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A Magnificent 14 x 18 inch Engraving. The family and friends are grouped sorrowfully around the old hero's death-bed. The scene is so touchingly beautifuly, the sentiment of the picture is so sweet, and the characters so life-like that everybody admires it, It is truly a gem of art, one which should hang in every Soutpern home. Sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of 25 cents, or 3 for 60 cents.

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I have taken the agency for these PUMPS. Call at my store and see the one I have, and give me your order.

B. P. CLIFTON, Agent.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JONES TILDEN,

Governor of the State of New York, and Democratic Candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The ancestry of Mr. Tilden was Puritanic, Joseph Tilden, of Tenderden, County Kent, England, was one of the "merchant adventurers" who fitted out the May Flower, which brought the Pilgrims to Plymouth. From the same county, in 1634, Nathaniel Tilden, brother of Joseph, came over in the good "shippe Anne" and settled in the town of Scituate. The family was well connected in England, and by marriage related to Oliver Cromwell, the "Protector." The name of Tilden is still an honorable one in the old colony. His grandfather removed to Columbia county, N. Y., when it was a wilderness. His father, Elam Tilden, was a staunch Democrat of the old school. Samuel Jones Tilden, the youngest of the sons of Elam Tilden, was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1814, consequently he is in the sixty-third year of his age. His father, firmly believing in the Democratic doctrines of Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren, early impressed them upon his son Samuel.

In 1832 a coalition was about to be formed between the Anti-Masons and Whigs to defeat the Democrats. This subject was talked over in the family, and Samuel, then only eighteen years of age, wrote an article showing the absurdity of such an amalgamation, couched in such strong and logical terms that its authorship was ascribed to Mr. Van Buren, and it was published as a campaign document.

When eighteen years of age, he entered the Sophomore class in Yale College, but was soon completed to leave on account of the failure of his health. He afterwards compelled his education under Chancellor Matthews, and graduated at the University of New York Soon after his graduation, Mr. Tilden commenced the study of the law in the office of the John Edmunds, in the city of New York, where he had peculiar facilities both for the study of law and politics. Upon admission to the bar, he opened a law office on Pine street, in the city of New York. Politics raged high in those days, and he soon wrote a series of articles, which were highly praised by the Democracy. He then embarked with a Mr. O'Sullivan in starting the New York News, but he soon left the editorial fraternity and was elected a member of the Assembly from the city of New York. Though a young man, he took a very conspicuous part in the legislature, and was considered one of the leaders in that body. During the session of the Assembly he was elected a member of the convention which was chosen that year to remodel the constitution of the State of New York. In this body also, Mr. Tilden was very prominent, and many of the amendments and improvements in the new constitution emanated from him.

Mr. Tilden, however, soon found that neither politics nor editing a paper paid, and that to occupy a prominent position in the community, money was an essential article, and that the way to accumulate this was to apply himself to the duties of his profession. He now measurably withdrew from the political arena, and applied himself with great zeal and energy to the practice of the law, in which he soon became as eminent as he had been in politics. He was retained as counsel in many of the most important cases that came before the courts, and was generally successful in obtaining a verdict for his clients.

But the great works in which he pre-eminently shone as a reformer was in encountering and overthrowing the so-called "Ring" of New York. This was one of the most gigantic frauds ever foisted upon any community. The schemers and shrewd politicians were composed of both Democrats and Republicans, and it was a combination between officials of the city and the members of the Assembly at Albany. Their object was, by this combination, to defraud the city, and they did defraud it of several millions of dollars. Mr. Tilden with Mr. O'Conner, a prominent attorney of the city, and others set themselves at work to ferret out the scoundrels who had entered into this wicked conspiracy, and so effectually did they accomplish the work that they drove this banditti from their strongholds, caused them to disgorge the enormous sums of which they had plundered the city and take their flight from civilized society, no man knoweth whither unto this day. Though the Times newspaper, of the city of New York, attempted to filch from Mr. Tilden the honor and the credit which he justly deserved for the conspicuous part which he took in this great reform, yet the community generally, and even many of the Republican newspapers believed that but for his giant grasp upon the leaders, the backbone of that infamous conspiracy would scarcely have been broken.

Mr. Tilden, therefore, stands preeminently as the Reformer of his day.

As Governor of the Empire State, Mr. Tilden has thus far filled the office to the entire satisfaction of the party by whom he was elected. Indeed, everybody must acknowledge that the man who could defeat that old hero, General Dix, in a popular election, must be possessed of qualities well calculated to make him the favorite of the people.

Standing thus before the nation as a political leader from his youth up, and as a prominent lawyer at the New York bar, and as the great reformer of the age, the Democrats are fully persuaded that in putting forth as their standard-bearer for the Presidency, in the selection of Samuel J. Tilden, they have placed the right man in the right place. Especially do they express their confidence in this act since the Republicans have repudiated Mr. Bristow, the only practical reformer in their ranks, by President Grant's expelling him from the Cabinet, and by his being thrown overboard by the convention at Cincinnati.

SKETCH OF GOVERNOR HENDRICKS.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, of Indiana, nominated as the democratic candidate for Vice President, is five years younger than Mr. Tilden, having been born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 7, 1819, When he was only three years old his father removed to Shelby County, Indiana, and that State was his home ever afterward. Mr. Hendricks received a liberal education, and graduated from Hanover College in 1841, after which he studied law in the office of the late Judge Thompson, of Chambersburg, Pa., and was admitted to the Franklin County Bar in 1843, the distinguished jurist Jeremiah S. Black, being at the time the presiding justice of the courts of the county. He returned to Indiana immediately after coming to the Bar, and began the practice of his profession. Success was not long in coming to the young lawyer, and he soon acquired not only a competence but a high place at the Bar. He had not been long at the Bar, however, when he began his political career. In 1848 he was chosen a member of the Indiana Legislature, and in 1850 he served in the State Constitutional Convention. During the next five years he was a representative in Congress, and in 1855 President Pierce appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office. He continued to hold this position under Mr. Buchanan's administration until 1859, when he resigned. In 1860 he was the democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated by Henry S. Lane. Lane was soon afterward chosen United States Senator, and in 1863 Hendricks became his colleague in the Senate. At this time the democracy was a very weak minority in that body, but Mr. Hendricks succeeded in making a great reputation in the Senate, both as a statesman and a lawyer. He was active and outspoken in opposition to the republican measures of the time, among them the bill overturning the old State governments of the South, the Civil Rights bill and the Freedman's Bureau bill. In the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson he played an important part, and added greatly to his reputation as a lawyer. In a single term in the Senate Mr. Hendricks acquired a position of great prominence before the country, and he placed himself so far forward in his party that since 1868 he has been generally regarded as among the available democratic candidates for the Presidency. But for the Greeley movement he might have been nominated in 1872.

After his retirement from the Senate in 1869 Mr. Hendricks returned to the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, but he was not long allowed to remain out of public life.—After Greeley's nomination at Baltimore, Hendricks was induced to accept a nomination for Governor of Indiana, in order to strengthen the Presidential ticket, and, after a bitter canvas, he was elected by a small majority, the rest of the ticket, except the Superintendent of Public Instruction, being lost to the democracy.—The personal popularity of Governor Hendricks carried him through, but he had the advantage of having an opponent against whom the temperance setiment of his State was arrayed. He has made an acceptable Governor, and has offended only in one respect—by signing a local option liquor bill, which was subsequently repealed.

Governor Hendricks is a man of strong and generous instincts. Socially he is one of the most agreeable men in public life, and he carries the urbanity for which he is noted into the court room as well as the executive chamber. He possesses a fund of wit and anecdote which makes him a charming companion. His words are felicitously chosen, his sentences always well constructed and his elocution fluent and easy. His house is full of books and paintings, and although not a scholar in the highest sense, he is well versed in literature and has been an especially close student of English and American oratory. In business affairs he is careful, methodical and prompt—liberal without being extravagant—and he has the reputation of being an honest man.—His name on the ticket is expected to add materially to Tilden's strength in the West.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

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Proprietor.

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GEO. S. BAKER, AGENT for Franklin County.

Louisburg. N. C. Sept. 3-2 m.

NOTICE.

Having this day qualified as administrator 'de bonis non,' with the will annexed on the Estate of J. J. Minetree, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, all persons holding claims against said Estate will present the same to me, for payment on or before the 1st day of July 1877, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. B. CLIFTON, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed of J. J. Minetree.

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood. Particulars free, or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents. Address

J. LATHAM & CO.,
Box 2,154. 419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Railroad Schedules.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. company.

SUPERINTENDET'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., June 11th, '72.

On and after Monday June 17th, 1872, trains on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Raleigh	10.00 a. m
Arrives at Weldon	3.30 p. m
Leaves Weldon	9.15 a. m
Arrives at Raleigh	3.05 p. m

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Raleigh	8.00 p. m.
Arrives at Weldon	6.20 a. m.
Leaves Weldon	9.15 a. m.
Arrives at Raleigh	8.00 p. m

Mail train makes close connection at Weldon with the seaboard & Roanoke Railroad and Bay Line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points, North, West and Northwest and with the Petersburg Railroad via Petersburg, Richmond and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points, South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

Accommodation and Freight trains connect at weldon with Accommodation and Freight trains on Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad and Petersburg Railroad.

And at Raleigh with Accommodation and freight trains on North Carolina Railroad.

Persons living along the line of the road can visit Raleigh in the morning by Accommodation train, and remain several hours and return the same evening.

J. C. WINDER,
Gen'l Supt.

SCHEDULE OF THE PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE WELDON.

Express Train	8.30 a. m.
Mail Train	4.15 p. m.

ARRIVE AT PETERSBURG.

Express	12.10 a. m
Mail	8.05 p. m

LEAVE PETERSBURG.

Mail	6.17 a. m.
Express	3.17 p. m

ARRIVE AT WELDON.

Mail	9.30 a. m
Express	7.00 p. m

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg	9 00 p. m.
Leave Weldon	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Weldon	5.00 a. m.
Arrive at Petersburg	4.00 a. m

GASTON TRAIN.

Leave Petersburg	6.25 a. m.
Leave Gaston	1.15 p. m.
Arrive at Gaston	12 30 p. m.
Arrive at Petersburg	7.00 p. m.

Freights for Gaston Branch will be received at the Petersburg depot only on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

The depot will be closed at 4:00 p. m. No goods will received after that hour.

H. T. DOUGLASS.
Superintendent

SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE SEABOARD & ROANOKE R R Co.,
Portsmouth, Jan 1st, 1875

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Friday, January 1st 187 Trains will leave Weldon daily (Sunday excepted) as follows;

Mail train daily at	4 P. M.
No. 1. "Freight" train daily at	4 A. M.
No. 2 Freight train at	8 A. M.

ARRIVE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Mail train daily at	7 15 P. M
No. 1. Freight train daily at	1 2 00 noon.
No. 2. Freight Train at	4 00 P. M.

Freight trains have a passengers Car attached.

Steamers for Edenton, Plymouth & Landings on Blackwater, and Chowan Rivers leave Franklin at 7 00 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

E G GHIO.
Gen'l Supt

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