GOV. VANCE'S VINDICATION. We publish to-day the letter of Gov. Z. B. Vance, on the late Senatorial contest in this State, which appeared in

the Southern Home on Monday last. We do this in justice to Gov. Vance individually, in justice to those members of the Legislature who voted for him in caucus and in joint assembly, and, above all, in justice to the Conservative party of the State whose representative he became as soon as he received the nomination for United States Senator.

We regret the necessity which has impelled the communication; but as the defeat of Vance is regarded as the defeat of the party, we acknowledge the right of the nominee to be heard in his own defense, as well as in vindication of the action of those who nominated and supported him throughout the Senatorial struggle.

The views we have heretofore expressed on this subject have undergone no change. We have endeavored to prevent any injury to the party from a prolongation of the controversy, and we are pained at the turn it has now

In the interests of good-will and harmony, we appealed to our brethren of the press throughout the State, to join with us in our efforts to frown down dissension and disaffection in our ranks, and to endeavor to heal the unfortunate troubles that have arisen in the party. We cannot see how a continuance of strife can benefit the cause of Conservatism or any individual, and for that reason we have advised the reconciliation policy. But the nominee of the party has spoken in his own vindication against charges which have been preferred against him, and the party is entitled to hear his defense.

[From the Charlotte Southern Home. Goy. Vance on the Senatorial Ques-

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1873.

MR. EDITOR :- Circumstances make it necessary that I should give a statement in regard to the late Senatorial election, in vindication of my own conduct and of the party, whose chosen representative I had the honor to be. have been fiercely assailed, and a great injury, if not entire ruin, has been done to the party, whose principles we pro-fess to love. Somebody is to blame for it, and the people want to know who. In order to give them as much light as I can, I propose to recite briefly the history of that transaction, and then review the excuses given by only a portion of the minority for their conduct, which

strangely enough, takes the shape of charges against myself. For many weeks preceding the meeting of the Legislature, various rumors came to me through the newspapers and private letters, that there was treason in the camp, that the Radicals were scheming to deteat the will of the Demccracy and avoid the contesting of the State elections, and inaugurate feeds in our ranks by combining with such friends as Judge Merrimon could carry with him, to make him Senator. Some of these rumors came to me as originating with intimate friends and relatives of the Judge; and the proof pointed to was, the great change which came over the Radical press toward Judge Merrimon almost simultaneously, after the August election, from the vilest slander to the highest praise; their rec-ommendation of him for the Senate, their evident policy for doing se, and the final abandonment of the Gubernatorial contest, coupled with the utter silence of the gentleman under all these rumors so damaging to his loyalty. My previous high regard for Judge Merrimon induced me to refuse credence to these warnings of distrustful friends, and many gentlemen who read this will call to mind that I wrote them to this effect. However, when I arrived in Raleigh on the 20th November, I found too truly that I had been more than just to my life-long friend, and that the work of disorganization was seriously begun. I was informed that a number of his friends had already declared their intention not to go into caucus. After canvassing my own prospects for forty-eight hours, I became satisfied that I could secure the nomination, and by the advice of Mr. Speaker Morehead which accorded with my own inclinations, I went to see Judge Merrimon in his office, and to tell him candidly, in a spirit of kindness, what I thought of our mutual prospects and advise him not to oppose me. I had a long and friendly conversation with him, in the course of which, and before I had come to that part of my business, he nimself told me that I had the majority pledged against him and his name should not go before the caucus. I replied that I thought I could beat him, and had come in to advise him as a friend not to oppose me. He replied that his name would be presented to the Legislature and that he had fifteen or twenty friends who would stand by him. I asked if he expected Radical support. He said not -that he would not have an office at the hands of that party (using a very offensive expression,) and that he did not expect to be elected, but only to beat me. I asked why? He said that I had combined with Ransom against him. I denied it and asserted that I observed a perfect neutrality between him and Ransom. He said, at all events I ought to have helped him, and if I had done so, we would have both been in the Senate. I said that such an arrangement would have been a combination against Ransom, the very sin he was charging upon me now, &c. Much other conversation ensued but no recon-

mous. Next day the balloting in the Legislature began and continued until Saturday, with the result which is known. Meantime unceasing efforts were made by myself and friends to produce harmony; conferences took place between Judge Merrimon and myself, alone and accompanied by friends, and all without avail. Nothing but my withdrawal was asked, and nothing else would be accepted; the idea of Radical votes was still scouted as neither desired nor expected. On Saturday, however, my eyes were rather widely opened. About 12 rather widely opened. About 12 o'clock that day, and before the vote at the Capitol was known, I was told by a member of the Radical party, that a leading friend of Judge Merrimon had gone to John Pool the night previous and told him that the 20 friends of Merrimon were getting very tired, that they had fought gallantly but the pressure on them was heavy, and he, Pool, must do something soon—that Pool had replied, "tell them to stand, I'll send them help to-morrow." For the truth of this, I will not vouch; I only know that nine Radicals did vote for Merrimon that day! I went to seen the Judge also, and asked if he was still opposed to Radical votes. He said he would take them and accept the position if elected by them; and when I twitted him with what he had previously said, he explained that he only meant he would not accept a nomination at their hands,

Certain of the little game now, sent in my letter of withdrawal to the caucus that night, which forced the withdrawal of name also. I prepared to return home by the first train, which was at 7 P. M. Sunday. This threw matters into some confusion, and a resolution was passed, that whilst selecting another candidate, neither Merrimon's name nor mine should be voted for in the Legislature; but the votes of the party should be scattered to prevent an election, The reader will please note this. During the day I was approached by several gentlemen who had voted for Merrimon, who said they felt that the opposition to me had gone too far, that they were anxious to have my name reinstated, that they had seen Merrimon and wanted me to see him, and they were sure it could all be fixed, and asked me not to go home. Shortly after I saw Judge Merrimon in my own room, and he also insisted I should not go home. So I remained over until Monday, but distinctly told all these gentlemen that my name was witndrawn in good faith, and could only be reinstated by Merrimon's friend, enough of them to elect me. On Monday, the proposed pacification made no progress. In the caucus after many ballotings, when the votes began to concentrate and it became evident that a new candidate would soon be selected, Mr. Bryson, of Swain, again put my name in nomination, which was promptly forbidden by Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, and other friends, and the announcement again distinctly made that my name could not again come before that body except at the instance of enough of the Merrimon men to elect me, combined with my own friends. The reader will please note this also.

Monday night, just as I was stepping into the omnibus to start home, my arm was seized by Mr. Bryson, of Swain, who vehemently urged me not to go, declaring the thing could all be fixed, that he had the required number of bolters pledged to undo their mischief, &c. I told him I was going home, and got in the omnibus. He got in also and rode with me to the depot, and continued with great importunity to urge my remaining; and mentioned the names of Love, his room-mate, Bryson, of Jackson, Anderson, of Clay, Dickey, Whitmire, Cowles, Marler, Avera and others, who, he said, would now vote for me if my name could be reinstated. The train moved off in the midst of his eager harrangue. Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, heard most of this and will vouch for it. I told him what I had

told the others, and came on home.

By my friends, I am told that the caucus adjourned on Monday evening at the request of the Merrimon men, who wanted time to arrange for reconciling parties to me. On Tuesday morning, when it met, Dr. Love was in the chair. A motion was made by Mr. Cowles to rescind the resolution adopted on Saturday night forbidding the use of my name and Merrimon's, and expressing his wish and opinion that I should be elected. While the discussion was going on upon this molion, Dr. Love called Capt. Waring to the Chair, took the floor and favored the motion, saying substnatially as he is reported, that he had opposed Gov. Vance because he had believed that there was a coalition between him and Ransom to put the Senatorship in their pockets; that Gov. Vance had denied it and he was compelled to believe him; at all events, whether this were true or not, such a coalition, if it ever existed, had been broken up by himself and others; that Gov. Vance, if now elected, would owe his election not to the coalition but the Legislature -he therefore favored the removal of the restriction so that Gov. Vance's name or any other man's could be brought before the caucus, and hoped that the nominee would be supported by every man in the party. Some say he was atfected almost to tears! The motion was adopted amidst much applause and eviidence of returning good feeling My devoted friend, Bryson, of Swain, then nominated me, making a speech and pledging himself that nine of Merrimon's friends would support me 'if nominated Speeches were made by Cowles, Marler, Dickey, Avers, and perhaps others of the bolters, none dissenting, and the vote was taken. I received the nomination again by a large majority, quite two thirds, and was declared by the Chairman to be the regular nomnce of the Democratic party for U.S. Senator. The work was thought to be done by all who trusted in the honor and good faith of their neighbors. Congratulations were exchanged on the restored harmony of the party. Messrs. Welch, Merrimon, the Chatham delegation, and perhaps one or two others, re-

me. Mr. Humphrey remained, but opposed the arrangement and refused to be bound by it.

tired before the nomination was made

and declared they could not support

ashamed by the swarthy mass, he fled. John Pool was then called for, who came forth and said: "You come to rejoice-over the success of our party today in defeating the Democratic caucus nominee for the U.S. Senate. It is a matter for rejoicing among Republicans. For months I have diligently labored, with a few others, to accomplish this result. The time and the labor has not been in vain. The Democratic majority of 24 in the Legislature no longer exists," Similar speeches were made by Settle, Seymour, Abbott, Tim Lee and others, the band playing, Glory, glory, hall lelujah! Dr. Love, likewise respond to a call and glories in the election of a man who would "not be odious to the administration of Grant !" And thus

the work was done. Without one word of comment, and without a sentence characterizing the conduct of these men, this statement is submitted to the judgment of all who-love honor, truth, and fair dealing. A brief notice of the statements and charges of the minority, and I will con-

I am happy to know that only two of the fifteen could be induced to sign that reckless, untruthful and disjointed production. It is significant. These two begin their statement by an allegation that the members were pledged to me before the Legislature met; that many were neminated by packed conventions, or forced to declare for me on the stump. This is not only wholly untrue, but is a gross insult, both to the people and their representatives. Not a single representative was pledged to me peronally, either before or after the meeting of the Legislature, unless a voluntary expression of preference be a pledge. this be not true, let the pledge men be named. In some counties, candidates voluntarily declared for me and others were called out by the people. It the people and candidates had not a right to do this, without consulting these two persons, it would be indeed strange. And if these men had the right to pledge themselves against me, surely my friends could pledge themselves for me; and the idea that because men pledged to or instructed by their constituents, before they left home, therefore the integrity the caucus was destroyed and pre judged, is so absurd and silly that no man except he was in a corner and hard pressed for an excuse, would ever think of it. A complaint against men for respecting the wishes of their constituents may, however, well be made by these men, since they set their's utterly at defiance in this whole matter. The charge that I privately made

serious and unjust charges against Judge Merrimon in "divers" confidential letters, is not true; and a curious pubmight well want to know how my confidential letters are thus publicly paraded. To the best of my recollection, I wrote not more than one such letter containing any allegation at all against Judge M., and that I should be happy to see him deny. I dismiss this as altoghther contemptible. I am confidential not a dealer in letters and conversations, and the public can buy none at my shop. But they say there was a "coalition" between Gen. Ransom and myself to divide the Empire "like Anthony and Octavius of other days." Some weeks ago I denounced this charge, through the papers, as an infamous lie; these gentlemen now change their tactics, Judge Merrimon and Dr. Love having both professed to accept my denial as true, they now say they did once believe that it existed between the principals and do now believe that it still exists between their "special friends and admirers," and they go on to point out the circumstances on which they rely to

First, that in the contest for the nom ination for Senator in 1870, for near 20 ballots, they say, Judge Merrimon was ahead of Ransom and myself; and that a promise was then made for me, that I would resign promptly if not admitted to the Senate, and I immediately began to gain, Ransom to lose, whilst Merri mon held his own. And this is evidence, they say, of the coalition! If true, it is no proof, but it is not true. Ransom did not fall back in that contest, but gained steadily and so did I. Merrimon was a candidate and did his utmost, but continued to fall back until his friends, at his request, withdrew his name, and then coming over to me enabled me to beat Ransom by one or two votes only. Now who on this earth would ever suppose there was a coalition between tw men who were thus fighting to the death. If Ransom had charged such a combi-nation between Merrimon and myself, it would have been much more reasonable. inasmuch as Merrimon withdrew and

his friends came to my support. The next circumstance relied on, is that Ransom beat Merrimon in 1872 after I had resigned; that some of my 'special friends" helped to do it, the object being to put in an eastern man then, so that the next Senator should be a western man, viz: myself, &c. The answer to this is simple. In the first place Merrimon is not a western man. He lives, does business, votes and runs for office much, in the city of Raleigh, county of Wake, which is not in the west if the State map speaks the truth. Secondly, my friends divided very equally between Ransom and Merrimon; and lastly, not one of them, general or special, can be found who will say that ever intimated to him how I wished him to vote; whilst at least three of Ransom's friends, in that contest, bolted in this one, and refused to vote for me! Did they first combine and then bolt on account of their own conduct? No names are given, but the terms used are "special friends" of Vance and Ransom. If they had been kind enough to charge something upon somebody, then the gentlemen aimed at could speak for themselves. But it is most safe and conve-

nient to speak indefinitely. Another circumstance is the division of the back pay. They sneer at this and say it is a "novelty in N. C. politics, and ask why it was not also divided with Graham and Manly, who once held certificates and were refused their seats, I grant their right to think the proceeding novel. 'That which is counter to one's own feelings and conduct always strikes us as strange. Without one word ever said to or by me on the In about one hour afterwards, the subject, Gen. Ransom procured the pas-Houses met in Joint Assembly and the sage of a resolution in the Senate, In about one how &cc. Much other conversation ensued but no reconciliation was attained. He remarked again and again, that he news would forgive me because I didn't help him to best Ransom!

The caucus, meantime delayed final action for several days, in the hope of reconciling the dissatisfied, until Monday the 23d, the day before the balloting must by law have commenced. That afternoon, when it met, there were 73 members present out of 97. A friend of Judges Merrimon moved that the nominee be required to received men be required to received men moved that the nominee be required to receive a majority of the whole number, and not merely of the whole number, and not not not support in salary due to the Senator, No. for the years, expressly for my benefit, and with the approbation of all the Democratic Senator in 1870, was Col. H. C. Jones, the C. Jones and the the analysis of the year penaled in the category during th

when nothing but honor and decency prevented his keeping it; and as also strange, that I didn't take it all when it was offered me. But they must know that there are refined and generous instincts still existing among men, though they may feel them not. Their favorite caudidate, Judge Merrimon, when I explained this thing to him, said candidly and without hesitation, that it was perfectly right and proper, and that he had intended, if he had been elected instead of Ransom, to do the very same thing! As to why Gen. Ransom did not also divide with Graham and Manly, the answer is, he drew no money for their terms, and was not their successor. This question they should ask of their new friends and co-workers against the Democracy, Pool and Ab-Another piece of evidence of the co-alition, they find in the removal of my

disabilities. They admit that it was

"eminently right and proper" to have

them removed, but say it ought not to

have been done without also removing

those of every body else at the same time! And they ask triumph-

antly, "Why this partiality? He

(Vance) had received \$2,500. Why other tavors too exclusive favors even legislative in character? A bill would have passed just as easily with these names in as Vance's and easier too. Why was Gov. Graham's name omitted? Why Mr. Smith's, and Col. Coleman's, Mr. Craige's and others? Why this exclusion? Was it apprehended Gov Graham might be in the way?" The debates, as reported, show the reason why. The putting in of other names would have killed the bill -the slightest objection would have been fatal, as the Senate was in a few moments of its final adjournment when the bill was called up. The bill then had to pass with my name alone in it or not at all. Gen. Ransom occupied the seat to which had been elected, and feeling that it would be a graceful act to have me relieved, and one very grateful to my friends all over the State, exerted all his personal influence to have it done, and succeeded only because he requested Senators to vote for it as a personal favor to himselt. And this is good evidence of a coalition, is it? If so, let us see how it would serve somebody else. A tew years ago, there was a carpet-bagger in Raleigh called Deweese. He was a prominent partner in the great Swepson ring in that stealing epoch, traded in law suits, acts of as sembly, railroads, &c. He was indicted for frauds upon post office laws and dismissed Congress, or forced to resign, for selling cadetships. Judge Merrimon, the "pure and upright," as these champions fondly term him, defended him when indicted, and did much other business for him and the Ring, receiving large fees therefor. Now Judge Merri mon files a little petition to Congress and Deweese slyly puts through a bill removing his disabilities, leaving eight or ten thousand of us who were not on good terms with Dewese, still in bonds. Now it it was "eminently right and pro per" to have Judge Merrimon's disabilities removed, was it not as right and proper to have others relieved too? Why this partiality? He had received large sums from the Ring for his services. Why other favors too?-exclusive favors-even legislative in characters. A bill would just as easily have passed with other names in as Merrimon's, and easier too. Why was Vance's name omitted? Why Gov. Graham's Scales', Coleman's and others? Why this exclusion? Was Judge Merrimon even then scheming to get ahead of his rivals by means of his connection with his friend, the Honorable thief? Now which set of circumstances furnish the strongest proof of a coalition? But I am guilty, they say, of the combination with Ransom, whilst the evidence does not touch a coalition between Merri-

"But is this law? Aye, marry i'st crowner's quest law." And well may we exclaim with the grave digger, "Is this evidence? Aye, marry i'st bolters evidence!"

mon and Deweese?

The last piece of evidence they offer in support of this absurd charge is as follows: "During the late campagn in this State he (Vance) and Gen. Ransom often canvassed together, and Gen. Ransom was always eloquent in his reference to his friend, pointing out his greatness and fitness to be Senator." Gen. Ransom and I did canvass some together, but the latter part of the assertion is simply untrue. To the best of my reccollection no such an allusion was ever made in any speech delivered in my hearing. That canvass was undertaken on my part, at the urgent request of Judge Merrimon; and my speeches were much taken up in defendfenning him against a lot of most scandalous-as I thought-and damaging charges. He was charged by Gov. Caldwell and all the shrill yelpers of the party in whose affections he now divides the empire of Pool and Holden, with prosecuting for money the wives and mothers of soldiers who were shedding their blood in the trenches of Petersburg; of being the right-hand man and confidential adviser of Littlefield Swepson, &c.; of receiving from them an annual salary and of living in a house which was their gift; of dratting their bills in the Legislature whereby the people were to be plundered; of complicity with the notorious Kirk, and the like. Even by some of his own party, he was accused as the partner of Mr. Phillips, of sharing the fees of that office for prosecuting our people under the Revenue and Ku Klux acts, and thus pocketing the price of our people's blood; of corresponding with the enemy during the war; and as being engaged in or privy to, a plot to betray his native section into the hands of Kirk and his lambs—against all these I defended him with such zeal and ability as I could command, canvassing some thirty counties in the fierce midsummer heats, and behold this is my reward! For I have reason to know that these charges are all made with his knowledge and approbation-perhaps his help also. The charge so meanly insinuated that

I made propositions to the Radicals for their support, I deny in most unequivocal terms; as I do also the assertion that I violated plighted faith in the matter of my resignation. There is not one word of truth in it. My article has already been extended beyond prop-

fact of Merrimon's election by the com-bined votes of Radicals and so-called Democrats, coupled with the declara-tions of Pool and Love, as reported in the papers, and say if they have not betrayed and sold out to their nemies by an infamous combination Both sides have now been heard, and I leave the people to draw their own conclusions and apply their own remedy. My conscience is clear whatever consequences may follow. I feel proud to know that I did nothing to damage or destroy this great party of justice and constitutional liberty; but that on the contrary I sacrificed all I had—myself and my aspirations—to uphold its hands. In my letter of withdrawal, I was careful to say no word that would anger those who had so deeply injured me, hoping earnestly that unity might be restored with some other nominee. And if their persecution of me had stopped there, no word of complaint should have ever passed my lips. I

hope things may yet be redeemed. If I had gone to Washington as the Senator from North Carolina, and it should have been demanded of me, "Who sent you here?" I should have been able to answer proudly-"My friends! the Democratic Consservative people of my native State—those noble patient, long-suffer-ing men and women, by whose side-stood in all the calamities of war and all the humiliations of defeat, and who through it all fought the good fight and kept the pure faith in civil liberty and honest government; and having at last won the victory they have sent me here, owing all to them, to speak for them." To a similar question, who sent you here? Judge Merrimon will be compelled to answer, "My enemies! my slanderers and detractors! My friends tried to make me Governor, and failed after heroic efforts-they wanted another man for Senator, but I set their wishes at defiance and held out my hand to my enemies for help: John Pool said he wanted me and here I

Very truly, Your friend and fellow citizen, ZEBULON B. VANCE.

Affairs in and Around Greensboro GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 15, 1873. Editors News: It is a notable fact beyond doubt that Greensboro is backward in things which are essential to its prosperity and future good. As long as some of the old fogies who now own property live, just so long will its prosperity to a properous city be hindered. There are, it is true, some who are anxious to see the place rise, but one man depends upon another, and so the days and years slip by on silvery wings without that work being done which should be. The first and greatest need is a steam fire engine. The company has been organized, both fire and hook and ladder, but here they are, with no engine, (yes, there is a hand gine which the colored brethren have had out on the streets trying its virture, and succeeded in soaking a colored chap ten steps distance,) no hook and ladder, and no nothing, to fall back on in case of a fire. The next necessity is gas, "gas ! gas ! !" is heard all around. It is a poor city that can't afford gas. The gas pipes and fixtures are all through the city in nearly every house, which need only a little cleaning, and gas can be furnished the public at a trifling cost, and money made at it, too. We see no hinderance why it should not be made here as well as any other place. Some enterprising and public-spirited man will ere long take the matter in hand and furnish this article which is so badly needed, and which the public look for and demand. The two foregoing are essential to the public welfare, and should be now in operation. Then there is a good opening for some individual to establish a tobacco factory, taking into consideration the fact that three warehouses are now in operation. and another to be built. Four warehouses and no factory! It is a shame, We will wait and see if somebody don't undertake it. The last, and by no means the least, is a night school. There are many young men who are growing up wholely oblivious of an education the fact is, they are too poor to attend school through the day, having to work for a living, and they would gladly attend a night school. So much so

With the exception of the above, this place is moving on in the right direc tion. Five years ago only one whistle could be heard, but now early risers are greeted with the monotonous noise of the whistles of three factories, one saw-mill and one foundry, with a foundry bell. This shows the prosperity of the place. Each one of these factories employ about fifty or more hands ; the foundry some ten or fifteen, and the saw-mill eight or ten. An immense quantity of work is done in each factory, and the foundry manufactures as good cooking and heating stoves as can be purchased North.

The boundry of Greensboro has a peculiarity in it which many cities don't possess. It is bounded on the north and south by the two Buffaloes; on the east by Jonesboro and Turkey Ridge; on the southwest by Warnersville; on the west by Hiattsville, and on the northwest by Camp Stokes, Jonesboro, Turkey Ridge, Warnesville, Hiattsville and Camp Stokes all being negro towns, of which, in the language of a colored brother, "Greensboro is de cap'al." A negro man and one of High Point's

white strumpets were arrested there Saturday, by Deputy Sheriff Burns, charged with misconduct in the place, and brought here Saturday night and committed to jail. How to drive cows out of a garden-

this piece of advice is free gratis, for nothing-throw a tin full of scalding hot water on them. It has been successfully tried. General Barringer, a colored " man

and brother," was allowed to take out license Monday for the purpose of retailing vinous and malt liquors. This is another "Devil's Den" added to the many already in the place. If the Good Templars meet with success in their undertaking to elect a temperance Mayor, they will stop some, if not all of these dram shops. The dram won't be quite so handy to the tipplers then.

The report which was circulated in England during the day on Saturday, to the effect that Her ex-Majesty the Empress Eugenie will issue a proclamation announcing her assumption of the French regency during the minority of her son, the Prince Imperial, is denied.

William Warrington, a district Post-master in Birmingham, England, got five years penal servitude for embezzling \$60 deposited in the Post Office Sav-ings Bank under his charge. At that rate, a year for each \$12, some of our thieves would get long terms if their

There were 588 deaths, 484 births, 211 marriages and 1,088 police arrests in the

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BANKRUPT SALE OF Valuable Real Estate. On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1874, I shall sell at PUBLIC SALE for cash, to the highest bidder, in the town of Louisburg in Franklin county, N. C., the

TRACT OF LAND

on which Archibald Taylor now lives, sit-uated about four miles west of Portis' Gold Mine, in Franklin county, N. C., and con-taining, by Taylor's schedule in Bankrupt-2,271 ACRES.

This is a very productive body of land, adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, To-bacco, Cotton, &c., a large proportion of which is in original growth, with a large amount of low grounds on it. The dwelling is large, convenient and costly, with all necessary out houses conveniently arranged. It is supposed by many persons that this land has a Gold Mine on

it.

The tract of land is very large and valuable, and is sold under an order of the District Judge of the Eastern District of North Carolina, pursuant to the provisions of the Bankrupt law.

I shall also sell at Public Auction for cash, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1873, at the Court House door in Oxford, Granville county, all the right and interest of the said Archibald Taylor, arising under the will of Robert Taylor deceased, in all the property, real and personal, of Robert T. Pelham, derived under said will, and now in the hands of and under the control of L. C. Taylor. The property consists of a large Tobacco Factory at Oxford, of 96 Shares of Raleigh and Gaston Rall Road Stock, and other effects.

RICHARD W. HARRIS,

Assignee of Archibald Taylor's Estate, jan15-w4t

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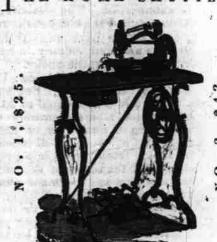
Cor. Fayeeteville and Hargett Streets, Raleigh, N.C. Oct 12-3m TI GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INS. Co., Raleigh, Jan. 6th, 1873. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Agency of the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, the Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, has been withdrawn from the firm of Messrs. Wm. H. Finch & Co., and that Mr. ANDREW SYME is hereby appointed the General Agent of the said Companies for the State of North Carolina.

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