Jarvis' act would be repealed, the old act reenacted and the sheriffs all busy collecting the \$1,200,000 special taxes for the benefit of the holders of these fraudulent bonds?

To-day, we have no doubt, no inconsiderable portion of the funds supplied to the Radicals to carry on this campaign comes from this source, for they can well afford to spend liberally when they have so much at stake. \$20,000,000 is no small pile to strike for, and these \$20,000,000 are as good as secured if they succeed in electing their Legislature and Governor. The Ring manages these things well, and have sundry modes of operating of which the honest people are blissfully ignorant.

Can the people afford to take chances in this thing? Can they be hoodwinked into supporting a man and a party after the party has saddled them with a burden that would crush the life out of them if they had to bear it, and the man, who asks their suffrage for Governor, has pronounced the burden lawful and just, and the people honestly bound to bear it? If they will take their chances and run the risk of paying their hard earned dollars to enrich the holders of these fraudulent bonds and fasten this crushing weight upon themselves and their posterity let them endorse the swindle by voting the Radical ticket and abide by the consequences.

Keep it Before the People.

1st. That Andrew Murrow is in favor of Grant's Administration, endorses it without exception.

2nd. That Andrew Murrow is in favor of the present oppressive system of collecting Internal Revenue, and endorses it. He is in favor of employing all these Deputy Marshals, Gaugers, Storekeepers, at the enormous expense they cost the people. He is in favor of prosecuting every man who violates in any particular the Revenue laws, and imposing upon the heavy penalties attached to such violation.

There is many a poor fellow that has gone to jail for six months and fined one thousand dollars for selling a pint of whiskey without a license, yet Andrew Murrow endorses the law and the system that thus oppresses the citizen. Will the freeman of Guilford endorse Murrow?

Frances P. Blair, prominent in politics for half a century died in Montgomery county, Maryland, last Wednesday, aged 87.

Norfolk is now the second Cotton port in the United States.

A Good Law.

John N. Staples passed a bill, while in the Legislature, requiring all insurance companies, and institutions that receive money on deposit, to submit their books for examination to the Secretary of State, and receive from him a certificate that they are solvent and in good condition, doing business within the provisions of their charter, before they can do business in this State, and if they undertake to transact business without such certificate they are liable to indictment and fine, and if they make a false statement in order to procure such certificate they are likewise liable to indictment and fine, and no company is allowed to do business without such certificate. The bill further provides that the Secretary of State shall furnish the Clerk of the Court of each county a certified statement of the assets and liabilities of every insurance company and banking institution that receive a certificate of solvency, and also a list of those that fail to pass an approved examination of solvency, and also a list of those that do not apply for a certificate of solvency. The clerk is required to keep a record containing a list of the companies thus specified open to public inspection, hence any man who desires to deposit his money, or insure his property can ascertain the standing and solvency of any bank or insurance company doing business in the State by applying to the Clerk of the Superior Court of his county, and see for himself the assets and liabilities of such company.

This act was passed to protect depositors from insolvent banks and save them from losing their small earnings. It likewise protects persons who insure their lives and their property from insolvent and unreliable companies.

Mechanics Organizing Tilden and Vance Clubs.

The Raleigh Sentinel says the mechanics and laboring men of Raleigh are organizing a Tilden and Vance Club.

The Tilden and Vance Club of Greensboro is officered by the mechanics and laboring men, and such men as these who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, realize the fact that their only hope from utter ruin and starvation is in a change of the present Administration, the reduction of taxes, the restoration of confidence, and the establishment of peace and good will throughout every section of our common country. May God speed the day when vice and corruption, and hatred, and malice, shall be supplanted by virtue, honesty, love, and friendship. Then, and not until then, will our country be prosperous, and the union perpetual.

Look Out for Campaign Slanders.

We warn the people from now till the day of election to look out for the slanders that will be put afloat by the Radical newspapers. This is a favorite dodge with them. On the heels of a canvass they make it a point to give circulation to every manner of falsehood, taking it for granted that it will run its rounds before election, when it is discovered and contradicted they laugh at it as a good joke.

Lying is their forte, and all the talent they have in this respect they bring to bear on the home stretch when it tells to best advantage and is less liable to exposure.

They have two ways of lying.—One the lie direct, the other the lie by insinuation where they dare not make the open charge. The latter they have resorted to, in the closing weeks of the campaign, against Governor Vance, and try to create the impression that Vance did this or that by asking the question, "Did Vance do so and so?" leaving the impression on the mind of the reader that he did all these things that are charged. It is the unfairness of all modes of attack, and no one who has a scintilla of honesty in him would resort to it.

But it is too much to expect such unscrupulous opponents as we have to be governed by candor and honesty in a cause which has become desperate and where they have staked their all.

Postal Orders.

We understand that certain Radical candidates are becoming very charitable in the matter of small postal orders. They act upon the principle that their charities should not be trumpeted aloud and hence they confer them upon the sly.—They confidently look for their reward, however, on the day of election.

Zach Chandler and the other bloody shirters are terribly disgusted over Ohio, where they looked for 25,000 majority and got a little over 6,000 out of a popular vote of 600,000—30,000 larger than ever cast before. And this little majority they wrung out after one of the hardest fights on record and the expenditure of enormous amounts of money.

As the case stands the Democrats will make it lively for them on the 7th of November.

Cheering News from the East.

The outlook in this State is good from all quarters. A private letter from Newberne contains the following:

"The political outlook in this section was never more encouraging for the Democrats and Conservatives. Hundreds of men who have been heretofore voting with the Republican party have changed and are now among the hardest workers in the Democratic Clubs. I am well acquainted with hundreds of men in several eastern counties and I know this to be so, and we will make large gains over the Merrimon vote, through all these counties. The people of the East are generally poor and very poor, and a brave, working, honest, generous and noble people, who are being plundered by high taxation by a set of unprincipled white men with their black associates and who now look to the West for relief. In Craven county I do not know but one white Republican except office-holders and office-seekers, and he is known in this city as a root doctor, who practices mainly among the colored race, and from the best information I can get it is generally the case throughout the Eastern counties. I see people every day from different sections of several Eastern counties, and the cry comes from everywhere that the Republicans are coming over to the Democrats and it is because they see so much rascality they have become disgusted and are leaving their own party."

Trying to Buy Voters.

The Radicals have long since given up the hope of carrying this State by fair means and they now resort to the dodge (an old one with them, however) of trying to buy voters by promising positions to those who will vote for them. We know that this is being extensively resorted to now in this county and could give the names of no less than a dozen to whom the position of storekeeper has been offered if we were at liberty to do so. As the game is followed in this county so it is in every county in the State, no doubt. There are, we know, scores of men who hold themselves at little price now holding places in the Radical party—from gangsters up—who have been bought and are to-day the purchased hirelings of their masters, whose dirty work they do for the price they receive and the bread they eat. But we have too much respect for the average North Carolinian to believe there are many of this venial order among them. However, we refer to the subject to call attention to the mode in which the Radical managers are now operating, with the hope of continuing in power and enriching themselves with plunder.

Let every self-respecting citizen who is approached in this way spit in the face of the briber, who acts upon the presumption that he whom he approaches is as base as himself.

Radical Candidates in this County.

The Radical candidates in this county are very much confused as to what they shall favor or what oppose. From the discussion at McLeansville last Saturday, we summed up their status about as follows:

Mr. Murrow, candidate for House of Representatives, endorses all of Grant's administration; All of Holden's administration; the Douglas-Kirk war—the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, &c.; favors the present revenue laws; opposes the Amnesty Bill introduced by Mr. Staples.

Mr. Holton won't endorse anybody or anything only so far as he believes them right; but would not specify. He opposed the present system of revenue, and declared for a direct tax by the government upon land and other property—ad valorem—being unwilling that cigars or tobacco should pay more than land. What do our farmers think of this? He will vote for Boyd, yet he qualified the remark by saying of "two evils he would choose the least." But then added: "No, I will not call Gen. Scales an evil, I believe he is a perfect gentleman and a good man." If he thought as much of Jiminy he didn't say so, but strangely intimates to the reverse.

Messrs. Scales, Staples and Swain, the advocates of the Conservative party, have easy time in the handling of their opponents. The people of Guilford need have no fears of the result of the legislative campaign.

If Mr. Douglas was not a general in the Kirk war (which accusation seems to trouble him now that he is an applicant for votes) will he please tell us when, how and where he won his title and his epaulettes? Like Cicero's son-in-law he waddled around for a time swung to sword, and deemed it glorious. But he was a minor then.

The Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina have issued an addressed advising the prompt disbanding of the Rifle Clubs, in obedience to Grant's proclamation, and urging patient forbearance on the part of the white people under the oppressions to which they are subjected.

Which.

Which is the candidate for election in this district, Gen. (1) Stephen A. Douglas, or W. S. Ball. Mr. Ball, whom the managers thought, after a brief trial of Douglas, a better match for Robbins, is doing the work while Stephen sees his name printed as the standard bearer and lays back in the shade.

Going Back on Swepson.

It is a well known fact that Geo. W. Swepson is running the Radical party of Alamance county, and is spending large sums of money to defeat the Conservative ticket. On his ticket is Vincent and Holton for the Senate, Mr. Swepson splicing with the Radicals of this county, taking Mr. Holton, while the Radicals of this county, agree in turn, to support his candidate—Vincent.

How he treated Swepson when canvassing Alamance county, we don't know, but when across the line he jumps boldly and denounces in the most vigorous language at his command the man on whose ticket he is running and who is spending his money to elect him. Mr. Vincent should see to it that his colleague does not go back on their mutual supporter in this way when outside of his hearing, for it is rough on Swepson and places Vincent in a very embarrassing position.

Special Tax Bonds.

Remember that if you vote for Thomas Settle for governor, you vote to fasten upon yourselves the infamous special tax bonds, to the payment of which he is committed in an opinion rendered as judge of the Supreme Court, and the only judge, too, who upheld their validity.

We are glad to be able to state that there is one fair-minded, honest colored speaker in this town. We allude to H. C. Mabry, the teacher of the colored graded school. He is a Republican, but, in the Wheeler & Wilson club, denounced the idea, advanced by another colored speaker, that a colored man had no right to vote the Democratic ticket. He said the colored man had a right to vote as he chose, and denounced any interference with this sacred privilege. This is what we say to our colored friends—vote as you please! And when they exercise their judgment, they will cease to be driven like brutes, and can, and will, command the respect of both parties.

The circumstances being such that it would be inconsistent in Gen. Grant to vote for Gov. Tilden he is perhaps doing a great deal more to elect him than the casting of his own ballot could do. The secret may be understood when it is known that the troops which the President is sending to South Carolina are of the Simon-pure Democratic stripe, and are cheering all the way for Tilden and Hendricks. The people are not fools. Chamberlain will find himself the biggest goose of all to suppose that he can palm off upon the nation his own negro riots in South Carolina as an insurrection. Too thin, Chamby, too thin.

The North State tries to screen Boyd from the charge of drawing pay for services he never rendered, by asserting that Gen Scales while denouncing Boyd is drawing pay as member of Congress. This is a little too stupid when as all intelligent people know Congressmen are paid by the year and not by the day.

If there were any point in it however, what will the North State say to Grant's drawing ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SEVEN DOLLARS a day while he is pyrrating around the country or guzzling mint juleps at Long Branch?

If Mr. Murrow shows himself as bright in the Legislature as he has on the stump he will be an ornament to Guilford County. Most men require to know something about a matter they discuss but he opposes the Constitutional Amendments and in the same breath acknowledges that he has never read them. What an intelligent argument he must make and how consistent.

Had the people not elected a Democratic Legislature they would still be paying interest on \$20,000,000 of special tax bonds and would also be bound for the principal.

If Thomas Settle should be elected he is committed to the payment of this infamous swindle and will feel himself bound to urge payment.

Alamance may well be proud of such men as Thos. M. Holt and Daniel Worth. The Conservative party will not suffer while they can put forward such able representatives. Swepson's candidates and money will fail to abase honest Alamance.

People of Guilford and Alamance if you want a direct land tax for federal purposes, vote for A. S. Holton.

Lexington was visited by a severe fire on Monday night last. The Lowe block was entirely destroyed.

Look at South Carolina.

Freemen of North Carolina, look at South Carolina overrun by federal soldiers to overawe the people and perpetuate one of the most infamous governments ever imposed upon a commonwealth. If the Radical party were in the ascendency in this state you might look for the same condition of affairs here. Make it forever impossible by rallying as freedmen on the 7th of November and consigning Radicalism to eternal burial.

Sufficiently Amused.

Who has volunteered as Boyd's relief? He got sick of Gen. Scales quicker than he did of the Ku Klux, and now Scales is without his usual amusement on the stump. Maybe Boyd is sick, too; but he will be sicker when the report comes in on the 7th of November.

Mr. Holton opposes the adoption of the Amendments on the ground that they are a partizan measure and yet Mr. Staples votes him down and shows that he voted for twenty-six of them. It is singular how soon these Radical candidates forget their own votes, and how soon they go back on them, when party demands require it.

Eleven years ago the Radicals told us they would give us peace, and to-day they are making war in South Carolina to support one of the most disgraceful and tyrannical governments on the face of the earth. What assurance have we that they will not repeat the same in any of the States and ten years hence as well as now if continued in power!

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. Worth, which we publish elsewhere. Mr. Worth is too well known in this State as an original Republican, whose integrity and devotion to principle are unquestioned, to need anything more than a mere reference to his name to entitle him to the respectful hearing of every one who holds truth above partisanship.

Rockingham will give at least five hundred majority for Vance notwithstanding it has been terribly Balled and Settled lately. Vance stock is on the increase since the joint discussion at Wentworth.

People of Rockingham will you vote for C. A. Reynolds, who favors civil rights, is for paying the special tax bonds, and endorses the Douglas-Kirk-Holden war?

Rockingham boasts of the champion joker of the World—Whit. Patterson, the Radical candidate for the House of Representatives. He won't tell any of his jokes, however, in the capitol.

We are glad to know that our State Fair, which closed last week, was peculiarly a success.

Miss Parke Perkins, of Buckingham county, Va., was crowned queen of love and beauty at a Centennial tournament last week.

Gen. Leach has accepted an invitation to address the people of South Carolina at several appointments which have been made for him.

Grant didn't have any troops to send against the savages who were massacring our people on the frontiers, but he finds no difficulty in pouring them down upon South Carolina to carry the State for Hayes.

After the joint discussion at Lexington between Vance & Settle seven Republicans went up to Vance, congratulated him and announced their intention to vote for him.

The reception of Governor Vance last week in Rockingham county was a grand ovation. At Reidsville and Wentworth in the county in which his competitor was born and raised, thousands of white men assembled to greet him and give him welcome.

Judge Cantwell Announces that He has Abandoned the Republican Party—Will Support the Amendments and the Democratic State and County Tickets—A Card to this Effect.

To the Cape Fear:
Winilmington, N. C., Oct. 21, 76.
I observe my name is announced as a speaker, &c., on the Republican side. Allow me to say that I have made no appointments in this canvass, and am making no speeches. I have made none and will not make any. I have, since the war, been acting with and for the Republican party, but I have abandoned that organization. In the pending election I shall vote for the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendments and the Democratic State and County tickets, in accordance with what I humbly conceive to be the interests of the community.

Respectfully,
EDWARD CANTWELL.

The Petersburg Index-Appel says: "Settle, we imagine, is a sort of dignified dead-beat, not without brains, but traveling mainly on his shape and manners. The ticket ought to be easily beaten by the two able and popular conservatives who head the opposition ticket."

Correspondence of New York Herald.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DETAILS OF THE MASSACRE OF DEMOCRATS AT CAINHOY.

Treacherous Conduct of Republican Negroes.

A Crowd of Mixed Whites and Black Citizens Fired into by Negro Militiamen.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 17, 1876.

The Cainho affair creates the most intense excitement here.—Early in the present political canvass in Charleston the democratic cause expressed a desire to meet the Republican in joint discussion. There was some difficulty at first in obtaining this concession, the Republicans being accustomed in previous years to have the field to themselves on the islands and in the parishes outside of the city; but ex-Congressman Bowen, who is Sheriff and the Republican leader in this county, was finally prevailed upon to consent to

A JOINT CANVASS.

The only condition, and one entirely satisfactory to the Democracy, being that no guns should be taken to the meetings by either party. Under the arrangement so made joint discussions have taken place at Strawberry on John's Island, on Edisto Island and at other points. The Democrats conducted strictly to their agreement, but the Republicans on some occasions, as at Strawberry, were armed with muskets and shot guns. On Edisto, on Saturday, they were well provided with bludgeons and knives. No uneasiness or distrust was, however, aroused, and the Democratic speakers would have willingly gone alone and without escort to any part of the county.

GOING TO THE MEETING.

This was the condition of affairs when the steamer Pocassin left the wharf yesterday morning, having aboard the Democratic speakers appointed to attend the joint meeting to be held at Brick Church, about three miles from Cainho, a small village on Cooper River, near Charleston. The Pocassin was chartered for the exclusive use of the Democratic party and had between 100 and 200 Democrats aboard.—Among them were the speakers, the Hon. M. P. O'Connor, candidate for Congress; Mr. St. Julien Jervy, candidate for Solicitor; Messrs. Ficken and C. C. White, candidates for the Legislature; Mr. C. C. Leslie, colored, candidate for county Commissioner; Colonel M. R. Delany, colored, and others.

NEGRO TURBULENCE.

Before the Pocassin left a large party of negroes made a dash and endeavored to secure the steamer.—They were very noisy and threatening, declaring that they intended to go any how, and they wanted a chance "to clean out the damned Democrats," &c. As many of these men as could be accommodated were, however, taken aboard. Just as the steamer was ready to start word was received that Bowen was on his way down and would like to accompany the democratic party.—This courtesy was extended to him and his companions, and at last the Pocassin got away. The steamer reached Cainho about half-past two o'clock, and the Democracy were received by the villagers, who had provided wagons and other vehicles to convey them to the Brick Church, the place of meeting, three miles distant. Bowen started off in a buggy as soon as he could land, and must have reached the Brick Church half an hour or more before the arrival of the Democrats.

THE PLACE OF MEETING.

was on rising ground, a small hill. In front of the speakers' stand and forty or fifty yards distant was the church, with the small building used as a vestry on its right. To the left of the stand was an old brick building with only part of the walls standing. Bowen called the meeting to order and James Stuart, colored, was appointed chairman for the Republicans and Mr. Sam'l Sanders was chosen chairman for the Democrats. A lively air was played by the band, which the Democrats had brought from town, and the speaking began.

THE SPEAKING.

Mr. St. Julian Jervy was the first speaker. The speech was listened to with deep attention, and there was no sign of trouble. W. J. McKinley, colored, was to follow Mr. Jervy. The band was playing and some of the negroes shouted out they did not want to hear any music—they wanted to hear the people talk. As soon as the air was finished the band stopped and McKinley began a very violent speech. He had not, however, spoken more than two or three minutes when there was a slight disturbance, such as might be caused by a runaway horse, on the left of the stand. This attracted very little attention, but it was followed by a musket shot.

FIRING ON THE CROWD.

Instantly the colored men at the meeting darted to the bushes and seized their guns, which lay there hidden, and from the further side of the ravine volley after volley was fired into the surprised and alarmed defenceless Democrats. Conspiring accounts of the origin of the fighting have been given. One statement is that while McKinley was speaking some negro women ran into the crowd, crying out that the whites had taken the muskets of the colored men, and that the firing immediately followed. Before the meeting some of the Democrats walked over to the ruined building off to the left of the stand, and found that a large number of loaded muskets some forty or fifty were hidden in a corner or in the fireplace. They did not remove the guns or say anything about them, but the fact that they visited the report of the calculations of the negro women. The guns were found some time before the firing commenced.

THE PROBABLE ORIGIN.

It is tolerably certain that somewhere later there was a quarrel between two men, a colored Republican had denounced what Mr. Jervy

had said as a pack of lies. The Republican struck the Democrat and the blow was returned. At the moment a colored man seized a musket and fired at the whites, a number of negroes edged down toward the swamp and a few seconds later a volley was fired at the whites from the swamp. The negroes who were left near the stand ran at once to the bushes where, as we then seen, their guns were hidden. From the bushes they fired at the whites, while the negroes in the ravine continued their fire.

THE DEMOCRATS UNARMED.

Not one of the Democrats had a rifle, musket or shot gun. It was agreed that no such weapon should be taken to the meeting. The Republicans, most of them members of the militia, had their guns close at hand. The firing from the swamp was too quick and steady to have been the work of any other than an organized body. As soon as the firing began a party of Democrats ran to the old brick building where the guns were secreted and took several of them. These were fired apparently without effect at the militiamen in the ravine. The Democrats, white and colored, in front of the stand, were in a pitiable plight, not more than a fluid of their number were armed and they with pistols only. These they vainly shot at the negroes, who held positions fifty and a hundred yards away.

RETREAT OF THE WHITES.

Being practically defenceless the whites rapidly and in some disorder retreated down the road toward Cainho. At the church a small party of whites gathered and pursued that might have been contemplated. Ball and buckshot on the leaves and sung around the corner of the rear guard. Suddenly and steadily they withdrew, the negroes saluting them with a farewell volley. The engagement was soon over.—What became of Bowen is not positively known. He called out for someone to accompany him and try to stop the firing, and Mr. G. L. Walker, a Democrat, did at first walk with Bowen up to the muskets of the militia muskets and tried to persuade the militia to lay down their arms.

ATTACKS ON COLORED DEMOCRATS.

There was a

LOCAL ITEMS.

X Persons receiving THE PATRIOT with a cross before their names are reminded that their subscription will expire in two weeks, and that the paper will be discontinued if not renewed within that time.

P. S. Send \$2.10 and you will receive THE PATRIOT twelve months free of postage.

Regular Meetings of Tilden and Vance Club every Saturday Night.

TICKETS. Let our candidates see that an abundance of tickets are printed and in the right place in due time.

Wood.—Subscribers who have contracted to pay in wood must deliver it before December 1st. We want it now.

Registration is now going on. See if your name is in the right place.

Stores to be Closed.—At the last meeting of the Club the following resolution was adopted. It would be well for other cities in the State to take similar action. When suggested we feel confident that the merchants and business men of our State will cheerfully acquiesce:

RESOLVED, That, realizing the vital importance of the issues involved in the coming National and State elections and the necessity of united action and zealous effort on the part of all good citizens who favor Reform, this Club earnestly entreats every merchant and business man in sympathy with us to close their respective places of business on the day of election, and that a committee be appointed by the President to present this resolution to our merchants and business men for their signatures.

Conservative papers requested to copy.

The people of Forsythe county sustain a heavy loss in the death of Col. J. Masten, who died suddenly at Winston last Sunday.

Mr. Douglas who is "ill at his room" narrowly escaped having a runaway yesterday. The horse was captured, however, before he got under good headway.

MEETING AT FRIENDSHIP.—There will be a meeting of the Tilden and Vance Club at Friendship next Tuesday, 31st, at 11 o'clock. All are urged to come.

A THEAT AHEAD.—The justly celebrated Caroline Richings-Bernard English Opera Troupe are billed for this place Tuesday, November 27th. A good house should greet this, their first appearance in this place.

A full attendance of the members of the Tilden and Vance Club at the next regular meeting, (Saturday night next) is earnestly requested. Matters of importance will be discussed.

FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.—One hundred and eighty-three soldiers passed through here last Saturday for South Carolina. Those of them who expressed themselves very much disgusted with the mission on which they were being sent.

Those of our citizens who were appointed with him to regret to hear of the death of Thomas Glenn, which took place last Saturday night, after an illness of a year or more, at the old homestead, in Yadkin county.

The North State says that our information that Mr. Douglas is not "ill at his room" is false. If so Mr. Douglas' "room" must be all over town for he spends more time on the streets than anywhere else. Laying aside, if Stephen's sick lie is one of the most deceptive looking invalids we ever saw. This is an unbelieveable story, however, for Radical candidates. Since the good sunstroke they are all a sort of puny.

Facts versus Denials. We copy the following from the North State and as we don't purpose wasting much shot on small game, we publish the appended certificates from Caswell county, which, we think, will settle the question:

Does the State pretend to say that S. A. Douglas, Holden's Adjutant-General, was not with Kirk's outposts in either Caswell or Alamance?

What we pretend to say, and we talk at the instance of Mr. Douglas, is this: The charge made against Mr. Douglas in the Patriot of Oct. 4th, was infamously false. The writer seems to have backed down from his bold statement and now makes it in a milder form by insinuation. The insinuation, like the statement, is base and maliciously false.—North State.

Now for the facts of the case. YANCOVILLE, CASWELL CO., N. C., Oct. 19th, 1876.

We the undersigned citizens of Caswell county, do hereby certify that while Col. G. W. Kirk was camped in the court house in Yancoville, and the court house was the prison house of Judge John Kerr, Dr. N. M. Roun, W. B. Bowe, Esq., and the other citizens of Caswell and Alamance who were arrested by Kirk.

Geo. S. A. Douglas, now the Republican candidate for the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina came to Yancoville with dispatches from Gov. Holden, as he said, dressed in the uniform of a Regular General. He had the stars and stripes on his coat indicating such rank.

He was there several days in constant communication with Kirk. It was understood by us from what he said, and information received from Kirk and his officers that Douglas was Brigadier General under commission from Holden and was constituted a member of the Court Martial to try the prisoners taken at Caswell.

THOS. J. BROWN, A. G. YANCEY, JR., J. P. LAWRENCE.

We cordially endorse the above certificate and all it contains, and in addition thereto we state that the same was introduced by Stephen A. Douglas as Gen. Douglas to H. F. Brandon, then Clerk of the Superior Court of Caswell county, in the presence of A. G. Yancey, Jr., both of whom subscribe their names hereto.

H. F. BRANDON, A. G. YANCEY, JR., J. P. LAWRENCE.

The execution of the foregoing certificate by the parties whose names are attached thereto, was duly proven before me by the oath of J. A. Long the witness thereto.

JOSEPH C. ALLISON, Justice of the Peace for Locust Hill Township in Caswell county.

It is certainly a blessing to have a safe, reliable and cheap remedy for coughs and colds at hand at this season of the year. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has eminently proved itself to be such a remedy.

REV. DANIEL WORTH

—AND—
MR. SOLICITOR SETTLE

I have seen and read carefully an article published in a paper of the Western part of the State, relative to some of the troubles of Thomas Kennedy, his arrest and confinement in the military prison at Salisbury, N. C., signed by some one under the signature of "Wayne," which places Gov. Vance in a very objectionable attitude toward a good citizen.

I saw, also, in an article in the last issue of the GREENSBORO PATRIOT, by George Fox Kennedy, the son of Thomas Kennedy, that he exonerates Gov. Vance from any participation in his father's arrest, confinement or privations; but on the other hand, gives Gov. Vance much credit for the material aid and sympathy extended to him by Gov. Vance.

William Cox, whose named statements are above suspicion, and entitled to full weight and credit, discards on the one hand Gov. Vance's material aid, and on the other Gov. Vance's participation in Thomas Kennedy's arrest and confinement.

And, perhaps, I may be pardoned for saying here, from a long and personal acquaintance with Thomas Kennedy, that I considered him amongst the most worthy citizens of the State, and I must add that it is truly humiliating that such men should be exiled from home, family and the land of their fathers to find a last resting place for their bones in a country less hostile to honest men.

It would seem the object of "Wayne's" communication was to fasten on Gov. Vance extreme bad conduct towards that good citizen; but it has been refuted by his own son's and William Cox's statements.

"Wayne," in his journey from Goldsboro to Mt. Airy to have his say published, gives us no account of having stepped to shed a few crocodile tears at the vacated place and home of another of our ancient and most respected citizens—Jesse Wheeler—whose public services for many years had been acknowledged, together with his sterling honesty—for he too was an old man—who was prosecuted and exiled from North Carolina by that untrusting and vigilant State prosecutor of this Judicial district, Thomas Settle.

It would not have been much out of "Wayne's" way to have stopped also at the residence of the late Jonathan Harris, who was also held in good repute (before and after his arrest) by the good people of Guilford, and returned by them subsequently to places of honor and trust.

Both of these valuable citizens were victims of Thomas Settle's unrelenting cruelties against men who held Republican opinions—not to say Radical.

The Rev. Daniel Worth, who was an old man of more than seventy years of age, the intimate friend, in early life, of the late Chief Justice Ruffin, and the first cousin of the late Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, and also of Gov. Gardner, of Iowa, and had filled seats in both Houses of the Indiana Legislature. He was sent, about the year 1857, by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Indiana to the circuit embracing the counties of Chatham, Randolph, Montgomery, Guilford, Forsythe, and Davidson, and while in the discharge of his duties as a Minister of the Gospel was arrested and thrust into the common jail of Guilford, not for the want of bail, but because the case was adjudged not bailable. After an examination he was held to answer in bonds of \$10,000. The crime alleged was the circulation of "Harpers Impending Crisis."

In great anxiety Jesse Wheeler was permitted to leave the State and his home (containing a wife and child), and to go to Jonathan Harris was let go home when it was proved that it was not Harris but another who had circulated the book.

After this, when the circulation of this book was held to be a bailable offense, the bonds were, or bail was made, excessive. The people who had copies kept them in shady places, no one daring to circulate the same after the confinement of the Rev. Daniel Worth, save the three copies sold to Joshua Lindley and George Bowman, which were wrested out of their hands by suborns and taken possession of by Thomas Settle, Solicitor, Lindley and Bowman asking the return of their books, which they failed to get, Thomas Settle having circulated them while he, Thomas Settle—detained Rev. Daniel Worth in prison for the same thing.

These were probably the only copies circulated in the State after Daniel Worth's arrest; consequently, the public have not had an opportunity of seeing and judging the criminal character of this publication.

It would be useless to disguise the fact that without the services, names and writings of the following distinguished characters of America, England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Germany, whose views Daniel Worth received and circulated, History could not be written, to wit: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Henry, five of the distinguished sons of Virginia; the Randolphs, Henry Clay, Cassius, M. Clay, Thomas Benton, Mason, McDowell, Ireddell, Pinkney, Lee, Marshall, Biddle, Chandler, Summers, of Kanawha, Preston, Fremont, Blair, Lt. Maury, Berney, Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin, Judge Gaston. He also circulated the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20th, 1776; also the Declaration of July 27th.

Now should the sayings and writings of Southern men be discarded it may be well to give the names of a few of the Northern men contributing to this book, to wit: Benjamin Franklin, Hamilton, Jay, the Adamses, Webster, Noah Webster, De Witt Clinton, Warren, Garrison, Greely, Seward, Sumner and others.

England is also represented, to wit: Lord Mansfield, Locke, Pitt, Fox, Cowper, Shakespeare, Milton, Johnson, Bruce, Blackstone, Coke, Hampden, Harrington, Porteus, Brumham, Toland, by her Burkes and Carrs. Scotland by her Beatties, Millers, and McKnightes. France by her Lafayette and Montesquieus, her Rousseaus and Brissots.

The churches contributing are too numerous to more than mention a few of the prominent Christian denominations, to wit: Albert Barnes, Thomas Scott. Episcopal writings of Bishop Hensley, Bishop Butler, Bishop Proteus, John Jay. Baptist writings of Broseane, Francis Wayland, Abraham Ford. Methodist writings of John Wesley and Adam Clarke, with copious extracts of their Disciples of various dates.

The Rev. Daniel Worth received the writings of the foregoing named statesmen, divines and authors of world-wide renown, endorsing the same by the circulation of the book to which they were contributors—which book, writings and doc-

larations were at variance with the views of Thomas Settle, Solicitor, and for which the Rev. Daniel Worth was confined in the common jail of the county of Guilford, during the severe winter of 1858, without fire.

At the trial before Judge Bailey, upon the motion of the counsel for the defendant to suppress the excessive bail, Solicitor Settle opposed it with such violence that he lost his temper and dignity so far as to require a reprimand from the Bench.—The bail however was reduced to \$1,000 in each case, the bonds given and the defendant returned to Indiana, where soon after he died from disease probably greatly aggravated by his imprisonment here.

The forfeited bail was paid together with the cost of prosecution, &c., amounting to more than \$5,000 and Daniel Worth's widow and children are bereft of both husband and estate.

Fellow citizens and Republicans, it is with you to determine what is due and whether you will confer upon Judge Settle the highest office in the State, which he asks for your hands.

This vindication is due the memory of Daniel Worth in behalf of his name and kindred.

HIRAM C. WORTH, Greensboro, Oct. 25, 1876.

Ohio and Indiana Congressmen.

Indiana chose at the recent election four democrats and nine republicans to Congress. In 1872 it chose three democrats and ten republicans.

In 1874, the year of the political tidal wave, it chose eight democrats and five republicans. Leaving out 1874, when all the elections had exceptional results, it thus appears that the democrats still gain a Representative over the year 1872. It is noticeable that while the republican Congressional majorities are generally small, and in no case over 2,500 the democratic majorities are in three districts over 5,000. The four democratic districts give their members a total of 18,725 majority; the nine republican districts give their members a total of only 12,539 majority, leaving the democracy with a majority on Congressmen 6,186. The majority for Williams, Governor, is 5,119.

Ohio chose at the recent election thirteen republicans and seven democrats Congressmen. It chose in 1872 the same number on each side. In 1874 it chose eleven republicans and nine democrats. Both parties stand, as to representatives, therefore, as they did in 1872. The republican majority by Congressional districts is 6,326.

Compared with 1872 the democrats have, therefore, gained this fall in the two States one member of Congress. It is possible that, had they put forward men of sounder principles than Holman and Landers in the districts now represented by these two, they might have carried them also. Both were conspicuous and aggressive enemies of a sound currency, and both, happily, are defeated, which is a benefit to the country.—N. Y. Herald.

What a Deserter's Wife Thinks of Vance.

Rufus L. Powell, of Swit Creek township, made us the following statement yesterday:

Mrs. Pleasant, who lives six miles from Raleigh, was the widow Garner when she married Beverly Pleasant. Pleasant was a deserter all through the war, was caught several times, and got away each time. During the war Mrs. Pleasant moved to Clayton to live with her mother, and one day there came a notice that Governor Vance would give transportation to all deserters to get to their commands free of punishment, and some officers came to her house and told her Vance said if she didn't tell where her husband was she should go to camp. She replied if that was so she would go to camp, but instead of doing so she went at once to Governor Vance and he told her to go back home, and the first man that came to interfere with her, to take an axe or a gun, or anything she could get hold of and kill him—that was his order. She told him they wouldn't allow her to draw government sewing, and he gave her an order to the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth of government sewing, and she drew it through the balance of the war. She couldn't get cotton, and Vance gave her an order on Camp Mangum for twenty dollars' worth of cotton, and—"Yes," says Mrs. Pleasant, "if I was a man I would have given her an order on the commissary for fifty dollars' worth

A SLAVEHOLDER.

Morgan, the Republican Candidate for Governor of New York.

The Rochester Democrat quotes the Rev. A. C. George, D. D., who recently made a Republican partisan speech at Geddes. The Reverend gentleman is reported as taking for his text the words "Vote as you pray," and as saying that he ever prayed that the domain of slavery might be overthrown; and that "slavery was not dead—its spirit still lives."

The Albany Argus gives prominence to the following evidence:

Q. What is your name?
A. Asador Morales.

Q. Where do you live?
A. Havana, Cuba.

Q. Are you a slaveholder?
A. I am.

Q. How many slaves have you?
A. Over seven hundred.

Q. When they escape how do you recover them?
A. We use blood hounds, which are very ferocious, and seize their victims by the throat and tear them to pieces.

Q. Then you lose your slave, any way?
A. Yes; but we frighten and intimidate the others so few run away.

Q. Do you mark your slaves in any way?
A. Yes; the initials of the owner are branded with red-hot iron on the shoulder of the slave.

Q. Do you know of any one in New York, owning slaves in the West Indies?
A. Yes; E. D. Morgan Republican candidate for Governor, owns a number, who are branded on the left shoulder, E. D. M.

Q. How did Morgan become possessed of those slaves?
A. By foreclosing upon planters who owed him large sums of money, and owing to the war in Cuba were unable to pay; and so Morgan took possession of both plantations, slaves, crops and all.

Q. Is Morgan now running these plantations?
A. Yes, and working the slaves as I understand, at a very fair profit; in fact making a good deal of money out of them.

Here is a spectacle for the contemplation of the Rev. A. C. George, D. D., and those who, like him, "vote as they pray," and pray that the demon of slavery may be overthrown!

E. D. Morgan, the Republican candidate for Governor, is not the only citizen of the United States who, by his dealings as a merchant with slaveholders in the West Indies, has become possessed of, and now owns and works slaves there.

Indeed, so great is the number of our citizens who are thus slaveholders that President Grant made them a subject of reprobation in one of his first messages to Congress, which we quote as follows: "I desire to direct your attention to the fact that citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, are large holders in foreign lands of this species of property (slaves), forbidden by the fundamental law of their allied country. I recommend to Congress to provide by stringent legislation a suitable remedy against the holding, offering or dealing in slaves, either as owners, heirs, traders, or mortgagors, by citizens of the United States." Let us pray, brethren, with Rev. A. C. George, D. D., and vote as we pray against the slaveholder E. D. Morgan, who has been nominated by the Republican party of the State of New York.

Preference But Not Proscription.

The Way They Do in South Carolina.

The Charleston News and Courier of the 2d, lays down the following rules to be observed in the ordinary avocations of life:

If you want a porter, employ a Democrat.

If you want a driver, employ a Democrat.

If you want a waiter, employ a Democrat.

If you want a Tailor, employ a Democrat.

If you want a plasterer, employ a Democrat.

If you want wood cut, employ a Democrat.

If you want a gardener, employ a Democrat.

If you want a shoemaker, employ a Democrat.

If you want a whitewasher, employ a Democrat.

If you want a servant, employ a Democrat.

If you want drayage done, employ a Democrat.

If you want a blacksmith, employ a Democrat.

If you want a bricklayer, employ a Democrat.

If you want a carpenter, employ a Democrat.

If you want painting done, employ a Democrat.

If you want shaving or hair cutting done, go to a Democrat barber.

If you want a cook or washerwoman, employ the wife, daughter or sister of a Democrat.

If there is no proscription, but it is manifest preference.

Ku Klux Jimmy has got enough of the canvass with Hon. A. M. Seales and declines to make any more joint appointments. Look out, negroes, for him in your "Never Meets." He will betray you if anybody offers him a bribe, or he gets scared.

The New York Sun says: "Gov. Tilden stands fire like a veteran as he is. The perjurer shot and the copperhead shell have not hurt a hair of him. He is all the stronger for the futile efforts of his enemies to break him down."

Bayonets for the Whites!

Ballots for the Blacks!

Gen. Grant to the Army.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Spleen.

WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.

I MUST OWN that your Simmons' Liver Regulator fully deserves the popularity it has attained. As a family medicine it has no equal. I cured my wife of a complaint which was incurable, that afflicted one of our American people, Dyspepsia.

E. P. ALBERT, Professor in Nicholas Public School, Parrish of Terrebonne, La.

MAJOR J. E. FEYERS, You are at liberty to use my name in praise of your Regulator as prepared by you, and recommend it to every one as the best preventive for fever and Ague in the world. I place it in the hands of the people, near Albany, Georgia, and must say that it has done more good on my plantation among my negroes, than any medicine I ever used; it cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and all the ailments of the Liver, Stomach, and Spleen.

Yours &c, Hon. B. H. HILL, Ga.

CHILDREN'S Liver Regulator is superior to any other remedy for Malarial Diseases among children, and it has a large sale in the Southern States of Georgia.

W. M. Russell, Albany Ga.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GA.—I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the Liver, for the last three or four years, and always when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the Liver, and I can recommend it to my personal experience in the use of it. HEARN WALKER, Chief Justice of Ga.

SICK HEADACHE.—We have tested it, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine we have ever used. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured it. Ed. Rogers, Macon, Ga.

Having had during the last twenty years of my life, to attend to Raising Stock, and having had so much trouble with them, Colic, Grubbs, &c., gave me a great deal of trouble; having heard of your Regulator as a cure for the above disease I concluded to try it, after trying one package in Macon, I found it to cure in every instance. It is likely to be tried to prove what I have said in its praise. Col. George W. Wayman, Macon, Ga., July 26th, 1876.

PLANTERS' HOUSE! GREENSBORO, N. C. This Hotel is located in the center of the city, and is the nearest one to the Post Office, Internal Revenue Office, and in fact is the MOST CONVENIENTLY LOCATED.

THE TABLE is supplied with the best, the rooms are comfortable, clean and neatly furnished. We warrant satisfaction. Terms reduced to ONLY \$1.50 PER DAY.

\$7 Per Week, by the Month on Reasonable Terms.

Omnibus to and from the Depot Free.

MRS. L. A. REES, Prop.

A first-class Livery Stable in same block with good turn-outs, take you to any part of the country at moderate rates.

Aug. 9, 1876-ly.

Concord Sun. Osburn county, N. C. A good section of country for advertising. The Sun has a good circulation in Osburn county, and is published by the Secretary of the Southern Planting Company, and with the Tobacco Fertilizer known as Gillsam's, will with ordinary intelligence insure fine tobacco.

Call and get the Guide without price, and leave your orders for the Fertilizer with JAMES SLOAN'S SONS.

Feb. 14, 1876.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Seaboard & Roanoke RAILROAD COMPANY.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1875

On and after the 1st of Jan. the Road will leave Portland daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Mail train at 4 P. M.

No. 1 Freight train at 4 A. M.

ARRIVE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Mail train at 7:15 P. M.

No. 1 Freight train at 12:00 Noon

No. 2 " " " 4:00 P. M.

Freight trains have passenger cars attached, Steamers for Edenton, Plymouth and Landings on Blackwater and Chowan Rivers, leave Franklin at 7:30 A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

E. G. GHIO, Supt. Transportation.

Jan. 31-ly.

WANDO FERTILIZER. \$40 Cash; \$52 P. value by November next. Adding freight from Charleston.

WANDO ACID PHOSPHATE. \$30 Cash; \$35 Payable by November next, adding freight from Charleston.

For Sale by C. G. YATES, Agent at Greensboro, N. C.

Feb. 16-2m.

DANVILLE.

Centennial Year. To bring the Danville News within the reach of all, we have brought the subscription price down to nice figures.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DAILY, 1 Year \$5.00

Subscription one Month to Daily, 50

Subscription to Weekly one Year, \$1.00

Subscription to Weekly six months, 75

The daily increase of circulation makes the News one of the best mediums for Advertising of any paper on the border.

MANNING BROS. & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

N. B.—Exchanges copying the above notice will oblige the Publishers and receive the same attention from the News when requested 414-ly

MORGAN, CATTIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DANVILLE, VA.

Refer by Permission to

MESSRS. JOHNSTON & CHEEK, Bankers

MESSRS. W. T. CLARK & CO.,

Planters National Bank,

DANVILLE, VA.

407-ly.

BALTIMORE.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS

Will find it to their interest to consign to the HOUSE OF

JOS. B. STAFFORD,

51 Exchange Place, Baltimore,

Whose unsurpassed facilities for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco

will ensure them prompt sales and tip-top PRICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Made on Consignments;

Quick sales, at best market rates, and prompt remittances after sales.

May 15-ly.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,

SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,

MILD STEEL MAKING,

WATER WHEELS, PULVERIZERS,

SHAFING PULLEYS AND RANGERS

OF IMPROVED DESIGN A SPECIALTY.

THE UNQUALIFIED TEST OF DOUBLE

TUBES WATER WHEEL, 7000 H.P.

ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,

GEN. DEPOT, BALTIMORE, MD.

April 15, 1876-ly.

S. E. ALLEN, Wholesale and Retail dealer in

GENERAL HARDWARE,

House Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Gray Building, Nearly Opposite the Court House,

WINSTON, N. C.

March 8, 1876-ly.

STOP AT THE

YARBOROUGH HOUSE

Raleigh, N. C.

G. W. Blackwell, Proprietor.

March 8, 1876-ly.

RICHMOND.

W. W. Ellington, of N. C. WITH THAXTON & NICHOLAS, JOBBERS OF

White Goods, Fancy Goods, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

No. 9 Governor or 13th St., Richmond, Va.

E. B. Taylor's Old Stand.

361-ly.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

12th, opposite Park street and Capitol Square

RICHMOND, VA.

T. W. HOENIGER, Proprietor.

A new and first-class Hotel, furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor assures comfort to the traveling public. Mr. JOHN P. BALLARD will be glad to see his old friends and patrons.

Nov. 25, 1874-ly.

C. H. B. Bailey, With O. M. MARSHALL,

1304 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Hats and Caps by the Case or Dozen,

LADIES' FURS AND TRUNKS.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.

Mar. 11-ly.

A. L. ELLETT, CLAY DREWRY, L. E. WATKINS, Formerly Late Ellett & Watkins, Ellett & Drewry

STEEPLE HILL, Hughes, Caldwell & Co.

A. L. ELLETT & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS

DRY GOODS AND NOTION

No. 1211 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Orders Promptly Executed.

Mr. T. Ruffin Taylor will be found at our house.

Mar. 11-ly-pd

SOUTHERN

STEAMCANDY

MANUFACTORY,

Established in 1845.

TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

PURSUING my old policy of selling goods at the lowest possible price for CASH, I have reduced the price of my

unfurnished daily CRUSH SUGAR, STEAM CLARIFIED FLINT CANDIES, warranted better than any made in the United States for wholesale purposes. I have on hand the largest stock of CONFECTIONERIES, FRUITS, CIGARS

and TOBACCO I ever had at any one time. I buy all my goods from first hands, New York or Boston Importers, or purchase them at cargo sales through brokers for cash, and can sell all goods as low as N. Y. jobbers.

Don't you believe that I can be undersold anywhere. I also sell

PRIZE CANDY

WARRANTED UNEQUALLED.

I sell Foreign Fruits, Nuts of all kinds

Canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, caned Vegetables, Jellies, Preserves, Sauces

Catsups, Pickles, Brandy Peaches.

WORM CONFECTIONS,

Cakes, Crackers, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

All orders filled promptly and carefully and all goods warranted.

LOUIS J. BOSSIEUX, Wholesale Confectioner, 5 Story Building,

148 N. 3d St., Richmond, Va.

George S. Pearce, formerly of this city, is connected with this house, and all of our North Carolina friends will be well treated if they will only give him a trial.

Jan 1-ly

People's Line to Baltimore.

ELEGANT STEAMER LOUISE.

This steamer is unquestionably the most comfortable Steamer for summer travel ever on Chesapeake Bay. She leaves Norfolk

on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. and Portsmouth at 5 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore and Return, \$3.00

Tickets to Philadelphia and Return, \$8.00

All other Tickets proportionately low. Passengers coming to Norfolk on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays can spend a day in Norfolk and return before they leave. Special arrangements can be made for limited excursion parties by application to

JAS. W. MCCARRICK, Agent.

New Advertisements.

Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

A Large and well-Assorted Stock at PRICES TO SELL EVERYBODY.

Black Silks at 90c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, and up to \$3.50 per yard—all very cheap.

Colored Silks in great variety and at prices; Black and Colored Cashmeres and French Merinos;

Black Alpaca—the cheapest ever offered—at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and up to \$1 per yard;

Black Mohairs, in fine qualities, from 50c to \$1.25 per yard—as brilliant as silk;

Black Bombazines from 60c to \$1.75 per yard;

A full assortment of Fancy Dress Goods of the most fashionable styles;

White and Colored Flannels, in plain and twilled, at lower prices than ever known. Our stock is too large to enumerate.

Goods for Boys' and Men's Wear in all styles and qualities, including the celebrated Charlottesville Woollens—all to be sold at low-time prices.

White and Colored Blankets in all sizes and qualities. We give extraordinary bargains in this article. So don't purchase until you have examined our stock.

Calico Comfortables of our own manufacture at \$1.50 and \$2;

Horse-Blankets, very cheap;

Antion Flannels from 10 to 20c per yard; Red-Fleck from 10 to 25c per yard;

Checked Shirtings from 10 to 25c per yard; Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirts and Shirtings retailed at wholesale prices.

Table Damask, for Table-Cloths, all pure linen, at 60c per yard worth 80c;

Doyl's or Fringed Napkins from 60c to \$2 per dozen;

Turkey Red Doyls from 75c to \$2.50 per dozen;

Large Pure Linen Napkins from \$1 to \$2.50 per dozen;

Linon Huckaback Towels at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and up to \$2.25 per dozen;

Red and White 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, and up to \$1.35 per yard;

Nottingham Lace Curtains at \$2, \$3, \$4, and up to \$20 a set for two windows, worth 30c per cent.

Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Rag, Cottage, Hemp, and Venetian Carpet in all qualities and prices;

Rugs, Brussels, and Oil-Cloths;

All-Wool Table-Covers at \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50;

Piano-Covers from \$5 up to \$12;

Tidies in all sizes, in great variety, and very cheap.

All Kinds of Merino and Lamb's-Wool Undergarments for men, women, and children, at lower prices than ever known before.

Yak Laces from 15, to 75c per yard;

Ruffles at 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50c per dozen;

Bonnet and Balmoral Skirts in all qualities;

Linen Collars and Cuffs in great variety at very low prices.

Silk Handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen; Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in great variety and at lower prices than usual;

Ready-Made Closed Front Shirts of our own manufacture, in all