

Next to the spirit of cotton-planting in nothing is the enterprise of the South more strikingly exhibited than in the increase of factories of all kinds. The greater number of these are devoted to the manufacture of cotton. They are not, however, confined to this, but factories of woolen fabrics, iron-ware, farming implements, earthen ware, furniture, hats, shoes, &c., are being added. The manufacture of leather, shoes and boots, soap, candles, tanning stonies, edge-tools, paper, ready-made clothing, &c., should be largely increased, and might be so to great profit.

There is a special necessity for the establishment of factories, to give profitable employment to indigent females, young and old, of which the South contains unhappily a large number, rendered poor and helpless by the war. Equally strong is the necessity for establishing factories or vocations in which our unfortunate slaves who have been raised, as well as the orphan children of those men who fell during the war, could find employment.

At present, the scarcity of monied capital is a desideratum which cannot be fully supplied, except to a limited extent by enterprising emigrants from the North and from Europe, who, in spite of the slanderous imputations upon the Southern people, and the reckless misrepresentations of the want of safety to strangers among us, will seek investment here. In no country in the world, except perhaps in Great Britain, is there greater personal security, or a stronger guarantee for the profitable and safe investment of money, than in the South.

In some few localities, perhaps, where idle, vicious and strange persons have been drawn together by the war or by the exigencies of want and quest for employment, there may be felt some insecurity, but it is probable, that no portion of the Union is more exempt from high crime, than the Southern States. In this State, while our criminal dockets exhibit a great decline in the moral tone of our people since 1860, yet, when we consider the terrible ordeal through which we have passed, the shock given to society by the sudden emancipation of millions of half-civilized beings in point of intelligence, and the displacement of civil-law by military rule, to which all classes were utter strangers, the orderly and quiet deportment of our people, (many reduced suddenly from affluence to poverty, and all made poorer than heretofore,) and the status of society at the present time, exhibit a moral phenomenon, the like of which history furnishes no example.

How can it be accounted for, except to concede to Southern society, before the war, a higher moral tone, a deeper reverence for law and order, a greater veneration for Christianity and its institutions, and a milder, more humane, more improvable and better managed system of human slavery, than ever existed before among any people?

The lack of capital now felt will be removed in a few years, by the enterprise and recuperative energy which our people are now exhibiting. Our fields well-tilled, our minerals exhausted, our manufactories, as far as we can go in this enterprise, put in motion, will furnish capital in abundance for the full development of all the resources of the State. Formerly all our capital nearly was invested in negroes and land. Slave labor and lands were increased, not to afford capital to really enrich the State and to be invested in permanent values, but to be laid out in more negroes and land. Now our lands will seek division and partition, and consequently, increased and more skillful tillage, and the products of the soil and labor, will go to enhance the permanent wealth and comfort of our people.

Factories and new vocations for our population will spring up in all directions, and as these sources of employment increase, our people will be stimulated to greater enterprise, until we shall become, emphatically, a working people.

Georgia, as before the war, so now, is taking the lead in manufacturing enterprise. North Carolina, which claimed to be second to her, must now excel her, or at least come up with her, neck to neck. Twenty-five or thirty new factories are going up in that State. We are told that the demand for machinery at the South is working the Northern shops and artisans beyond time. So numerous and pressing are the orders, they must be sent in three, six, and twelve months before they can be filled. If this be so, in our own present almost expatriated and unsettled condition in the South, what might this demand be, if the North would hasten to remove the impediments to Southern enterprise, confidence and harmony, and, by a liberal and wise policy, effect a speedy political and business restoration? The adoption of President Johnson's policy, and the annihilation of a general amnesty for all past political offenses, would hasten at once a millennium day of enterprise, energy and real progress, and would so weld the bonds of Union and concord between our people, that they never could be broken.

The Profits of Loyalty. Under this caption the Chicago Evening Journal, a violent Radical sheet, exults in the progress and enrichment of the North and West, as results of the late war. It says that they "were doing well before the war; they did still better during it, and best of all since its close." Commenting upon these boasts, the New York World says:

"We do not know whether the Journal utters this as a felicitation at the good fortune resulting, in a pecuniary point of view, from the war just closed, or as an argument in favor of the new Radical civil war now threatened. But it puts these good things under the heading 'The Profits of Loyalty,' and, considering the Radical standard of 'loyalty,' we wonder that it did not mention the profits Butler derived from his 'loyalty' at New Orleans and in Virginia; what Dow achieved in the way of pianos, plate, and children's clothing at Pensacola; how such gains were by his cotton-stealing raid up Red River; and generally, the gains of all the loyalists, with whom patriotism meant plunder, and loyalty 'loot.' The aggregate gains of the plunderers, including chaplains and camp-followers, who went upon the principle that 'the South had no rights to be respected,' particularly the right to any kind of portable property, and who, under a pretense of 'confiscation,' seized and stole everything in the South they could lay hands upon, amounts to millions. It is to be hoped and expected that when Congress presents its next plan for restoration, it will suggest some method for the restoration of this stolen property.

The Chicago Journal will have mentioned but a small part of the profits of its school of loyalty unless it recounts the millions made by Massachusetts and other Northern manufacturers, who swindled the Government and imposed upon the poor soldiers by furnishing acres of rotten blankets, shoddy clothing, and papered shoes. Of the three thousand millions or more that the war cost, one-third, at least, went into the pockets of Northern 'loyalists,' contractors, and others who made it their chief business to cheat the Government by getting the highest possible price for the poorest possible goods. Not satisfied with this, hundreds of these manufacturing loyalists secured contracts, and furnished war material of all sorts sufficient to carry on the conflict for a century to come; and, since the peace, they have made the second enormous 'profit' from their 'loyalty' by buying back their goods at their own price. No other nation on the face of the globe would have submitted to the swindles which are now exultingly paraded as the 'profits of loyalty.' It is a fact that the larger proportion of the debt with which the country is now saddled was created to enrich the particularly 'loyal' friends of Mr. Lincoln's administration. But taking the Journal's general view of the East and the West have been immensely enriched by means of the war, it would be well to remember that the South has been proportionately impoverished and stripped, and that the Radicals are doing all in their power to prevent the recuperation of the South, its recovery of even its property relation to the rest of the Union. It will be well, too, if these Radicals remember in time that no possible effort of theirs can prevent the Southern States from holding their place, which the Constitution gives them, as a part of the Union, and that the present injuries which the Radicals are inflicting upon the South by retarding her material property, as well as obstructing her representative rights, will eventually be felt at the North with far more severity than they now are at the South. No part of the body, material or politic, can suffer without bringing suffering to the whole; and the 'profits' of all the 'loyalty' in the Radical party will fall to cover the losses which will come to the North and South alike by delaying the complete restoration of all the relations between the two sections."

The Northern Conservatives. The Conservative press of the South, as the representatives of the popular sentiment, owe to themselves and our people, as well as to the demands of justice, to express the heartfelt appreciation that is entertained in the South of the energy and spirit with which the Conservatives and Democrats of the North have conducted the recent canvass in that quarter. The fact of their defeat does not lessen their credit to our respect and gratitude. The noble stand which they have taken and maintained in behalf of a Union of equal States, and of peace, harmony and magnanimity, is one of the grandest moral spectacles of the age. If we of the South could have had the selection of the issues upon which they were to prosecute the campaign, we could have desired none more just or generous. Planting themselves upon the broad platform of the Constitution, they fought the Radical disunionists, as the Spaniards did the French at Saragossa, from street to street, from house to house and from room to room. Contesting every inch of ground, they battled with a bold and defiant courage, that was worthy of the great cause of civil liberty. A great party, thus constituted and animated, struggling on and rising superior to defeat, will triumph in the end. We have lost neither faith nor hopefulness in view of the late results. We are not yet prepared to believe that Truth and Right will not ultimately prevail.

Death, crushed to earth, will rise again; The eternal years of God are hers!
Air Lines. We copied, from the Newbern Journal of Commerce, on yesterday, the statement that that city is now within twenty-seven hours of New York city, via the new Air-Line route described in the paragraph. But for a detention of three hours at Goldsboro, the trip could be made in twenty-four hours. That time will suffice for the trip from this city. For instance: Leaving Raleigh in the morning, at 8 o'clock, and reaching Portsmouth by 6 in the afternoon, you take the steamer to Annapolis, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, the point of junction with the Maryland and Delaware Railroad. Taking that Road, you are in New York by 5 o'clock on the ensuing morning. This route is now in regular systematic course of operation.

An Air-Line is in contemplation, and will doubtless be speedily consummated, between Atlanta and Charlotte, which will reduce the distance, in point of time, between this city and New Orleans, at least twelve hours. Progress is the word. What a magnificent future would be before this country, if it is the development of its great destiny, undisturbed by the evil genius of Radical agitation! If it is not driven out, our great resources, works of internal improvement and industrial interests will share the common ruin of a disorganized and destroyed Republic.

Alleged Outrages in the Eastern Counties—Jones County. We have heretofore noticed an alleged outrage upon Mr. Colgrove, of Jones County, taken from our Newbern contemporaries. We therefore gladly publish the following correction from the people of Jones County. The people of the Eastern Counties, and especially the civil authorities, the magistrates, sheriffs, &c., owe it to themselves, to the character of their Counties and to the State, either to arrest the perpetrators of these diabolical acts, if they exist, by proper civil process, or, if they cannot, to communicate the facts to the Governor. Or, if the rumors are false and unfounded, they should give the public the facts. Disorderly and wicked men, who commit outrages, must be arrested and punished, no matter who they are. The law and justice must be vindicated, not by summary or mob process, but by due process of law. Gov. Worth stands ready to do all in his power to restore order, protect the innocent and punish the guilty.

There are mean men enough in the State to encourage, if not to perpetrate, these disorders, and others are disposed to magnify them, in order to gratify their demon-like malice against the people of the State. They are malicious Radical tools, who magnify the slightest occurrences, and, rather than misa, manufacture, out of the whole cloth, the most damaging stories.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce. In your last week's issue, there is a short article headed "Another Outrage," and relates to an unfortunate occurrence near Trenton, in Jones County, a short time since. This article does the citizens of Jones great injustice; who, as a peaceable and law-abiding community, will compare favorably with any other section of the country. You have, doubtless, been imposed upon by some person or persons, who have greatly exaggerated and misrepresented this outrage. In that article, charges are indirectly preferred against this community, unwarranted by the facts, and which, if allowed to go uncontradicted, are calculated, if not intended, to tarnish the character and cast a stain upon the hitherto unsullied honor of the county. We cannot believe that you would be instrumental, willingly, to have such a stain resting on our county, as you are personally acquainted with many of her citizens. The tenor of that article was certainly intended to injure the character of the county abroad; hence, the astonishment and surprise to see such a grave charge, unjustly made against the people of Jones. There is but one fact in the whole catalogue developed on the investigation of this matter; Mr. Colgrove has been consulted on the subject, and declares emphatically that, but one charge in that article is true, that is, the burning of the Gin House. He further states that he requested the editor to make the proper correction of the article. The facts cited in this case are briefly as follows: Mr. Colgrove's Cotton Gin was burned on the night mentioned, and about 20 or 25 bales of cotton, or seed cotton sufficient to make that number of bales, as but little of it was ginned, it being a new Gin House and machinery and only in operation two or three days before it was burnt; all the other charges, such as a stockade to inclose his stock and other property; the gang of 30 men or more; removal of stock to Newbern for security; goods, furniture, &c., are all charges; no out house except the Gin House was burnt or attempted to be burnt. No traces of any of the incendiaries could be made. It is known, although of rare occurrence, that houses of this description have been set on fire by the friction of the machinery, it being new and not smoothly working in the boxes, tunnels, journals, and not sufficiently lubricated. Oil and cotton in contact have often been known to produce spontaneous combustion.

That there have been outrages committed throughout the country, is apparent to every one; but we insist it is of no other occurrence in this locality than in others, and nearly all outrages when the parties were known, or afterwards found out, have come from Newbern to this county. It is believed that few, if any, of the "desperadoes" alluded to, are citizens of the county, and none natives. The citizens of this county, we assert, have no ill-feeling toward Mr. Colgrove, who has treated him kindly and respectfully. He has mingled with our citizens since his residence among us, and we venture to say, he has no cause to complain against the late unfortunate affair, which is deplored and regretted by all peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and we condemn the conduct of those who would, looking, wantonly, the property of any person who may come to reside among us, and whose deportment since his residence among us, like Mr. Colgrove's, has been honorable and unexceptionable.

We cannot believe that any person or persons living in this neighborhood had any hand in burning the said gin-house. It has further transpired that Mr. Colgrove employed a negro watchman, to keep watch and guard, who, on the night in question, was suddenly taken with fits, of what character we know not, and just at that particular juncture, of all others, he should be unable to see or tell what was going on, and rumor has it, that he has not been heard of since; yet we have no charge of kidnapping. Please publish this communication if you can spare room, in justice to our county, whose character has been assailed by the article under consideration, and oblige,

MARY CITIZENS OF JONES COUNTY, Nov. 5, 1895. THE NEW YORK WORLD pokes fun at the Herald in the following style: "The Herald is a very influential paper. It supported the Democratic ticket last year and Sturges got only 24,388 majority in this city. It opposed Hoffman this year and our candidate gets 46,788. Sturges' whole vote was 53,138, and Hoffman's is 80,141. The Herald is a very influential journal."

AMERICAN ARTISAN.—This is the title of an excellent mechanical paper and Patent record, published weekly in New York, by Messrs. Brown, Coombs & Co., at \$2.50 per annum.—This editor is also agent for procuring patents, and the Artisan is an excellent paper for the use of mechanics who desire to improve their knowledge of machinery, &c.

ANOTHER INFAMOUS SPEECH.—Mr. Speaker Colfax seems to be envious of the fame of Best Butler. In a recent speech he made the following remarks, which will damn him to everlasting infamy, however unanimously he may at present be applauded by mad fanatics for the occasion: "I wish they had devoured the entire substance of the South. If another war should come, I shall pray that every soldier might carry in one hand a torch and in the other a sword, and sweep the face of the country with destruction."

George S. Boutwell delivered a lecture in Boston a few days since on political affairs. He strongly advocated universal suffrage, and said that it was probably the intention of Congress to establish Territorial governments in the lately rebellious States, and to declare who of the citizens shall and who shall not vote. The President, he said, ought to be punished if he is guilty of unconstitutional acts.

Railroad Convention at Mt. Vernon Springs. Mr. Vernon Springs, Chatham Co., Nov. 1, 1895. The delegates appointed to a Convention, to meet this day, having assembled, on motion of H. L. Myrover, Esq., D. P. Caldwell, Esq., of Guilford, was appointed President, Wm. Murdock, of Bowen, and L. J. Houghton, of Chatham, Vice Presidents; Jno. M. Rose, of Cumberland, and A. W. Ingold, of Guilford, Secretaries.

The object of the Convention having been explained by the President, on motion of Jno. D. Williams, Esq., a committee was appointed, consisting of Wm. McL. McKay, of Cumberland, Almer Marsh, of Chatham, Col. Jos. A. Houston and A. W. Ingold, of Guilford, to prepare and bring before the Convention such business as may be thought necessary for its action. The committee, after retiring, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, viz: Whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the State of North Carolina to foster and encourage all the works of internal improvement, already commenced or merely projected, in the State, that have for their object the development of her mineral, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests, whereby our citizens may be enabled to re-build their shattered fortunes and retrieve the ruin of the past few years; bringing into the markets of the world her vast stores of iron and coal, now buried in the earth and yielding nothing to the State, while a comparatively small outlay would make them worth more than all the boasted gold mines of California; giving to the agriculturist the means of transportation for his produce to market; to the merchant an opportunity to turn that produce into capital, and to the manufacturer the means of supplying our people with fabrics made in our own State, and our farmers with fertilizers for their impoverished lands; placing every section upon an equal footing, and enabling our beloved North Carolina—brave and chivalrous, though conquered, impoverished and oppressed, but dearer to us, in this day of her trial than when the sun of her prosperity shone without a cloud to obscure its brightness—to take that place in the once proud galaxy of States which she is so justly entitled to occupy Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the delegates to this Convention, assembled from different parts of the State, and representing the interest and feelings of the people in all the counties from which we come, that the extension of the Western Railroad from Fayetteville, now completed to Egypt, in Chatham County, to some point on the North Carolina Road, would increase the wealth while it would advance every interest of the State, develop her resources, carry our produce to our own markets, build up our towns and stop the rapid tide of emigration from our State, give employment to our laboring poor, stimulate every branch of business, and give to our sons employment and a home in the "land we love."

Be it further resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Legislature, soon to assemble,—that to enable the Western Railroad Company to complete their road by extending it to some point on the North Carolina Road, that they authorize the Public Treasurer to subscribe to the capital stock of this road the amount that the road now owes to the State, and for which the State holds a mortgage upon the road; that the Legislature release its mortgage upon the road and authorize the President and Directors of said road to re-mortgage the same to some one or more capitalists for a sufficient amount to extend and complete it to some point on the North Carolina Road; and in doing so we submit that we are asking for nothing but a sheer act of justice to a liberal people, who have contributed freely to every other work of internal improvement in the State. This will require no additional appropriation of money, will impose no additional tax or burden on the people, but will enable the Company to save counties, towns and individual subscribers, who have invested largely from their scanty means, from loss; leave the State in as good a condition, with the stock in the road as a mortgage upon the road, and secure, with such subscriptions as can be had, the completion of a great work of internal improvement.

Be it further resolved, That we urge upon the representatives of the Counties through which this road must pass, to use every effort to secure the passage by the Legislature of the above recited bill, or at least give this road in some way the means of completing it, if any other plan can be suggested so well calculated to effect the end in view, and at the same time so free from objections as the above.

The Convention was favored with spirited addresses from the President, Wm. McL. McKay, Thos. B. Long, Wm. Murdock, Maj. Jas. C. McRee, W. A. Caldwell, and others, and the preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted. The best spirit pervaded the Convention, and all seemed determined to make a vigorous effort to consummate the building of the Road. Secretaries were directed to prepare the proceedings of the Convention for the press and all the papers in the State requested to copy the same.

The Convention adjourned, subject to a call of the Chairman, at such time and place as he may appoint. D. P. CALDWELL, Pres't. Wm. MURDOCK, L. J. Houghton, Vice Presidents. Jno. M. ROSE, A. W. INGOLD, Secretaries.

WELL SAID.—The President's organ says: "In a republicans country, to attempt to rule by a small minority of the citizens is like attempting to lift a heavy weight by seizing the short end of the lever. Maryland got on the right of the fulcrum day before yesterday, for it is impossible, under our form of government, to preserve peace and harmony when the few hold political sway over the many. If the masses of the citizens are used to exercise the elective franchise in any State, then the principle of self-government had better be abandoned at once, for in this age there is not virtue enough in any minority to render it fit to be trusted with power to rule the majority."

Which shows that Andy knows his party is in the majority, and that the country is now ruled by a minority. MASSACHUSETTS emerged from the smoke and dust of the contest on Tuesday, covered with glory. She elected two negroes to the Legislature and sent Butler to Congress. The woman with black skin she keeps in her own hall of Legislature, while the man with the black hair is sent to Congress. Doubtless the negroes will soon be the masses of Butler in the words of the North Carolina negro, who solicited Greeley: "Here's to Massa Butler! If de Lord had deed him with a white face, he hab also deed him with a misty black heart!"—Rich. Times.

George S. Boutwell delivered a lecture in Boston a few days since on political affairs. He strongly advocated universal suffrage, and said that it was probably the intention of Congress to establish Territorial governments in the lately rebellious States, and to declare who of the citizens shall and who shall not vote. The President, he said, ought to be punished if he is guilty of unconstitutional acts.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Maryland Elections—Her Regeneration—Missouri and West Virginia Under Radical Rule—The South Will Not Accept the Constitutional Amendment—Maryland Decides Against It. [Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. The Maryland election gives us hope for the future. That State is regenerated, or, rather, it is released from Radical rule. From the Radical States of the North—from the old free States—we expected nothing, and, as you say, we cannot be disappointed. As to Missouri, she is under the Radical domination and wears its shackles. She would, if she could, throw off her chains. The time has not come in which she can choose or obtain freedom from Radical domination. As in West Virginia, so in Missouri—the majority of citizens entitled to vote are disfranchised.

But the redemption of Maryland gives us hope for the future. Public opinion prevailed there over many obstacles. The Radicals had, by their management, obtained an advantage. They had, in fact, everything in their own way. They expected and had claimed a great victory. The mortification at their defeat is proportionate to their previous exultation at the prospect of triumph.

Now it is certain that the State of Maryland will reject the Constitutional Amendment, offered by Congress. This is fortunate, for it will convince the Radical North of the folly of their leaders in persisting in that proposition, even if it had been offered as a finality. Until this day many of the Republican leaders had expected that the South, before February next, would accept the amendment. Maryland decides against it. What Southern State will go for it? Missouri and West Virginia may accept it, under present circumstances; the majority of their citizens being deprived of the right of suffrage.

The Maryland election kills the Congress proposition. Some other project may be started by Congress at the coming session, but with their large majority they will reject every reasonable proposition that may be offered. No middle ground—no compromise will be agreed to. Thus the country is separated, just as effectually as if the Southern secession had been unopposed. Many observing men are convinced that the Southern States, which are now excluded from representation, will never be brought into practical relations with the Federal Union. It really looks so. For three years to come it is certain that the South will be excluded if not subjugated to the policy of the extreme Radicals. KAPPA.

MARRIED: In Wilmington, at the residence of John McLaughlin, on Wednesday evening, 7th inst., by Rev. H. L. Singleton, Mr. HENRY W. McLAURIN, to Mrs. MARY J. BLANKS.

DIED. On Sunday last, in the vicinity of Wilmington, Sarah NICHOLS, of Hillsboro', N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. WANTED. BY A YOUNG LADY, thoroughly educated and experienced, a situation to teach the English Branch and Music in some private family or public school. Address, TEACHER, Enfield, N. C.

FOR SALE. A nice lot of Collins' nice WHITE MEAL. Also, nice Bacon Sides and Shoulders. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Nov 10-14

PRIVATE BOARDING. LIGHT OR TEN Gentlemen, members of the Legislature, who desire Board in a private family during the session, can obtain the requisite information, on application by letter or in person, to Rev. J. M. ATKINSON, Presbyterian Parsonage, Raleigh, Nov 9-14

YARBROUGH HOUSE, RALEIGH, N. C. I'm taking charge of this well known Hotel, I promise the public that it shall be kept and conducted in a style that will give entire satisfaction to its patrons and guests. The rooms have recently been refurbished, and the entire house thoroughly repaired. It is beyond all comparison. The best House in the City, and shall be kept in a style worthy of the house. Nov 9-14 W. G. RIDDICK, Proprietor.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS. WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 7th. THE thirty-third annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company will be held in the city of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. J. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

\$100 REWARD. MY Store, at Hartfield's Mills, four miles east of Raleigh, was broken into on the night of the 6th inst. and THIRTEEN WATCHES, which were left with me for repair, stolen, besides a few other articles. One of the watches was a large, double-faced, gold watch, without a second hand. Half of the remainder were of gold. I caution the public to be on the look-out for these articles. I will give \$100 reward for the recovery of the whole or \$50 for the Gold Watch; a reliable proportion of the other \$50 for any one of the others. F. J. HARTSFIELD, Raleigh, N. C. Nov 3-14

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, COMING TO RALEIGH, THIS WINTER, CALL AT R. B. Andrews & Co's Clothing and Furnishing Store, and you will hear of something to your advantage. Nov 9-14

CITIZENS GENERALLY! EVERY body, from all over the State—those who have, and those who have not, bought of us—are respectfully invited to call and see our NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING, FOR MEN, FOR YOUTH, FOR BOYS, FOR CHILDREN, R. B. Andrews & Co. Nov 9-14

Buy Clothing of a CLOTHING STORE. R. B. ANDREWS & CO., Successors to E. L. HAZARD, Nov 9-14

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. T. BROWN, of High Point, Guilford County, as a candidate for Assistant Overseer of the next House of Commons. Nov 7-14

FINE MANSION OYSTERS. EVERY evening (except Sunday) after the arrival of the train, fresh Mansion OYSTERS can be had, at \$1.50 per gallon, at DAVIS & JONES, Nov. 7-14

FOR SALE. THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT OF THE BANK of the City of Raleigh. Apply to J. G. BARR, Cash, Wilmington, to W. H. JONES, Raleigh, Oct. 30-14

FOR SALE. THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT OF THE BANK of the City of Raleigh. Apply to J. G. BARR, Cash, Wilmington, to W. H. JONES, Raleigh, Oct. 30-14

FOR SALE. THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT OF THE BANK of the City of Raleigh. Apply to J. G. BARR, Cash, Wilmington, to W. H. JONES, Raleigh, Oct. 30-14

FOR SALE. THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT OF THE BANK of the City of Raleigh. Apply to J. G. BARR, Cash, Wilmington, to W. H. JONES, Raleigh, Oct. 30-14

FOR SALE. THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT OF THE BANK of the City of Raleigh. Apply to J. G. BARR, Cash, Wilmington, to W. H. JONES, Raleigh, Oct. 30-14

FOR SALE. THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT OF THE BANK of the City of Raleigh. Apply to J. G. BARR, Cash, Wilmington, to W. H. JONES, Raleigh, Oct. 30-14

FOR SALE. THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT OF THE BANK of the City of Raleigh. Apply to J. G. BARR, Cash, Wilmington, to W. H. JONES, Raleigh, Oct. 30-14

FOR SALE. THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT OF THE BANK of the City of Raleigh. Apply to J. G. BARR, Cash, Wilmington, to W. H. JONES, Raleigh, Oct. 30-14

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DESIRABLE DWELLING, NICE TOWN LOTS, AND A TRACT OF LAND Near Warrenton, N. C. An executor of Dr. Hugh J. Davis, to effect a division among his legatees, I shall offer, by public bidding, on the 15th day of November, 1895, at his late residence, in the town of Warrenton, N. C., the DWELLING HOUSE and 1/2 Acre of Lot in front of Dwelling and Lot, and also the Court-House square and a tract of Land about two miles distant from Warrenton.

The Dwelling is in cottage style, containing ten rooms, and has two bathrooms. The center of the town, surrounded by magnificent trees, is in the hands of the handsomest location in Warrenton, on a lot of about four and a half acres, having an ample yard and garden well enclosed, containing, Kitchen, Smoke House, Dairy, Carriage House, Carriage, Stable, Wash House, two good offices in the yard, a well of excellent water, and is bounded by four streets. This square is suitable for a lot, and is arranged as to be divided into two beautiful lots, each containing towards the main part of the town. The Lot in front of the Dwelling is enclosed, contains over an acre, without any building, and is bounded by three streets. The Lot in rear of the Court-House square, contains a street about one hundred and ninety-two (192) feet, and contains about three-fourths of an acre. The lot has a Store, with several rooms, at the north corner, a residence, and is situated on the main road, a good road, this tract is valuable for its fire wood, having been reserved for this purpose, but would make a nice farm. Possession of Dwelling and Lots given on first of January, 1897, and the tract of Land given at sale. Terms—On the Dwelling, five hundred dollars cash, and on the tract of Land, the balance of the credit of twelve months, with interest, and a satisfactory security, required, and title withheld until payment. Inquiries answered. PETER B. DAVIS, Executor of the Estate of H. J. Davis, Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 25-14

LINWOOD, AND RICH JERSEY LANDS, FOR SALE! LORSES of property and my sons, with a desire to close business and pay my debts, has induced me to convey, by Deed in Trust, all my property to Alfred HARGRAVE, of Hillsboro', N. C., who will sell, by public sale, on the 11th of December, 1895, at Linwood, first and Lexington next, from day to day until all is sold, consisting of the following property:

Linwood, consisting of 1,649 Acres. This selected tract will be divided into a number of farms, suitable for raising or smaller purchases, including a valuable tract of 200 Acres, with a fine Cottage, Servant's Houses, Barns, Sheds, with all the conveniences of a fine farm, and a fine view of the country. The natural fertility of these lands is unsurpassed, even in the famous "Jersey" section, and is situated on the main road, a good road, this tract is valuable for its fire wood, having been reserved for this purpose, but would make a nice farm. Possession of Dwelling and Lots given on first of January, 1897, and the tract of Land given at sale. Terms—On the Dwelling, five hundred dollars cash, and on the tract of Land, the balance of the credit of twelve months, with interest, and a satisfactory security, required, and title withheld until payment. Inquiries answered. PETER B. DAVIS, Executor of the Estate of H. J. Davis, Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 25-14

Also, a tract of two hundred Acres of Woodland, in the famous "Jersey" section, with a fine view of the country, and a fine view of the country. The natural fertility of these lands is unsurpassed, even in the famous "Jersey" section, and is situated on the main road, a good road, this tract is valuable for its fire wood, having been reserved for this purpose, but would make a nice farm. Possession of Dwelling and Lots given on first of January, 1897, and the tract of Land given at sale. Terms—On the Dwelling, five hundred dollars cash, and on the tract of Land, the balance of the credit of twelve months, with interest, and a satisfactory security, required, and title withheld until payment. Inquiries answered. PETER B. DAVIS, Executor of the Estate of H. J. Davis, Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 25-14

Also, a tract of two hundred Acres of Woodland, in the famous "Jersey" section, with a fine view of the country, and a fine view of the country. The natural fertility of these lands is unsurpassed, even in the famous "Jersey" section, and is situated on the main road, a good road, this tract is valuable for its fire wood, having been reserved for this purpose, but would make a nice farm. Possession of Dwelling and Lots given on first of January, 1897, and the tract of Land given at sale. Terms—On the Dwelling, five hundred dollars cash, and on the tract of Land, the balance of the credit of twelve months, with interest, and a satisfactory security, required, and title withheld until payment. Inquiries answered. PETER B. DAVIS, Executor of the Estate of H. J. Davis, Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 25-14

Also, a tract of two hundred Acres of Woodland, in the famous "Jersey" section, with a fine view of the country, and a fine view of the country. The natural fertility of these lands is unsurpassed, even in the famous "Jersey" section, and is situated on the main road, a good road, this tract is valuable for its fire wood, having been reserved for this purpose, but would make a nice farm. Possession of Dwelling and Lots given on first of January, 1897, and the tract of Land given at sale. Terms—On the Dwelling, five hundred dollars cash, and on the tract of Land, the balance of the credit of twelve months, with interest, and a satisfactory security, required, and title withheld until payment. Inquiries answered. PETER B. DAVIS, Executor of the Estate of H. J. Davis, Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 25-14

Also, a tract of two hundred Acres of Woodland, in the famous "Jersey" section, with a fine view of the country, and a fine view of the country. The natural fertility of these lands is unsurpassed, even in the famous "Jersey" section, and is situated on the main road, a good road, this tract is valuable for its fire wood, having been reserved for this purpose, but would make a nice farm. Possession of Dwelling and Lots given on first of January, 1897, and the tract of Land given at sale. Terms—On the Dwelling, five hundred dollars cash, and on the tract of Land, the balance of the credit of twelve months, with interest, and a satisfactory security, required, and title withheld until payment. Inquiries answered. PETER B. DAVIS, Executor of the Estate of H. J. Davis, Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 25-14

Also, a tract of two hundred Acres of Woodland, in the famous "Jersey" section, with a fine view of the country, and a fine view of the country. The natural fertility of these lands is unsurpassed, even in the famous "Jersey" section, and is situated on the main road, a good road, this tract is valuable for its fire wood, having been reserved for this purpose, but would make a nice farm. Possession of Dwelling and Lots given on first of January, 1897, and the tract of Land given at sale. Terms—On the Dwelling, five hundred dollars cash, and on the tract of Land, the balance of the credit of twelve months, with interest, and a satisfactory security, required, and title withheld until payment. Inquiries answered. PETER B. DAVIS, Executor of the Estate of H. J. Davis, Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 25-14

Also, a tract of two hundred Acres of Woodland, in the famous "Jersey" section, with a fine view of the country, and a fine view of the country. The natural fertility of these lands is unsurpassed, even in the famous "Jersey" section, and is situated on the main road, a good road, this tract is valuable for its fire wood, having been reserved for this purpose, but would make a nice farm. Possession of Dwelling and Lots given on first of January, 1897, and the tract of Land given at sale. Terms—On the Dwelling, five hundred dollars cash, and on the tract of Land, the balance of the credit of twelve months, with interest, and a satisfactory security, required, and title withheld until payment. Inquiries answered. PETER B. DAVIS, Executor of the Estate of H. J. Davis, Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 25-14

Also, a tract of two hundred Acres of Woodland, in the famous "Jersey" section, with a fine view of the country, and a fine view of the country. The natural fertility of these lands is unsurpassed, even in the famous "Jersey" section, and is situated on the main road, a good road, this tract is valuable for its fire wood, having been reserved for this purpose, but would make a nice farm. Possession of Dwelling and Lots given on first of January, 1897, and the tract of Land given at sale. Terms—On the Dwelling, five hundred dollars cash, and on the tract of Land, the balance of the credit of twelve months, with interest, and a satisfactory security, required, and title withheld until payment. Inquiries answered. PETER B. DAVIS, Executor of the Estate of H. J. Davis, Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 25-14

Also, a tract of two hundred Acres of Woodland, in the famous "Jersey" section, with a fine view of the country, and a fine view of the country. The natural fertility of these lands is unsurpassed, even in the famous "Jersey" section, and is situated on the main road, a good road, this tract is valuable for its fire wood, having been reserved for this purpose, but would make a nice farm. Possession of Dwelling and Lots given on first of January, 1897, and the tract of Land given at sale. Terms—On the Dwelling, five hundred dollars cash, and on the tract of Land, the balance of the credit of twelve months, with interest, and a satisfactory security, required, and title withheld until payment. Inquiries answered. PETER B. DAVIS, Executor of the Estate of H. J. Davis, Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 25-14

Also, a tract of two hundred Acres of Woodland, in the famous "Jersey" section, with a fine view of the country, and a fine view of the country. The natural fertility of these lands is unsurpassed, even in the famous "Jersey" section, and is situated on the main road, a good road, this tract is valuable for its fire wood, having been reserved for this purpose, but would make a nice farm. Possession of Dwelling and Lots given on first of January, 1897, and the tract of Land given at sale. Terms—On the Dwelling, five hundred dollars cash, and on the tract of Land, the balance of the credit of twelve months, with interest, and a satisfactory security, required, and title withheld until payment. Inquiries answered. PETER B. DAVIS, Executor of the Estate of H. J. Davis, Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 25-14