PLAINDEALER. INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,

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NORFOLK.

A. MYERS, PORMERLY OF SALISBURY, N. C.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Liquors.

No. 6 COMMERCIAL ROW, FERRY WHARF NORFOLK, VA. Always on hand a full assortment of select WINES and LIQUORS, both Foreign and Do-mestic, which will be sold to the trade on as dating terms as can be had here or clsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and titled with promptuess and despatch.

Great calvantages effected to the trade in DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

to which I call ESPECIAL ATTENTION.

March 28

8—3m

KADER BIGGS,
Nowfolk, Pa. ASA BIGGS,
Formerly of N. C. KADER BIGGS & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

COTTON FACTORS, Bell's Wharf, Norfolk, Va.

Liberal advances on Consignments. Shipments to Liverpool FREE OF FORWARDING COMMISSIONS, and the Special differtion paid to the sale of

BAGGING and ROPE and TIES furnished August 16

ACLEN HOWARD. GEO. E. MALTEY HOWARD & MALTBY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DYSTERS, FISH, TURTLE

. FRUIT AND RARBY PRODUCE: Dysters Spiced to order.

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Cor. Main St. and Market Square,

NORFOLK, VA We offer all goods at NEW YORK PRICES.

FALL TRADE: 1869.

Hardware

TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO., COR. MAIN ST. AND MARKET SQUARE NORFOLK, VA.

Your attention is particularly and respectful-ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CUNS AND PISTOLS, STEAMBOAT, BAILEGAD AND MILL SUPPLIES.

We are flow receiving, and will continue to CUTLERY, GUNS, ANVILA, YISES, FORKS, SCHEWS, HINGES, &c., &c.

This, in addition to our stock of American Goods, forms one of the largest blocks in this ountry; all of which we offer of low as you an buy from any New York, Philadelphia or

We solicit a personal call and will take great plessure in showing you through our estab-lishment, and if you are not convinced that you can do as well with us as you can else where, we will not ask you to buy. Orders will receive our prompt areful attention. Very respectfully,

TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWNLEY & CUTHRELL, Brickmasons & Plasterers WISON, N. C.

Having had several years experience in the epared to execuse, with neatness and atch, all work entrusted to us. All orders

C. D. BROWNLEY. GEORGE CUTHRELL:

Change of Schedule.

OFFICE SEABOARD & ROANOKE R. R. Co., PORTSMOUTH, VA., July 9th, 1869. On and af er CONDAY, July 12th, Trains will LEAVE PORTSPOUTH DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AS FOLLOWS:

Mail Train at 6 P. M.

Freight Train at 9.50 A. M.

ARRIVE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Mail Train at 6.15 P. M.

Freight Train on Wednesdays
and Fridays 11.20 A. M.

Freight Train on Tuesdays,

Autisdays and Saturdays, 3.30 P. M.

Mail Train councets at Weldon, and Rajeigh and ston Railroads, and on Tuesdays.

allroads, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays tardays at Franklin with steamer for nton and Plymouth, and on Saturdays at Hall Train bound North will stop for passen-ger, only at Shaboard, Boykin's, Franklin and

E. G. GHIO, Seperintendent of Transportation

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE Assistant Assesson's Office, 5th Division, 2d District, N. C. will be in Wilson for the purpose of As-ing parties liable to internal Revenue Tax, HERSDAY OF EACH WEEK, after this to. Persons liable will take notice, make cir return and save the penalty.

Office with Clerk of Court at Court House.

C. L. ESTES,

Assistant Assessor,

PLAINDEALER

Freedom of Conscience—Free Press—Free Trade—Freedom for White Men.

VOLUME II.

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1869.

NUMBER 40.

Winter Plowing.

do what we tell them to do."

farm work, in fact, our ex-

and practiced by a concert of action

ness, and dictate terms to the labor-

er. Let this begging of them to

work for you cease, and do not inter-

fere with your neighbor's business

nor his hired man or woman. De-

mand a year's work, and let that

year be from the first of January to

the 24th of December, and get back

land in Winter, and our word for it,

and Quadrupeds," "that the trifling

neglect of a pair of wheels being

comparatively dry of well greased

would in the latter case; yet wheels

are often seen and heard attached

From the Banner of the South

Enterprise.

Reconstruction has surrounded them.

into the old custom of breaking

it will pay .- Dawson Journal.

NORFOLK.

DR: WORTHINGTON'S

A SPECIFIC FOR ALL BOWEL AFFEC-Such hs

CHOLERA, DIARRHEA, DYSENTER CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC AND ALL PAINFUL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH & BOWELS.

Below we offer a few testimonials to show reat value. These are only a portion of the housand. This Medicine can be given to this dren from four to five months old. Dr. Wordren from four to five months old. Dr. Worthington says he gave it to his child at only dre day old with a fhost happy effect.

Never allow dny Druggist to shove his prescription on you and tell you it is good. Read for yourself, and call for DR. WORTHING-TON'S CHOLERA AND DIRRAHCA MEDI CINE, and if he has not got it, tell him t

der it-everybody ought to have it. TESTIMONIALS: MEDICAL PURVETOR'S OFFICE OF N. C., Raleigh, June 33, 1862.

Dr. Jouns, Medical Purtevor, Richmond, Va. Dear Sir :- This will be handed to you b N. C., who is the proprietor of the Justin celebrated remedy which bears his name. ald you may render him will be sincerely preciated, as the stock in North Carolina is en irely exhausted, and all the surgeons whom ! have supplied greatly prefer it to any article flown for Diarrhea and kindred diseases. He may find it diffeult to get articles from the

am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't, P. F. PESCUD, Medical Purveyor N. C. Respectfully referred to the Purveyor Gen- but slender. eral of the Confederate States, with the state-ment that the mediane atthin named has long

enjoyed a high reputation in this State, both in and out of the army. ectfully, E. WARREN. Purveyor Gen'l for State of N. C.

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL C. S. A. If Dr. Worthington can furnish large quan-titles of his medicine, we will place it in the army as a remedy in bowel affections.
S. P. MOORE, Surgeon General C. S. A.

Raleigh, N. C., June 25, 1862. I take pleasure in giving testimony to the great value of Dr. Worthington's Remedy i think it peculiarly useful in the army, and have found it one of the very lost remedes in the so large a part of the sickness of camp life.

It has been very extensively used in this amp, and with uniformly good results.
F. M. GARREIT,

Surgeon in Chief. P. H. Werthington: It affords the plea sure to state that I five used your Cholera and

it as an excellent family medicine. S. M. FROST.
President Wayne Female College.

I have made use of Dr. Worthington's Cholra Medicine in a single case of sudden and the care perfect. I think it an invaluable pres

The following is from Judge Heath:

Edenton, N. C., Oct. 16, 1854. PROM HON. K. RAYNER.

LITTLETON, HERTFORD Co., N. C. October 28, 1851. I have used Dr. Wortlington's Cholera Medcine with my negroes, and have found it to be a most capital remedy in bowel affections

Dr. R. H. Worthington--Dear Sir :-- I have used your Medicine in many-cases of bowel dis-ease, for which you prescribed it, and in every instance its effects have exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I regird it is an important addition to the list of family medicines. C. D. BARHAM, M. D., Southamption Co, Va.

Dr. R. Worthington .- Dear Sir :- I have been using your Cholera and Diarrhan Medicine for three years. I have given it to my in-

From Ref. J. H. Davis, of Murfreesbord', N. C. Dr. Worth pg'on's Cholera and Diarrhea Medicine has been used with the finest effect under my observation for the last two years, in this institution. We find it a safe and promptremedy in diseases of the bowels, for which it is principally designed, and but little less efficacious in derangements of the nervous system. We keep it constantly on hand, and re-sort to it with increasing confidence with every J. H. DAVIS, repetition of its use.

President W. F. College. Dr. Worthington :- Your Cholera Medicine Is the best medicine I have ever used for Cholera affections.

Edenton, N. C.

FRED. S. ROBERTS,

Edenton, N. C.

J. A. RISHION. era affections. WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dr. R. H. Worthington-Sir :-- Please send me one dozen of your Cholera Medicine, for can't do without it; it is the best I ever used WILLSBURG, ARK., September 3, 1857.

MURFREESBORO', N. C., Nov. 2, 1868.

Dr. R. H. Worthington—Dear Sir — We, the undersigned, citizens of Hertford county, believe your preparations more valuable in the household, as a family medicine, than any other we have ever used. We say what we believe. We have ever found it to be of beneficial effect in felleving those affections for which it is

J. W. Hill, M. M. Wise, L. T. Spiers, E. Custer, W. P. Beaman, H. T. Lassiter. O Parker, John W. Harnee, R. S. Parker, T. J. Holker, John W. Harnee, R. E. Farker, L. S. Lichelloman, W. D. Newsom, J. Wilson Harnee, James Skiff, J. L. Anderson, S. S. Harnee (clerk of the Superior Court) Charles F Campbell, D. D., Jesse J. Yeafes, J. H. Maget, J. M. Trader, A. W. Darden, Samuel Moore W. C. Parker, George A. Bett, S. D. Winborn, Benj A. Spiers, Jas A. Duke, Professor G. F. College, T. D. Boone, L. C. Lawrence, L. W. Rolfe, Uriah Vaughau, L. M. Cowper, Clerk County Court, David A. Barnes, Judgo Super-

lor Court, F. J. Deanes. This Medicine has been heretofore so high that it was not every one that had one do har to spare to buy a bottle. Having made arrangements with Dr. W. to give me the exclusive wholesale agency for the Medicine, I have induced him to put it up in two sizes, viz: must be Mr. Hubbard's. This is his

JAMES T. WIGGINS, PROPETETARY WHOLESALE AGENT, 43 MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA. For sale by Druggists and Merchants every

THE PLAINDEALER.

WILSON, NOVEMBER 2, 1869.

Honesty the Best Policy. It was six o'clock in the afternoon. At this time the great wholesale warehouse of Messrs. Hubbard & Son was wont to close, unless the pressure of business compelled the partners to keep open later. The duty of closing usually devolved upon Edward Jones, a boy of fourteen, who had lately been engaged to per form a few light duties, for which he received the sum of fifty dollars annually. He was the "boy," but it he behaved himself so as to win the approbation of his employers; his

chance of promotion was good. Yet there were some things that rendered this small salary a hard trial to him-circumstances with which his employers were not acquainted. His mother was a widow. The sudden death of Mr. Jones had throws the entire family upon their own resources, and they were indeed

There was an older sister who assisted her mother to sew, and this, with Edward's salary, constituted the entire income of the family. Tet, by means of untiring industry, they had contrived thus far to live, using strict economy, of course. Yet they had wanted none of the absolute ne-

cessities of life: But Mary Jones-Edward's sister -grew sick. She had taken a setere cold, which had terminated in a fever. This not only cut off the income arising from her own labor; but also prevented her mother from accomplishing as thatch as she would

otherwise have been able to do. On the morning of the day on which have always found speedy relief. We have often used it for the briefit of the pupils of this institution; and ill every includes the person using it has been effectually restored. I regard her fever it would have been grateful

> It is hard indeed when we are bliged to deny to those we love what would be a refreshment and a benefit

Mrs. Jones felt this; and so did

only wish that I could buy you one Mary," said Edward, just as he set out for the store. "Next year I shall receive a larger salary, and then we won't have to pinch so much."

"Never mind, Edward," said Mary, smiling faintly, "I ought not to have asked for it, knowing how hard you and mother find it to get along with

"Don't trouble yourself about that; Mary," said Mrs. Jones, soothingly, though her heart sank within her at the thought of her empty larder. "Only get well, and we shall get along well enough afterward."

It was with the memory of this scene that Edward went to the store

in the morning. All around were boxes of goods representing thousands of dollars in

"Oh," thought he, "if I only had the value of one of those boxes, how much good it would do poor Mary. And Edward sighed.

The long day wore away at last, and Edward was about to close the But as he passed the desk of his

employer, his attention was drawn to a bit of paper lying on the floor be-He picked it up, and to his great

joy found it to be a ten dollar bill. The first thought that flashed upon him was, "How much good will this Benj do Mary? I can buy her that orange you found last night?" she wants, and she will have some every day, and perhaps she would like a chicken."

But a moment later his counte

desk, and he must have dropped it.' "Still," urged the tempter; "he will never know it. And after all; what are ten dollars to him? He is worth a hundred thousand."

or not was not the question: It was but poorly at best. But a fortnight

him this very night;" taid Edward. does not relish food, but we are able

bard's before he went home. The it for her." sight of his sister would perhaps weaken his resolution, and this must tegrity at all hazards.

He knew where Mr. Hubbard lived. It was a fine looking house, on a fashionable street. He had passed it several times, and wondered whether a man must not feel happy who is

able to live in such a style. Without unnecessary delay, therefore, he went to the house, and asending the steps, rang the bell.

A man servant came to the door. "Well," he said:

"Is Mr. Hubbard at home ?" "Yes, but he has just come in; and don't think he can see you," was ling with delight.

the supercilious reply. ward, quickly, "and I have come from the store. I think he will see

me if you mention this to him." "Very well, you can come in." Edward was standing in the hall, while Mr. Hubbard was sought by the

"Well?" he said, inquiringly, "has

anything happened?" picked up this bill near your desky the way, you can have the rest and I supposed you must have drop- the day to yourself." pedit. I thought I had better bring it

here directly." ness career. Hereafter I shall have his good fortune. perfect confidence in your honesty."

surance, yet as the door closed be- they heard his hurried story, and hind him, and as he walked out into Mrs. Jones thanked God for bestow the street the thought of his sister ing upon her son those good princisick at home, again turned upon him ples which had brought this great and he thought regretfully how much | relief. good could have been done with ten dollars. Not that he regretted that He had been honest. There was satisfaction in doing right, but I think my reader will understand his feel-

ngs without explanation. her daughter's bedside, but Mary motioned it away. II thank you for taking the trouble to make it, mother;" she said, but I don't think I could possibly eat it."

"Is there anything you could relish, Mary ?"

"No," she said, hesitatingly, "nothing that we can get."

Mrs. Jones sighed-a sigh which Edward echoed. It was with a heavy heart that next morning. He had never felt

the cravings for wealth that now took possession of him. He set about his duties as usual. About two hours after he had arrived at the warehouse, Mr. Hubbard entered. He did not at first appear to notice Edward, but in about half an hour summoned him to the office, which was partitioned off from the remainder of the spacious rooms in

which goods were stored. He smiled pleasantly as Edward entered his presence.

an impulse to keep the bill which

with me, Mr. Hubbard," ward, "if I say I did." "Tell me all about it," said Mr. Hubbard, with interest. "What was it that withheld you? I should

never have known it." "I knew that," said Edward. "Then what withheld you from

taking it ?" ed me," said Edward. "My mo- price.

Still, Edward was not satisfied. ther and sister are obliged to depend Whether Mr. Hubbard could spare it upon sewing for a living, and the live rightfully his, and must be given back since Mary became sick, and since then we have had a hard time. "I'll go to his house and give it to Mary's appetite is poor, and "Otherwise I will be tempted to keep to get her nothing better. When I picked up that bill I could not help He determined to go to Mr. Hub- thinking how much I could buy with

"And yet you did not take it." "No, sir, it would have been wrong never be. He must preserve his in- and I could not have looked you in the face after it."

> Edward spoke in tones of modest confidence.

Mr. Hubbard went to his desk an

wrote a check "How much do I pay you new, he asked.

"Fifty dollars a year," said Ed "Henceforth your duties will be

increased, and I will pay you two hundred: Will that please you ?" "Two hundred dollars a year!" exclaimed Edward, his eyes spark-

"Yes; at the end of the year that "I am in his employ," said Ed- #fill be increased, if, as I have no doubt you will, coatinue to merit my

> confidence." "Oh, sir, hor can I thank you?" said Edward, full of gratitude.

"By preserving your integrity .need of money, I will pay you quarter in advance. Here is check for fifty dollars which you can "No, sir," said Edward, "but I get cashed at the bank. And; by

Edward flew to the bank, an with his sudden riches hastened to "You have done well," said Mr. the market, where he purchased Hubbard, "and I will remember it. supply of provisions such as he Honesty is a very valuable quality knew would be welcome at home, in a boy just commencing in a busi- still theff made haste to announce

A weight seemed to fall off th Edward was gratified by this as- hearts of the mother and daughter as

And Mr. Hubbard slept none the worse that night, that at a slight pecuniary sacrifice he had done kind action, confirmed a boy in his integrity, and gladdened a struggling family. If there were more em-Mrs. Jones brought some toast to ployers as considerate as he, there would be fewer dishonest clerks.

Chean Things.

There are some people who always go for cheap things. They buy cheap sugar, beef, flour, and butter, and drink cheap whiskey. They wear theap clothes, and sing out of cheap books. They use cheap medicines and employ the cheapest doctor to be found in town. The only times they have bought anything not cheap are those when Edward started to the warehouse the they borrow from a neighbor, and expect to pay back in cheap. Some folks are almost deep in good things by this foul and fraudulent process. A cent in the yard or pound makes a great difference with them. They want something cheap. In fact, would if the defect were attended they are cheap people. They look, to." feel, talk and walk, and do everything in a cheap way. They enjoy articles of good quality, and are very glad to get them, if they can only get them cheap. "Cheapness" is their temple of devotion.

Articles of good quality always demand a good price. Comparatively worthless things are cheap. So thoroughly over the animal. in the professions. A good lawyer "Tell me frankly, did you not feel demands pay-a good fee. His worth secures it for him. A one- Journal says that costivetiess and merely to help him get a case that may pay. A physician of culture is the preventive and cure. and skill demands compensation; but a mere quack will visit by the day or any way. Poor school-teaching is always

very cheap, and cheap teaching is present time is energy. Her people always very poor, both in quality have become enervated by the war, and quantity. Cheap things are and apathetic by the evils with which always dear, and those who follow it up find it so to their cost, "First, I will tell you what tempt- good article is always worth a good From this unhappy condition they that will soon become apparent will

Rates of Advertising: Transient matter is charged One Dollar

the first, and Berenty-Pive cents for each so's

advance. Contract advertisements per quarterly in advancer. There terms as

Inertia grows by indulgence. It We do not profess to be well veried saps the vitality of the systempolitical as well as human, and, unperience in that line has been any- less shaken off by the spirit of Will thing but successful; yet we may do and Determination, will sap the very as did the preacher-say to our foundations of the constitution and readers, "not to do as the did, but to Society. It permits the resources of a State to lie dormant. It per-It is our opinion that there are mits grass and weeds to grow, where more enemies to the cotton plant cotton and corn ought to flourish .than there were ten years ago, that It pertrits Foverty to reign where it is more difficult to cultivate a crop, Affluence and Comfort ought to rule. and there must be a reason for it .- Unless we shake it off, therefore; We cannot deny the fact that our and go to work in the right may; we land is older, and that the labor sys- must never expect to see the South tem is deranged, and that many grow and flourish. Let our people causes are at work to make farming arouse themselves from their spathy, more complicated, more perplexing put on the panoply of Baergy and and more difficult; still, there seems Enterprise, and work out their own

to be a "something" in the land, salvation, as they can and must de. that produces more insects, more Build Railroads, dig Canals, erect grass, makes it more difficult to Factories, and develop, everywhere, plow, and more troublesome gener- the great resources of our section .ally. Now, what is it? We would All very well, says the enervated be glad to know the views of plan- man, all very well; but how are we ters on the subject. We imagine going to do this without capital? one reason to be, that wherein in Without capital! why, hundreds of slavery times the plow was started individuals have built up fortunes as soon as the cotton crop was upon slenderer capital than the South gathered, turning over the land, sub. possesses to-day; and there is no reacon why, as a people; we cannot do soiling, putting it in condition to be the same now. Corporations can benefitted by the Winter's frost and obtain what individuals cannot—they freezes, that this time is now taken can obtain credit; they can issue up by the laborers in making con bonds, and so procure capital. True tracts, in deciding whether they will our section has been impoverished work the next year, and, if they by the war; but we have got the come to the conclusion to work then spirit of manheed, and the spirit of come to the conclusion to work, then bravery, and the spirit of Monor laft they must think over the different to us yet. The Yankees couldn't propositions that have been made take those away from us; and what them, for at least one month, and more do we want? Put these to have a week more to move, &c., &c., our assistance. The bonded debt work, and Capital will soon come to and it is rarely you see work regu- of our cities and towns may, indeed, larly going on before the first of be very large, but it isn't as large February, sometimes later, and the as many Northern cities and towns which are not afraid to swell their best plowing that should be given debt in order that they may be the better able to meet all their Now, there is some truth in this- liabilities. Supposer for instance, we have seen it, and there is a rem- one of our Southern cities owesait! edy for this, as well as for any other lion and a half in bonds, but it has no enterprise, no energy among its pecevil. What is it? It can be known

ple. They have gone to sleep over

their interests, while some more ac-

increasing its population and its

sources of wealth. That first South-

ern city is fearful that it cannot pay

its bonds when due, and will go ho

further. But here is a railroad that

will increase its trade; here is a ca-

nal that can be enlarged; here is a

capital site for a factory that some-

body wants to build, and the sleeping

city refuses to ail them because it

on the part of landowners. Consider tive municipal neighbor has gone to

yourselves as principal in the busi- work in the right way, and is tapidly

will not increase its debt. Let it awake from this error. Let it mid these enterprises as liberally as possible. They will pay back the credit "Some persons may not be aware," on money thus advanced with tensays Hieover, in his work, 'Bipeds fold interest. The population of that city will be rapidly increased; its trade and commerce will be sugmented; its mechanics and manufacturers will flourish. Its sources of will cause twenty miles to take far taxation will be so largely increased more work out of a horse than forty that the increased debt can be paid off with diminished taxation, and an ers of progress and prosperity estababsolutely screaming from dryness lished as astonishing as it will be pleasing. More than this, when the to carts and wagons; and thus would good work is once commenced, Norththe brute in human form let them ern capital will take hold and finish it. It is now seeking investment scream until he had finished his here, but the apathy of 'our people journey's end or his day's work, alarms it. Capital wants to see enthough his horses were drawing, ergy at work. It wants to see enterfrom such cause, at least one ton in prise at work. It wants to see figfour of resistance more than they dustry at work. It is afraid of insetion. Hence we must put into operation that which will attract capital here. A Northern geutleman re-A correspondent of the Utica marked in our hearing, only the other day; that Northern capitalists were Herald finds nothing equal as a anxious to invest here, but that they destroyer of lice on cattle, to a had declared their belief that the strong suds of soft soap and rain people of the South didn't care to water, to which is added common help themselves; hence they would salt. This is applied by rubbing not help them. We speak more particularly of Northern capital here, because it is closer home; but the same spirit that would secure the aid A writer in the American Stock of Northern capital would secure cent lawyer will undertake any sort its accompanying evils are the main tion thus engendered would build up "I hope you won't be offended sometimes for no fee at all, but cause of sows destroying their young our shattered section as if by magic, and that green and other proper food

and give us a power in the Union which we never will otherwise have. We write feelingly and earnestly on this subject, because we want the South to arouse itself and to secure What the South needs at the the place which it once held, bet which it is now fast losing by the apathy of its people and the trasmi of some of its sous. Let us arothe ourselves, and go to work in the right spirit, and the happy change should hasten to arouse themselves. be both astonishing and gratifying.