



Republican National Ticket.

For President: RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, OF OHIO. For Vice President: WILLIAM A. WHEELER, OF NEW YORK. FOR ELECTORS: FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. OLIVER H. DOCKERY, of Richmond. DANIEL L. RUSSELL, of Brunswick. FOR THE DISTRICTS. 1. JOHN L. CHAMBERLAIN, of Camden. 2. JAMES E. O'HARA, of Halifax. 3. NELLIE MCKAY, of Harnett. 4. IRE R. STRATHORN, of Orange. 5. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Rockingham. 6. RICHARD M. NORMENT, of Robeson. 7. ISAAC W. JONES, of Rowan. 8. SQUIRE TRIVETT, of McDowell.



Republican State Ticket.

For Governor: Thomas Settle, OF GUILFORD. For Lieutenant Governor: William A. Smith, OF JOHNSTON. For Secretary of State: JONATHAN W. ALBERTSON, OF PERQUIMANS. For Auditor: JOHN REILLY, OF CUMBERLAND. For Treasurer: WILLIAM H. WHEELER, OF FORNITHE. For Supl. Public Instruction: JOHN C. CARSON, OF HENDERSON. For Attorney General: TAZEWELL L. HARGROVE, OF GRANVILLE.

Republican District Ticket.

For Congress—4th District: ISAAC J. YOUNG, OF GRANVILLE. For Senate—18th District: ROBERT W. WYNNE. For House of Representatives: THOMAS R. PURNELL, JOHN E. BLEDSOE, J. P. B. ADAMS, JAMES ENNIS.

Republican County Ticket.

For County Treasurer: SIDNEY D. HARRISON. For Register of Deeds: WILLIAM W. WHITE. For County Surveyor: J. Q. SHAW. For County Commissioners: A. W. SHAFER, GEORGE A. KEITH, JOHN B. WHITEHEAD, JOHN P. MASSEY, J. J. FERRELL. For Coroner: THOMAS HAMPTON. For Sheriff: JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

Constitutional Amendment Ticket.

"REJECTION." Election Tuesday, November 7, 1876. The following additional appointments have been made for the joint canvass between Judge Settle and Ex-Gov. Vance: Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Thursday, September 28. Clinton, Sampson county, Saturday, September 30. Meadow, Johnston county, Monday, October 2. Earpsboro, Johnston county, Wednesday, October 4. Johnson's Store, Wake co., Thursday, October 5. New Light, Wake county, Saturday, October 7. Oxford, Granville county, Monday, October 9. Roxboro, Person county, Tuesday, October 10. Hillsboro, Orange county, Thursday, October 12. Graham, Alamance county, Friday, October 13.

TICKETS! TICKETS!

We are prepared to print tickets at the following prices. The cash must accompany all orders, as no ticket will be sent without the cash. Congressional tickets at 50 cents per thousand. Legislative tickets, fifty cents per thousand. County tickets one dollar per thousand. All orders must be addressed to W. M. BROWN, Raleigh, N. C.

REGISTRATION.

The importance of registration cannot be overestimated. The Republicans of every township ought to appoint committees to see that every republican voter has his name properly entered upon the registration books; and when the election day comes, (Tuesday, Nov. 7th,) these committees ought to see that the voters all go to the polls and vote.

How to Vote at the November Elections.

- Six tickets are to be voted at the coming elections, and of course the same number of ballot-boxes will be used at every polling place. Here are the tickets, arranged according to law: 1. Electoral Ticket.—Ten Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. 2. State Ticket.—Members of Congress, Senators and Representatives of the House of Representatives of the 45th Congress of the United States. 3. Legislative Ticket.—Senator (or Senators) in the General Assembly and member (members) of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly. 4. County Ticket.—County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor, five County Commissioners, Coroner and Sheriff. 5. Constitutional Amendments Ticket.—"REJECTION."

Hayes' picture was hissed in the National Theatre, Washington, and Tilden's applauded. A trifling fact, but deeply significant.—Raleigh Notes.

Will the bitter, passionate, resentful spirit by which the secessionists are controlled, never permit them to learn any common sense? We verily believe that if the Democrats were within a stone's throw of success, with all their colors flying in the light of anticipated triumph, that some big-throated Ku Klux would raise a yell of triumph from blood, or would make some threat of what they would do when they got into power, which would at once dash all their hopes to the ground. It seems to be an essential constituent of the principles and feelings of nearly all these people to act in this way. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." They cannot help it. It will out. They hate all loyal men so intensely that they will, now and then, break all bounds to manifest their hatred. Here is a pure and gallant soldier of the Republic; a man above fear and above reproach; a Christian statesman, who declared in the first speech he made after he was nominated for the Presidency, that his prayers were ascending for his country, and for himself, that he might be able properly to discharge his duties, if elected; and who said in the same speech, that if Mr. Tilden should be elected, he would give him a fair trial and would pray that his administration might be a blessing to the country;—this man, thus pure, thus honorable, thus patriotic, thus meek and lowly and generous in his bearing, is hissed and insulted in the national capital and derided by a fashionable theatre-going mob!

Our cotemporary is greatly mistaken in referring to this thing as "a trifling fact." It is a great and notable fact. That theatre was filled with Southern people going to or returning from the Centennial, and with the old secession, disloyal society of Washington City. And this scene was not new in Washington. The same feeling showed itself before the war, during the war, and at the close of the war, when, as the result of just such malice and hatred, Abraham Lincoln was murdered in Ford's Theatre. Are we to have a repetition of that scene? It is cowardly and mean to hiss a man's picture in his presence. The feeling that would lead to such a display would lead to open and flagrant insult to the man himself, were he personally present, but for so called propriety, and but for fear of consequences. And it is just this sort of hatred, these "turbulent mutterings of stifled treason" pent up with difficulty and now and then breaking all bounds of propriety and decency, which have led to the interruptions and insults offered to Judge Settle in his campaign in this State.

You may hiss the picture, oh ye Ku Klux, but you cannot defeat the man. This "trifling fact," as the News calls it, will gain thousands upon thousands of votes for Governor Hayes.

Mr. Tilden's thin explanation that he paid several hundred thousand dollars to free his brothers at Lebanon from business embarrassments and so he had no right to withhold these sums during the years when he was "reducing taxation" by withholding his own dues to the Government, is easily disposed of. He had no right to withhold these sums. The law required their entry in the blank, and with it the claim for exemption, if any. The individual could not make such a deduction at his discretion. To do so was a clear violation of law.—Brooklyn Argus.

THE OUTLOOK CONSIDERED.

We do not believe in the brag policy. As a general thing, it happens that where a case is calculated to cause a party, and may, without the aid of a work jury. We think, however, that this campaign has progressed sufficiently far to warrant us in laying before the Republican of North Carolina something like an estimate of what we calculate will be the result in the November election. In doing this, we are governed entirely by what is considered the most reliable information from all parts of the State. We will endeavor to record anything like partisan feeling, and, in no instance do we make the "wish father to the thought." In short, we will make a plain, simple statement of matters as they exist, and, in doing this, we can challenge our enemies to make a successful contradiction.

It seems to be agreed upon, that the Caldwell-Merrimon vote of 1872, shall be made the basis upon which the two parties are to figure losses and gains in the present contest. This, it seems, is conceded by the leaders of both the contestants. There has been, since that time, no general election in North Carolina of sufficient interest to bring out the strength of both parties. It is true, that the election of last year for members of the Constitutional Convention was an exciting one, but it has been found impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the popular majority for the Republican party. That there was a majority for the Republican party, no one denies, but to what extent, will forever, perhaps, remain unknown. We only know that the general estimate is, that the Republican party carried the State by from five to eight thousand majority. Very few persons place it under five, while some estimate it as high as nine thousand. The result then in 1875, is not definite enough to allow us to make that election a basis of calculation for the coming contest. We take therefore the election of 1872.

There are fifteen counties west of the Ridge, viz: Clay, Macon, Swain, Jackson, Haywood, Yancey, Watauga, Alleghany, Buncombe, Cherokee, Transylvania, Henderson, Madison, Mitchell and Ashe. In these counties Judge Merrimon received seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight votes, and Governor Caldwell received six thousand and eighty-nine votes, making a majority for Merrimon of eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Now, the lowest calculations made by our friends in the West, give us a gain in round numbers in the counties above named, of over one thousand on the majority of Merrimon. That is, we have made an estimate giving an average of the views of at least eight or ten prominent gentlemen from that section of the State, and the result is clear to our minds, that the majority of Merrimon in 1872, will be cut down at least one thousand. For this small estimate we are hoisted at by many of our party who profess to know the status. We are confident that in this we have made a liberal allowance. We know that in the counties of Cherokee, Henderson, Madison, Mitchell, Transylvania and Ashe, immense gains will be polled for the Republican party. In Transylvania county, for instance, we have information which justifies us in stating, that instead of a large majority against us, as in 1872, the Republican ticket will be successful by at least one hundred and fifty majority. Cherokee county, which in 1872 gave a majority for Merrimon of fifty-three, will, in November, vote the Republican ticket by at least one hundred majority, and some of our friends think two hundred not too large an estimate. The county of Jackson gave Merrimon a majority of nearly four hundred. We have information of the most reliable kind, that Vance will not carry the county over one hundred majority, and if the elections in Ohio and Indiana should prove favorable to the Republican cause, it is stated, upon the word of those who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party in Jackson, that the county will, in all probability, go for our ticket. Heavy gains may also be counted upon in Ashe and Buncombe.

We can therefore in all candor state, that at the very highest calculation Vance cannot come within one thousand votes of Merrimon's majority in 1872 in the counties named. Thus, then, we cross the ridge with a majority against us of eight hundred votes. This, as we have before said, is far more than many of our friends are willing to concede.

We next turn our attention to what may be termed the Piedmont and adjacent sections of the State. The counties of Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell, Person, Alamance, Forsythe, Guilford, Yadkin, Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Iredell, Davie, Lincoln, Burke, Alexander, Catawba, McDowell and Caldwell gave Merrimon a majority of three thousand nine hundred and sixty-three over Caldwell. In the coming election we expect heavy gains over the Republican majorities of 1872 in the

counties of Wilkes, Caswell, Forsythe and Randolph. Our information is such as to justify us in saying that our majorities in these counties will be increased at least seven hundred. In the counties of Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, Alamance, Guilford, Iredell and McDowell, our vote will be increased in round numbers as follows: Surry one hundred, Stokes one hundred, Rockingham one hundred, Alamance two hundred, Guilford fifty, Iredell one hundred, and McDowell one hundred. In the remaining counties of this section we will doubtless gain in the long run, but to lose on the safe side we put them down as a stand off to 1872. We have then thus far the following result: Majority for Vance in the extreme West eight hundred. Majority in the Piedmont section for Vance, after deducting anticipated gains on present Republican majorities in Wilkes, Caswell, Forsythe and Randolph, and gains on our vote of 1872 in the counties of Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, Alamance, Guilford, Iredell and McDowell, two thousand four hundred and sixty-three, making so far a majority for the Democratic ticket of three thousand two hundred and sixty-three.

The counties between the South Carolina line and contiguous thereto are as follows: Rutherford, Polk, Cleaveland, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Stanly, Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Moore, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, Onslow, Duplin and Carteret. The aggregate vote in these counties for Governor in 1872 was as follows: For Merrimon 26,956; for Caldwell 2,203. There is every reason to believe that the Republicans will gain largely in some of these counties. Our information leads to the belief that the entire majority can, with proper effort, be overcome. But let it remain upon the basis of 1872 and we have the Democratic majorities as follows:

Table with 2 columns: County Name, Majority. Total: 5,466. Counties on South Carolina line and contiguous thereto: 2,203. Total: 5,466. The Second Congressional District, composed of the counties of Warren, Northampton, Halifax, Edgecombe, Wilson, Greene, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones and Craven, gave Caldwell a majority in 1872 of eight thousand two hundred and eighty-four. The Fourth District, composed of the counties of Wake, Johnston, Granville, Nash, Orange, Chatham and Franklin, gave Caldwell a majority of five hundred and twenty-five votes. In this district the Republicans have every reason to hope for a gain. In the counties of Wake and Johnston especially, the Republican vote will be much heavier than four years ago. Although the Republican party have every hope of carrying the First District by a handsome majority, yet we wish to give our opponents every possible advantage in this estimate and we will place that district as a set off and sum up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: District Name, Majority. Democratic majority west of Ridge: 800. Virginia tier of counties: 2,463. Counties on South Carolina line and contiguous thereto: 2,203. Total Dem. majorities: 5,466. Republican majority in 2d District on basis of 1872: 8,284. Republican majority in 4th District on basis of 1872: 525. Total: 8,809. Deduct Dem. majorities: 5,466. Republican majority: 3,343.

We have made in this estimate every allowance to the democracy. We have given them the benefit of every doubt, and yet it is clear that we will carry the State by between three and four thousand. This, however, is the present status of affairs. If Ohio and Indiana should vote for the Republicans in October, as is confidently expected, then beyond doubt, Judge Settle will be elected by not less than six, and probably by ten thousand majority. Such a result in the northern elections will be certain to render careless a very large element of the Democratic party, and will place on our side all the wavering vote of the State. We have one great advantage over the Democracy. They cannot possibly elect their candidate for President with the loss of either Ohio or Indiana, while we can afford to lose one of these States and still elect Hayes. But we will carry them both, and North Carolina will wheel nobly into line to the tune of eight or ten thousand Republican majority. The signs are all bright, but let us relax nothing of our energy. We have them now on the hip. Let us keep them down until the close of the polls on the 7th day of November next. Do this, and all will be well.

Lon. D. Stephenson, a Democratic member of the Legislature from Wake county, in the Legislature which adopted the convention bill, could not be induced to run again. He vehemently begged the late Democratic County Convention to let him alone—not to put his name in nomination. Why, Lon? Because you know you would be defeated. Because you had betrayed your constituency. During the canvass, on every stump in Wake, before your election, you, and Mac Page and Mike Whitley, and Charlie Busbee, each and every one of you, declared your opposition to the proposition to call a convention, and you pledged the people, if elected, you would oppose the call as members of the General Assembly. But you were dragged down by the Englishards, and men of that ilk, to falsify your pledges. You, Lon, and Slippery Charles, had sense enough to know the rebuke you would receive, at the hands of the people, if you were re-nominated, but Page and Whitley, tickled by the compliment of being candidates, have been caught. They will receive a "black eye" at the ballot box in November. The people of Wake county will never again trust a candidate who has once falsified his pledge, and betrayed their trust.

Here is how Busbee and Stephenson eased their guilty consciences: In the Senate, Mr. Busbee said—"It was well known that he and his constituency were opposed to the call of a Convention, yet he felt it his duty to act with the expressed wish of a majority of his party in the Legislature." In the House, Mr. Stephenson said—"He was opposed to a Convention, and he believed a majority of his people were, still he would exercise his best judgment, and in doing so, would cast his humble vote in favor of the call, with a prayer that the best interests of the people of good old North Carolina would be tenderly cared for and protected."

It is said that the prayers of the wicked availeth not. It was wicked in Stephenson and Busbee, and Whitley and Page, to falsify their pledges and betray their constituency, and the prayer of Stephenson was not answered. The Convention met. It was conceived in fraud; the breath of life was given it by Perfidy and Treason; Malice, Outrage and Wrong characterized its entire proceedings; and it died in Infamy and Disgrace. Its leprous and polluted carcass will be buried out of sight in November next, and nought will remain of it but the remembrance of the atrocious iniquity which marked its career.

In the Black Hills. Generals Crook and Terry have at last struck a hot track of the retreating Indians. Last week there were two encounters between detachments of soldiers and Indians, in which the Indians were severely handled, their camps destroyed, and much provisions, ponies and other property captured. Several chiefs were killed. Several of Custer's horses and saddles, and the guardron of the regiment, were recaptured.

The detachments of Indians which have been met and routed were those of Crazy Horse and American Horse, the latter of whom was killed. Sitting Bull, with his tribe, the captured Indians report, has already crossed the Upper Missouri, on his retreat to the British possessions. Kill Eagle and Little Wound, with one hundred followers, who were in the Custer fight, have surrendered themselves at Standing Rock Agency.

The Indians continue to waylay and murder miners on the Black Hills at every opportunity. The suffering of Cook's and Terry's command while in pursuit of the Indians, at times, has been intense, from forced marches and want of food. Horse flesh was freely eaten. CASWELL COUNTY.—A large meeting of the Republicans of Caswell, was held on Saturday last, at Yanceyville. Over 500 people were present to hear Hon. Jas. H. Harris speak, over one-third of whom were white. Mr. Harris was listened to with marked attention, and his speech had a good effect. Perfect harmony prevails in our party in this county, and a good report may be expected from it in November. Their county convention will meet in Yanceyville on next Saturday, and if a good ticket is presented to the people, our Republican friends may look out for the success of our ticket in the county, and a handsome majority for our State and National candidates.

Judge Settle and Ex-Gov. Vance will speak at Johnston's Store, in Middle Creek Township, on Thursday, the 5th of October, and on Saturday, October 7th, at Law's, in New Light Township. A telegraphic dispatch to the News from Charlotte, in relation to the discussion between Settle and Vance in that place on yesterday, would lead us to think that an infatigable effort of that place are improving in manners. Judge Settle and Vance rode together in the same carriage to the speaking place, and the dispatch states, Judge Settle was not disturbed nor insulted during his speech.

Judges Russell and Fowle in Wilkes.

TRAP HILLS, N. C., Sept. 12, '76. To the Editor of the Constitution: Judges Russell and Fowle spoke at Wilkesboro on yesterday, and for this place to-day. It is impossible for me to give you a synopsis of their speeches, and I will therefore only tell you of the result. Judge Russell has at length held the banner of our party, and by a solid argument, has become more than a match for the champion orator of the Democracy, and as a consequence the Republican column is moving forward with unbroken ranks and will route the Democracy in November. I suppose that decried the discussion, as I had heard such great things said for Fowle, but was agreeably disappointed when the discussion was ended. Judge Fowle does not use arguments. His whole theme is civil rights, white supremacy, Jones county poor, and praises of the Union. He tried to make us Wilkes county people believe, that his and Vance's party was the Union party, and the Republican the disunion party, but it was too thin for a Wilkes county audience, and his deceitful words fell still born. He did not answer Judge Russell's charges against his party, and did not hardly pretend to do so. Wilkes county is thoroughly aroused, and you may rely upon it that Judge Settle will carry this county by 500 majority without a doubt. We will also elect our county ticket by a large vote.

I wish to add, that the young man who has been traveling with Judge Fowle, reporting for the News, has, to-day, been acting in a very strange manner. He seized a wagon without any authority, and searched it for whiskey, but found none. He finally succeeded in finding enough elsewhere to bring the young man down in the mud as perfectly helpless, but as we are all ways kind to the stranger, and are willing to assist any Democratic Reformer, who happens to fall by the way, we carried him to a house and bed, and left him to rest until his weakness was over. His mate and brother reformer, Fowle, left him here at the mercy of the Lincoln Republicans, and drove off while he was drunk and down, which we think was exceedingly ungenerous, considering the fact that the poor fellow has, through the columns of the News, contributed so much to the reputation of this "silver-tongued" orator. The Constitution called Judge Fowle "settle" not long ago, and now we believe it. If a man had praised and romanced concerning me, like this poor fellow has done about Fowle, I am sure my conscience would have upbraided me, had I left him in the lurch. B.

For the Constitution. Col. Dula and XX at Salisbury. To-day the Congressional candidates of this District met in joint discussion at this place. Robbins led off in a speech of about an hour and a half. He, as is his custom to be, was very abusive of Radicalism—charged them with corruption in general terms, but lost as he is, to all sense of shame, never instanced the malfeasance of Balknap; doubtless for fear that Col. Dula, in his reply, would draw a parallel between his and Balknap's official record, and show, even to the most stupid, that it is as corrupt to take twenty dollars that one is not entitled to, as to take twenty thousand. Col. Dula followed in a very forcible and impressive speech, in the course of which he not only defended the principles and administrations of the Republican party, but pointed out the villainess of Democracy with such force and clearness as made the most callous Democrat in the audience wince. Col. Dula is an excellent speaker, and Robbins feels that in him he has a foe-man worthy of his steel.

Since the returns from the Maine and Vermont elections, the arrest of Boss Tweed, the Tammany thief, and friend and associate of Samuel, the Reform, and especially since that "pulling this way and that" that Col. Dula gave Robbins at this place, the Reformers? "Sing soot o'low— D'n't keep a stiff lip, N'r give a loud o'ow." SIGMA.

In the Matter of WM. H. PEEB, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of WM. H. PEEB, bankrupt, will be held at the Register's office in Raleigh, N. C., before A. W. SHAFER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, on the 20th day of September, 1876, at 12 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of naming the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankruptcy Act of 1867, to be amended by A. MANGUM, Assignee, Flat River, N. C. Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 3th 1876. 12-4w.

REVENUE NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, 1876, seizure was made of Factory Fifteen, consisting of one Shape Screw, one Box Sore, two Levers, one set Belts and Bands, eight sets Shaper and fifty Drives. Also 150 pounds of Tobacco in process a id about 300 pounds of Manufactured Tobacco. Said to be the property of A. J. DEMENT, of Granville county, North Carolina. Seized for violation of Internal Revenue Laws. Now therefore, this is to give notice to all persons claiming said property to appear before ISAAC J. YOUNG, District Collector Internal Revenue for the 4th District of North Carolina, at his office in Raleigh, within thirty days from this date, for the said property will be declared forfeited to the United States. This 10th day of August, 1876. I. J. YOUNG, Collector.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT and Cast-Iron Stairs for the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, North Carolina. OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Treasury Department, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1876. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of the 25th day of September, 1876, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron stairs from the third story of the United States Court House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C., in accordance with drawings, specifications and schedule. Copies of the drawings, specifications and schedule, and any additional information respecting same, may be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of the building. JAS. G. HILL, Supervising Architect. 12-43.

12-A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 38-1w.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

- NORTH CAROLINA. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1876. PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of the Department until 12 o'clock p. m. of the 10th day of September, 1876, for carrying the mails of the United States to and from the following routes: To June 30th, 1880, on the following routes: In the State of North Carolina, and on the schedule of departures and arrivals hereinafter specified, viz: From Durham, by Pleasant Garden, Great Cross, Gray's Chapel, and Franklinville, to Asheboro, 1st class mail, twice a week. From Greensborough, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a. m. Arrive at Asheboro by 9 a. m. Leave Asheboro Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a. m. Arrive at Greensborough by 9 p. m. From Swannano to Vanceville, 12 miles, twice a week. Leave Swannano Saturday at 1 p. m. Arrive at Vanceville by 5 p. m. Leave Vanceville Monday at 8 a. m. Arrive at Swannano by 12 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$100. From Elk Creek to White Rock, 9 miles and back, once a week. Leave Elk Creek Saturday at 8 a. m. Arrive at White Rock by 11 a. m. Leave White Rock Wednesday at 12 m. Bond required with bid, \$100. From Jefferson, by Siler's, to Elk Creek, 15 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Jefferson Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a. m. Arrive at Elk Creek by 12 m. Thursday at 1 p. m. Arrive at Jefferson by 7 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$100. From Cherry Lane, by Dobson, to Siler's, 10 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Cherry Lane Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a. m. Arrive at Siler's by 7 p. m. From Greensborough, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m. Arrive at Cherry Lane by 7 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$100. From Dox to Five Forks, 14 miles and back, once a week. Leave Dox Saturday at 11 a. m. Arrive at Five Forks by 10 a. m. Leave Five Forks Saturday at 11 a. m. Arrive at Dox by 11 a. m. Bond required with bid, \$100. From Walkerston, to Siler's, 10 miles and back, once a week. Leave Walkerston Thursday at 8 a. m. Arrive at Siler's by 12 m. From Walkerston, Thursday at 8 a. m. Arrive at Siler's by 12 m. Bond required with bid, \$100. From Meigs to Elkville, 9 miles and back, once a week. Leave Meigs Thursday at 8 a. m. Arrive at Elkville by 12 m. Leave Elkville Saturday at 12 m. Arrive at Meigs by 3 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$100. From St. Lawrence to Love's Creek, 5 miles and back, once a week. Leave St. Lawrence Saturday at 10 a. m. Arrive at Love's Creek by 12 m. Arrive at Love's Creek Saturday at 8 a. m. Arrive at St. Lawrence by 12 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$100. From Lead River to Black's Station (S. C.), 8 miles and back, once a week. Leave Lead River Saturday at 8 a. m. Arrive at Black's Station by 12 m. Arrive at Black's Station Thursday at 12 m. Arrive at Lead River by 3 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$100. From Leesville by Gadsdenville (n. o.) and Meigs (n. o.), to Temperance Hill (S. C.), 21 miles and back, once a week. Leave Leesville Thursday at 10 a. m. Arrive at Temperance Hill by 8 p. m. Arrive at Temperance Hill Friday at 10 a. m. Arrive at Leesville by 6 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$100. From Taylorville, by Lillard's (n. o.), Hendrick's (n. o.), and Smith's Store (n. o.), to Rock Cut, 23 miles and back, once a week. Leave Taylorville Friday at 9 a. m. Arrive at Rock Cut by 12 m. Arrive at Taylorville Saturday at 11 a. m. Arrive at Taylorville by 6 p. m. Bidders can obtain blank proposals by application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Postmasters at either, terminating routes. For full information they may desire, as to the liabilities, duties, and obligations, of bidders and contractors. JAS. N. TYNER, Postmaster General. 14-4w.
- 25 FANCY CARDS all styles with name and facts, post paid, J. B. HUSTED, NASHUA, REAS, CO., N. Y. 12-1w.
- AGENTS If you want the best selling article in a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. BRIDGE & CO., 767 Broadway, N. Y. 12-1w.
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- AGENTS WANTED! Medals & Diplomas Awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW CENTENNIAL BIBLE 1876. Illustrations. Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 12-1w.
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