A SYSTEM OF MIXED HUSBANDRY. "One cow, and a pig, and a lamb and a calf, And plenty of corn, good husbandry hath." Edwards.

And swine, in connection with raising grain, lies at the foundation of successful and progressive agriculture. Still it is not desired that there is much good agriculture in the world which pays gressive farming, where not a hoof is politicians, to that hide-bound class in It is in condition like this that Schenck's kept from one year to another. But in the South (which is large), who "learn Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuaorder that agriculture may be paying, nothing, and forget nothing," this is ble remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and at the same time a self-sustaining looked at with the eyes of prejudice, system, the only reliable way is, to and they exclaim, "yankee innovakeep more or less stock, and consume a large proportion of the course grain which is raised on the farm. If a farmer has an abundance of surplus capital with which he can purchase guano, ground bone, poudrette, or other fertilizers, he may keep his soil good, and all this is evident. It is toward the raise large crops of grain or grass without keeping stock of any kind.

But this would not be such a system of farm management as I would endorse or recommend to those who are about to commence farm operations. | a northern man coming to the South about to commence farm operations.—
The great idea in mixt husbandry is, to commence with a limited capital, and to adopt such a system of management as will return capital enough to ment as will return capital enough to lafter the experience a great many is liable to experience a great many liable to ment as will return capital enough to defray the expenses of cultivation and unpleasant things. This is especially pay for the improvements on the farm, and leave a profit towards paying for the land, and, at the same time, not of society here, as explained above. impoverish the soil at all; but, on the He finds that nearly all the churches, contrary, improve its fertility from the institutions of learning, the religi-

what I desire to have understood by mearly all the ramifications of what is year to year. a mixt husbandry is, a system of farm called society are composed of, and management in which raising grain managed by persons who were either constitutes only a portion of a farmer's active in, or who assented to the rebelemployment; while raising stock of lion. To have been a good confederate some kind is a chief part of his busi- is a passport to popularity, not to say ness. In other words, raising stock respectability. On the other hand the and growing grain on the same farm | northern man is imbued with all the possess decided advantages over that impulses engendered at the North by system of husbandry in which nothing but grain is grown or stock reared. A had been educated to hate slavery and system of mixt husbandry involves all secession, he had participated in pubthe good practices to which we have lic meetings, had marched in procesmade allusions in this chapter. And it sions, had assisted at the obsequies of may not be amiss to allude to some of slain heroes, or had perhaps led troops the immediate advantages arising from | in battle. The result is that he finds | will clean out the stomach, sweeten and such a system. I have my mind on a himself in a position where he is obligman who owned only a small plot of ed to abandon his convictions and his land, who raised an excellent crop of manhood in order to be on social terms Indian corn every season for twenty-two successive years on one field. No in a Republican meeting, the local paother crop was ever grown on that field during that period. And the twenty-second crop yielded a larger number of brainless, narrow minded and mean spirited "bomb proof," assails him as a bushels of good grain than the first, or carpet-bagger and pursues him with any other crop during that period of calumny and vilification. He may be time. He always kept two good cows, a gentleman, and a man of capacity, and fattened two excellent hogs; and and culture, and wealth, and character, most of the manure they made was ap- but it makes no difference. He is asplied to the soil where his corn grew. sailed with epithets, and denounced. This instance affords us an example | The local paper informs him that "no

of mixed husbandry on a limited scale. gentleman can be a Republican," and But it was by no means a perfect, or advises that no social intercourse be feetly healed, just so long is there immieven a commendable system of agricul- held with such as act with the Repubture. If he had adopted, in connection licans. He gets cool nods along the Hence it is that I so strenuously caution with this system, a three or four years streets. He is stared at in church. He rotation-of-crops system, the Indian is snubbed on 'change. This descriprotation-of-crops system, the Indian is snubbed on 'change. This descripcorn which was raised, the twenty-second year would have been heavier, and the system a most complete one.—
Let us notice wherein it could have been improved. The soil and locality which we have drawn is correct, and been improved. The soil and locality which we have drawn is correct, and not an exaggerated one.

Now how can it be expected that the picture of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines concert of my success with my making the my success with my medicines concert of my success with my my my success with my barley, oats, potatoes, beans or grass .-Now, as Indian corn requires certain population and capital will flow to such | Spring or Autumn. It should be carefully | judgment granted according to the prayer elements of the soil different from a region as we have described? And shielded from all irritating influences. The of the petitioner. wheat, oats or barley, by growing a crop of Indian corn every season on that same soil, there was an extraordinary demand for those fertilizers only which Indian corn required. There which Indian corn required in this this is the real reason why, since the this is the real reason w was a great abundance of material in the soil that would have produced oats, barley and wheat which the roots of is it? Simply because we have not continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have the soil that would have produced oats, and prosperity a vacant dream. Why barley and wheat which the roots of is it? Simply because we have not Indian corn could not take up. Here, said by our action and by words that then, we may perceive, and can appre-ciate the excellence and importance of among us' regardless of their politadopting A ROTATION SYSTEM IN CON- | ical opinions, on the same terms as | seen. NECTION WITH MIXED HUSBANDRY .-Topp. Young Farmer's Manual.

Immigration-Treatment of Northern who will not abondon cherished prin-People at the South.

We propose to say a few plain words in regard to a much talked of subject. In cool blood let us consider, for a while, facts and things as they are. At the outset let it be premised (and we do not believe that any person of sense and observation will deny it), that there is a broad and distinct difference between a Southern and a Northern Society. Their manners, their education, their habit of thought, their pursuits, their ideas, their civilization, and even their Christianity were dissimilar. A collision of force occurred in the nation in consequence of this dissimilarity and antagonism. The Southern element of larly ordained preachers in the United manners, of education, of ideas and of States.

civilization, were overwhelmed and overcome completely in this collision.

Southern society as a palpable fact.

progress, as inevitable in its results as

is an incursion of opinion, and princi-

ples, and ideas, advancing steadily, but

of opinion as they do the traction en-

unification of the civilization of the po-

pulations on the continent of North

Nevertheless (for the above remarks

are preliminary,) it is undeniable that

so if he brings with him a family.

It is so on account of the condition

Now, how can it be expected that

they go to other States of the Union.

those who do come here as sycophants,

ciples and become mere hypocritical

Southern men! let us have done with

A man was arrested in Buffalo for

stealing a barrel of salt. When arraign-

ed in the Court he pleaded destitution.

Seventy-eight women are now regu-

parasites.

this .- Wilmington Post.

ciation of delicate humor.

America.

faculina



Vol. 1.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1871.

No. 65.

N. B. BROUGHTON.

Special Notices.

This brought us to the close of the war. THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CON-What do we find now? Not by any SUMPTION .- The primary cause of Conmeans a total obliteration of all the sumption is derangement of the digestive conditions which produced the war, but on the other hand, that the old organs This derangement produces deficonditions to a great extent remain. cient nutrition and assimilation. By assi-With the outward form of surrender, milation I mean that process by which the complete and comprehensive as it was, the populations of the South did not nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. divest themselves of all their previous Persons with digestion thus impaired, notions, ideas and predilections. We having the slightest predisposition to rulsame time leave my farm in a condition sophically, as to the possibility of a monary disease, or if they take cold, will be population thoroughly indoctrinated in very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that certain opinions and classes of opinions, it will be impossible to cure any case of throwing them off abruptly, and at once, and adopting new ones, but we simply | Consumption without first restoring a good allude to the present condition of digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mu-Now, we observe, and we admit because we do observe, that there is a cus and slime, which is clogging these orgradual, though slow, subsidence of so that they cannot perform their functions, these peculiarities—these old Southern and then rouse up and restore the liver to a ideas and opinions. Their ideas were the weaker and the less tenable, and healthy action. For this purpose the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake when they took visible shape and effect in the physical struggle of the war, Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that they yielded, and now, since the war, are constantly, though, as we said, is causing disease and decay in the whole

slowly yielding as against the attrition | system. They will clear out the liver of all

of superior and better opinion. So that diseased bile that has accumulated there,

we find in the South an incursion in and rouse it up to a new and healthy action,

by which natural and healthy bile is secrewas the incursion of the armies, but it ted. The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus slowly; yet, after all, like an "army cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake with banners," and with the allies of a Pills; but there remains in the stomach an more vigorous training, of greater excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the wealth, and of a superior civilization. appetite poor. In the bowels the lacteals are To partisans, to small neighborhood weak, and requi ing strength and support. and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, population welcome these innovations prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, gine or a cotton mill. The tendency of healthy, living blood. After this preparacases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs,—a cavity or abscess there,—the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things,—a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person region health and strongth. This is the true gain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with on-ly one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be. It is important that while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cold and damp wether; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sun-

I wish it distinctly understood that when I secommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold, while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured; and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not pernent danger of a full return of the disease. pleasant. Confirmed Consumptives' lung, ting blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of same will be heard ex parte as to them, and utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost [L. s.] Court, at office in Roxboro', this the

lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured

About the First of October I expect to Simply because proscription awaits take possession of my new building, at the where I shall be pleased to give advice to all

who may require it. Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic \$1.50 a bottle, or \$7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by

all druggists and dealers. "You couldn'teat salt," said the Judge.

"Oh, yes I could, with the meat I intended to steal." This reply cost him six months. The Judge had no appre-JOHN F. HENRY. 8 College Place, New York City, Wholesale Agent.

NICE LOT OF MULES FOR SALE! Seven mules for sale on moderate terms. Call and see them. G. W. WYNNE & CO. Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1871.

Proclamations.

PROCLAMATION!

By His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina. Day of Public Thanksgiving,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

WHEREAS, It is meet and eminently proper that the people of a great State should return heartfelt thanks to Almighty God for the many privileges and blessings vouchsafed unto them through his infinite mercy and goodness, and by heartfelt prayer and supplication to ask for a continuance of the

Now therefore, I, Tod R. CALDWELL, Governor of North Carolina, in obedience to law, and in conformity with an honored custom, do appoint and set apart THURS-DAY, the 30th day of NOVEMBER, 1871, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving and prayer in this State; and I do earnestly invite the clergy of all denominations in the State to open their respective houses of worship on said day and to call upon their congregations to humble themselves at the throne of the Great Jehovah and render unto Him praises which are justly due, and to invoke for themselves, their State, and their whole country His divine guidance and protection throughout all future time. Done at the City of Raleigh, on this the 28th day of October, A. D., 1871. TOD R. CALDWELL,

Governor. By the Governor: J. B. NEATHERY, Private Secretary. 64—td.

PROCLAMATION!

By His Excellency the Governor of North Carolina. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1871.

WHEREAS, a vacancy exists in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, | Pamphlets, Briefs, caused by the resignation of J. H. Hill, Esq., one of the Representatives from the county

Now, therefore, I, Tod R. CALDWELL, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws, do issued this my proclamation commanding the Sheriff of Iredell county to open polls and hold an election in said county on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1871, to fill said vacancy -said election to be conducted in all respects in accordance with law.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of Oct., A. D., 1871, and in the year of L. s. the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. TOD R. CALDWELL.

By the Governor: J. B. NEATHERY, Private Secretary.

Oct. 10-55 td. PROCLAMATION.

ties are healed up sound, and my patient is | By his Excellency the Governor of North Carolina. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, Oct. 11th, 1871. WHEREAS, a vacancy exists in the Senate of North Carolina, caused by the resigna-tion of R. S. Ledbetter, Esq., Senator from the 28th District, composed of the Counties

of Moore and Richmond; Now, therefore, I, Tod R. Caldwell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws, do issue this, my Proclamation, commanding the Sheriff of Moore and Richmond Counties to open polls and hold an election, in said counties, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1871, to fill said vacancy—said election to be conducted in all respects in accordance with

Done at our City of Raleigh, this the 11th [L. s.] day of October, A. D., 1871, and in the United States the ninety-sixth. TOD R. CALDWELL.

By the Governor: J. B. NEATHERY, Private Secretary. Oct. 14, 1871.

YORTH CAROLINA, In the Probate PERSON COUNTY. Court. John Jones, admr. of Geo. Satterfield, dec'd., Petition to sell

against

Sarah Jones and others. In the above stated cause it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Addison Satterfield, Caster Satterfield, Gustavus Satterfield, Joseph Satterfield, —
Church, Eugenia Satterfield, William Satterfield, Fleming Satterfield, William Satterfield, John Satterfield, Joseph Satterfield, Robert Satterfield, Martha A. Lewis, Sarah Y. Carmicle, Nancy G. Henderson, Samuel R. Satterfield, Elizabeth N. Ferrell, James A. Satterfield, Osmand B. Satterfield, Isaac C. Satterfield, and George R. Satterfield, are not inhabitants of this State, and as such cannot be served with process, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for
six weeks successively in the Carolina Era,
a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, notifying the said defendants of the filing of

Given under my hand, and the seal of said 25th day of August, 1871. N. N. TUCK, Probate Judge. H. F. Bumpass, Atty. for Petitioners.

37—w6w.

August 29, 1871. RALEIGH SASH FACTORY!

Price List For Sash and Doors: 8 x 10, 7½ cts. pr. light. 10 x 14, 12 cts. pr. light. 10 x 16, 13 " 9 x 13, 9½ " 10 x 12, 9½ " 10 x 18, 14 " 9 x 15, 10 " 9 x 16, 10½" 9 x 17, 11 " 8 x 14, 91 " 9 x 14, 10 " 9 x 18, 121"

Doors. 2 ft. 6x6 ft. with sunk Pannels, \$2.50 2 ft. 8 x 6 ft. 8, \$2.75 | 2 ft. 10 x 6 ft. 10, \$3.00 2 ft. 10 x 7 ft. Moulded 35 cents on one side; raised and

Moulded 70 cents extra. D. S. IRELAN, Proprietor, Corner of Davie and McDowell Sts. Raleigh, Aug. 17, 1871. 32—watriwly.

SAMUEL Y. GREER,

(Successor to Dialogue & Greer,) Fire Hose Manufacturer, 520 NORTH STREET, PHILIDELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812. Steam Fire Engine, Forcing and Suction

Hose, Leather and Rubber Buckets, Pipe, Nozzle, Screw and Patent Coupling of all kinds. March 25, 1871.

Book and Job Printing.

C. B. EDWARDS.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

PRACTICAL

Fayetteville Street, (Old Standard Building,)

RALEIGH, N. C. The undersigned, practical printers, would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh,

and State generally, that they have purchased a complete outfit for a FIRST CLASS

Book and Job Printing Office, and are now prepared to execute every description of

Plain and Fancy

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

from the smallest Card to the largest Poster, on as reasonable terms as the same work can be done at any establishment in the State.

Merchants, Manufacturers. PROFESSIONAL MEN, AND OTHERS,

in want of

Check Books,

Receipt Books,

Legal Blanks, or

Blank forms of any description,

Business Cards,

Wedding Cards,

Visiting Cards,

Admission Cards, Invitations,

Ball Tickets,

Excursion Tickets,

Railroad Tickets, &c.,

Posters, Programmes,

Handbills, Dodgers, and

Everything in the Theatrical Line, Circulars, Statements,

Bill Heads, Letter Heads,

Labels of every kind,

Or any Description of Printing,

Will find it to their advantage to call, examine specimens and ascertain prices before contracting for their work elsewhere.

and Magistrate's Blanks

of the latest improved form, on most reason-

We will pay special attention to

WORK BRONZE

of every description, such as

TOBACCO LABELS, BANDS, NOTICES, &c. Having had an experience of ten years in 4 cents per 4 ox. fraction thereof. the printing business, and having always on hand a fine assortment of the best quality of Paper, Cards, &c., we flatter ourselves that we can please all who will favor us

with their patronage. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaran-EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

Sept. 1, 1871. 39-tf. Raleigh, N. C. CTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PERSON COUNTY.

In the Superior Court. John W. Hunt and wife, Petition for partiand others, tion of real proagainst John Bailey and others, J perty.

It appearing to the Court that Yancey Bailey, John Bailey, William H. Bailey, Edward Bailey, John Nelson, and Thomas Nelson, heirs at law of Mary Nelson, dec., and G. B. Southerland and wife -, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in The Carolina Era, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, at his office in Roxboro', in six weeks from the date of this publication, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment granted according to the prayer of the peti-

tioner. Given under my hand, and the seal of said Court, at office in Roxboro', this 14th day of October, 1871.

N. N. TUCK, Clerk Superior Court. 20-w6w.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—for the District of North Carolina. In Bankruptcy.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John Emmerson, of Chatham county, and State of North Carolina, in said district, who has been adjudged a voluntary bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Rates of Advertising: One square, one time. - - two times.

Tri-Weekly Carolina

three times, - -

A square is the width of a column, and 11 inches deep.

Contract Advertisements taken at proportionately low rates. Professional Cards not exceeding 1 square will be published one year for \$12.

Post Office Directory.

Raleigh Post Office Arrangement .- Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., during the week (except while the mails are being distributed) and from 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. on Sundays.

WESTERN.-New Orleans, La., Augusta,

Time of Arrival and Closing the Mails.

Georgia, Columbia, S. C., Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro', Salem, Chapel Hill, Hillsboro', &c., due at 6:32 A. M. Close at 6 P. M.

EASTERN.—Charleston, S. C., Wilmington, Newbern, Beaufort, Goldsboro', Fayetteville, &c., due 7 P. M., close A. M.

NORTHERN, via Weldon.-New York. Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Weldon, &c., due at 4:30 P. M., close 8 A. M. Northern via Greensboro' and Danville, close 6 P. M. MISCELLANEOUS.—Eagle Rock, Monday and Thursday, due 111 A. M., close 1 P. M. Roxboro', every Wednesday, due 111 A. M., close 1 P. M. Leachburg, every Wednesday, due 111 A. M., close 1 P. M.

Office hours for Registered Letters and Money Order Departments, from 8 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

Postal Rules .- Many errors occur by persons not observing the following regulations in depositing letters, papers, or mis-cellaneous publications in the office for mailing:

Money should never be enclosed in an or-dinary letter. Valuable letters should be carried to the Post Office and registered. If money is to be remitted, a Postal Money Order should be obtained. If from points where there is no Money Order Office, then the letter should be registered. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office, county and State. By inserting upon letters the county in which the office is located, many errors in superscription might be detected, and mistakes in mailing avoided. Head letters with the name of the writer's post office and State, street and number. Sign them with full name and request that answers be directed accordingly.

All drop letters, or letters to be delivered within the city, must be prepaid by pos-tage stamps, at the rate of 1 per cent 1 ounce or under. Prepayment by stamps required on all letters to places within the United States, at the rate of 3 cents per 1 ounce or under. Full prepayment by stamps required on all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic. All letters not prepaid by stamps, all such as are re-ceived in the office with stamps cut from stamped envelopes, or with such postage stamps as were in use prior to 1861, or with revenue stamps on them, are treated as "unmailable," and are sent to the dead letter office. Packages containing poisons, oils, explosive chemicals, liquids, or any-thing calculated to injure or endanger the safety of the mails, will not be received. Valuable letters should be in all cases registered; and when money is designed to be transmitted, postal money orders, to secure safety in transmission, should, when prac-ticable, be obtained. Letter postage is to be charged on all hand bills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever. A letter once delivered to any one authorized to receive it, cannot be forwarded without additional postage. All letters or circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes of any kind on any pretext whatever, de-posited in this office to be sent by mail, will be treated as unmailable, and sent to the dead letter office. Manuscipt for pub-lication in newspapers, magazines, or pe-riodicals transmitted by mail must be pre-paid at letter rates of postage. None but Book MSS. can pass at rates prescribed for transient printed matter.

Postal Rates.—The single letter rates of postage is three cents, throughout the United States, for 1 ounce or under. An additional rate of three cents is required for each We will keep constantly on hand, or print to order,

Solicitor, Superior Court Clerk, Sheriff on newspapers and periodicals, issued once a quarter or more frequently, and sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication. (One copy only) not exceeding 4 ounces or fraction thereof, quarterly, 1 cent; monthly, 3 cents; semi-monthly 6 cents; weekly 5 cents; semi-weekly 10 cents; tri-weekly 15 cents; six times a week 30 cents; daily 35 cents. An additional rate for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Transient newspapers and miscellaneous mailable matter to be pre-paid by stamps. One package, except books and circulars, to one address, 2 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Books to one address,

Unsealed Circulars, not exceeding three in number to one address, 2 cents; over three and not exceeding six to one address, 4 cents. Any larger number the same proportionate rates. Cards enclosed with circulars subject the package to letter postage.

The rules of the office, made in pursuance of instructions from the Post Office Department, forbid persons not in its immediate employ, or otherwise connected with its of-

ficial transactions, from entering upon the floor. It is hoped that no one, whatever his position will attempt to violate these rules. Persons having grievances against the omco on any account, will please report the fact in writing, or in person, to the Postmaster. C. J. ROGERS, Postmaster.

Saloon and restaurant!

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh, that he has opened a

Saloon and Restaurant opposite the Market Hall, known as the

Friendship Restaurant, where Meals, at all hours of the day, can be

had, and Lunch from ten until three o'clock. Elegant Soup served up for Lunch. Very fine imported Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

NICHOLAS JOHN. Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1871. 44-3m.

BUY YOUR Mouldings, Stair Work,

And everything in the domain of WOOD TRIMMINGS FOR BUILDINGS, Of I. A. HANCE,

B. I. HOWZE, Assignee,
P. O. Haywood, Chatham county, N. C. New York. They are the best and cheapest in market.

376 Third Ave., cor. Twenty-seventh street, New York. They are the best and cheapest in market.