

TERMS: One Year... Six Months... Three Months...

Wm. A. HEARNE, Manager.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

SENATE PROPOSITION.

AN ACT to alter the Constitution of N. C.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact (three fifths of all the members of each House concurring.)

That the Constitution of this State be altered as follows to wit:

Amend section six of the first article by striking out the first clause thereof, down to and including the word "but;" this being the clause relating to the State debt.

Amend section two of the second article by striking out the words "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially;" being in reference to the sessions of the General Assembly.

Amend section five of the second article, by striking out all that precedes the words, "the said Senate districts," and by striking out the words "as aforesaid" in said section; the parts so stricken out having reference to the State census.

Add a new section to the second article to be styled "section 30," and to read as follows: "That the members of the General Assembly shall each receive three hundred dollars as a compensation for their services during their term, subject to such regulations in regard to time of payment and reduction for non-attendance as may be prescribed by law; but they may have an additional allowance when they are called thereon in special session, and mileage shall be ten cents per mile for each session."

Amend section one of the third article by striking out the words "four years," where they occur first in said section, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "two years," being in reference to the terms of executive officers.

Strike out the words "Superintendent of Public Works," wherever they may occur in the Constitution, thus abolishing that office.

Amend section six of the third article, by striking out the words "annually," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," so as to conform to the provision respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions which refer to the appointment and duties of the Code Commissioners.

Alter section four of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, such inferior Courts as may be established by law, and Courts of Justices of the Peace."

Amend section eight of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices; Provided, That this shall not apply to the justices during their present term of office, unless by death, resignation or otherwise, the number of associate Justices shall be reduced to two."

Alter section twelve of the fourth article so that said section shall read as follows: "The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen; and in each district a Superior Court shall be held at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county respectively as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall lay off said districts in due time, so that the said nine judges may be chosen and begin their official term at the first meeting of the members of the General Assembly which shall occur after the ratification of this section."

Strike out section thirteen of the fourth article, which fixes the present judicial districts.

Amend section fourteen of the fourth article by striking out all after the word "office," and inserting, in lieu of the part so stricken out, the words: "The General Assembly shall prescribe a proper system of rotation for the judges of the Superior Courts, so that no judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be prescribed by law."

Strike out section fifteen of the fourth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a coordinate department; but the General Assembly shall amend and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction, which does not pertain to the Supreme Court, among the other courts prescribed in this constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best, provide also a proper system of rotation for the judges of the Superior Courts, and the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of the constitution."

Strike out sections sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-five and thirty-three of the fourth article.

Amend section twenty-six of the fourth article by striking out all that part which begins with, and follows the word "but;" in said section, and, in lieu of the part so stricken out, inserting the following: "The judicial officers and the clerks of any courts which may be established by law, shall be chosen by the vote of the qualified electors, and for such terms as may be prescribed by law. The voters of each precinct, established as it elsewhere provided for in this constitution, shall elect two justices of the peace for such term as may be fixed by law, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout their respective counties. The General Assembly may provide for the election of more than two justices of the peace in those precincts which certain reasons render it expedient. The chief magistrates of cities and incorporated towns shall have the judicial powers of justices of the peace."

Amend section thirty of the fourth article by striking out the word "township," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "precinct;" also in the last sentence of the same section, strike out the words "the commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term," and in lieu thereof insert "an appointment to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term shall be made as may be prescribed by law."

OLD SERIES - VOLUME 45. NEW SERIES - VOLUME 1.

Raleigh, N. C., Monday Morning, 1874. Number 68.

Amend section one and seven of the fifth article, by striking out the words "commissioners of the several counties" where they occur in said sections, and in lieu thereof inserting the words "county authorities established and authorized by law."

Strike out section four of the fifth article, relating to taxation to pay the State debt and interest.

Insert the word "and" before the word "surveyor" in section one of the seventh article, and strike out the words "and five commissioners" in said section; also add to said section the following: "The General Assembly shall provide for a system of county government for the several counties of the State."

Amend section two of the seventh article, by striking out the word "commissioners" and inserting the words "county authorities established and authorized by law;" and in the section strike out the words, "the register of deeds shall be a clerk of the board of commissioners."

Strike out section three of the seventh article, and insert the following: "The General Assembly shall have power to divide the counties into a suitable number of subdivisions, as compact and convenient in shape as possible, and marked out by definite boundaries, which may be altered when necessary. Said subdivisions shall be known by the name of precincts. They shall have no corporate powers. The township governments are abolished. The boundaries of the precincts shall be the same as those which heretofore defined the township until they shall be altered."

Strike out sections four, five, six, ten and eleven of the seventh article, which relate to the township system.

Amend sections eight and nine of the seventh article, by striking out the words "or township" where they occur in said sections.

Strike out section three of the ninth article, in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and for perfecting the system of free public instruction."

Strike out section five of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in any wise granted to, or conferred upon the Board of Trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient, for the maintenance and management of said University."

Alter section thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the ninth article, relating to the University of North Carolina. Amend section ten of the eleventh article by striking out the words "at the charge of the State," and in lieu thereof, insert the words "by the State; and those who do not own property, or whose property is exempted from taxation, shall be exempted from the payment of any tax in this Constitution, or being minors, whose parents do not own property over and above the same, shall be cared for at the charge of the State."

Alter section one of the fourteenth article so that said section shall read as follows: "No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department, thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities, or Commissioners for special purposes."

Add another section to the fourteenth article to be styled "section 8," and to read as follows: "County officers, justices of the peace and other officers whose offices are abolished or changed in any way by the alteration of the constitution, shall not be eligible to be made by law in order to give full effect to the alterations, so far as relates to said officers shall have been made."

Remember the sections in those articles from which any section has been stricken and give to each section that number which by this method would have been given to the section for which it is substituted, and the alterations shall be embodied into the constitution, and the several sections numbered consecutively.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL.

The following are the Senate amendments to the bill as it passed its third reading:

1st. Amending the property exemption from taxation so as to include \$300 worth of any kind of property.

2d. Amend so as to empower the Legislature to increase or diminish the number of judicial districts to meet the necessity of the times, provided the change be made at the end of the term.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ADDRESS OF THE Central Executive Committee.

To the People of North Carolina:

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative Party of this State, after consultation among themselves and with many friends from different parts of the State, familiar with public sentiment, have deemed it necessary and proper that the Central Executive Committee shall address the people in reference to various topics of public interest, and particularly constitutional reform in this State. The Committee, therefore, feel compelled to appear before you, and to suggest such measures of reform and relief as, in their judgment, are calculated to promote concert of action and the general welfare of the State.

THE CONVENTION ELECTION.

The result of the election in August last, although adverse to the call of a Convention of the people, cannot be regarded as an expression of popular approval of the leading provisions of the present State constitution; for all parties with scarcely any dissent, recognized and conceded the necessity for a change in the organic law.

Nor can the result of that election be properly claimed as a party success or defeat. The issue submitted and passed upon was not a party issue, although great efforts were made by interested persons to make it such—nor was it so regarded or treated by thousands of democrats and Conservatives who voted against "Conventions." That election turned on collateral and immaterial issues, most of them suggested and pressed upon public attention by the great body of the office-holders of the State, who proclaimed that a convention if called, would turn them out of office. The office-holders of the State generally opposed the call; they freely used money and other appliances to defeat it. The colored people were made falsely to believe that a convention would deprive them of the suffrage, and thereby bridge their political rights. Thousands voted against the call because they feared armed interference of the authorities of the federal government and another war—other thousands voted against it, because they apprehended some mischievous interference with the present administration, while some believed the call as made without the sanction of the constitution and revolutionary; so that, we repeat, the election turned, not in favor of or against any political party, nor upon the real merits of the issue submitted to the people, but upon many collateral considerations.

METHOD OF AMENDMENT SUGGESTED.

The majority against the proposed call for a Convention, though comparatively meagre, settles adversely the proposition to amend the Constitution by a Convention of the people, however proper and desirable that method of amendment may be. It settles it, because the radical members of the Legislature, who believe in their party, unanimously refused to vote for the call of a Convention of the people by the Legislature. Such a call cannot be made without the votes of at least a few of them, and they and their party thus assume the grave responsibility of preventing the people from amending and reforming their organic law.

OUR MATERIAL INTERESTS OPPRESSED.

That the material, industrial and educational interests of the State are in a deplorable condition is manifest to the common observer. There is now a direful incubus upon the state that deadens the energies of the people and destroys all reasonable hope of future prosperity. Every man has the distressing sense that he labors at toils in vain.

These evils are not due to any lack of industry and persistent effort on the part of the people. Ever since the late war they have labored hard, and thousands have labored who never labored before. They have lived economically.—The soil has generally yielded good crops and fair prices have been realized thereon. But their earnings are gone!—Where are they? Their desolated farms are not restored. The waste places are not built up. The greater number of the towns and villages are as decayed as at the close of the war, many of them are in a worse condition. The destroyed manufacturing, with but few exceptions, have not been rebuilt. And where, we repeat, are the earnings of our impoverished people? They are swallowed up in oppressive taxation, to support a system of state government, essentially expensive, and a radical extravagance without a parallel in the history of a free people.

BURDENOME TAXATION—PUBLIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

During the first two years under the present Constitution, \$1,307,330 were collected from the people, and every dollar of this vast sum was expended in the administration of the State government—an average of over \$600,000 a year!—about ten times what it cost to administer the government before the war! There belonged to the School Fund, derived from the Land Scrip donated by the United States, the sum of \$123,000. This sum was invested mostly in "special tax bonds," and the fund is virtually lost.

These monstrous evils are the legitimate fruits of the workings of the present Constitution and radical misrule under it. The present organization of the people's system of government essentially extravagant—the township system alone making necessary about three thousand officers at an annual expense of from \$300,000 to \$400,000. It establishes a public debt amounting to \$40,000,000, half of which is confessedly dishonest and fraudulent, and which the people are unable to pay.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE.

We deem it worth while to notice in this address, that wicked and interested persons—unprincipled and violent radical partisans in and out of this State—for sinister purposes, have sought to produce the false impression that the Democratic Conservative party have and do connive at and encourage the perpetration of crime and outrage. To this detestable end they have, wherever they could, prostituted the press, legislative and judicial proceedings, and resorted to every means within their power. Such imputation is not only groundless, false and scandalous, but infamous to the last degree, and betrays a spirit of wickedness, we venture to assert, without a parallel in political warfare.

out the section of law, he issued a law, and the necessary hours of dispendence and armed them at the public expense to execute the despotic will. This party elected to the State Convention and the their many scores of men notorious for their party and knavish speculations increased the public debt to the enormous sum already stated. This party degraded and disgraced the judiciary by electing to high judicial stations men shamefully ignorant and corrupt, and others who have not scrupled to manifest the most blatant partisan feelings while holding their offices. This party have ruined the credit of the State—they have biased the honesty and prosperity of the people in the most shameful and defiant manner—they have made every department of the government a by-word and reproach. To establish the truth of these charges we need but point to the history of the State for the last three years and appeal to the observation of every intelligent citizen.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution and this party, with a radical, reckless and extravagant administration of the Federal Government, make up the manifest causes of the sufferings, poverty and distress which afflict the people of the State. The Radical party have brought upon us all these evils, and there is no relief from them but through salutary changes of the Constitution, and a change of our present rulers for others who shall be capable, honest, wise and patriotic.

The present constitution is loose, illogical, contradictory and absurd in many of its provisions, and it were well it could be entirely re-written; but this is not practicable by the legislative mode of amendment. Action will be expedited by amending it in a few very important particulars, for the present, and leaving general amendment to a future time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

In the judgment of the Executive Committee, the Constitution should at once be amended in the following particulars:

Section 1 of Article 1 should be so amended as to strike out all thereof that provides the *intolubility of the public debt*.

Section 2 of Article 2 should be so amended as to provide that the Legislature shall meet regularly every two years, and that the members of the Legislature shall receive but \$3 per day and 10 cents mileage, and such pay for no longer a period than 100 days during their term of office.

The office of Superintendent of Public Works should be abolished.

Article 3, Section 1, should be so amended as the Governor and other officers, therein mentioned, shall hold their offices but *two years*, instead of four years, as now provided.

Section 10 of Article 3 should be so amended as to provide that the Governor shall nominate the officers therein mentioned, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, unless otherwise provided by law.

Article 4 should be so amended as to strike out sections 2 and 3, thus abolishing the Code Commission.

Section 4 of this article should be stricken out, leaving the Legislature to regulate the number and style of Courts. Instead of five Supreme Court Judges, and twelve Superior Court Judges, as now provided, there should be but three Supreme Court and eight Superior Court Judges, who shall be elected every eight years.

Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 31 and 33 of Article 4 should be stricken out, and it should be provided that the judicial powers of the state shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such Superior Courts and inferior Courts as the General Assembly may establish.

Section 4 of Article 5 should be stricken out, and in lieu thereof it should be provided that the interest of the public debt.

Section 6 of Article 5, should be so amended as to enlarge the class of exemptions so as to include "stock and provisions."

Article 6, section 5, should be so amended as to provide that the persons therein rendered ineligible for office shall likewise be rendered incompetent to vote.

Article 7 should be abolished, except section 13, thus sweeping away the *Township system* and leaving the matter to the Legislature.

Article 10 should be so amended as to provide that the Homestead provisions should apply to all debts alike, and it should be in fee—that is absolute.

Article 11, section 10, should be so amended as to provide that its benefits shall extend only to *indigent* persons.

Article 14, section 10, should be so amended as to provide that no person shall hold any lucrative office under this State while he holds an office under the United States.

Sec. 5 of Art. 9 should be so amended as to abolish the provision for striking out the Constitution in 1875, and every ten years thereafter.

We would suggest as a further amendment, that Sec. 5 of Art. 9 be so amended as to provide that the University shall be under the control of the General Assembly, who shall elect a Board of Trustees of which the Governor shall be *ex officio* Chairman, and Sections 12 and 14 of that Article should be stricken out.

Other amendments ought to be made, but those suggested would relieve the people from the burdensome and extravagant state government that now swallows up their earnings, and which they find State debts which they cannot pay, but of which they may easily so compromise and adjust the heaviest portion, as will reduce it within manageable limits.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE.

We deem it worth while to notice in this address, that wicked and interested persons—unprincipled and violent radical partisans in and out of this State—for sinister purposes, have sought to produce the false impression that the Democratic Conservative party have and do connive at and encourage the perpetration of crime and outrage. To this detestable end they have, wherever they could, prostituted the press, legislative and judicial proceedings, and resorted to every means within their power. Such imputation is not only groundless, false and scandalous, but infamous to the last degree, and betrays a spirit of wickedness, we venture to assert, without a parallel in political warfare.

The party which we present has always and persistently condemned crime, by whomsoever perpetrated, and repeatedly gone out on the annual platform course to denounce it, and urge upon the people the high importance of peace and good order, and the duty of every good citizen to be active and zealous in bringing offenders to justice.

The course pursued by the unworthy exploiters by their retrograde policy, has been to destroy the moral and social effect of the voice of the press, legislative action and judicial determination, for the suppression of crime—their constant effort is to turn such matters to political advantage by recognizing crime as a party issue, and thus they produce the almost ineradicable conviction on the minds of disinterested observers that the purpose of the press, the Legislature and Courts, is not to suppress crime and outrage, but to manufacture political capital and advantage by recognizing crime as a party issue, engender bitter feelings among their opponents, destroy confidence in the Courts and bring them into disgrace and contempt.

We again urge our friends to set their faces against violence and lawlessness of every kind, and to be especially active in preventing secret outrages by disguised persons.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

It is to be regretted that the people of this State have failed to take any very active interest in national politics since the close of the late war. In our judgment, this is unwise. Our people are of the Union—it is our government and to it we must look, as we have the right, for support and protection in our rights of life, liberty and property, at home and abroad—we owe it allegiance and support, and it is a patriotic duty to yield these—it is as much our duty to join our fellow-countrymen in shaping and controlling the policy and destiny of this great common national government. We have all the rights that any of the American people have, and we are false to the country and ourselves if we fail to recognize and exercise them. The people have rights; let them exercise them firmly and respectfully, and when need be, assert them as freemen and American citizens in the councils of the nation, in political assemblies, and everywhere. If we consent to be dwarfed and ignored nationally, then we need not expect to be for all time to come.

CORRUPTION, EXTRAVAGANCE AND USURPATION.

Our common country is subject to grievous political evils to which the compass of this address will allow us to advert very briefly.

Official corruption in high and low places; public extravagance; usurpation of great powers not conferred, but denied and prohibited by the Constitution; high and oppressive tariffs which foster immense monopolies; the direct encouragement and support of monopolies; prostitution of official patronage to promote party ascendancy; a system of taxation which has become a heavy burden on the interests of the party in power, hordes of Internal Revenue officers who oppress, plunder and outrage the people of the nation, and under which large surplus sums of money are realized, the vast majority in the pockets of the people; a general system of espionage; a suspension of the liberties of the people upon the slightest pretext, in express violation of the Constitution; armed military interference with the freedom of elections; a general system of office-holding in the most favoritism in every department, and the administration of the affairs of the government, are public national evils, the enormity, extent and danger of which can scarcely be measured or appreciated by the people subject to them. That these evils do exist is manifest to everybody. The earnest, high-spirited interests of a free people demand that they shall not close their eyes to such dangers too long lest the time shall come when they will find their form of government changed in name as well as in fact, and their liberties lost.

SOURCE OF PUBLIC EVILS—THE "HIGHER LAW" OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Most if not all these evils, are attributable to the Radical or Republican party of the nation,—to its doctrines, policy and practices. It is essentially a party inimical and dangerous to the constitution and public and personal liberty. It is founded upon the despotic dogma that there is a "higher law" than the constitution; it is emphatically and essentially a "higher law" party. This dogma is its life and soul, and it proceeds on the jesuitical maxim, that "the end justifies the means." Hence it is, the lead of this party; the lead does not hold the army to send the army to New York and elsewhere at the North, to this State, Texas and all over the South, in violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, to control the elections and prepare the way for his and his party's continued ascendancy, and his own election. Hence, too, we find him for filthy purposes suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in a time of profound peace, arresting the citizen without warrant or lawful authority, but only by lawless force. Hence, too, we find this party in Congress, avowedly, and in the most brazen manner, passing laws at one time to one jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Union to prevent that great tribunal from declaring its acts and assaults on the Constitution unconstitutional and void,—at another time passing a similar law to "pick" the Court with partisans to support their despotic aims in the absolute overthrow of the system of government formed and handed down to us by Washington and his compatriots. That such a party has been allowed to spring up on American soil is monstrous and alarming! THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY THE ONLY OTHER PARTY.

There is but one other great political party in the country—that is the National Democratic party. In our judgment, it is the patriotic duty of every lover of liberty and free government to co-operate with that great and powerful party to arrest the tremendous evils to which we have adverted, and which will, sooner or later, if not suppressed, destroy freedom and establish despotism and the sword.

POLITICAL OPINION OF ALL PATRIOTS.

To a people of this great measure of reform, the National Government, the cordial and National Government, the cooperation of every patriot. Not regard to his hitherto party affiliations, but stand in determined opposition to the crimes and evils to which we have directed public attention, and we will all good people to stand with us in the such common patriotic effort to bring the blessing of God, may have our country from impeding darkness.

THOS. BRAGG
A. S. MERRIMON
R. H. BATTLE
R. H. BATTLE
M. BUBBERE
R. COX
J. LITCHFORD

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

JARRON'S HOTEL
PETERSBURG, VA.

BISHOP & SE...
Wm. B. BISHOP...
J. LITCHFORD...
Oct. 17-19.

W. H. BLOUNT...
Wilson, North Carolina...
PETERSBURG, VA.

Plummer, Young & Co.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE, SADDLERY, HAIR
WARE, AND CARRIAGE
MATERIALS
Manufacturers of Tin Ware and Dealers in
COOKING AND HEATING
STOVES.
Sole Agents for Blachley's celebrated
Cucumber Wood Pumps.
Oct. 17-3m.

ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPHS.
G. W. MINNIS, Established in Petersburg
and Richmond, Va., for
OVER TWENTY YEARS.
Would beg leave to inform his many friends,
patrons, and the citizens of North Carolina in
general, that he may still be found at
47 SCAMORSE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
Oct. 17-3m.

MEADE, ORR & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS.
127 SCAMORSE ST.,
PETERSBURG, VA.
R. E. MEADE, W. C. ORR, JOS. ADRIEN.
Oct. 17-3m.

MINGEA & HARRISON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
103 SCAMORSE STREET,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Have the largest stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
GLASS, PERFUMERY,
SALINE, OILS,
ESSENCE OF PEPPERS, MEDICINES, &c.
Ever before offered to the trade, which will be
sold at New York prices.
Merchants, Physicians and others should
know our prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ESTD. 1845.
Oct. 17-19.

GILLIAM & DENNEY,
121 SCAMORSE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
We have constantly in store a good assortment
of every kind of
IRON AND STEEL
MACHINE OILS &c.
ESTD. 1845.
Oct. 17-19.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
MACHINE OILS &c.
ESTD. 1845.
Oct. 17-19.

A. S. CLAIR,
MANUFACTURER OF
Carriages, Buggies,
EXPRESS, SPRING AND PLANTATION
WAGONS, CARTS AND DRAYS,
CORNER LOMBARD & SECOND STREETS,
PETERSBURG, VA.
A Good Assortment Always on Hand.
Repairing of every description—heavy and
light—such as Painting, Wood-work, Black-
smithing, done faithfully and promptly. All
work warranted. I respectfully ask a call, as I
am sure that both in Prices and Workmanship
I can give satisfaction. Oct. 17-19.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. R. Reardon,
DEALER IN
FINE GROCERIES,
AND IMPORTERS OF
TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
21 Market Street, Norfolk, Va.
Oct. 17-19.

LEWIS C. DEY & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 61 Main St., Norfolk, Va.
Also, a full
line of French and English
Clothes, Cuffs, and Band P.
Oct. 17-19.

C. Jordan & Son,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM BAKING CANDY,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
Store 206 Main St., Factory 192 Church St.,
NORFOLK, VA.
Oct. 17-3m.

S. SAVAGE, JONES & LEE,
SHIPPING AND
Commission Merchants,
AND COTTON FACTORS,
No. 18 Romaine Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
Oct. 29-3m.

Gibbs, Pritchard & Co.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,
202 Main Street, Norfolk Va.,
Oct. 17-19.

PORTSMOUTH ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. J. BILISOLY,
No. 1 High Street,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND
Commission Merchant.
And dealer in
NORTHERN APPLES, POTATERS AND
FOREIGN FRUITS
of all descriptions
All orders accompanied with the cash will
be promptly attended to and satisfaction guar-
anteed.
Oct. 31-3m.

THOMAS OWENS & SON,
Dealers in
OYSTERS.
NORTH CAROLINA TRADE SOLICITED
P. O. Box 161
Portsmouth, Va.
Reference: Bain & Bros, Bankers.
Nov. 1-3m.

NIEMEYER, ETHEREDGE &
BROOKS,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND COTTON FACTORS,
High St., and Central Wharf,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.
And dealers in Provisions, Flour, Coal, Lard,
Salt, Plaster, Cement, Land Plaster and Agri-
cultural Implements, Super-Phosphates, Raw
bonite and Local Manufacturing Co's Poudrette at
manufacturer's prices.
A No. 1 Peruvian Guano, direct from Agents,
always on hand.
Nov. 1-3m.

OCEAN HOUSE,
Portsmouth, Va.,
J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor,
Formerly of York's House, Raleigh, N. C.)
This LARGE and Commodious Hotel has
been Restored and Thoroughly Renovated, and
is now open for the Reception of Guests.
Persons leaving on the Seaboard and Roanoke
Railroad and stopping at this House will
avoid crossing the Ferry before day, and have
the pleasure of enjoying a Good Breakfast.
The Train passes in front of the House.
Board Per Day \$2.50
Oct. 17-19.

I WOULD CALL YOUR SPECIAL
attention to my large and beautiful stock of
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS for Gaiters,
Nov. 8-11, C. WEIKEL.

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