The Tarboro' Southerner.

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

VOLUME 49. TARBORO', EDGECOMBE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 20, 1873. NUMBER 15.

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 representative of this 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;

A Medium for Business Communication

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FIVE PRIZES, $1 000 } GREENBACKS!
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Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500. Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each. Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 10 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each 1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c. &c. Whole Number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets Limited to 50,000.

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feb 13-tf

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Of Marble, Granite, Brown-Stone and Scotch Granite. Also

Marble Mantles, Furniture,

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SPECIAL AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of Produce, and prompt returns made. Our long experience in business gives us superior advantages in making sales at the highest market prices.

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Nails at Factory Prices. Trace Chains Weed, Hilling and Grub Hoes, Horse Collars and Hames, Axes, Saws, &c., &c.

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PLATED WARE,

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Fine Gold Hunting Case Levers, of European and American make, for Gentlemen & Ladies. Hunting Silver Levers, of American and Swiss make.

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The Finest and most Fashionable

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Of New and Original Designs, and of the most Superb Style and Finish. Also a choice assortment of Tables, Wardrobes, Dressing Cases, Etageres, Sideboards, Library and Book Cases, Hat Trees and What-Nots.

Also a Complete Line of

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Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. All goods warranted as represented

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Mahogany and other Coffins furnished at the shortest notice, as also, Caskets, with the best Hearse in the city, and the Patent Right Corpse Preserver in the city and surrounding country. jany 2 3m.

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SINGLE GUNS,

At $2 50, $3, $4 50, $5, $6, $8, $10, $12, to $20.

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At $6, $7 50, $10, $12, $15, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50, $75.

BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE GUNS,

At $40, $45, $50, $60, $75, $90, $110, $120, to $300.

PISTOLS.

Smith & Wesson's, Colt's, Allens, Sharp's, Whitney and other kinds,

At Manufacturers' Prices.

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For Breech-loading Guns, at a small advance on Cost of Importation.

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A complete assortment of all Sporting Goods; Price and description sent on application. Goods shipped by Express C. O. D.

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FAITHFUL PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.

☞Orders filled for Goods at reasonable prices for Cash or short time to responsible, punctual customers. July 13-1y

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

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LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all consignments of Cotton. oct 13-tf

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MANTLES, PLUMBER'S SLABS, &C.,

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BARHAM'S HOTEL,

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VEGETATOR.

WE ASK THE TRIAL OF A small quantity of this Fertilizer on

COTTON OR CORN,

by the side of any manure which can be produced.

BISHOP & BRANCH, Petersburg.

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New Jewelry Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS PERmanently located in Tarboro, and will give his personal attention to the repairing of

Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Having 16 years practical experience in the business he guarantees good and efficient work at moderate prices, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Will keep constantly on hand a fine selection of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, &c.

At prices low as can be furnished anywhere, and every article guaranteed as represented *upon a forfeiture of double the price paid for it*

See Sign of the Big Watch.

Next door to the old Gregory Hotel opposite B. B. Alson's Store.

Respectfully,

JAMES H. BELL.

Refer to Capt. Wm. Biggs; H. D. Teel, Genl. W. G. Lewis; Wm. Bagley; J. B. Coffield, and C. C. Lanier.

march 7-tf Tarboro, N. C.

TARBORO.

NOW IS THE TIME!

H. D. TEEL

Has just opened his large stock of New

Winter Goods,

embracing everything from a NEEDLE to a CROWBAR. This, of course, includes

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GENT'S

FURNISHING GOODS

Hats & Caps

Boots and Shoes,

&c., &c.

A Large Selection of

School Books,

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

April 4-tf.

The Old Established

TARBORO.

BAKERY

—AND—

Confectionery.

JACOB WEBER, Proprietor.

MAIN STREET.

This Establishment is continually adding new attractions, with a view to still further increasing business

The People of Tarboro and vicinity may always confidently expect to find here every kind of

PURE FRESH CAKES.

THE VERY BEST

PLAIN AND FRENCH CANDIES.

A varied assortment of

Ripe Fruits.

Daily received. In fact everything kept in a First Class House of the kind will be found here. Special attention will be given the

Orders of Private Families

FOR

CAKES

which will be baked on the shortest notice.

ORDERS FOR PARTIES AND BALLS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Thanks are returned the public for past patronage, and promise given of future promptness and reliability.

JACOB WEBER.

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D. W. HURTT,

Merchant Tailor,

NEXT DOOR TO

PENDER, GATLIN & CO.

TARBORO, N. C.

"Home Shuttle" Sewing Machine.

ONLY TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS.

This is a Shuttle Machine, has the Under Feed, and makes the "Lock Stitch," alike on both sides.

It is a standard first-class Machine, and the only low-priced "Lock Stitch" Machine in the United States.

This machine received the Diploma at the "Fair of the two Carolinas," in the City of Charlotte, N. C, in 1871 and 1872.

The above Machine is warranted for 5 years

A MACHINE FOR NOTHING!

Any person making up a club for 5 machines will receive a sixth one as commission.

AGENTS WANTED.—Superior inducements given. Liberal deductions made to ministers of the Gospel. Send stamp for circulars and samples of sewing. Address

Rev. C. H. BERNHEIM,

dec 5-1y General Agent, CONCORD, N C

The Tarboro' Southerner.

Thursday, - - March 20, 1873

A Memory.

To-day I was looking over the valued relics of by-gone years, and treasured among them, I found a soft brown curl of baby-hair, tied with a faded ribbon. The threads of gold gleamed as brightly through it, as on that day when it was severed, and as the time recurred more forcibly to my memory, through the midst of my tears, I saw come forth from the sunny past, the fairy-like form of a little child.

With bounding, graceful step she came nearer still, the soft brown curls tossed back, and crowned with early Spring flowers, not one of which was fairer, or more beautiful, than the waxen brow they encircled; the dark blue eyes sparkling with merriment, and the baby lips lisping in the gentlest, clearest of baby tones, "It is my birthday."

Like music from heaven, the sounds of the silvery voice stole over me, and as I gazed upon the child-like form I wondered, could one of God's angels be more marvelously beautiful.

Rapidly memory carried me over the space of months which finished the span of that short, bright life, crowding upon each other recollections of balmy summer days, when restless little feet, pattered up and down, and a tiny figure flitted here and there, eluding my grasp to spring away and "peep" with the winsome face.

Then more precious than all came the remembrance of one day, sadder than the rest, when the loving arms clasped me in warm embrace, and the sweet lips met mine lisping "Bye."

Then came silence, suspense, and then the crowning agony.

In a darkened room through which hushed foot-steps were gently passing, there was a little crib, hung with garlands white, and within it lay a little child clothed in snowy robes, and asleep among the flowers.

The tired feet were still, and the dimpled hands were clasped with all the innocent grace of childhood, the silky ringlets were smoothed away from the baby-brow, and crowning its marble whiteness a wreath of flowers, summer flowers now, and purely white.

With hushed breath I listened vainly for one sound of the musical voice, and with agonized heart realized that the last farewell had been spoken.

A lonely women passing through the silent rooms of her desolate home, cries out in her inmost heart, "My God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" and then "the peace of God" descendeth upon her, and from out the fiery trial she comes forth purified gold.

Through a life of usefulness to God, conferring happiness on all, she moves bravely, and without shrinking, sometime lifting from the past the veil which shields from her its full radience of joy, and its agonies of sorrow, and when crushed by its memory she kneels and gains peace,

"Where the mossy daised sod
Brings sweet messages from God"

to her, concerning her spotless lamb whom the Good Shepherd, in His infinite mercy and wisdom, hath tenderly gathered to the fold of Christ.

And gently, lovingly, I lay away my baby-curl, so dear to her and to me, and learning the lesson of patience taught by that noble, unselfish life, I await with her our Father's appointed time, when we shall no longer "see through a glass, darkly."

For the Southerner.

The Water We Drink

A distinguished medical writer says: "It is estimated that every person drinks about 1,500 pounds of liquids per annum. All these are filtered through the human system, leaving whatever nutritious or poisonous properties they possess." If this be true, no one can overrate the importance of at once securing the means of obtaining good, pure water.

The writer above quoted further says, "That impure water is often the cause of blood diseases. Nearly three-fourths of the weight of the living body consists of water. If good, pure water could be obtained, it would be the healthiest drink for man." An eminent German Chemist and Geologist says, "The solvent properties of water are the true causes why we never obtain this universal and important fluid in natural and domestic economy in a state of purity. It constantly participates in the properties of the manifold sources whence it is derived, or through which we obtain it. Whenever it is in contact with the soil it invariably disolves the soluble constituents."

The great variety of marls and calcareous matters that underlie ourselves in Eastern North Carolina, together with the decomposed vegetable matter which is unavoidably filtered into our wells and springs, makes it simply impossible to secure good water from any source but the clouds.

In every part of the habitable globe, a kind and beneficent Providence has established a compensating principle or good, for every evil or inconvenience.

We have malaria, but are compensated by a fertile, productive soil and mild climate. We have lead water, but our proximity to the Gulf Stream assures us a regular supply of the purest rain water. We have chills and fever, but by a general use of good cisterns and rain water, together with thorough drainage and cultivation, we can banish the main causes of disease, while at the same time we increase the value and productiveness of our lands, as well as the physical and mental energy of our people.

It seems strange indeed, that our people have not long ago awakened to the great importance of securing an abundant supply of good Rain Water. But, say many, "We are not able to build Cisterns." Let me show you that you are not only able to build cisterns, but that you can make money and have health to enjoy it, by at least building one good cistern, just as soon as you can find a competent man to do it, even if you borrow the money to pay him.

I take it for granted that you drink Well water, and that Well water is the chief cause of your sickness. Now the average cost and loss of time on account of sickness in every family in this county is not less than ten dollars a year. Fifty dollars will build a cistern large enough to supply a small family, and one hundred dollars will build a cistern of about 100 barrels capacity, and an increased size can be built proportionately cheaper. Now if you have a Well, you can afford to build a cistern, which pays you in money profit at least ten per cent. per annum. If you have no well and expect to dig one, you will make still more by building a cistern instead of a well.

Some of the richest districts of the Cotton States could not be cultivated or settled until a good supply of rain water was obtained. Such were the good effects of well and spring water, that many plantations were abandoned until good Cisterns were built and a supply of rain water obtained. Soon after the salutory results of good Rain Water was known no plantation was without from one to a half dozen cisterns, and no part of the South, can show a better *Bill of health*, than these once *water-poisoned* districts. These facts I can affirm from personal knowledge, as I built many of the cisterns in the cotton districts, refered to, myself, from the year 1835 to 1860.

The able and justly distinguished writer I first quoted, treats the whole subject of Diet and Drink with such force and appropriateness, that I prefer to let him speak here in my place.

He says, "Diet and Drink exercises such an influence upon us all, physically and morally, too much care cannot be observed as to the quality of what we eat and drink. Much of our conduct depends upon what we eat and drink. Bonaparte used to attribute the loss of one of his battles to a poor dinner, which at the time disturbed his digestion. How many of our misjudgments; how many of our deliberate errors; how many of our unkindnesses; our cruelties, our acts of thoughtlessness, and recklessness may be actually owing to a cause of the same character. We eat or drink something that deranges the condition of the stomach, through the stomach nerve, that derangement immediately affects the brain. Moroseness succeeds amiability, and under its influence we do that which would shock our sensibility at any other moment."

So the writer goes on to show that not only our pecuniary interest is involved in the question of eating and drinking, but what is of much more importance, our moral conduct.

Cisterns may be constructed with or without brick, where a large one is required, brick are best, but a cistern that will hold from 30 to 40 barrels may be well made by a judicious and skilful use of hydraulic cement.

In order to have a good supply of the best Rain Water, it is best to have two cisterns, say one of 150 barrels capacity and one with 50 barrels. In January the large one should be cleansed out and the water from the roof turned in. Say a half hour after a rain commences, a long cold rain is the best, after the largest cistern is filled, turn the water into the small one, which is kept full by successive rains, affording water for all washing purposes. The large cistern should be kept closed from fresh rain, until the ensuing Winter then filled as before.

Many suppose that rain water is the same under all conditions, and hence think that one cistern is as good as two, and so it would be if it were large enough to supply by filling once a year.

The great amount of noxious gasses and vapors that are constantly ascending from the earth are, to some extent brought down again in the rain, and hence the necessity of fermentation and purging, as it is termed, so that all gaseous substances are set free or eliminated. This operation requires from three to six weeks, after which time the water becomes transparent, colorless and tasteless. If sufficient roof capacity is not at hand for catching rain water, a small piece of ground may be levelled and rammed, then coated with cement; inclining the surface a little to one side, where a cistern may be built. This ground roof, as it may be termed, should be fenced with 5 feet boards or picketts, and washed a little by the rain before turning the water into the cistern.

Crary & Bonniwell are having a very superior Hydraulic Cement manufactured, especially for cisterns, and will be able to supply all demands for either cisterns or cement in this part of the State. J. W. C.

A preacher, one slippery, frosty morning, going home with one of his elderly members, the old gentleman slipped and fell. When the minister saw that he was not hurt he said: "My friend, since a stand on slippery places." "Yes," replied the old man looking at the preacher, "I see they do but I cant.

Did our readers ever hear a young lady acquaintance ask each other, "What's your politics?" and then giggle. The question has a hidden meaning. For explanation apply to the first lady who wears a large bustle.

A Faithless Lover.

A PLUCKY GIRL MAKES THINGS A LITTLE WARM FOR HIM.

Frank Powell is a youthful shoemaker, who works in Joe Miller's boot and shoe factory. Frank is a susceptible youth, and his tender heart was smitten by the beauty and grace of one of the girls employed in the factory. Now Frank is—or was—not a bad looking fellow, and the maiden returned the tender passion, and Frank won her blushing consent to become his bride.

Then for a time all went happily. As he sat at his work pegging soles, he thought of two souls with but a single thought, and pensively pegged away. Time passed on with leaden wings and as the hour approached for the happy consummation, the impatience of the lovers increased. A week ago last Saturday he went to the priest's house to be published in the church the next Sunday, as is the custom of those of the Catholic faith. The priest being absent, he was told to call again, but everything was finally arranged, and last Tuesday they were to have been married.

During all this time the young maiden had been busy. The wedding feast was prepared, her dress, with a trail three quarters of a yard long, as he desired it, was all finished, and all that was necessary was for the priest to make them man and wife according to the solemn ceremonies of the church; when without a word of warning Powell took the cars and went to Chicago, leaving the poor girl to mourn in her wedding dress with a trail three quarters of a yard long—with the wedding feast untasted. His reasons for such conduct were that the girl was too poor to buy the outfit.

Now, when it is known that she supports an aged father and two little sisters out of her earnings, and that she would not take anything from them to deck herself in finery, it will be admitted that his conduct was disgraceful, and that he was no way deserving so good a wife as she would have made. Last Saturday he returned to town—and it coming to the knowledge of the shop-mates of the injured maiden, they held an indignation meeting, when it was resolved by them that if Frank Powell ever stuck his nose inside that shop they would fix him. Ah! heartless deceiver! he little dreamed what was in store for him. Fix him? you bet he was fixed!

Monday morning, with more cheek than a house pig, he stepped into Miller's office. As he did so the door behind him was locked and the key mysteriously disappeared. Just then he was confronted by the girl he had so faithfully promised to marry; behind her were ten fierce damsels, just aching to get at him. The girl reproached him for running away; he undertook to talk back; she slapped his face. Whang went a bottle of liquid blacking in his face. The bottle broke, and the blacking ran all over him. He kicked and swore, and tore round; the girls schreeched and screamed. Oh, it was liveley!

At this moment the girl who had been so cruelly treated, seized a two-gallon pot of warm glue and poured it on his devoted head. He was the sickest looking shoemaker, about that time, that was ever in this city. Still the combat deepened—and but for some one unlocking the door, so that he was enabled to escape, there is no telling what those indignant maidens would have done. Powell dove into another room and commenced to scrape himself; he scraped and scraped, and kept on scraping—he's probably scraping yet. There was a poetic sort of justice in thus daubing him with that glue; for if he don't stick to his word he has something that will make him stick hereafter. The "boys" in the factory hearing of the way the girls had treated Powell, gave them an oyster supper that evening.—*Racine (Wis) Journal.*

Door Knockers.

Is there any particular reasons; we wonder, why those sensibly contrived, thoroughly effective, generally interesting, and often extremely quaint and artistic old fashioned door-knockers should have gone so entirely out of use? Why should the intelligent and complicated modern doorbell have so entirely usurped its place in this country? Certainly the knocker was serviceable. There could never be any doubt about there being some one at the door when a big brass or iron knocker was pounding away. Not only the girl (presumably) in the kitchen would here the noise, but everyone in the house could hear it. Therein was the knocker hospitable; it announced to all the household the coming of a visitor. But perhaps nowadays the household does not want to know. But why not? The whole family need not go to the door. And a bell, unless it is centrally placed in the house, is often wonderfully inaffective. How well we know that!—we who have shivered on brown-stone steps and white marble front steps in winter, and summer, while Bridget or Dinah (who didn't happen to be in the kitchen, and therefore didn't hear the bell) kept us waiting for the welcome open of the door. But with a knocker how different! If Biddy was indoors and neither deaf nor dead, she must hear the rapping, no matter in what part of the house she had ecluded herself. And, more than that, she could not pretend she did not hear it. The bell may be in a measure to her a private *annunciator* ringing out its call to her alone, for its answer. Not so the knocker. Like a public voice, it calls aloud to everybody in general, and if one person in particular (Biddy) does not do her duty, everybody in general will know it.—*Scribner's Monthly.*