



FOR PRESIDENT: Samuel J. Tilden, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: Thomas A. Hendricks, OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS: FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake, JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

1st District—Louis C. Latham, of Pitt. 2nd " John F. Wooten, of Lenoir. 3rd " John D. Stanford, of Duplin. 4th " Fabius H. Bashee, of Wake. 5th " Frank G. Robbins, of Davidson. 6th " H. P. Worling, of Mecklenburg. 7th " Wm. B. Glenn, of Yulkin. 8th " A. C. Avery, of Burke.

VANCE'S APPOINTMENTS.

Vance and Settle have made their appointments for this section. Among them are for Roxboro, Tuesday October 10th. Hillsboro, Thursday, October 12th. Graham, Friday, October 13th. Circulate the news of these appointments and let the attendance be full.

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

The Philadelphia Press, radical, says, 'Just now when the Democratic party are threatening to re-open the war because the present Administration representing a Government saved from destruction by the Union soldiers, white and black, has resolved to protect the latter in the exercise of the right of suffrage, &c.'

The old fable of the lamb accused by the wolf for muddying the stream finds another illustration. 'Just now' instead of threatening to re-open war, the Democrats are intent upon securing and cementing peace; and 'just now' this 'patriotic' administration, in violation of all law and the provisions of the Constitution, has taken the most ready steps to provoke war by the unauthorized use of the army in illegal interference in elections.

If the Administration was really the friend of the negro it affects to be it would meet him more than half way in his first efforts to be really a free man; in his first attempt to give proper value and dignity to the exercise of the right of suffrage; in his first demonstration to act and choose for himself, by showing himself free from that tutelage which has heretofore restrained him. If the Republican party believed half they claim for the negro, they would let him go forth with a blessing upon his new and tried experiment of thinking and acting for himself.

But just here is the trouble. All the legislation of the Congress and of Republican Legislatures has been with reference to the control of the negro votes. All the machinery they have devised is to mould the negro to their will. When he fails to that then he falls into treasonable ways. The use of the army is as much to control the black as the white. It is the impediment in the way of real enfranchisement, the negro must be taught by the presence of military force, that the Government that has freed him is his master, and claims his fealty as the due for freedom. One condition of slavery is merely exchanged for another.

This is the only war that is threatened: not by the Democrats but upon the Democrats, because in their crusade for reform, they have convinced the more intelligent negro that reform in the government is as essential to the black as to the white; and because, under the new revelation of the impositions that have been practiced upon them the negroes of Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama have broken the shackles that enslaved these states and broken the hold their party had on them.

To recover control of them, and secure their electoral vote, the Administration is perfectly willing that all the incidents of war, if not its actual prosecution, should accompany its movements.

The Centennial says, Vance and Settle have closed their campaign west of the mountains. Now let the rank and file of the party finish the work and foot up an overwhelming majority for reform in these counties.

CAMPAIGN AIMS.

We hope our people will well consider the difference of the objects of the two parties in this present contest. With the Republicans it is a struggle for the continuance of their power; for a longer hold upon office, upon the public purse and upon the public revenues. It is fought by all the forces in the hands of the government. It uses the army in direct violation of the law to restrain the free right of suffrage. It puts forth its trained bands of office holders, more formidable in numbers than the regular army, to bring their influence to bear through all the ramifications of society; and it brings into play the public monies to accomplish by corruption what it fails to effect by force.

With the Democrats it is a stern assault upon these strong holds of corruption. It is warfare with the peaceful engineering of the ballot box 'to save the life of the nation'—a deed which the Republicans claim to have performed, only to exercise the right to throttle it in their own way. If the life of the nation was really saved, then the Democrats insist that it was saved with all its incidents of law and order and equality and restored brother-hood. They insist that the life of the nation is not the gift of the Republican party, but proceeds from a Constitution, in theory as potent as when it was once respected, the vitality to which they must restore if they get control of the government.

The one party determines to pursue the same headlong road to ruin—a ruin which involves the fortunes of the individual as well as of the nation. The other demands a halt in this reckless career and a return to safe, legal constitutional paths.

It is a contest of life and death. It may be the final peaceful struggle between two antagonistic principles. Between law and order, and constitutional limitations; between honor and parity; between honesty and economy, on the one side; with defiance of law and contempt of the Constitution, with dishonesty and corruption; with lavish extravagance and wasteful profusion on the other.

Let the people who pay out of their hard earnings—earnings made the harder by the ruin of business under unwise and profligate rulers—the taxes which supply the material for this wasteful profusion, beware lest they disregard the warnings that have been given and the teachings they have had. If they err, it will be with their eyes opened, and they will not have the meagre consolation that their's was the sin of ignorance.

SOUTH CAROLINA MATTERS.

This State, as all others, look upon the transactions in South Carolina with something more than transient interest. We do not feel, and we cannot feel, that they are ephemeral in their consequences. They strike the first blow in that contest of races which Republican policy has invented and encouraged. They do the mischief that Democratic conservatism would have indefinitely postponed. Democracy would have united and assimilated the races. Republicanism builds up a wall between them. The Olive branch is in one hand. The fire brands of dissension are in the other.

The South is right; and whatever of collision or dissension has taken place between the two races has originated—we will not say from the malignity of the blacks—but from teachings they were compelled to follow.

We stand by our colors.

The Centennial thus talks to his people. 'It will be comparatively a short time before the most important election ever held in North Carolina will take place. Let the canvassers in every township go to work in earnest and continue to work until the going down of the sun on the 7th of November. We have no time to lose. The State expects every man to do his duty. If North Carolina does not cast a Democratic majority in the approaching election, she deserves whatever fate may befall her.'

Economy is our motto. Economy in our State Government. Economy in our county administrations. If we save 400,000 in the Legislature, as compared with Republican Legislatures, do we not gain? And if we gain in our county administration half what we spend now, is not this a gain?

The New York Sun gives good advice when it says that laborers who want to make an end to the hard times, to revive industry, to turn the dishonest officeholders out of office and put a stop to the present extravagance of the government, should vote for Tilden.

When colored Democrats are attacked by black Republicans, shall they stand still and be beaten to death, or run to the supervisors for protection?—Centennial.

It is not pretended that the Republicans have any hope for carrying the election on principles. Their only hope is in 'the bloody shirt and money.' What a moral party!

INDIANA.

The time rapidly nears when the battle is to be fought which all agree is to decide the fate of the Presidential campaign. Upon the success of Williams, or his opponent hangs the fate of the nation.

Why this should be so, we do not clearly see, or at least we do not admit the force of the reasoning. It is like fighting a battle by proxy. It is like leaving the fate of a cause in the hands of champions; while the rest of the army look on inactive spectators, the one side to let their arms fall in nerveless impotence from their hands, if their champion is defeated, the other to grasp the fruits of victory if theirs carries off the palm. It is leaving all to the decision, of one chance, when there are thousands more available. It is drawing away from the field in unbroken strength when only one weak portion of the lines had been broken.

We concede the importance of Indiana. We ought to carry it. We believe we will if the unscrupulous use of money and the shameful flooding of the State with imported negro voters do not overwhelm the legitimate Democratic majority. But if Indiana is unfortunately carried by these means, so far from accepting it as a decision of the contest, it ought to nerve to still stronger effort in the Presidential election. The very fact that it may have elected a Republican Governor would be a demonstration of the foulness of the means by which it was carried. The other states, Indiana herself, ought to arise to reverse so unfair a verdict. Let us not agree that one throw of the die shall decide our fate.

Bill Smith, Radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor, voted for ordinance of Secession, and then during the war he helped to bring on, he hunted deserters with a pack of hounds. He is now yelling 'war' at Vance.

Don't fail to read Deween's exposures of Radicalism which we publish this week. The same parties who were engaged in robbing the State in 1868-'69 and '70; are now hurrahing for Hayes and Settle, and again want to get control of the State so as to repeat their rascalities.

Carl Schurz has an unfortunate way of telling the truth. He denounced Grant's administration as villainous and disgraceful, and declared his belief that the Ohio and Indiana Germans would vote for Tilden and in a jiffy, drunken Zachariah canceled all his stamping engagements. No half-way honest man can stay on that side.

Why is North Carolina the first State in which supervisors are appointed?

FIRE AND BLOOD, THE FRUITS OF TAIT'S ORDERS.

The Charlotte Observer says, the Tait order which was designed to make the negroes believe that they were the special wards of the United States Government, and that they were independent of the laws of the country has culminated in the lurid flames of the incendiary and the bloodshed of the two races. The riot that is progressing (for all we know at this very moment) in Aiken county, South Carolina, originated in the negroes defying the law, and resisting its officers. Their first act of lawlessness was the attempt to shield from arrest one of their number who had brutally assaulted a white woman with a hellish intent. Their next outrage was the firing upon the whites from ambush when they had agreed to disband and retire to their homes; and their next defiance of the laws, was in the wrecking of a train and in the tearing up of a public railroad. So far as we can gather, the negroes are worsted. One of their ring leaders, Simon Coker, a member from Barnwell, who was killed, had upon his person a list of the whites the negroes had spotted and agreed to assassinate. The fact shows clearly that a conspiracy existed among them to murder all the whites in the country who stood in their way. If the negroes are determined to alienate their friends and listen to the harangues of cowardly and designing demagogues, they must not be surprised that the whites should assert their rights and they will find out to their sorrow if they persist in it, that Tait's order can never give them an immunity that the whites do not enjoy.

New York, Sept. 21.—W. R. Kitchen, President of the National Park Bank, died suddenly to-day.

The Non-Street Savings Bank has been enjoined from doing business, and ordered to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The assets are nearly a million and a half; liabilities over a million and a quarter. The injunction was issued at the instance of the trustees, who wish to wind up the concern. There will be a perceptible shaking of the windows of the houses in Astoria at the time of the Hell Gate explosion. Sunday afternoon, after the finishing of the printing on Saturday morning, the shaft and galleries will be flooded quietly by means of a siphon, so as to avoid the danger of a premature explosion which might be the result of a sudden entrance of the mass of water overhead. This operation of flooding will finish the difficult and long-continued preparations for a blast. In the Irish-American shooting match at Cranford to-day, the Americans won by the following total score: Americans 1,165; Irish 1,154.

INDIANA AND OHIO.

There is no denying the fact that to a certain extent, the national political contest, is contingent upon our success in these two States, but particularly so in Indiana. The New York Herald of the 19th in summing up the probable result in Ohio, virtually gives that State to the Democrats, and we are in possession of reliable information which we do not feel at liberty to use, but from a high official source in regard to the contest in Indiana, which leaves scarcely any doubt the result in the Hoosier State. Both parties agree that Indiana is really the battle ground on which the Presidential battle is to be fought and won, or lost, and we shall watch the result in the State election, which takes place on the 10th prox; with deep interest. The result in Ohio will have a very great influence in determining the final result. We shall not surrender with both of these great States against us, but with them the contest will no longer be a matter of doubt.—Charlotte Observer

Red Cloud Agency, Sept. 21.—Nineteen Sioux came in to-day. Among the prominent Indians present were Red Cloud, Little Wound, Swift Bear, Red Leaf, Black Coal, White Tail, Sitting Bull, Pretty Crown, Eagle Dress, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, and Quick Bear. Officers from Camp Robinson attended the council, which lasted two hours. Speeches were made by Red Cloud, Quick Bear, Sitting Bull, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, American Horse, Red Dog, Black Coal, Bishop Whipple and Judge Gaylord. American Horse said the soldiers had no business here. If they wish to arrest anybody, the country is wide, let them go and arrest them. There are a great many bad men in the North; let the soldiers go and arrest them. [Laughter on the part of the Indians.]

While Judge Gaylord was speaking, Sitting Bull, to whom the President gave a fine rifle last year, broke up the council, saying there would be plenty more days to talk. Supplies were issued the Indians for a feast to-night, and it is thought another council may be held to-morrow.

Charleston, S. C; Sept. 23.—There is no epidemic in Charleston. So far there have been scattering yellow-fever cases, variously traced who communicated with the quarantine or refugees from Savannah. The fever shows no signs of spreading.

Augusta, Ga; Sept.—There are 600 cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga. The people are in a most destitute condition, without food, physicians or nurses. The dispatch states that it is impossible to exaggerate the frightful condition of affairs at Brunswick. Some of the people there will die of starvation unless speedy aid is rendered.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our PATENT SLATE PAINT, MIXED READY FOR USE. Fire-Proof, Water-Proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A ROOF may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this Slate Paint made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the state, for

One-Third the Cost of Reshingling. The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is FIRE-PROOF against sparks or flying embers as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK, and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks or scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing felt can be made water-tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.

EXTREMELY CHEAP. Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, masonry, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to give square feet of surface, and although the paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition, therefore it neither cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer. On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or Warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in felt roofs, stops the leaks, and although a slow dryer, rains do not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all joints that are black contain Tar, to sure you obtain our Genuine article, which (for shingle roofs) is

CHOCOLATE COLOR, when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS, our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS, our Bright Red is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out-houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings. Our only colors are

Chocolate, Red, Bright Red and Orange.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST. 5 Gallons, can and box \$5 50 10 " " " " 9 50 20 " " half barrel 16 00 40 " " one barrel 30 00

We have in stock, of our own manufacture, roofing materials, etc at the following low prices: 1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 2 cent per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4 1/2 cents per square foot.)

5000 rolls Tarrred Roofing Felt, at 1 1/2c. per square foot. 200 rolls Tarrred Roofing Felt, at 2 1/2c. per square foot. 200 rolls Tarrred Sheathing, at 3c. per square foot. 5000 gallons Red Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at 1 gallon. Send for sample card of colors. All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. No goods shipped C. O. D., unless express charges are guaranteed.

Local Agents Wanted. Sample orders solicited. N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY, 102 & 104 Maiden Lane, New York.

CALL AT KIRKLAND & CO., FOR FINE

Old Imported Brandy, Old Tom Gin, Old Rye Whiskey, AND a general line of

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BACON, SOAP, PEPPER, CANNED GOODS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, PICKLES, CONCENTRATED LYE, &c. &c.

Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition to GROCERIES, we will keep,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE.

Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens, and the Buyers, who visit this Market. We subscribe ourselves,

KIRKLAND & CO., WE will take CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c, in exchange for Goods, Colie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends. May 5 ly. K. & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.

ON MONDAY OCTOBER 30th 1876.

In obedience to an order of Orange Superior Court and to make assets for the payment of debts, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in Hillsboro, the following Tracts of Land the property of Josiah Turner, Sr., Dec'd. I. One Tract known as the McCulloch Tract, on the waters of Little River, adjoining the lands of L. W. Hall, Phillip Walker and others, supposed to contain 100 acres.

II. One Tract known as the Gates Tract, on the waters of Little River, adjoining the lands of L. W. Hall and others supposed to contain 120 acres.

III. One Tract known as the Holden Tract adjoining the lands of James Roberts, Henry Morlock and others containing 25 acres.

IV. One Tract known as the McCulloch Tract, adjoining the lands of Thomas Roberts, Susan Faucett and others containing 20 acres.

V. One Tract, adjoining the lands of L. W. Hall and the Gates Tract, containing six acres.

VI. One Tract known as the Frederick Taylor Tract, adjoining the lands of Joseph Latta and others containing 100 acres.

VII. Lots No. 156, 159 and 191 in the Town of Hillsboro.

VIII. Part of Lot No. 21 in Town of Hillsboro, on King Street, adjoining the lands of Lemuel Lynch on the West, G. Hooker on the North, the heirs of W. A. Graham and others on the East.

X. Lots No. 47 and 189 and 190 in the Town of Hillsboro.

XI. A Tract on Little River known as the Isaac Faucett and Collins land containing 40 acres.

XII. A Tract known as the Waters Tract, adjoining the lands of heirs of W. A. Graham and heirs of John Berry supposed to contain 800 acres.

XIII. A tract known as the Hill Tract, adjoining the lands of heirs of John Berry the lands of John U. Kirkland and others supposed to contain 200 acres.

XIV. The Tract known as the Phillips Tract, adjoining the lands of Thos. B. Cain, John U. Kirkland and others containing 118 acres.

XV. A Tract known as the Stroud Tract supposed to contain 20 acres.

XVI. A Tract known as the Race Tract, containing 60 acres.

XVII. A Tract known as the Faucett Tract, supposed to contain 100 acres.

XVIII. A Tract known as the Street Tract supposed to contain 124 acres.

XIX. A Tract known as the Cloud Tract, supposed to contain 250 acres.

XX. A Tract known as the Booth Tract adjoining the lands of Edmund Lawler and others and containing 100 acres.

XXI. A Tract known as the Jamison Tract adjoining the lands of Phillip Walker, Ezekiel Lawler and others and supposed to contain 1000 acres.

XXII. A Tract known as the Newcome Tract adjoining the lands of Henry Whitted Mrs. Polly Miller and others and supposed to contain 116 acres.

The above Tracts will be sold in parcels or subdivisions to be made known on day of sale and parties wishing to purchase any quantity are requested to make the same known to me in time to have plots made. This sale is made after proper proceedings to make all who have any interest parties to the suit, and with the consent of H. Y. McAllen, W. H. Willard, The Raleigh National Bank and other creditors of Josiah Turner, Sr. deceased. And the purchaser will get a good title upon the confirmation of report of sale by the Superior Court. I will take pleasure in giving any information to, or going to the various Tracts with persons desiring to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE: One fourth Cash, and remainder of purchase money in installments of one, two and three years with interest from day of sale to be secured by bond with securities, approved by Clerk of Superior Court. Sale at 12 m.

EVANS TURNER, Adm'r. Of Josiah Turner and Commissioner. Hillsboro Aug. 18th 1876. 18c.

Court House to Let. BY ORDER of the Board of Commissioners of Person county, the addition of another story to the COURT HOUSE of said County will be let to the lowest bidder at the Court House in Roxboro, in said county, on the Second Monday of November next. At 12 o'clock. The work is to be of Brick. Full specifications made known at the time of letting. W. E. WEBB, Clerk. Board of Com. Sept. 20th '76. Ct pd.

Dr. D. A. Robertson, Surgeon Dentist. Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

Will continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary. Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war. Orders left with Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to. March 17.

NOTICE.

The following is a statement of the pay of the Board of Commissioners of Orange County, for the year ending 1st September, 1876, at a public meeting of the Board of Commissioners held at the Court House in Hillsboro, on the 15th day of September, 1876.

James Watson, 62 days at \$2 per day, \$124.00 1 day Board Assessors, 3.00 418 miles at 5 cents, 20.90

Nelson P. Hall, 59 days at \$2 per day, \$118.00 1 day Board Assessors, 3.00 180 miles at 5 cents, 9.00

John F. Lyon, 63 days at \$2 per day, \$126.00 1 day Board Assessors, 3.00 190 miles at 5 cents, 9.50

John U. Kirkland, 61 days at \$2 per day, \$122.00 1 day Board Assessors, 3.00 50 miles at 5 cents, 2.50

C. H. Green, 28 days at \$2 per day, 56.00 1 day Board Assessors, 3.00 402 miles at 5 cents, 20.10

I John Laws Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Orange County, certify that the foregoing is a true statement of the amount allowed and made by the Board of Commissioners from Sept. 1st 1875 to 1st Sept. 1876. J. L. LAWS Clerk. Sept. 1st 1876.

Tax Notice.

I SHALL attend as follows to receive the State and County taxes for this year: to wit: Orange Factory, Monday 9th of October. Manly's Store, Tuesday 10th Oct. Hill's Store, Wednesday 11th Oct. Hillsboro, Thursday 12th Oct. William Cheek's, Friday 13th Oct. Cedar Grove, Saturday 14th Oct. Oates, Monday 23rd Oct. White Cross, Tuesday 24th Oct. Chapel Hill, Wednesday 25th Oct. Patterson's Mill, Thursday 26th Oct. Durham, Friday 27th Oct. Times are tight, but I hope the Tax-Payers will remember that this does not excite me I am compelled to act with the Treasurer on or before the 1st of December, and I do hope all will attend and pay promptly, and relieve me of the unpleasant duty of forcing collection. Candidates will be present and address the people at each place. THOMAS H. HUGHES, Sheriff of Orange.

NOTICE.

The Building of the Patrons around the Court House Square in Hillsboro, will be let out to the lowest bidder on Monday the 1st day of Oct. 1876. Specifications is on file in the office of the Register of Deeds. By order of the Board of Commissioners of Orange County this 7th day of Sept. 1876. JOHN LAWS, Clerk. Sept 12 2.