The Tarboro' Southerner.

A Free & Independent Family Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

WM. BIGGS, Editor and Proprietor.

THE SOUTHERNER is one of the oldest and largest Journals in North Carolina, and as one of the institutions of the Country and the organ of Edgecombe County, its conductor will strive to direct it in the interest of the State and Country at large, and he will spare no pains to make it a fit representative of the section from which it emanates.

The subscription price is Three Dollars a year; Two Dollars for Six Months and must be paid INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Money may in all cases be sent by mail, at the risk of the publisher.

The Tarboro' Southerner.

"I AM A SOUTHERN MAN, OF SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES."—Jefferson Davis.

VOLUME XLVIII. TARBORO', EDGECOMBE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 11, 1872. NUMBER 30.

The Tarboro Southerner.

A Medium for Business Communication

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SPACE.	One Month.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Six Months.	One Year.
One Square,	2 50	5 — 7 50	10 —	15	
Two Squares,	5 00	9 — 12 00	18 —	25	
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THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR RENT HIS

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,

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Store lately occupied by N. M. LAWRENCE.

Has constantly on hand a full line of

Sugars, Teas and Coffees,

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Bacon, Mess & Rump Pork.

Sugar House Syrup, New Orleans Molasses, and Golden Drip Syrup. A No. 1 Cider Vinegar. Butter. English Dairy Cheese. Pine Apple Do., and Swiss Cheese. Prunes, Barley, Split Peas, Vermicelli, Maccaroni, Chocolate. Lorillard's, Miller's and Railroad Snuff and Tobacco. Fresh Crackers. Smoked Salmon, Beef Tongues and Dried Beef. Sugar Cured Hams, and all articles to be found in a first-class Family Grocery Store. Orders for Doors, Sash and Blinds promptly filled at Manufacturer's Prices.

Feb. 8, 1872. 9 6m.

NOW IS THE TIME!

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Hats & Caps

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A Large Selection of

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In fact, everything you want. Call immediately and examine for yourselves.

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1872. SPRING TRADE. 1872.

CROQUET.

Complete sets at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 $7.00, $8.00 to $20.00 a set.

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Rods, Hooks, Lines and Baskets.

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All the Leading kinds at Reduced Prices,

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The Popular and approved kinds.

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Of every description.

N. B.—All of our Croquet excepting the $3 set, have Bradley's Patent Sockets for the Bridges, a great addition.

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SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF Cotton Naval Stores, and all other Products.

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I Respectfully announce that I am now prepared with a competent number of assistants to contract for and build every kind of HOUSE, or anything else in the Carpenters line.

I would also say to the Farmers of the County that I have made every necessary arrangement to construct everything of

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Persons intrusting business into my hands may be assured that it will be attended to with the utmost promptness and fidelity.

I have in my employ a strong force of first-class Carpenters.

All citizens of the county are respectfully requested to give me a chance before contracting elsewhere.

Apply to me at Tarboro, N. C.

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Then call down at my

LIQUOR AND GROCERY STORE

ON

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Where you will always find me supplied with the very best

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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My Bar contains the purest Kinds of

LIQUORS,

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The highest Cash Prices will be paid for Hides, Beeswax, Sheep Skins, &c.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A. B. ROANE.

Tarboro, April 11. 1 yr.

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MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, &c.

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Marble Mantles, Furniture,

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April 4-1y. Tarboro, N.C.

The Tarboro' Southerner.

Thursday, - - - July 11, 1872.

Platform and Resolutions Adopted by the Democratic-Conservative Convention at Greensboro', May 2, 1872.

The following resolutions and platform were adopted by the Convention:

The Democratic Conservative party of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare that all experience proves that in a free governmen those to whom power has been delegated are prone to enlarge its sphere and, by usurpations and abuses, encroach upon the rights and liberties of the citizens. The present condie of our country demands anmeeil o y a designat whatever nat bn tert nv, io ofllı au srtereorn roes ptaodipto h,f greater than any with which our Government has been menaced since its organization. Constitutional Government and civil law are threatened with annihilation, and military government and bayonet law substituted in their stead. Immense sums not needed for any legitimate purpose are drawn from the people by means of a system of taxation vexations in the extreme and as unequal as the ingenuity of the maker could fashion it—imposing heavy burdens upon the people, not only to support extravagance and waste by government officials, but also to meet the demands of wealthy monopolists, who seek to convert the whole government into an immense machine by which the public is to be plundered for their benefit. This system has produced an amount of official corruption that has astonished the country, and which will, if not soon checked, demoralize the people. The Adminsitration at Washington not only fails to correct these evils, but by its conduct encourages extravagance, peculation and corruption. In order that the patriotic men of the North may not be aided in their efforts to reform the Administration by the Southern States, a large number of the men of most experience in those State are disfranchised and prohibited from taking an efficient part in the management of political affairs. In addition to this, and to keep those States under the control of mere retainers and instruments of the central power at Washington, oppressive and tyrannical laws have been passed and large bodies of troops distributed, to overawe the citizens and prevent a fair expression of public opinion at the ballot box.

Resolved, therefore, That the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of all parties, without distinction of party, to unite in an honest effort to restore Constitutional Government, an equal and moderate system of taxation, economy in expenditured, honesty among official and universal amnesty, and thus secure the permanent peace and prosperity of our common country.

Resolved, That the present system of internal taxes on spirits and tobacco is unequal, vexatious and tyrannical and ought forthwith to be abolished, and thus by its extinction relieve the country from the curse of a numerous herd of office-seekers, whose conspiracies and frauds are demoralizing the public mind, and who are harrassing and plundering the people, and, by their extortions, fattening on the hard earning of a helpless, impoverished and oppressed community.

Resolved, That the late Radical Convention of this State, by recommending J. C. Abbott to a seat in the Senate of the United States, though he did not receive one-third of the votes cast, manifested an utter disregard of the rights of the people of the State; a contempt of the Constitution of the United States; and a plain act of Congress, made in pursuance thereof; a preference for the laws of Great Britain, where the minority rule prevails, and the rights of majorities are habitually disregarded.

Resolved, That their endorsement of W. W. Holden, who was deposed from office for gross violations of the constitutions of the State, squandering its funds, and illegal arrests of its citizens, as well calculated to alarm our people with the dread that in the event of the return to power of his associates, the State is to be oppressed with military arrests; penitentiary and railroad swindles, and general waste, profigacy, fraud and corruption.

Resolved, That the general tendency both at Washington and in our own State, of Radical action is entirely in the interests of monopolists and the wealthiest classes, and for the oppression of the masses of our countrymen. And that instead of such conduct, it is the duty of the government to aid, elevate and dignify the laborer, to whose efforts mainly, we must look for our prosperity.

Resolved, That education and enlightened public virtue are indispensably essential in a government of and for the people and we insist that a fair and just proportion of the public lands, or their proceeds, which belong in common to all the States of Union, shall be given to them at once for the education of all classes of people without distinction of race or color, instead of being granted by Congress, as they have heretofore been, under the most corrupting influences and in vast quantities to overpowering railroad corporations and other monopolists of accumulated wealth—so dangerous to the rights and liberties and welfare of the people.

Resolved, That while we accept and faithfully abide by the constitution of the United States as it is, with its amendments including emancipation and equality before the law, thus conferring equal, civil and political rights upon all who are citizens of this Federal Republic, we oppose and denounce the latitudinous construction which makes the discretion of Congress or the will of the President superior to the Constitution, and under pretence of enforcing the laws, destroys the most important provisions securing the personal liberty of the citizen and dwarfs the State themselves into the mere provinces or corporations under the control of a central government, with no rights reserved to them or the people except such only as that central government may choose to confer.

Resolved, That we desire a real and not merely a pretended civil service reform, and that we believe the one-term principle for the Presidency would greatly tend to produce that desirable result.

Resolved, That the patronage of the government should not be brought in conflict with the freedom of elections, and that the elective franchise should be free and untrammeled.

Resolved, That the amendments to the Constitution, proposed by the last Legislature, if adopted, tend materially to benefit the State; and unhesitatingly recommend their support, to all citizens without distinction of party.

Resolved, That all secret political societies are dangerous in a free government; engender violence, combinations against the peace of society, insecurity of person and property, and ought to be discountenanced by all good citizens.

Resolved, That as an independent press is the palladium of American liberty; the Democratic press of the State for their able, manly and persistent defence of constitutional and civil liberty, deserve, and are hereby tendered, the grateful acknowledgements and hearty thanks of the people of the State.

Ex-Governer Allen on E. A. Pollard.

The following article, from the pen of Ex-Governor Allen, of Louisiana, and now editor of the *Mexican Times*, is clipped from that paper of the 6th of January. It is a composition worthy of the immortal Junius. In its power, in its force of bitterness and sentiment, it is an unequalled piece of writing. Of the personality of the article we have nothing to say, but submit it to our readers as a specimen of most extraordinary composition.

The civil war in America is ended, and the "banner of the bar" that waved over Jackson and gleamed upon the track of Stuart's reckless riders has been put away as men hide the trinckets of a dear, dead love.

A though the blood of Virginia's best and bravest is not yet dry in the valleys, nor has the grass grown over the premature graves of the manly Confederates who fell before Petersburg, yet Mr. E. A. Pollard, a pretty writer and talented editor, in a long newspaper article, denounces ex-President Davis, Generals Lee, Johnston and Beauregard, and says "the Southern people disgraced themselves forever when they refused to fight to determination; and that they lack courage and endurance—statesmanship and intelligence." He criticises campaigns, ridicules strategical movements, sneers at retreats, and laughs at every heroic effort of the brave men who have left to his history an immortal name.

Who is Mr. E. A. Pollard? He is a Virginian, the editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, and the author of the "Southern History of the War."—We have grief for the first, blushes for the second, and contempt for the last.

During all those years of carnage and of blood, this Richmond *Examiner* was an insatiate fiend of opposition and hatred. Step by step it broke down the brave, fond heart of Sidney Johnston, again and again it lacerated and gored the sensitive soul of Beauregard; week after week it denounced the heroic efforts of Joseph E. Johnston; and now, when Jefferson Davis is chained amid the waves of his rock-ribbed prison, it tries to stab his reputation and his honor.

It is not often that men like Pollard and Jordan can gloat over the agony of such a spirit and the degredation of such a name. It is not often that such a bosom as Lee's is laid bare for the thrust of every ruffian's spear, or the dagger of every coward's hand. It is not often that a desolated nation writhes under the blows of its children and the cruelties of its own offspring. It is not often that the world furnishes human hyenas to exhume the bodies of her sainted dead, and howl in horrid delight over the revolting feast.

Pollard's mother State lies prostrate in the dust, her hearthstones desolate and her idol shattered. All over the land he can see her bereaved daughters weeping for the young, fresh faces that looked back to them from the heat and yellow dust of the conflicts just before the horses feet trod them down He can almost hear the breezes from the Wilderness singing their melancholy dirges over Stuart, and Ashby, and Pelham, and Hill, and Jackson, dear to God. He has no love, nor veneration, nor tenderness, nor pity for any of these; but tearing open graves of the immortalized dead, he blends them with the living in one sacriligious anathema of contemptuous hatred.

Pollard wanted extermination, but he was in New York city, hob-nobbing with Greeley, and telling his pleasant way of the four years' war. He wanted fifty thousand men to fight a million to the death, but he never fell in beside them and proffered to share a common fate. Like Job's war horse, he snuffed the battle from afar. Shoddy is cheap, and humbug is cheap, and Henry Ward Beecher's patent sermons are cheap; and sincerity, faith, honor, chivalry manhood! how pure and unpopular.

Drape the picture of a nation its agony, and cover its laurels with the mourning cypress. Furl the conquered banner with a farewell look, and shrine its memory in our hearts; but to the brutal hardihood of those who curse and villify a ruined race, give vengeance, scorn, and a never-dying contempt.

History tells how Coriolanus halted his victorious legions beyond the Yellow Tiber, but Nero fiddled a goodly tune while Rome was burning—Amid the graves of his kindred, the anguish and despair of brave men in their crushing overthrow, amid the blue skies and green fields of his nativity, E. A. Pollard dips his pen in the gall of the New England hate and writes the record of his own everlasting infamy and disgrace.

The Land of Ophir.

"The gold of Ophir." What visions of untold wealth and more than regal splendor are awakened in our minds by these familiar words, which have come down to us from the days of the "great kings" of Israel! We think of the glories of the temple, the altar of gold, the table of gold, the "candlesticks of pure gold, five on the right side and five on the left, before the oracle, with the flowers, and the lamps, and the tongs of gold." In the royal palace the same costly metal glittered everywhere—on the great throne of ivory, which was "overlaid with pure gold," in all the vessels of the house, and even in the armory, which contained two hundred targets and three hundred shields, all of beaten gold.

The gold was from Ophir: But where was Ophir? It is a question about which scholars have differed very widely. Some have found the place in the south of Arabia, others in India, others on the eastern coast of Africa. The eminent German geographer, Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, holds the latter opinion; and in a letter just published he announces the interesting fact "the true locality of the land of Ophir of the Bible," has just been discovered. For some time there have been rumors of vast structures, evidently the work of civilized men, standing deserted and in ruins in southeastern Africa. At last an enterprising German traveler, Carl Mauch, has succeeded in reaching them. At a place called Zimbayer, about a hundred and sixty miles west of Sofala harbor, he came upon ruined walls of great extent, some of which are thirty feet high and fifteen feet thick, a tower, and other similar structures. They are built of hewn granite, without mortar, a style which indicates their great antiquity. The country around them abounds in gold, and the natives believe them to have been constructed by "white men" in very ancient times. This, Dr. Petermann thinks, was the veritable Ophir from which the navies of Solomon and Hiram brought the abundance of gold wherewith all Phœnicia and Judea were enriched in their days.

But is it not likely that the name of Ophir had a wider significance than Dr. Petermann supposes? There were no gold mines in those days. The ancients knew nothing of quartz-crushing; all their gold was obtained in the form of dust, and to gain any large quantity of this it must be collected over a very extensive region. Now, from the earliest times until the days of California and Australia the whole of Africa has been; before all other regions, the "land of gold." One part of the western border has long borne the name of the Gold Coast. English guineas, it is well known, were so called because they were coined of gold from Guinea. The eastern coast is equally rich. The traders of every maritime nation, from the Phœnicians and the Arabians to the Portuguese and English, have trafficked for the precious dust at the mouth of every river which flows from that mysterious inland region

"Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sands."

Is anything to be learned from the word Ophir itself? Phœnician sailors manned the ships of Solomon which made the voyage to the land so designated, and from these the Hebrews doubtless learned its name. Other Phœnicians settled at Carthage, on the northern coast of Africa, and from these the Romans probably learned the word "Afer," meaning African, from which the Latin word Africa is derived. "Afer," as pronounced by the Romans, probably differed very little from "Ophir," as pronounced by the Hebrews. Both were doubtless derived from the Phœnician word, which must thereof have meant *Africa*.

If this reasoning is correct, the "land of Ophir" was simply the continent of Africa, then, as now, the inexhaustible source of gold. The ruins just discovered by the German traveller may have been one of the principal trading stations of the Phœnicians in that land; and when we read that the navy of Hiram "that brought the gold from Ophir," brought also "great plenty of "precious stones," we cannot but be reminded of the fact that these newly-found ruins are very near the rich diamond fields of South Africa. Thus every discovery in science or history, when rightly understood, becomes a confirmation of the Scriptural narrative, and brings the singular accuracy of "the Book" into clearer light.

A Davenport, Iowa, paper thus quaintly announces a but too frequent cause of death among women: A girl on Monday evening repeated the oft tried experiment of building a fire with kerosene. She succeeded. Age twenty.

Miss Prymm on Babies.

BY WINNIE.

Of all created human critters said Miss Priscillar Prymm, emphatically, I *dew* despise a baby! I used to reckon a snake about the most hateful; but a body knows in general where to look for snakes, and how to keep clear of 'em, whereas there's no getting out of the way of a baby. Go where you will, in town or country, on land or sea, you find the bestiferous little critters; and as for street cars and steamboats, anybody'd think they were made for their special accomodation. If I was a railroad president, or a steamboat company, I'd have 'babies' " as well as "bodies" cars; and the wonder to me is that it hasn't been done before this; 'twould pay, sure.

The first thing a baby does is to holler, and it hollers till it's old enough to use its hands and feet as well as its voice, and then the mischief it does do is beyond kalkilation. Why, I've had my ink bottle upset on my new 1st carpet; and my best chany tea set, with the yaller rosebuds on 'em knocked off the table—leastways a plate and two cups and my "Book of Beautiful Extracts" (that was given me by Portifield Grubbs before he took to keeping company with that hold minx Arathusy Wilson) torn to atoms, almost. And all by a baby, or leastwise by a variety of 'em, for they're alike as a basket of peas. And what's most aggravatin' of all is the foolish mothers excusin' the little darlin's," on the score of "cuttin' their teeth," or "being so remarkably precocious," or something else equally interesting. I've always noticed that whatever badness a baby is guilty of it's always set down by its mother to either its teeth or its smartness.

I wonder what the worrying little varmints are made for, and why nature couldn't hev sent folks into the world ready grown up, or at least old enough to be of some use. Now of what earthly use is a baby, I should like to know? A little shapeless lump of flesh and blood, with its bald head lolloping on one side, and its two goggle eyes staring at nothing, and its flabby fists catching at everything in its way, crying at everything, sensible and grinning at everything foolish. And what nonsense mothers do talk to their babies! Why, 'twas only just now I heard Mrs. Simmons, next door, chattering on the back stoop to that baldheaded monkey of hers. "Mum-der's owny darlin' itty piggy-wiggy! Is he houngry? Den he sall hav one tacker for early. One nicey ticey itty tacker for mudder's itiy precious pumpie, apple-dumpling, sugar-candy baby!" Pah! it's enough to make a body sick, and I; for one, don't wonder that children are so long in learning to talk plainly, with such outlandish gibberish ding-donged into their ears day and night! To my mind it's more barbarous than French or Injun.

And the ridick'lous way to which some folks *dew* dress their babies! All smothered up in satin, and feathers, and laces, and furs, for all the world like a milliner's figger head. I declare to goodness that I sometimes feel a sort of pity for 'em, just as when I see a organ-grinder's monkey sewed up in a military coat and trowsers, with a wooden sword by his side, showing off to a grinning crowd in the streets; and which of the two is most laffable I'm sure it's hard to tell.

"Innocents," indeed! Jest as if they don't know the badness they're about, and don't mean to dew it! Why, I've seen 'em kick, and screech, and bite, and scratch, and pull people's hair like young grizzlies; and to this day you can't convince me that Miss Jones's baby didn't mean it when the little wretch grabbed hold of my new curls as I was purtendin' to kiss it afore Deacon Peabody (the week after poor, dear Miss Peabody departed this life, it was), and pulled the hull on 'em right off afore his face, comb and all! If it hadn't a been for *that* I might hev—but, ahem! All that I can now say is that I'm truly rejiced I'm not likely to be pestered out of my life with one of the ugly, dirty, good-for-nothin, litte varmints. Of all the troubles and trials of this mortal state, and vale of tears, deliver me from a *baby!*

OCCUPATION.—What a glorious thing it is for a human heart! Those who work hard seldom yield to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own fears, weaving the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away into a funeral pall, the strong spirit is shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon your dark and heavy, toil not with waves and wrestle not with the torrent; rather seek by occupation to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you into a thousand channels, which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present and give birth to fresh flowers, that will become pure and holy in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty in spite of every obstacle. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling, and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow men.

A lady in Milwaukee has just buried her seventh husband. She is 34 years of age, and was a fresh and charming widow last week, but is probably married again by this time.

There is a highminded class of thieves in Wisconsin who go about killing sheep to obtain their skins.